

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—10

KERALA

PART II-A
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
KERALA

PREFACE

This is the first table volume brought out as part of the 1981 census publication plan. This volume Part II-A contains the General Population Tables while the Primary Census Abstract which formed the basis of these tables is being published as a companion volume, namely Part II-B—Primary Census Abstract. This volume presents five main tables called the A-series tables. The General Note, fly-leaves preceding each table and the appendices coming after the same elucidate or elaborate the data contained in the table. A number of charts and maps have also been included to illustrate the data. The Census Act, the 1981 census schedules and the various detailed instructions issued to the census-takers are incorporated in this volume as Annexures for reference.

I take this opportunity to record my gratitude to Mr. P. Padmanabha, IAS, Registrar-General & Census Commissioner, India who gave us the benefit of his inspiration and encouragement throughout the census. I also thank Mr. K.K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar-General (Census & Tabulation), Mr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar-General (Social Studies), Mr. S. C. Srivastava, Assistant Central Tabulation Officer, and Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar-General (Map) who extended their unstinted co-operation in the prompt clearance of the tables, write up and maps included in this volume.

The enormous amount of data collected in the census enumeration were scrutinized, edited and tabulated and the Primary Census Abstract was generated during the period April 1981—February 1982 at the three Regional Tabulation Offices at Kottayam, Trichur and Calicut under the charge of the Regional Deputy Directors M/s P. Bhaskaran Nair, T. K. Balakrishnan Nambiar and K. K. Muhammed respectively. The preparation of the state PCA was undertaken at the Directorate by Mr. K. Gopinathan I, Investigator with the assistance of a number of officials. Tables A-2, A-3 and A-4 were prepared by Mrs. C. Kamalam, Investigator, Table A-1 was prepared by Mr. K. Gopinathan II, Investigator and Table A-5 was prepared by Mr. K. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, Investigator. Mr. S. Krishna Pillai, Artist, drew all the charts and maps. M/s N. Aravindan, Printing Inspector and C. Retnappan Nadar, Proof Reader looked after the various stages of printing. Mrs. C. Sarojini Amma, U. D. Clerk attended to the vast typing work of the manuscript. Mr. S. Jayashanker, Assistant Director, fully attended to the preparation of the volume at all stages from beginning till end including drafting, compilation and printing. The painstaking efforts of all those associated with the compilation of this volume helped it to take shape in double quick time.

I also express my thanks to the Manager, Assistant Managers and staff of the Government of India Press at Coimbatore who have undertaken the task of printing this voluminous publication.

M. VIJAYANUNNI,
Director of Census Operations,
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Trivandrum
August, 1982

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MAPS AND CHARTS

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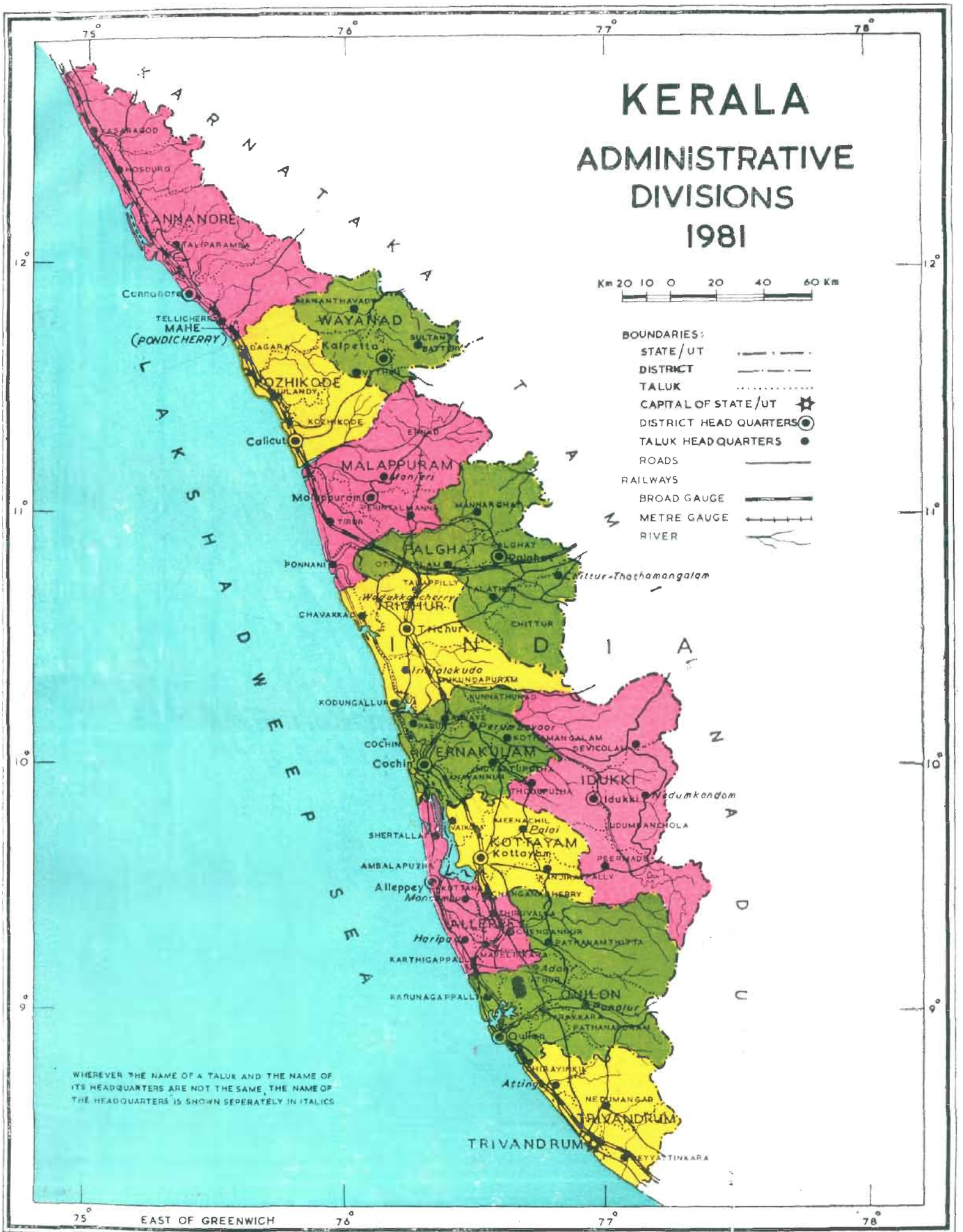
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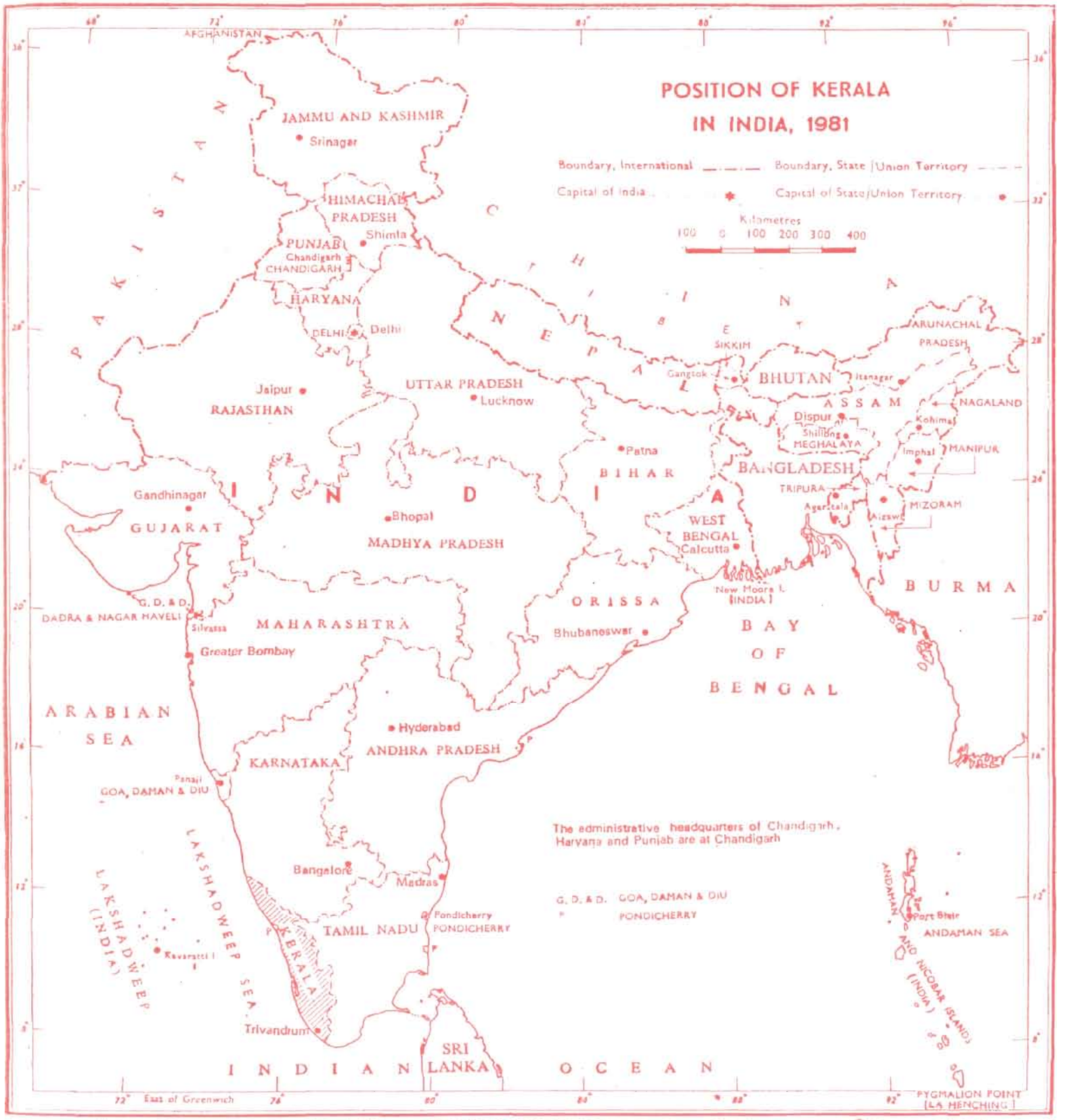
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11. Kayamkulam ,,
12. Quilon ,,
13. Trivandrum ,,



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base 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

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GENERAL NOTE

GENERAL NOTE

This volume, viz. Part II-A -- General Population Tables of Kerala, presents the primary tables (A-Series) of the 1981 census. There are 5 main tables in this volume. They are

A-1 Area, houses and population

A-2 Decadal variation in population since 1901

A-3 Villages classified by population size (A special table which presents data on desoms/karas classified by population size is also included)

A-4 Towns and urban agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901

A-5 Standard Urban Areas

For all these tables (except table A-5), some appendices have been included which either explain or elaborate the data included in the concerned tables.

2. The Primary Census Abstract which formed the basis for the compilation of A-Series tables is being published separately as a companion volume entitled Part II-B -- Primary Census Abstract.

The 1981 census count

3. The 1981 census had the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference time and date. The enumeration commenced on 9th February 1981 and continued till the sunrise of 1st March 1981. During the period 9th to 28th February, the enumerator visited all the households in his enumerator block and ascertained and recorded the details in the two prescribed schedules viz. Household Schedule and Individual Slip. After the dusk of 28th February, the enumerator covered all the houseless households and recorded similar data. Arrangements were also made for the enumeration of the crew and passengers of ships and other vessels which were in the ports or Indian territorial waters as at the sunrise of 1st March 1981. Between 1st to 5th March 1981, the enumerator updated the figures as at the sunrise of 1st March 1981 by incorporating the changes that took place subsequent to his earlier visit to each household. The enumerators handed over their records to the supervisors on or before 5th March 1981 and the Charge Officers collected the records from the supervisors before 6th March 1981. The Charge Officers compiled the provisional population of their jurisdiction with the help of the Enumerator's Abstract and Supervisor's Circle Summary which gave the provisional population of the enumerator block and supervisor circle respectively. The Charge Summary was relayed to the District Census Officers and the Director of Census Operations simultaneously over telephone, telegram or wireless. Though the date fixed by the Census Commissioner of India for relaying the provisional totals to him was 12th March 1981, the district totals began flashing in even on the 6th night and the consolidated state totals were relayed to the Census Commissioner by 10.30 a.m. on 8th March 1981. A publication viz. Paper 1 of 1981—Provisional Population Totals, containing the provisional results at a glance, background note on the history and organization of the Census, analysis of the results of the population growth, density, sex ratio and literacy upto taluk and statutory town levels was published on 19th March 1981. It was followed by another publication Paper 2 of 1981 (Supplement to Paper 1 of 1981) which gave data on rural-urban composition, workers and non-workers and disabled persons. The final figures were published in three volumes in the 1981 census paper series viz. Paper 3—Final Population Totals; Paper 4—Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Paper 5—Final Totals of Workers and Non-workers.

Preparations for the 1981 census

4. The preparation for the 1981 census could be said to have begun as early as in 1974 which was observed as the World Population Year sponsored by the United Nations, when the subject was discussed in a Data Base seminar of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) in collaboration with the Indian Econometric Society and the Indian Statistical Institute. The IASP organized another seminar at Bangalore in December 1976 followed by a symposium at Delhi in November 1977 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organization and the Indian Social Institute where the 1981 census was discussed in quite some detail. The Census Organization was associated with all these and benefited from the discussions. In February 1978, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India convened the First Data Users' Conference to discuss the concepts to be adopted and the questions to be asked in the 1981 census. Representatives of the Central and State Governments, Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organization, Universities and Research Organizations attended this conference. Based on suggestions made, draft questionnaires were prepared and put to a Pilot Study in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) during the period 12th to 21st June 1978. During this study, two schedules—Individual Slip and Population Record—were canvassed in 20 rural and 10 urban units in each state. In Kerala, the Pilot Study was conducted in Cannanore, Palghat, Ernakulam and Trivandrum districts.

5. Based on the experience gained from the Pilot Study, the First Pretest was held in September-October 1978 in all states and union territories (except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry) by engaging the census staff. In Kerala, for the First Pretest, 10 units were selected from Quilon municipal town and another 10 units from Chirayinkil and Neyyattinkara taluks. In the First Pretest, data were collected on migration and fertility also on a sample basis in addition to the data collected in the Pilot Study. Household sampling was also resorted to in selected states including Kerala.

6. After the Pilot Study and the First Pretest, the Second Data Users' Conference was convened in December 1978 in which detailed discussions were held on the schedules and instructions. Thereafter the Second Pretest was conducted in the second half of June 1979. Unlike the Pilot Study and the First Pretest the enumeration personnel of the Second Pretest were teachers and their work was closely supervised by the staff deputed from the Census Directorate. During the Pilot Study and First Pretest, the schedules and instructions were in English while for the Second Pretest all the Schedules and instructions were in Malayalam. For the Second Pretest, 10 units (5 rural and 5 urban) were selected from Kozhikode, Malappuram, Trichur, Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The rural and urban units were, however, selected from the same taluk.

Stages of census operations

7. The following are the various stages of census operations of the 1981 census in the Kerala State.

Stage 1 — *Preliminary Operations*

(i) Collection of data on villages and constituent units
(ii) Collection of details on changes in jurisdiction since the 1971 census
(iii) Rural-urban classification
(iv) Delineation of urban agglomerations
(v) Delimitation of Standard Urban Areas
(vi) Assigning of location codes for each housenumbering unit to ensure complete coverage of all areas
(vii) Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

Stage 2—*Housenumbering and houselisting operations*

(i) Appointment of personnel training and distribution of forms
(ii) Canvassing of Houselist and Enterprise List schedules and marking of census houses in lay-out sketches
(iii) Collection of records

Stage 3 — *Actual enumeration*

(i) Delimitation of enumerator blocks and supervisor circles
(ii) Selection of 20% sample blocks for area sampling
(iii) Appointment of enumerators and Supervisors
(iv) Different rounds of training
(v) Distribution of forms and actual canvassing of Household Schedule and Individual Slip
(vi) Preparation of summary figures by enumerators for enumerator blocks and by supervisors for supervisor circles and
(vii) Collection of records

Stage 4 — *Relay of Provisional Population Totals*

(i) Compilation of Charge Summaries from Supervisor Circle Summaries by Charge Officers and relay of figures to the Census Directorate and District Census Officer
(ii) Relay of District Summaries to the Director of Census Operations and to the Registrar General by the District Census Officers
(iii) Relay of State figures to the Registrar General by the Director of Census Operations

Stage 5 — *Publication of Provisional Population Totals*

(i) Preliminary tabulation
(ii) Publication of Paper 1 of 1981 and Paper 2 of 1981

Stage 6—*Tabulation*

(i) Editing and coding of schedules
(ii) Preparation of Block Compilation Sheets, Rural/Urban Master PCA and Town /Village/Panchayat PCA
(iii) Transferring of data by utilizing Direct Data Entry System

Stage 7—Reports and Tables

(i) Preparation of final tables
(ii) Preparation of Reports and publication

Schedules canvassed in the 1981 census

8. As part of the 1981 census, five schedules were canvassed as noted below :

I During houselisting operations (March—April—May 1980)

(i) Houselist
(ii) Enterprise List

II During actual enumeration

(9th February—28th February 1981 and Revisional round from 1st to 5th March 1981)

(iii) Household Schedule
(iv) (a) Individual Slip (Universal) in all areas
(b) Individual Slip (Sample) in selected 20% enumerator blocks
(v) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule in selected 20% enumerator blocks

Detailed description and also the salient points of each schedule are contained in the succeeding paragraphs. Specimen forms of Houselist, Enterprise List, Household Schedule and Individual Slip (Universal) and Individual Slip (Sample) are given as *Annexure B*. The instructions issued for filling up the Houselist, Enterprise List and for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip are given as *Annexures C*, D and E.

(i) HOUSELIST

9. The Houselist of the 1981 census provides data on the purpose for which each census house is used, number of persons normally residing in each household and also the number of totally blind, crippled and dumb persons. There is considerable change in the content of the houselists of 1971 and 1981 censuses. Six questions of 1971 census houselist viz. predominant material of wall, predominant material of roof, whether the head of the household SC/ST, number of living rooms, does the household live in owned or rented houses and does the household cultivate land, have been excluded from the houselist of 1981 census and included in Part I of the Household Schedule of 1981 census. Details of physically handicapped persons broadly recorded under three categories viz. totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb have been added to the houselist.

(ii) ENTERPRISE LIST

10. The Enterprise List canvassed along with the houselist gave the details of enterprise activities conducted in the census house and in the open. Activity of each enterprise classified by agricultural activity and non-agricultural activity, perennial or seasonal operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for activity and daily workers are the items for which data have been collected. The information canvassed through the Enterprise List, known as Economic Census, are made available by the Central Statistical Organization at the national level and by the Economics & Statistics Department at the state level.

(iii) HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

11. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The main items of data collected through Part I were type of household, religion of the head of the household, whether the head belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, language mainly spoken in the household, does the household live in own house, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of the house, facilities available in the household such as drinking water supply and electricity (and toilet facility in the case of towns), number of living rooms, number of married couples, does the household cultivate land etc.

12. The Population Record of 1971 covered data on name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, literacy and description of main activity. Part II of the Household Schedule of the 1981 census is the Population Record

It gives the basic data on each individual name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, name of SC/ST, literacy, whether worked any time at all last year, whether worked major part of the year, main activity last year and whether seeking/available for work. Of these, the first 5 questions have been canvassed directly from the household and the rest have been copied from the Individual Slip (Universal).

(iv)(vi) INDIVIDUAL SLIP

13. Two types of Individual Slips were used in the 1981 census—Individual Slip (Universal) and Individual Slip (Sample). The Individual Slip (Universal) was canvassed in all areas while the canvassing of Individual Slip (Sample) was limited to a selected sample of 20 per cent of the enumerator blocks in the state. The questions in the Individual Slip (Universal) can be grouped under the following heads besides the identification details (i.e. location code, serial number of the household and name of the individual).

Demographic questions	*Social and cultural questions*	*Economic questions*
	1. Marital status	
1. Relationship to head	2. Mother-tongue	1. Main activity
2. Sex	3. Two other languages known	2. Secondary work/ Marginal work
3. Age	4. Religion	
	5. Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe	3. Seeking work/available for work
	6. Literacy	
	7. Educational attainment	
	8. Attending School/College	

14. The Individual Slip (Sample) contains demographic questions on two characteristics viz. migration and fertility as stated below :

Migration :
1. Birth Place
2. Place of last residence
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence
4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Fertility : FOR ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN
1. Age at marriage
2. Number of children surviving at present by sex
3. Number of children ever born alive by sex

FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
Any child born alive during last one year?

(v) DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SCHEDULE

15. A Degree Holders and Technical Personnel (DHTP) Schedule was issued to every graduate or post-graduate as also a person with a technical diploma or degree and a person with a certificate from the Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.). The items covered under the DHTP Schedule were name, date of birth, designation and address, sex, details of academic qualifications, post-graduate academic specialisation, present status of employment, income, visits to abroad for study, training and employment. The schedule was canvassed only in 20 per cent sample enumerator blocks where Individual slip (Sample) was canvassed.

Preparation of maps

16. Census is one of the largest producers of maps in the country. The state, district, taluk, statutory town and village maps are available with the Director of Survey and Land Records. But in none of these maps, the location of each house has been marked. The primary object of the census is to catch every one once and leave none. To ensure complete coverage notional maps (not drawn to scale) for villages, towns and forest divisions were prepared. In these notional maps, the north direction, railway line, railway station, road, road junction, street, backwaters, rivers, streams, paddy fields, hills, main buildings etc. were marked. Similarly for each desom/kara or ward of a town or forest range, a lay-out sketch was prepared. At the time of housenumbering and houselisting operations, the position of each house was marked on these lay-out sketches. Before the actual enumeration, the delimitation of enumerator blocks and circles were done on these lay-out sketches with the help of the houselists. This was done to ensure that the entire area is covered at the actual enumeration. For each enumerator block, a separate block map was also prepared for the benefit of the enumerator, who updated it at the time of his field visit during February—March 1981. All these maps are kept in tact in the Directorate for the future reference.

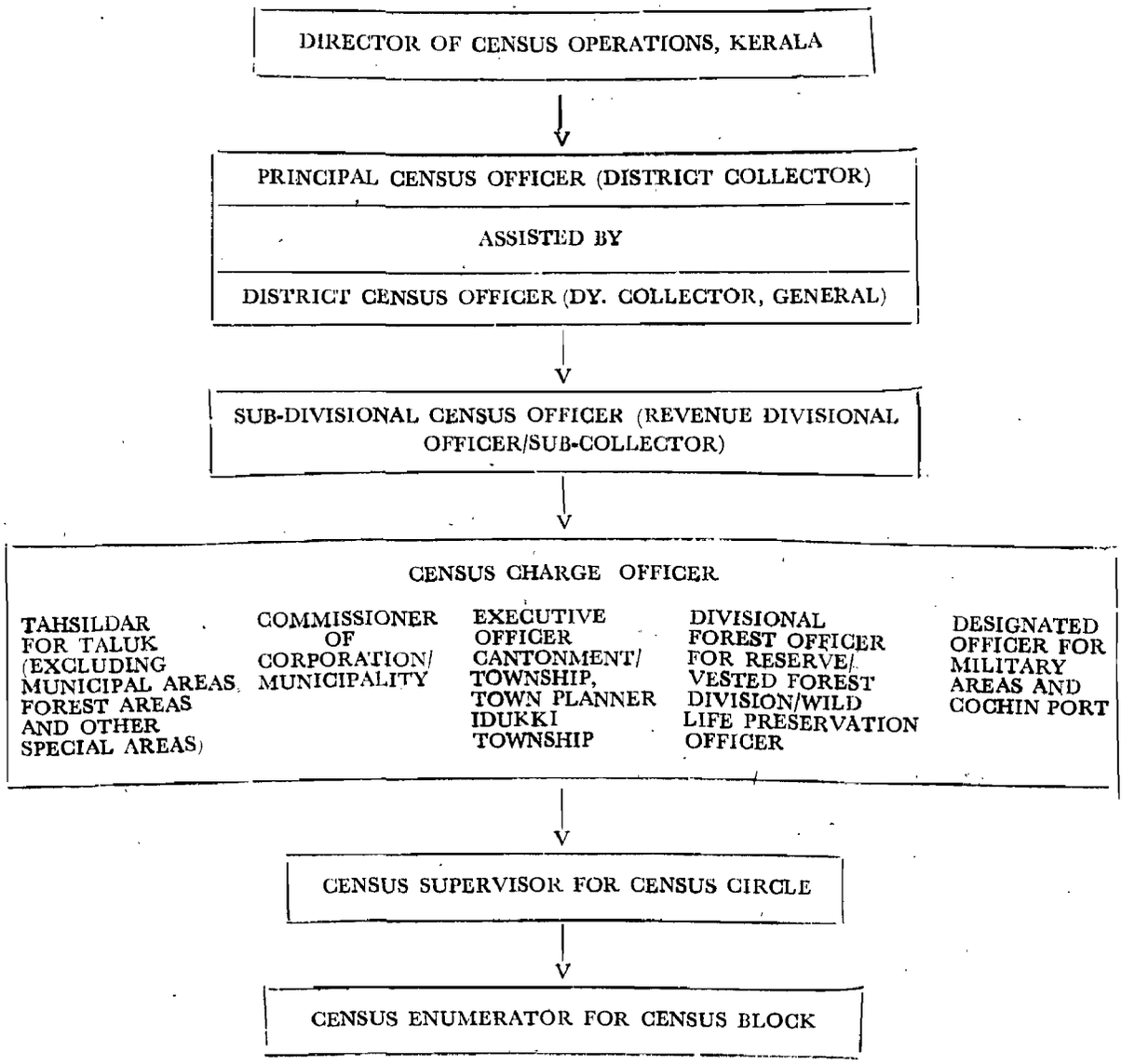
Ru ral-urban concepts

17. The concept of town, urban agglomeration, standard urban area and village have been given in detail in the fly-leaves to the A-series tables.

Census hierarchy

18. The arrangements for the census-taking in Kerala were commenced as early as in January 1978 by taking steps to procure jurisdictional maps and the list of villages/towns and constituent units. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala assumed office on 30th June 1979 and thereafter the census work commenced in full swing. The notification issued by the Government of India on the taking of census of India 1981 was republished in the State Gazette in July 1979. In August, the State Government issued notifications under the Census Act, 1948 appointing the District Collectors, Deputy Collectors (General), Revenue Divisional Officers/Sub-Collectors, Tahsildars, Divisional Forest Officers/Wild Life Preservation Officer/Commissioners of Corporations/Municipalities, Executive Officers of Townships/Cantonment etc. as Census Officers. They were also empowered to appoint supervisors and enumerators. The following organization chart depicts the census hierarchy in Kerala.

ORGANIZATION CHART



Training

19. Elaborate training was given to the enumeration personnel in both phases of operations—housenumbering and houselisting and actual enumeration. Instruction booklets, additional instructions and specimen filled-in schedules

were distributed sufficiently early to them. Three rounds of training were conducted during houselisting operations and four rounds of training for actual enumeration. The training schedules, which were printed in red ink, were thoroughly scrutinized in the Census Directorate and detailed circulars pointing out the defects and suggestions were issued. On the whole, the training given was rewarding as the final results indicate.

Census Act

20. Till India attained independence, the system of census-taking was like a veritable Phoenix—'the only bird of its kind which is reputed to complete its life cycle by burning itself on the funeral pile and then to rise from the ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle'. Similarly, a Census Commissioner for the country and Superintendents or State Commissioners were appointed on the eve of each decennial census and they planned the census operation, created the huge census machinery, organized the census count, processed the massive data and produced commendable reports and tables. This vast organization was completely disbanded soon after the census i.e. within two or three years after the census, and nothing was heard of it till the eve of the succeeding census. Since 1961, a permanent census organization has, however, come to stay. Till the 1941 census, there was no separate law on census-taking in the country.

21. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of India, while inaugurating the first census conference of the 1951 census said "Eversince I assumed charge of the Home Ministry, I have been taking some interest in census matters and I was really very happy to have been instrumental in placing on the Statute Book a permanent enactment dealing with the whole operation of Census.....". Thus a permanent Census Act was placed on the Statute Book on 3rd September 1948. The Census Act (Act No. 37 of 1948) is reproduced at *Annexure A*.

22.. This Act empowers the Government of India to notify and conduct census in the whole or part of the country. Under the Act, the Census Commissioner of India and Directors of Census Operations are appointed to supervise the taking of census. The Act also empowers the State Government or such authority to whom the State Government delegate powers to appoint a series of Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the census. Thus the entire Census Organization is created under the provisions of the Act which authorises the census-takers to ask the notified census questionnaires and legally compels all persons to answer those questions faithfully and truthfully. The law also guarantees that the data collected at the census can be used only for statistical purposes and that the information on individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence in any court of law. The Act also provides a legal backing to the entire census operation and it gives extraordinary powers to secure all types of assistance from the State Government, local bodies or any other persons for the smooth conduct of the census. Under the Act, penal action can be taken against any person, if he/she does not follow the directions given to him/her by the appropriate authority.

Post Enumeration Check

23. A Post Enumeration Check (PEC) was conducted immediately after the 1981 census. The objective of the PEC was to quantify the likely omission or duplication in census enumeration, besides checking the quality of enumeration. Thus the survey was intended to evaluate the coverage error and content error. For Post Enumeration Check, 160 sample enumerator blocks were selected in Kerala. The field work was done during 18th March to 11th April 1981 and the filled-in schedules sent to the office of the Registrar General, India for further processing. The instructions issued on PEC are given at *Annexure F*.

Census Evaluation Study

24. The Census Evaluation Study (CES) was conducted keeping up the same time schedule of the Post Enumeration Check. The objective of the study was to quantify the extent of omission of children at the younger ages and the ascertainment of the correctness of age-reporting of children in census with the help of birth records of the Sample Registration System. The Census Evaluation Study attempted to measure the coverage error and content error in respect of children born to normal resident mothers in a sub-sample of SRS units. The schedules were sent to the Registrar Genral India for further processing and analysis. The instructions issued on CES are given at *Annexure G*.

Tabulation and computerisation

25. There is a notable change in the processing of data in the 1981 census. The Direct Data Entry System is being used to speed up the data input. The manual sorting of Individual Slips adopted in earlier censuses has been completely dispensed with. Instead, the Primary Census Abstracts have been compiled from the Block Compilation Sheets prepared from the Population Record (Part II of Household Schedule). After the preparation of PCA, further processing of the data collected through the Individual Slips is done through the Direct Data Entry System.

26. In the 1981 census, a 20% area sample was adopted for canvassing Individual Slip (Sample) i.e. questions relating to migration and fertility. The fertility and migration tables will, therefore, be generated on the basis of 20%

area sample. The economic tables will be generated from 40% sample Individual Slips for rural and urban areas while most of the socio-cultural tables are based on 20% sample Individual Slips. All these tables will be prepared by using the computer.

Tabulation Plan

27. A comprehensive tabulation plan to bring out the housing stock, the quality of housing, the number of physically handicapped, the socio-economic, cultural and demographic profile of the population in general and of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular and the household economic situation has been drawn up to meet the requirement of various departments of Government and other data users subject to the limitations of time and data input facilities.

28. The Tabulation Plan consists of the following series of tables :—

A—Series: General Population Tables

B—Series: General Economic Tables

C—Series: Social & Cultural Tables

D—Series: Migration Tables

F —Series: Fertility Tables

H—Series: Tables on Houses and Disabled Population

HH—Series: Household Tables

SC—Series: Special Tables for Scheduled Castes

ST—Series: Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes

Village & Town Directories

Of these, the H—Series tables are based on the Houselist, the HH—Series on the Household Schedule and all the the remaining series, except the Village and Town Directory, on the Individual slip. The Village and Town Directories are mainly based on information external to the census.

29. At the 1971 Census, an Establishment Schedule was canvassed on the basis of which tables were produced referred to as E—Series. At the 1981 Census, an Enterprise List was canvassed, the processing and tabulation of which is being done by the Central Statistical Organization. Therefore, as part of the 1981 tabulation plan, it is not proposed to generate E—Series. Similarly, it is envisaged that the G—Series tables relating to data on graduates and technical personnel will be presented by the Department of Science and Technology.

A—SERIES : GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

30. This set of tabulations relating to basic population data based on a full count. In these tables the total male and female population of various levels of area units such as state, district, taluk/town, city and urban agglomerations and their decadal variation, the distribution of villages by population size, the changes in area and jurisdiction of districts since the 1971 census and the population according to 1971 jurisdiction, the new towns of 1981 census and the towns of 1971 which are declassified in 1981 Census and their population will be presented. These tabulations compiled manually from the population count of the smallest unit, the enumeration block. This volume covers all the tables under A—Series.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

31. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) which is an adjunct of the A—Series gives basic information—area, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, literates, main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in respect of each area unit. The PCA is compiled manually on full count basis.

32. The State PCA presents the data for the state and districts while the District PCA gives the data for the taluks and towns within each district. The Village PCA gives the data for each village and its constituent units viz. desoms/karas, while the Town PCA gives the information for each town and its constituent wards and the Development Block and Panchayat PCA presents the data for the said units. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe PCAs have also been prepared separately for all the above units.

33. Part II-B volume presents the State and District PCAs. The District Census Handbooks will furnish the PCA data for all the territorial units in respect of each district. A special paper has also been published by name Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Paper 4 of 1981.

B-SERIES : GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

34. The B—Series of economic tables are mainly based on the economic questions 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16 of the Individual Slip (Universal). This series will be tabulated on the 40% sample of individual slips. These tabulations give the classification of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, their cross-classification by social and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, literacy etc., industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, the occupational classification of main workers, the main activity of marginal workers and non-workers, the secondary activity of main workers, those seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers and their composition by age, sex, and educational level.

35. In these tabulations, main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year i.e. those who report 'yes' to Q. 14B. Marginal workers are those who worked sometime during last year but not for the major part of the year, i.e. those who report 'Yes' to Q. 14A but 'No' to Q. 14B. Non-workers are those who never worked during the last year i.e. those who report 'No' to Q. 14A. While main activity of main workers is recorded in Q. 15A, the work of marginal workers as well as secondary work of main workers will be available from Q. 15B. The main activity of non-workers and of marginal workers will be available from Q. 14A and Q.14B respectively.

C-SERIES : SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

36. All the tables of this series except Table C-10 are derived from the Individual Slip. Table C-10 is derived from Part II, Population Record, of the Household Schedule. The social and cultural tables are mainly derived from the questions on age, literacy, educational level, school attendance, mother-tongue, languages spoken, religion and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in the Individual Slip. These tables give the age, sex and marital status, composition of the population, the literates and their educational levels and the population attending school by age and sex, population by mother-tongue, other languages spoken and religion and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. Tables C-1 to C-6 are generated from 20% sample Individual Slips. Tables C-7 to C-9 are based on 40% sample Individual slips. Table C-10 is prepared on the basis of the Population Records of 20% sample of blocks.

D-SERIES : MIGRATION TABLES

37. The D-Series of migration tables are mainly derived from the questions on place of birth, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration of the Individual Slip (Sample). These tabulations give the migrants by place of birth and by place of last residence, their age, sex composition, their educational level and economic activity. The migration data which are collected for 20% sample blocks are completely tabulated.

F-SERIES : FERTILITY TABLES

38. This series is based on the fertility questions 5 and 6 of the Individual Slip (Sample). The complete fertility data collected for 20% sample blocks are tabulated on computer.

39. These tabulations give the age at marriage pattern, the current fertility, cumulated fertility and surviving children for ever married and/or currently married women by the demographic variables, present age, duration of marriage, birth order and parity. At the State level, these patterns are further cross-classified by the socio-economic characteristics, religion, educational level, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and occupation of women.

H-SERIES : TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

40. This series consists of only two tables derived from the Houselist. The first table on use of census houses is based on 20% sample of census houses selected from the houselist and it is tabulated on the computer. The second table on the disabled is compiled manually from the full data.

HH—SERIES : HOUSEHOLD TABLES

41. The Household series of tabulations are based on the 20% data of Household Schedule Part I and the totals of Part II (Population Record). These tables give the quality of housing and housing facilities, household ownership of house/site of land, household cultivation, households by size, number of workers, numbers seeking/available for work and number of literates for all households and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households separately. This series also gives the households and population by religion and by Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe of head of household and by language mainly spoken in the household. All the tables of this series are tabulated on computer and will have first priority.

SC—SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

42. The SC—series of tabulations derived from Qs. 9 and 10 of the Individual slip (Universal) are based on 100% data. The series gives some special tabulations for the Scheduled Caste population, generally, separately for each caste. These tables give for each Scheduled Caste main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, those

seeking/available for work, the industrial category of main workers and marginal workers, the main workers in special occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes, age, sex & marital status composition and educational level. The types of main activity cross-classified by educational level for marginal workers and non-workers for all Scheduled Castes combined are presented in this series.

43. This series based on the complete data and will be tabulated on computer. As the input of the complete Individual Slip data will take time, this series will have the last priority.

ST—SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

44. This series of tabulations derived from Qs. 9 and 10 of the Individual Slip (Universal) will generally gives some special tabulations separately for each Scheduled Tribe. These tables will give for each Scheduled Tribe main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, industrial category of main workers and marginal workers, age, sex and marital status composition, educational level, religion, mother-tongue and bilingualism. They also give for all Scheduled Tribes combined, the type of main activity of marginal workers and non-workers cross-classified by educational level.

45. This series is based on complete data and will be tabulated on computer. As the input of the complete Individual slip data will take time this series will have the last priority.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

46. The Village Directory gives the list of villages, their area, population, amenities such as schools, drinking water etc. available to them and land use. The Town Directory gives for each town the area, population in 1981 and past censuses, growth rates, density sex ratio, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population, population by religion, physical aspects of the town, communications, municipal finances, civic, medical, educational and other amenities and trade commerce, industry and banking facilities.

Publication Programme

47. The 1981 Census tables will be published as 32 separate Series of volumes one for all-India and for each State and Union Territory.

The publication series is as follows :—

1 INDIA	17 Punjab
States	18 Rajasthan
2 Andhra Pradesh	19 Sikkim
3 Assam	20 Tamil Nadu
4 Bihar	21 Tripura
5 Gujarat	22 Utter Pradesh
6 Haryana	23 West Bengal
7 Himachal Pradesh	*Union Territories*
8 Jammu & Kashmir	24 Andaman & Nicobar Islands
9 Karnataka	25 Arunachal Pradesh
10 Kerala	26 Chandigarh
11 Madhya Pradesh	27 Dadra & Nagar Haveli
12 Maharastra	28 Delhi
13 Manipur	29 Goa, Daman & Diu
14 Meghalaya	30 Lakshadweep
15 Nagaland	31 Mizoram
16 Orissa	32 Pondicherry

48. In each of these series (for all-India and each State/Union Territory) the different series of tables (A-Series—General Population Tables, B-Series—General Economic Tables etc.) are brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks are published for each district in the country. They contain the census tables for the district, the village and town Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town directories. The latter comprise compilations of statistics, external to the census, relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to data-users.

49. For all-India and for each state and union territory, the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan.

Part No.	*Subject covered*	*Sub-part No., if any*	*Topics covered*
Part I	Administration Report	Part I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration
		Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation
Part II	General Population Tables	Part II-A	General Population Tables—A-series
		Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III	General Economic Tables	Part III-A	B-Series tables of first priority covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers, marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity, seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex.
		Part III-B	B-Series tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main-workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of workers of main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workkers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV	Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV-A	C-Series tables of first priority covering age, and marital status, composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance.
		Part IV-B	C-Series tables of second priority covering mother-tongue, bilingualism and religion of population and household composition.
		Part IV-C	Household Composition Tables
Part V	Migration Tables	Part V-A	D-Series tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last resistance, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy.
		Part V-B	D-Series tables of second priority covering migration of 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.
Part VI	Fertility Tables	Part VI-A	F-Series tables of first priority. This part covers the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and duration of marriage at State and district levels. At state level, the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation are covered.
		Part VI-B	F-Series tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc. and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled population		H-Series tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.

Part No.	*Subject covered*	*Sub-part No., if any*	*Topics covered*
Part VIII	Household Tables	Part VIII-A	HH-Series tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. These tables also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.
		Part VIII-B	This part contains tables HH-17, HH-17 SC & HH-17 ST on tenancy
		Part VIII-C	Report on households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in Parts VIII-A and VIII-B
Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, the age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother-tongue and bilingualism.
Part X	Town Directory,	Part X-A	Town Directory
	Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns
		Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI			Ethnographic notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	Census Atlas		Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases
Part XIII	District Census Handbook	Part XIII-A	Village and Town Directory
		Part XIII-B	Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

A-1
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

This is the basic population table of the 1981 Census and it corresponds to Table A-I of 1951, 1961 and 1971. It gives data on area, density of population per sq. km., number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses and households for district, taluk and for each urban unit. As it can be seen from the table, the data are presented upto the taluk level for rural areas and upto the town level (including urban agglomeration) for urban areas. The main table A-1 has the following three appendices :

Appendix 1 : *Statement showing* 1981 *territorial units and changes during* 1971-81

2. This appendix gives the 1981 territorial units upto taluk level and all the notified changes that have taken place i.e. gain or loss in territory, from the corresponding 1971 jurisdiction. The area figures furnished in columns 4 and 7 are based on the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

Appendix 2 : *Numbe: and population of villages with population of* 5,000 *and over and towns with population under* 5,000

3. This appendix shows the number and population of villages with a population of 5,000 and over in 1981. Similarly the number of towns with a population of less than 5,000 are also given. Of the 1,219 villages in the rural areas, 1,128 villages have a population of 5,000 and over. As per the definition of urban area (which is discussed in paragraph 14 below) the minimum population of a town in 1981 is 5,000 unless it is a statutory town. In the 1981 census, there is only one town in Kerala (i.e. Cannanore Cantonment) which has a population of less than 5,000.

Appendix 3 : *Houseless and Institutional Population*

4. This appendix gives the number of households and houseless and institutional population.

Changes in jurisdiction since 1971

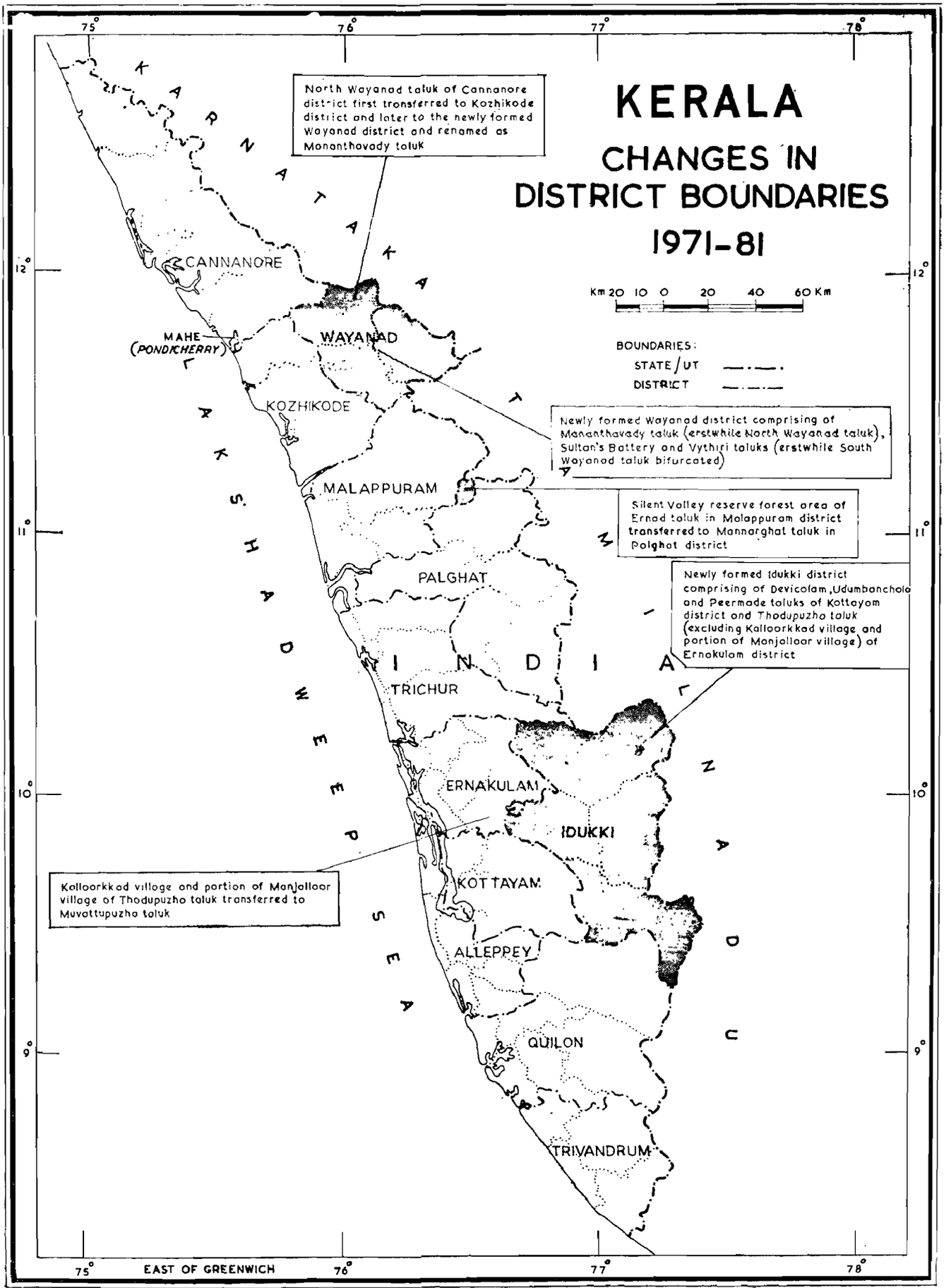
5. The present Kerala State was formed on 1st November 1956 under the States Reorganization Act by the integration of Malabar district and Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district of the erstwhile Madras State with Travancore-Cochin State (excluding Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Villavancode and Sengottai taluks). After its formation, there is no further change in its jurisdiction at the state level. The jurisdictional changes within the state that have been effected prior to the 1961 census have been given in the fly-leaf to Table A-I of volume VII Part II-A General Population Tables for 1961 for Kerala. Similarly the changes in jurisdiction for the period between 1961 and 1971 are furnished in the fly-leaf to Table A—I of Series-9 Part II-A—General Population Tables for 1971 for Kerala. Since the last census in 1971, two new districts viz. Idukki (on 26th January 1972) and Wayanad (on 1st November 1980) came into existence. Details of changes in jurisdiction and renaming of villages for the period between 1st April 1971 and 1st March 1981 are as follows :

Details of change in jurisdiction	*Notification order, No. and date*	*Date of effect*
CANNANORE DISTRICT		
Transfer of North Wayanad taluk to Kozhikode district	G.O. (MS) No. 1500/78/RD dated 8th December 1978	1st Janauary 1979
WAYANAD DISTRICT		
(i) Formation of Wayanad district comprising of North Wayanad and South Wayanad taluks of Kozhikode district	G.O. (MS) 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980	1st November 1980
(ii) Renaming North Wayanad taluk as Mananthavady taluk	G.O. (MS) 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980	1st November 1980
(iii) Bifurcation South Wayanad taluk into Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks as noted below :	G.O. (MS) 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980	1st November 1980
(a) Sultan's Battery taluk consisting of 8 villages viz. Poothadi, Pulpalli, Kidanganad, Noolpuzha, Sultan's Battery, Purakkadi, Ambalavayal and Nenmeni		
(b) Vythiri taluk consisting of 12 villages viz. Padinjarethara, Kuppadithara, Kottathara, Kaniambetta, Muttil, Kalpetta, Vengappally, Thariyode, Achooranam, Kunnathidavaka, Kottappadi and Muppainad		

Details of change in jurisdiction	*Notification order, No. and date*	*Date of effect*
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT		
Addition of North Wayanad taluk of Cannanore district to Kozhikode district	G.O. (MS) No. 1500/78/RD dated 8th December 1978	1st January 1979
Transfer of North Wayanad and South Wayanad taluks into the newly formed Wayanad district	G.O. (MS) 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980	1st November 1980
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT		
(i) Transfer of Sy. Nos. 1 to 40 of Pallickal amsom Pallickal Village of Ernad Taluk to Cherukavu village of the same taluk with the name of the desom as Vennayur	No. 14363/C2/71/RD dated 19th July 1972	19th July 1972
(ii) Renaming of the following villages in Perintalmanna and Ponnani taluks	G.O. (Rt.) No. 1119/73/RD dated 4th December 1973	4th December 1973

Name in 1971		*New Name*
PERINTALMANNA TALUK		
1. Perintalmanna	I	Perintalmanna
2. Perintalmanna	II	Pathaikkara
3. Aliparamba	I	Aliparamba
4. Aliparamba	II	Anamangad
5. Thazhekode	I	Arakkuparamba
6. Thazhekode	II	Thazhekkode
7. Vettathur	I	Vettathur
8. Vettathur	II	Kariavattam
9. Keezhattur	I	Keezhattur
10. Keezhattur	II	Nenmini
11. Angadippuram	I	Angadippuram
12. Angadippuram	II	Valambur
13. Mankada	I	Vadakkangara
14. Mankada	II	Mankada
15. Pulamanthole	I	Pulamanthole
16. Pulamanthole	II	Kuruvambalam
PONNANI TALUK		
1. Tavannur	I	Tavannur
2. Tavannur	II	Kaladi
3. Perumpadappa	I	Perumbadappa
4. Perumpadappa	II	Veliyancode

(iii) Renaming of Koduvayur village in Tirur taluk as Abdul Rahiman Nagar	G.O. (MS) No. 346/74/RD dated 23rd March 1974	23rd March 1974
(iv) Transfer of Kottumala area of Mattathur amsom in Othukungal village of Tirur taluk to Urakam village of Ernad taluk (Transferred area is treated as a separate desom in Urakam village)	G.O. (RT) No. 683/75/RD dated 16th July 1975	16th July 1975
(v) Formation of a new village by name Mangalam with Thallookkara, Pulloonni, Koottai, Mangalam and Punnamana desoms of the Vettom village and Perinthuruthy, Chennara, Cherupunna, Valamaruthur and Kavancheri desoms of Puduppalli village (consequently Puduppalli village ceased to exist)	G.O. (MS) 1612/75 RD dated 10th December 1975	10th December 1975
(vi) Transfer of Kappil desom of Mambad village (comprising by Nos. 1 to 339 and 769) of Ernad taluk to Wandur village of the same taluk	G.O. (MS) 737/76/RD dated 29th May 1976	29th May 1976
(vii) Transfer of Silent Valley Reserve Forest area of Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk to Pudur village of Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district	G.O. (MS) 1122/76/RD dated 17th August 1976	17th August 1976
PALGHAT DISTRICT		
(i) Renaming of Attappadi I, Attappadi II and Attappadi III villages as Agali, Pudur and Sholayur villages respectively	G.O. No. 28442/C2/72 RDI dated 29th May 1972	29th May 1972
(ii) Addition of Silent Valley Reserve Forest area of Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk to Pudur village of Mannarghat taluk	G.O. (MS) 1122/76/RD dated 17th August 1976	17th August 1976



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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Details of change in jurisdiction	*Notification order, No. and date*	*Date of effect*
TRICHUR DISTRICT		
Transfer of five grouped villages of 1971 consisting of nine villages viz. Edathiruthy, Chendrappini, Kaipamangalam, Perinjanam, Pappinivattam, Koolimuttam, Ala, Panangad and Padinjare Vemballur of Chavakkad taluk to Kodungallur taluk	G.O. (MS) 1600/75/RD dated 5th December 1975	5th December 1975
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT		
(i) Transfer of Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkad and Manjalloor panchayats) to the newly formed Idukki district	Notification No. 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th January 1972 and subsequent notification No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February 1972	26th January 1972
(ii) Formation of a new taluk by name 'Kothamangalam' consisting of 9 villages viz., Eramallur, Kottappady, Pindimana, Keerampara, Kuttamangalam, Kothamangalam, Kadavoor, Pothanicaud and Varapetty	Notification No. 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th Janauary 1972 and subsequent notification No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February 1972	26th January 1972
(iii) Added Kalloorked village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkkad and Manjalloor Panchayats of Thodupuzha taluk to Muvattupuzha taluk	No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February 1972	14th February 1972
IDUKKI DISTRICT		
(i) Formation of a new district by name 'Idukki' consisting of Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks of Kottayam district and Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkad and Manjalloor panchayats) of Ernakulam district	Notification No. 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th January 1972 and subsequent notification No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February 1972	26th January 1972
(ii) Transfer of portion of Manjalloor village (Vengallur kara and portion of Kappu kara) which was included in Kumaramangalam panchayat to the Kumaramangalam village of Thodupuzha taluk	No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February 1972	14th February 1972
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		
(i) Transfer of Devicolam, Udumbanchola and Peermade taluks to the newly formed Idukki district	No. 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th January 1972	26th January 1972
(ii) Transfer of Elikkulam village of Kottayam taluk to Kanjirappally taluk	G.O. (MS) No. 1148/79/RD dated 12th September 1979	1st October 1979
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT		
Renaming of Chennamkary village of Kuttanad taluk as Kavalam village	G.O. (Rt.) 68/73/RD dated 24-1-1973	24th January 1973
QUILON DISTRICT		
Formation of a new village in Pathanamthitta taluk by name Thannithode consisting of Food Production areas covered by the Blocks in Vadasserikara and Konnithazham villages of the same taluk	G.O. (MS) 1522/75/RD dated 12th November 1975	12th November 1975
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT		
Renaming of the following villages of Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks	Notification No. 29411/C2/72/RD dated 29th May 1972	29th May 1972

Name in 1971		*New Name*
NEYYATTINKARA TALUK		
1. Perumkadavila	A	Perumkadavila
2. Perumkadavila	B	Keezharoor
3. Kunnathukal	A	Kunnathukal
4. Kunnathukal	B	Vellarada
5. Ottasekharamangalam	A	Ottasekharamangalam
6. Ottasekharamangalam	B	Kallikkad
NEDUMANGAD TALUK		
7. Vamanapuram	A	Vamanapuram
8. Vamanapuram	B	Kallara
9. Palode	A	Palode

Details of change in jurisdiction	*Notification order, No. and date*	*Date of effect*

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—*concld.*

Name in 1971	*New Name*
NEDUMANGAD TALUK—*concld.*	
10. Palode B	Peringamala
11. Anad A	Anad
12. Anad B	Panavoor
13. Uzhamalackal A	Tholikode
14. Uzhamalakal B	Uzhamalackal
15. Aryanad A	Aryanad
16. Aryanad B	Vithura

Area figures

6. The area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India through the Central Statistical Organization have been adopted for the states and districts. At the 1971 census, the total area of the state was 38,864 sq. km., while at the 1981 census, the area of the state is given as 38,863 sq. km. The reason for the variation is the revision of area figures based on more accurate surveys on larger scale. The area figures (in sq. km.) for districts as furnished by the Surveyor General of India are given in Col. 3 of table A-1.

7. The Surveyor General's figures are not available below district or by rural/urban break-up. Hence the figures for taluk and for rural/urban areas have been adopted based on the figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records, Tahsildars and local bodies. The taluk-wise area figures furnished by the Director of Survey and Land Records take into account all the changes in jurisdiction from 1-4-1971 to 1-3-1981. For all statutory towns the area figures as supplied by the local authority were taken as authentic. In respect of census towns (non-municipal towns) comprised of whole revenue villages, the area figures given by the Director of Survey and Land Records are followed. In respect of portion of village falling in a census town and also in the case of urban outgrowth the area figures supplied by the concerned Tahsildars were adopted.

8. For individual towns/urban outgrowths, area figures have been given corrected upto 2 decimal places. However, the total urban area of a taluk is given upto 1 decimal place. Rural area figures of taluks are derived by subtracting the urban area (added and rounded to 1 decimal place) from the total area of the taluk furnished by the Director of Survey and Land Records. Rural area figures of district are derived by subtracting the total urban area of the district (corrected upto 1 decimal place) from the total 'geographical area' of each district supplied by the Surveyor General of India. District figures thus derived were added up to give state rural/urban figures. When the taluk area figures for total and 'rural' are added up it would not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land-use area' supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records and the latter represent 'geographical area' supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

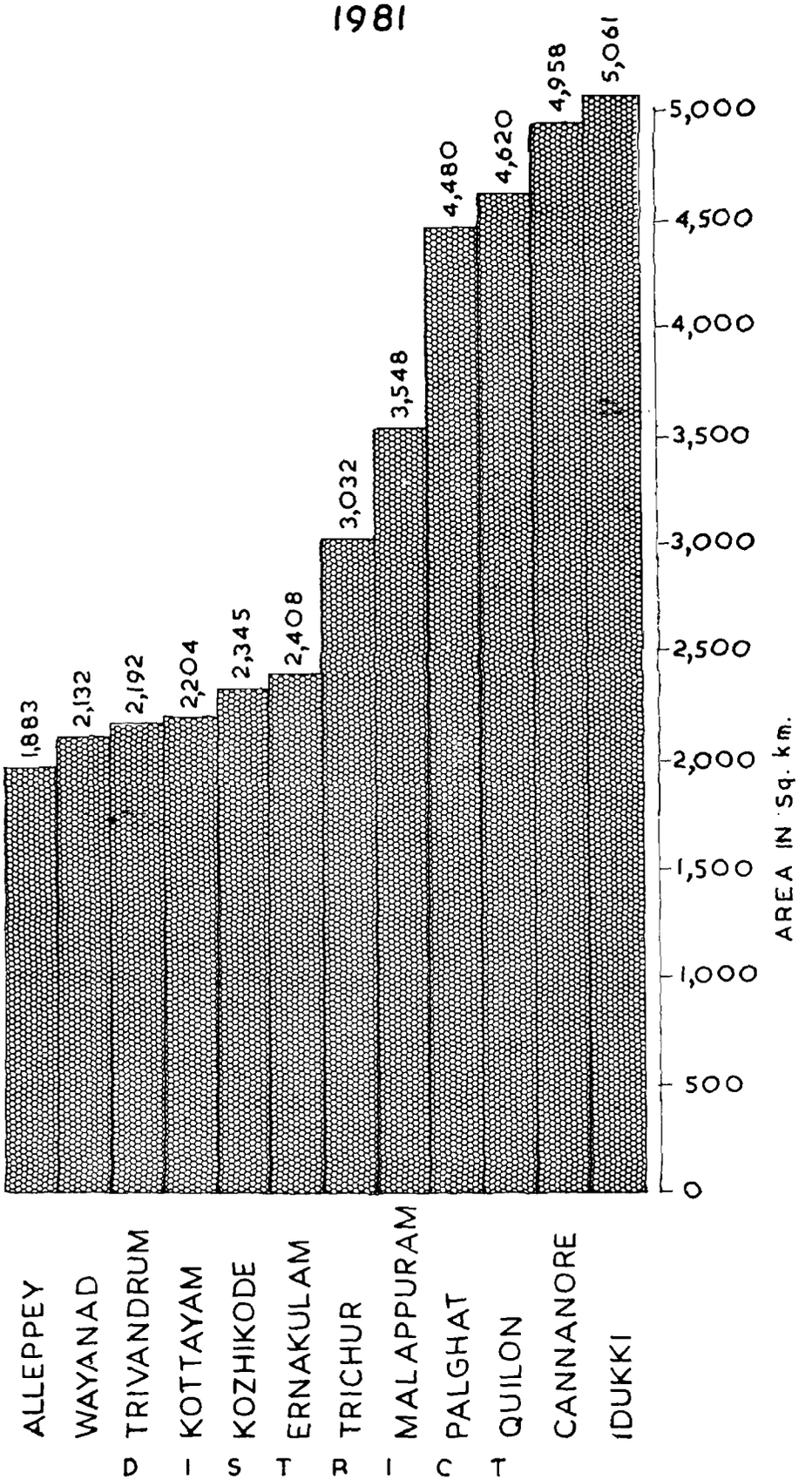
9. The following statement gives the district-wise area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

STATEMENT 1

RANKING OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF AREA, 1981

State/District	Area in sq. km. (based on figures supplied by Surveyor General of India)	Proportion to total area of the state	Ranking of the district
1	2	3	4
KERALA	**38,863**	**100.00**	
1. Cannanore	4,958	12.76	2
2. Wayanad	2,132	5.49	11
3. Kozhikode	2,345	6.03	8
4. Malappuram	3,548	9.13	5
5. Palghat	4,480	11.53	4
6. Trichur	3,032	7.80	6
7. Ernakulam	2,408	6.20	7
8. Idukki	5,061	13.02	1
9. Kottayam	2,204	5.67	9
10. Alleppey	1,883	4.84	12
11. Quilon	4,620	11.89	3
12. Trivandrum	2,192	5.64	10

KERALA
COMPARATIVE AREA OF DISTRICTS
1981



The above statement indicates that Idukki is the largest district in the state followed by Cannanore. Alleppey district is the smallest and also the only district in the state with an area of less than 2,000 sq. km.

Definition of urban areas in earlier censuses up to 1951

10. Prior to the 1961 census, there was no uniform definition for urban area and the concept of urban area differed from census to census and from State to State. As far as Kerala is concerned, separate censuses were conducted in the three areas of Travancore and Cochin and Malabar (which was part of the erstwhile Madras Presidency). Consequently there were slight differences in the rural-urban classification in these three areas. In the native states of Travancore and Cochin, no place was treated as urban till the 1891 census. But the position was different in the Malabar district which formed part of the Madras Presidency. The Town Improvement Act of 1865 enacted by the Madras Government, paved the way for the establishment of the following Municiplalities in the erstwhile Malabar district—Calicut, Palghat, Tellicherry and Fort Cochin in 1866 and Cannanore in 1867. These municipal towns were censused separately but data were not presented in the census of 1871. In the 1881 census Report of India, the concept of a town was expressed as follows:

> "Where the population is not less than 5,000 and resides in one assemblage of houses, the houses being in juxtaposition or only separated by streets or spaces surrounded on all sides by houses or gardens or spaces whether cultivated or not distinctly appertaining to the houses in question, such assemblage of houses, if bearing one common name shall be considered a town."

This is one of the earliest definitions given for a town in census. The definitions used in earlier censuses upto 1951 in the regions now covered by the present Kerala State are stated below:

1901 MADRAS:

Towns comprised of all municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade and its historic associations might decide to treat as a town.

1901 COCHIN:

Certain well accepted tests such as constitution in regard to sanitary and police arrangements, relative density of the dwellings, the numerical strength and character of the population, the importance of the place in regard to trade, architecture and historical associations were laid down as the distinguishing features of urban tracts.

1901 TRAVANCORE:

(i) Every municipality of whatever size

(ii) All civil lines not included in municipal limits

(iii) Every cantonment

(iv) Every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons and possessed of an urban character. In dealing with places falling under the last head, note has, of course, to be taken of the character of population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations.

1911 MADRAS:

All municipalities and cantonments and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town.

1911 COCHIN:

All municipalities of whatever population, and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Census Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations, might decide to treat as a town.

1911 TRAVANCORE:

(i) Every municipality or local area declared to be a town by or under the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation and

(ii) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, or any other local area, declared by the Government to be a town for census purposes. In selecting the places to be classified as town

under the second head, the circumstances suggested for consideration are the character of the population, the nature and strength of the social bond, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations. Overgrown villages with no urban characteristics are not be treated as towns.

1921 MADRAS:

Every municipality, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Suprintendent, decided was treated as a town for census purposes.

1921 COCHIN:

Towns comprised of all municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town.

1921 TRAVANCORE:

Towns comprised of municipalities of whatever population size and places under the Police Regulations which are provided with sanitary staff.

1931 MADRAS:

(i) Municipalities, cantonments and civil lines and

(ii) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which a Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

The criteria applied in reaching this decision were the character of the population, the relative density of the residential dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and historic associations.

1931 COCHIN:

Every municipality, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment and every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes, having regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations. It may be that the non-municipal towns of the state have fewer urban characteristics than the municipal towns, but they too have their own importance in that they primarily exist as the necessary market centres for the service of adjacent rural areas.

1931 TRAVANCORE:

(i) Every municipality
(ii) all civil lines not included within municipal limits
(iii) every cantonment and
(iv) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

In dealing with questions under head (iv), the Provincial Superintendent is required to have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations.

1941 MADRAS:

All places having Municipal Corporation, Municipal area, all the civil lines not included in municipal limits and cantonments were treated as urban irrespective of their population size. In other cases a town was defined as the continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons possessing definite urban characteristics which the Provincial Superintendent decided.

1941 COCHIN:

(i) Every municipality

(ii) every other continuous collection of houses which, with regard to the character of the population, the relative density, importance as a centre of trade and other amenities, possesses what may be termed as urban characteristics.

1941 TRAVANCORE:

(i) Every municipality

(ii) all civil lines not included within municipal limits

(iii) every cantonment and

(iv) every other continous collection if houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

In dealing with questions under head (iv), the Provincial Superintendent is required to have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations.

1951 MADRAS:

All places having municipal corporation, municipal area, all the civil lines not included in municipal limits and cantonments were treated as urban irrespective of their population size. In other cases, a town was defined as a continuous collection of houses inhabited by usually not less than 5,000 persons which having regard to the character of the population, the relative density of dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and historic associations and the existence of distinct urban characteristics such as facilities for higher education, public utility services, local body administration, urban diversions, recreations, the Provincial Superintendent decided.

1951 TRAVANCORE-COCHIN:

All municipalities and places where conservancy arrangements exist were elevated to the status of towns.

Definition of urban area in the 1961 census

11. In the 1961 census, a new definition of urban areas, as given below, was evolved with a view to bring uniformity in its application in all States/Union territories in the country.

(i) All places with a city corporation, municipality, cantonment board or notified town area committee.

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

(a) a minimum population of 5,000

(b) a density of population of not less than 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 persons per sq. mile) and

(c) at least three-fourths of the male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

The population, density and extent of male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were determined with reference to the census figures of 1951. Twentythree places in the state which did not satisfy the criteria were also recognized as towns on the recommendation of the State Government. These exceptions were either towns in the 1951 census or places of growing importance for one reason or other having urban amenities.

Definition of urban area in the 1971 census

12. In the 1971 census, the same definition was followed except in regard to the third criterion. Instead of 'at least three-fourths of the male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits', 'at least 75 per cent of the male *working* population engaged in non agricultural pursuits' was substituted. The male working population consisted of categories of workers excluding cultivators (category I) and agricultural labourers (category II). The Primary Census Abstract of the 1961 census was used for treating places as towns. There was also a discretionary provision for the Director of Census Operations to treat a place as town for special reasons in consultation with the State Government, even if it did not satisfy the criteria. Accordingly some places with distinct urban amenities though not satisfying the criteria were treated as towns based on the reports of local authorities.

Definition of urban area in the 1981 census

13. In the 1981 census, the same definition adopted in 1971 was followed with some minor variation. For applying the third criterion as indicated earlier in this paper, the industrical category III comprising of activities like fishing, plantation, orchards etc. was considered as an allied agricultural activity. The Primary Census Abstract of 1971 was used for treating places as towns.

14. The definition of an urban unit adopted in the 1981 census is as follows:

(i) STATUTORY TOWNS—all places with local authority like municipalities, corporations, cantonments, notified town areas etc. irrespective of whether they satisfy the three-fold criterion prescribed under item (ii) below:

(ii) CENSUS TOWNS—all other places which satisfy the following criteria:

(a) A minimum population of 5,000;

(b) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile); and

(c) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

It was also emphasized that it is not only necessary to apply the above criteria strictly but also to interpret the same in a uniform manner for the purpose of comparability.

15. Accordingly in the 1981 census in Kerala, all statutory towns were treated as towns irrespective of whether they satisfied the three-fold criteria or not. The criteria were then strictly applied to all revenue villages based on the 1971 census data and all villages which satisfied the criteria were treated as census towns. Census towns (non-municipal towns) are places treated as towns only for the purpose of census. In the present census, industrial category III comprising of activities like fishing, livestock, hunting, plantations and orchards etc. was treated as an allied agricultural activity and was not treated as a non-agricultural occupation of the male population for the purpose of the third criterion mentioned above. Thus, the third criterion was calculated with reference to the figures for working categories IV to IX given in the Primary Census Abstract of the 1971 census.

Concept of town group adopted in the 1961 census

16. The concept of a town-group was expressed as a group of towns situated so close together that in course of time the intervening rural areas would be likely to merge gradually in the towns to form ultimately a single city or town comprising the various units of the town group and the intervening rural areas. Accordingly the following four town groups were formed.

Town group	*Constituent units*
1. Cannanore	Cannanore municipal town and Cannanore Cantonment
2. Calicut	Calicut municipal town and Parayancheri, Kommeri, Beypore and Olavanna census towns
3. Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye	Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Alwaye municipal towns and Willingdon Island, Trippunithura and Edappally census towns
4. Trivandrum	Trivandrum corporation and Nemom and Balaramapuram census towns

Concepts of urban agglomeration and standard urban area

17. The concept of town group adopted in the 1961 census was given up and two new concepts ie. urban agglomeration and standard urban area were adopted in the 1971 census. These definitions are followed in the 1981 census also.

(a) URBAN AGGLOMERATION (UA)

18. The concept of urban agglomeration was an improvement of the concept of *town group* adopted in the 1961 census. The same urban agglomeration concept has been continued in the 1981 census. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread consisting of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognized urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. For example, around a core city or statutory town there might have come up sizable and well-established urban appendages like railway colonies, university campuses, ports, military camps etc. which are part of a continuous urban spread though outside the statutory limits of the core city or town. While such outgrowths will fall in the adjoining revenue village, it will not be realistic to treat such urban outgrowths as rural units. At the same time, each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the core town and the continuous urban spread including the core town and such urban outgrowths is treated as an urban agglomeration. The constituents of an urban agglomeration should satisfy the conditions of urbanisation, contiguity and viability. These are the general principles based on which urban agglomeration are formed.

19. The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration would be constituted.

(i) A city or town with a continuous outgrowth which is outside the statutory town limits but coming within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages (eg. Quilon urban agglomeration consisting of Quilon municipal town and the adjoining Kilikollur urban outgrowth).

(ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths (eg. Guruvayur urban agglomeration consisting of the adjoining towns of Guruvayur Township, Chavakkad municipality and Iringaprom census town)

(iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread (eg. Cochin urban agglomeration consisting of Cochin city, the adjoining Trippunithura municipal town, the adjoining census towns of Eloor and Kalamassery and the Thrikkakara urban outgrowth).

20. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutorily notified main urban unit as well as the extent of other urban outgrowths. However, only those areas which area actually contigous are treated as part of an agglomeration and not areas which are not contiguous now but which are expected to form a continuous urban spread some time in the future. The intention in delineating the urban agglomeration is to take into account the present urban spread only. (The potentiality of development of urban growth in the next decade or two is covered separately under the concept of *Standard Urban Area*).

21. Urban Agglomeration were formed for the first time in Kerala in the 1981 census since no urban agglomeration had been formed in 1971. 9 urban agglomerations were formed in Kerala in the 1981 census. The names of the urban agglomerations along with the constituent units of each are given below :

Urban Agglomeration	*Constituent units*	
1. Cannanore Urban Agglomeration	(i) Cannanore Municipal Town	
	(ii) Valapattanam	(NM)
	(iii) Chirakkal	(NM)
	(iv) Pallikunnu	(NM)
	(v) Puzhathi	(NM)
	(vi) Cannanore Cantonment	
2. Tellicherry Urban Agglomeration	(i) Tellicherry Municipal Town	
	(ii) Dharmadom	(NM)
3. Calicut Urban Agglomeration	(i) Calicut Corporation	
	(ii) Olavanna	(NM)
	(iii) Cheruvannur	(NM)
	(iv) Beypore	(NM)
	(v) Feroke	(NM)
4. Palghat Urban Agglomeration	(i) Palghat Municipal Town	
	(ii) Palghat Railway Colony	(OG)
5. Guruvayur Urban Agglomeration	(i) Guruvayur Township	
	(ii) Chavakkad Municipal Town	
	(iii) Iringaprom	(NM)
6. Trichur Urban Agglomeration	(i) Trichur Municipal Town	
	(ii) Viyyur	(NM)
	(iii) Vilvattam	(NM)
	(iv) Mannuthy	(NM)
	(v) Ayyanthole	(NM)
	(vi) Ollur	(NM)
	(vii) Peringavu	(OG)
7. Cochin Urban Agglomeration	(i) Cochin Corporation	
	(ii) Trippunithura Municipal Town	
	(iii) Eloor	(NM)
	(iv) Kalamassery	(NM)
	(v) Thrikkakara	(OG)
8. Quilon Urban Agglomeration	(i) Quilon Municipal Town	
	(ii) Kilikollur	(OG)
9. Trivandrum Urban Agglomeration	(i) Trivandrum Corporation	
	(ii) Kadakampally	(NM)
	(iii) Thumba	(OG)

NM—Non-Municipal
OG—Urban Outgrowth

(b) STANDARD URBAN AREA(SUA)

22. Another concept developed in the 1971 census for tabulation of census data was that of the standard urban area. The essential requirements of a Standard Urban Area are:

(i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000,

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

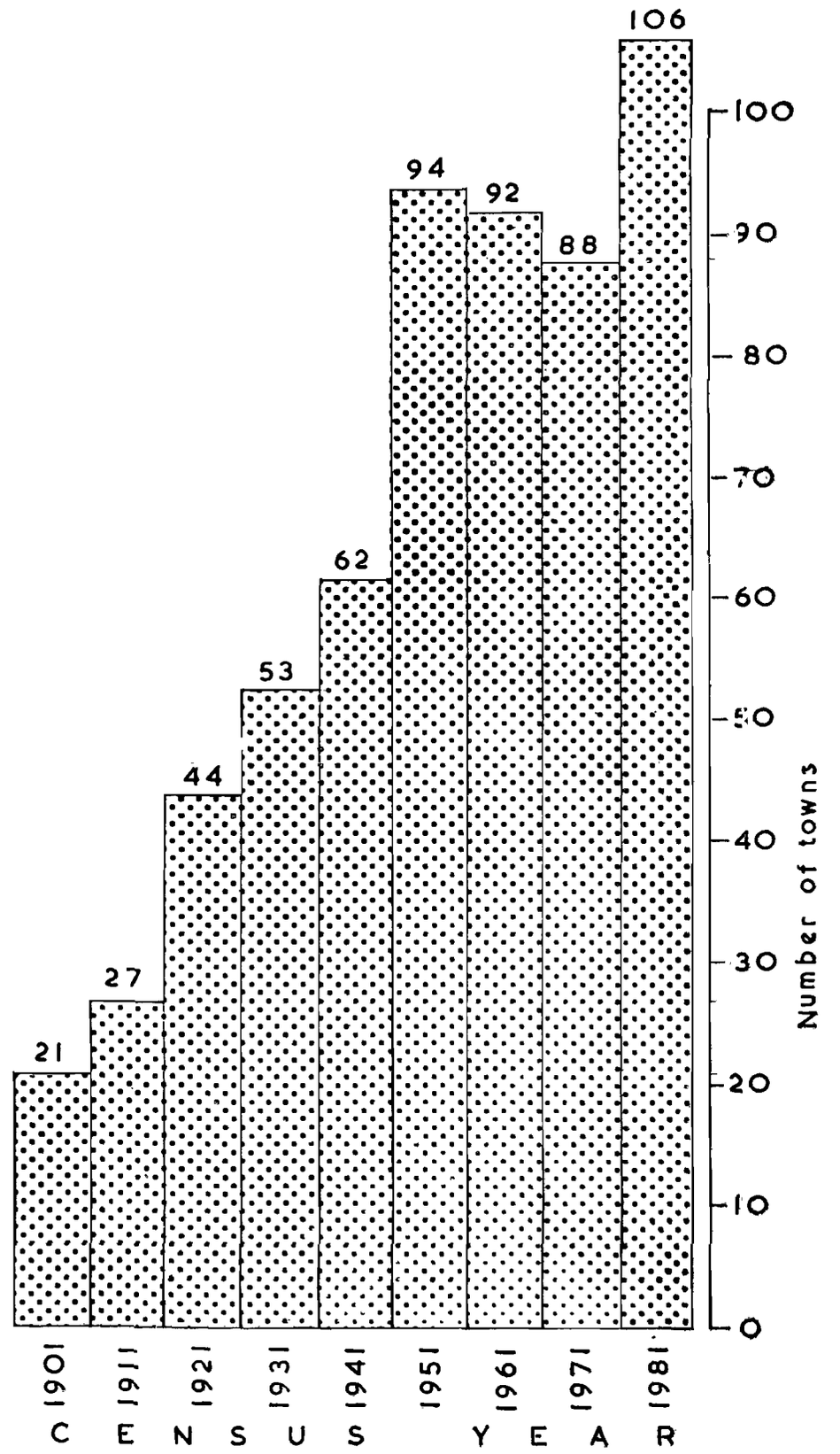
(iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanized in a period of two to three decades.

The intention was if data for the standard urban area were to be made available upto 1991, it is likely to yield much more reliable and meaningful picture to study urbanization around large urban nuclei. In the 1971 census, 13 standard urban areas were formed in the state. They are Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara, Calicut, Palghat, Trichur, Cochin, Kottayam, Changanacherry, Alleppey, Kayamkulam, Quilon and Trivandrum. Of this Changanacherry had a population of only 48,545 in 1971. Since the difference was only marginal, it was considered as a SUA for 1971. All the 13 SUAs are continued in the present census. No new SUA is added in the 1981 census. Elaborate treatment of the SUA concept and associated details are given in the fly-leaf to table A-5 of this volume.

Progress in the number of towns—a historical survey

23. In 1872, there were only 7 towns (Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagara, Calicut, Ponnani, Palghat, Fort Cochin) in the State. All of them were in the then Malabar district. In the 1881 census, 4 towns (Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum) were treated as towns. In the next census, 9 towns (Chittur, Thathamangalam, Trichur Irinjalakuda, Ernakulam, Mattancherry, Vaikom, Haripad and Kunnamkulam) were declared as towns. In the 1901 census, 3 towns (Parur, Changanacherry and Kayamkulam) were added to this list. Of these, Vaikom and Haripad were declassified as rural in the 1901 census. Thus, at the turn of the century, there were 21 towns. In the next census in 1911, 6 towns (Kasaragod, Tanur, Nemmara, Trippunithura, Alwaye and Thiruvalla) were treated as towns. The 1921 census showed a sudden increase in the number of towns by adding 18 towns (Cranganore [Kodungallur], Muvattupuzha, Vaikom, Ettumanoor, Meenachil, Mavelikkara, Haripad, Ambalapuzha, Shertallai, Punalur, Kottarakkara, Karunagappally, Attingal, Neyyattinkara, Balaramapuram, Varkala, Parassala and Nedumangad). Chittur and Thathamangalam were amalgamated into one municipal town prior to the census and it continued as a town in the 1921 census. In the 1931 census, 9 towns (Wadakkanchery, Chalakudy, Njarakkal, Perumbavoor, Thodupuzha, Mundakkayam, Chengannur, Pathanamthitta and Poovar) were treated as towns. In the next census ie. 1941, 8 towns (Pantalayani, Trikkandiyur, Feroke, Manjeri, Ottappalam, Shoranur, Pazhanji and Ollur) were treated as towns. Chittur-Thathamangalam was again bifurcated and treated as two separate municipal towns in the 1941 census. In the 1951 census, 33 new places (viz. Hosdurg, Ayloor, Eruthampathy, Kozhinjampara, Nalleppilly, Azhikode, Eriyad, Koothattukulam, Kothamangalam, Piravom, Kalady, Erattupettah, Munnar, Thalayolaparambu, Ponkunnam, Kanjirappally, Vandiperiyar, Azhutha, Pandalam, Kozhencherry, Adoor, Oachira, Pathanapuram, Chirayinkil, Kadakkavoor, Kilimanoor, Vamanapuram, Thirumala, Poonthura, Vizhinjam, Nemom, Ooruttambalam and Kattakkada) were treated as towns, besides Chittur and Thathamangalam municipal towns being treated as a single town. Meenachil town was renamed as Palai in 1951. As already indicated in all these censuses upto 1951, the definition of town was vague and varied from state to state and treating a place as town largely depended on the discretion of the State Government or that of the Superintendents of Census Operations. The application of the empirical tests for a town for the first time in the 1961 census eliminated many areas of pronounced rural character which were previously treated as towns. Thus in 1961, 36 towns of 1951 (Eruthampathy, Nalleppilly, Kozhinjampara, Ayloor, Ollur, Azhikode, Cranganore, Eriyad, Kalady, Koothattukulam, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Munnar, Azhutha, Vandiperiyar, Thalayolaparambu, Erattupettah, Ponkunnam, Ambalapuzha, Adoor, Karunagappally, Oachira, Pathanamthitta, Kozhencherry, Pathanapuram, Punalur, Kottarakkara, Chirayinkil, Kadakkavoor, Nedumangad, Vamanapuram, Kilimanoor, Thirumala, Ooruttambalam, Kattakkada and Parassala) were declassified as rural and 35 towns (Manjeshwar, Kumbla, Nileshwar, Taliparamba, Trichambaram, Pappinisseri, Azhikode, Baliapatam, Cannanore Cantt., Chirakkal, Puzhathi (Chirakkal), Chalad, Puzhathi, Chovva Elathur, Edakkad, Puthiyangadi, Nellikode, Kadalundi, Beypore, Olavanna, Parayancherry, Kommeri, Parappanangadi, Pattambi, Chowghat, Edappally, Willingdon Island, Kundara, Kilikollur, Kadinamkulam, Menamkulam, Attipra, Katakampally and Muttathura) were newly added. Poonthura town was merged with Muttathura town. Most of the new towns were in Cannanore and Kozhikode districts. Since the application of criteria was based on desom-wise data, desoms in a village were treated as independent towns. For example, Baliapatam, Chirakkal and Puzhathi desoms of Chirakkal village were considered as three separate towns. Similarly Puzhathi and Chalad desom of Puzhathi village were treated as two separate towns. To identify the towns having the same name the village name was also given in brackets—i.e. Puzhathi desom of Chirakkal village was named as Puzhathi (Chirakkal). Till 1961 the area under Cannanore Cantonment was part of Cannanore Municipal town. On 1st January 1938, the Cantonment was separated from municipal limits but it was censused along with Cannanore municipal town. In the 1961 census, Cannanore Cantonment was treated as a separate town. Hosdurg town was renamed as Kanhangad. In the 1971 census, 15 towns of 1961 census viz. Azhikode, Chirakkal, Puzhathi (Chirakkal), Chalad, Puzhathi, Chovva, Olavanna, Parappanangadi, Tanur, Piravom, Kadinamkulam, Katakampally, Attipra, Muttathura and Poovar were declassified as rural while 11 towns (Trichambaram, Edakkad, Parayancherry, Nellicode, Kommeri, Trikkandiyur, Fort Cochin, Mattacherry, Willingdon Island, Edappally and Ernakulam) were merged wholly with other towns and 6 towns (Puthiyangadi, Beypore, Chowghat, Trippunithura, Katakampally and Muttathura) were merged partly with other towns. In the 1971 census, 22 new places (Payyannur, Kuthuparamba, Kunnamangalam, Mokkam, Cheruvannur, Malappuram, Perintalmanna, Hemambikanagar, Mannarghat, Ollur, Guruvayur Township, Angamaly, Eloor, Cochin, Kalamassery, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Munnar, Ponkunnam, Punalur, Chirayinkil

KERALA
NUMBER OF TOWNS 1901-81



and Nedumangad) were recognised as towns. Baliapatam, Trikkandiyur, Chowghat, Menamkulam and Vizhinjam towns were renamed as Valapattanam, Tirur, Chavakkad, Kazhakkutam and Kovalam respectively in the 1971 census. Portions of Cheruvannur and Guruvayur Township were towns in earlier censuses. Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Willingdon Island, Edappally, Ernakulam and part of Trippunithura town of 1961 were merged with some other rural areas to form Cochin Corporation. The total number of towns in the 1971 census was thus 88. The number of towns in the 1981 census is 106. 32 towns of 1971 were declassified as rural. They are Manjeshwar, Kumbla, Kanhangad, Nileshwar, Payyannur, Pantalayani, Elathur, Kunnamangalam, Mokkam, Kadalundi, Perintalmanna, Pattambi, Mannarghat, Hemambikanagar, Nemmara, Wadakkancherry, Pazhanji, Njarakkal, Munnar, Ettumannoor, Ponkunnam, Kanjirappally, Mundakkayam, Pandalam, Haripad, Kundara, Kilikollur, Chirayinkil, Kazhakkuttam, Nemom, Balaramapuram and Kovalam. Of these, Hemambikanagar and portion of Kilikollur towns were treated as urban outgrowths. In the 1981 census, 50 towns were newly added, of which, 3 are statutory towns (Kodungallur, Pathanamthitta and Idukki Township) and the rest census towns. They are Kalliasseri, Azhikode, Chirakkal, Pallikkunnu, Puzhathi, Elayavoor, Cheloira, Kanhirode, Chala, Edakkad, Muzhappilangad, Kadachira, Peralassery, Dharmadom, Pinarayi, Eranholi, Kodiyeri, Kottayam-Malabar, Olavanna, Iringapram, Viyyur, Vilvattam, Mannuthy, Ayyanthole, Pullazhi, Aranattukara, Koorkkancherry, Chiyyaram, Nadathara, Marathakkara, Kanimangalam, Avinissery, Edakkunny, Chevvoor, Methala, Puducad, Vadakkekara, Chendamangalam, Kottuvally, Mulavucaud, Maradu, Cheriyakadavu, Pathirappally, Vadakkevila, Eravipuram, Paravoor and Kadakampally. Of these, Azhikode, Chirakkal, Puzhathi, Olavanna, Kodungallur, Pathanamthitta and Kadakampally were towns in earlier censuses. Thus in the 1981 census there are 106 towns. The following statement is an abstract statement showing the district-wise break-up of the progress in the number of towns during the period 1901-81.

STATEMENT 2

PROGRESS IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS SINCE 1901

(The figures within brackets denote the number of statutory towns)

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	**21(9)**	**27(14)**	**44(23)**	**53(23)**	**62(23)**	**94(25)**	**92(30)**	**88(32)**	**106(48)**
1. Cannanore	2(2)	3(2)	3(2)	3(2)	3(2)	4(2)	18(3)	13(4)	26(4)
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	4(1)	4(1)	13(2)	10(2)	6(2)
4. Malappuram	1(..)	2(..)	2(..)	2(..)	4(..)	4(..)	5(..)	5(1)	4(4)
5. Palghat	3(1)	4(1)	3(2)	3(2)	6(3)	9(2)	6(2)	8(2)	4(3)
6. Trichur	3(..)	3(1)	4(1)	6(1)	8(2)	10(3)	7(3)	9(5)	25(7)
7. Ernakulam	4(1)	6(4)	7(5)	9(5)	9(5)	13(5)	12(7)	11(5)	16(8)
8. Idukki	..	..	..	1(..)	1(..)	4(..)	..	2(..)	2(2)
9. Kottayam	2(1)	2(1)	5(3)	6(3)	6(3)	10(4)	7(4)	8(4)	4(4)
10. Alleppey	2(1)	3(2)	7(5)	8(5)	8(3)	9(4)	8(5)	8(5)	7(6)
11. Quilon	1(1)	1(1)	4(1)	5(1)	5(1)	9(1)	3(1)	4(1)	6(3)
12. Trivandrum	1(1)	1(1)	7(3)	8(3)	8(3)	18(3)	13(3)	10(3)	6(5)

The above statement indicates that the number of towns has increased five times since 1901. The number of statutory towns also has gone up from 9 in 1901 to 48 in 1981. Wayanad district has no towns at all in 1981 as well as in earlier censuses. Addition of large number of towns is conspicuous in the 1921, 1951 and 1981 censuses. From 1961 census, a fairly strict definition of an urban area was adopted and consequently some towns of the earlier censuses were declassified as rural and new places recognized as towns. This is reflected in the number of towns since 1961. The present decade witnessed the formation of largest number of municipal towns, 16 in number. In earlier decades, the decade 1911-21 was also conspicuous with the addition of 9 statutory towns. In other decades less than 5 statutory towns were added.

Urban population since 1901

24. The urban population of Ernakulam district has crossed one million in 1981. The second and third places are held by Cannanore very closely followed by Trivandrum. There is no urban population in Wayanad district in any of the censuses. In regard to Idukki, the first town viz. Thodupuzha came into existence in 1931 census. All the towns in 1951 census in this district were declassified as rural in the 1961 and hence no urban population in that year. The statement 3 gives the district-wise urban population for Kerala.

STATEMENT 3

PROGRESS IN URBAN POPULATION OF STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1901—1981

State/District		1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
KERALA	**P**	**4,771,275**	**3,466,449**	**2,554,141**	**1,825,832**	**1,195,550**	**916,330**	**680,900**	**524,661**	**454,499**
	M	**2,360,350**	**1,735,501**	**1,282,759**	**916,671**	**604,130**	**466,646**	**347,824**	**268,100**	**232,753**
	F	**2,410,925**	**1,730,948**	**1,271,382**	**909,161**	**591,420**	**449,684**	**333,076**	**256,561**	**221,746**
1. Cannanore	P	655,796	324,904	300,117	124,484	82,535	73,754	62,595	66,510	55,694
	M	322,017	161,791	149,342	60,637	41,045	35,756	30,004	32,669	27,368
	F	333,779	163,113	150,775	63,847	41,490	37,998	32,591	33,841	28,326
2. Wayanad	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	P	610,232	561,570	379,519	228,152	163,238	110,532	92,138	89,566	88,300
	M	303,874	281,555	191,402	114,337	82,137	56,786	47,502	46,387	45,872
	F	306,358	280,015	188,117	113,815	81,101	53,746	44,636	43,179	42,428
4. Malappuram	P	177,774	124,852	75,965	63,676	42,244	25,427	21,536	22,393	10,562
	M	87,748	61,487	36,955	30,969	20,390	12,256	10,578	11,058	5,281
	F	90,026	63,365	39,010	32,707	21,854	13,171	10,958	11,335	5,281
5. Palghat	P	206,669	214,079	148,873	146,790	99,424	73,492	68,335	63,983	58,494
	M	101,589	105,931	73,556	71,800	48,535	35,945	33,518	31,186	28,547
	F	105,080	108,148	75,317	74,990	50,889	37,547	34,817	32,797	29,947
6. Trichur	P	514,783	249,845	185,652	164,182	119,697	88,437	51,676	40,609	31,199
	M	248,693	120,869	89,915	79,554	58,695	43,626	25,483	20,555	15,623
	F	266,090	128,976	95,737	84,628	61,002	44,811	26,193	20,054	15,576
7. Ernakulam	P	1,002,892	636,010	395,310	261,923	189,809	150,579	96,492	87,353	74,198
	M	503,147	325,238	203,326	134,387	98,574	78,771	51,684	47,205	39,998
	F	499,745	310,772	191,984	127,536	91,235	71,808	44,808	40,148	34,200
8. Idukki	P	44,629	25,262	..	10,662	4,172	3,455	..	..	..
	M	22,582	13,311	..	6,139	2,223	1,910	..	..	..
	F	22,047	11,951	..	4,523	1,949	1,545	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	P	159,107	208,762	165,469	153,347	94,188	78,289	56,860	32,383	31,816
	M	79,006	105,355	84,126	78,437	48,615	40,947	29,677	16,689	16,313
	F	80,101	103,407	81,343	74,910	45,573	37,342	27,183	15,694	15,503
10. Alleppey	P	373,512	359,696	310,431	222,048	142,226	120,675	88,000	39,464	30,663
	M	183,287	178,077	154,187	111,883	72,820	62,569	45,563	20,410	15,664
	F	190,225	181,619	156,244	110,165	69,406	58,106	42,437	19,054	14,999
11. Quilon	P	370,120	189,903	144,236	143,435	79,968	57,883	41,334	18,839	15,691
	M	183,422	95,548	73,911	73,790	40,951	29,827	21,457	9,649	8,095
	F	186,698	94,355	70,325	69,645	39,017	28,056	19,877	9,190	7,596
12. Trivandrum	P	655,761	571,566	448,569	307,133	178,049	133,807	101,934	63,561	57,882
	M	324,935	286,339	226,039	154,738	90,145	68,253	52,358	32,292	29,992
	F	330,776	285,227	222,530	152,395	87,904	65,554	49,576	31,269	27,890

P—Persons; M—Males; F—Females

25. For better appreciation of the data presented in the above statement the figures are given hereunder in terms of indices of growth from census year to year with the urban population in the state or district during 1901—81 with 1901 as base (i.e. 1901=100).

STATEMENT 4

INDICES OF GROWTH IN THE URBAN POPULATION OF STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1901—81

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	**1,050**	**763**	**562**	**402**	**263**	**202**	**150**	**115**	**100**
1. Cannanore	1,177	583	539	224	148	132	112	119	100
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	691	636	430	258	185	125	104	101	100
4. Malappuram	1,683	1,182	719	603	400	241	204	212	100
5. Palghat	353	366	255	251	170	126	117	109	100
6. Trichur	1,650	801	595	526	384	283	166	130	100
7. Ernakulam	1,352	857	533	353	256	203	130	118	100
8. Idukki	1,292	731	..	309	121	100	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	500	656	520	482	296	246	179	102	100
10. Alleppey	1,218	1,173	1,012	724	464	394	287	129	100
11. Quilon	2,359	1,210	919	914	510	369	263	120	100
12. Trivandrum	1,133	987	775	531	308	231	176	110	100

The above statement indicates that the urban index has gone upto 1,050 in 1981. Barring Wayand which is entirely rural, all districts have shown increase in urban population over the decades except in respect of Palghat and Kottayam. These two districts have shown a decline in the indices in 1981 over 1971. This has been due to the applicability of rigid definition of urban area and consequent declassification of towns. Quilon district holds a unique position having the largest index of growth during 1901—81 with 2,359 in 1981.

Size classification of towns in census

26. It is traditional in the census to classify towns depending on their population sizes into 6 size classes as stated below :

Class I (known as cities)	Population 100,000 and above
Class II	,, 50,000—99,999
Class III	,, 20,000—49,999
Class IV	,, 10,000—19,999
Class V	,, 5,000—9,999
Class VI	,, less than 5,000

The size classification of towns is discussed in detail in the fly-leaf to table A-4 of this volume.

Towns newly added in 1981 census

27. In the 1981 census, 50 towns were newly added. The district-wise number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 are given in statement 5.

STATEMENT 5

NEWLY ADDED TOWNS IN 1981

State/District	Total		Class III		Class IV		Class V	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA	**50**	**1,049,154**	**26**	**762,972**	**19**	**245,391**	**5**	**40,791**
1. Cannanore	18	381,972	10	274,303	8	107,669	..	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	1	34,004	1	34,004	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	18	267,463	4	104,549	11	137,722	3	25,192
7. Ernakulam	6	155,684	5	148,971	..	..	1	6,713
8. Idukki	1	8,886	..	..	..	..	1	8886
9. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	1	21,068	1	21,068	..	..	..	..
11. Quilon	4	159,483	4	159,483	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	1	20,594	1	20,594	..	..	..	..

Rural Areas

28. Since 1872, rural-urban differentiation is followed in the census. In all the censuses, urban area is defined and the residuary area is considered as rural. The Kerala village has little resemblance to its counterpart in the rest of the country. The isolated hamlet type setting is rarely seen in this State, except in some pockets in the dense forests, estates or in plantation areas. Most parts of the state are inhabited and the settlement is almost continuous making it difficult to mark out a village or town from its adjoining village or town.

29. A village in the 1981 census means a revenue village with clear survey boundaries. Such a village has been further sub-divided into 'desoms' in the Malabar area, 'muris or desoms' in Cochin area and 'karas' in the Travancore area. Of these, 'desoms' in the Malabar area are recognized survey units while 'karas' , or 'muris/desoms' are only conventional units with no specific boundaries. Some of the villages have forest areas also. But 11 taluks in the State (viz. Tellicherry, Kozhikode, Mannarghat, Palghat, Chittur, Mukundapuram, Kunnathunad, Thodupuzha, Pathanamthitta, Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara) have forest areas lying outside village boundaries. The population of such forest areas is also considered as rural and their areas are included within the taluk limits.

30. Prior to 1961, the concept of census village was different. In the Malabar area, 'desom' was recognized as census village in all censuses except in 1872 and 1881. In the former Cochin State, in all censuses prior to 1911, the census village was 'muri' and from 1911 onwards revenue village was the census village. Except in the 1891 census 'kara' was recognized as the census village in the Travancore area. In the 1961 census, a uniform definition was followed and the revenue village was treated as census village and this concept is followed in the subsequent censuses. However, the concept of desom/kara has not been left out of the census, as the desom/kara in Kerala is almost equivalent to a village in the rest of the country. Therefore, for the benefit of data users, a special table A-3 is presented in this volume, in addition to the classification by revenue villages.

31. Altogether, there are 1,331 revenue villages in the State in 1981, of which, 112 villages lie wholly in urban areas. 85 villages lie partly in rural areas and partly in urban areas. Thus, in the rural areas, there are 1,219 villages which consist of 1,134 whole-villages and 85 part-villages. The statement 6 gives the district-wise number of revenue villages lying wholly or partly within the towns of Kerala.

STATEMENT 6

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

State/District	Total No. of villages	No. of uninhabited villages	Number of villages included in towns		Number of inhabited villages	Number of		
			Wholly	Partly		Statutory towns*	Census towns (non-municipal)	Urban Out-growths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA	**1,331**	..	**112**	**85**	**1,219**	**48**	**58**	**5**
1. Cannanore	177	..	27	..	150	4	22	..
2. Wayanad	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	103	..	14	..	89	2	4	..
4. Malappuram	122	—	7	1	115	4	..	..
5. Palghat	152	..	6	4	146	3	1	1
6. Trichur	238	..	25	12	213	7	18	1
7. Ernakulam	99	..	20	9	79	8	8	1
8. Idukki	42	..	..	7	42	2	..	..
9. Kottayam	74	..	..	11	74	4	..	..
10. Alleppey	99	..	2	16	97	6	1	..
11. Quilon	100	..	3	5	97	3	3	1
12. Trivandrum	94	..	8	20	86	5	1	1

*Statutory towns (Corporation/Municipal Town/Cantonment/Township)

The total number of villages in the State has increased from 1,326 in 1971 to 1,331 in 1981. The new additions to the list of villages are 4 villages in Kodungallur taluk and 1 village in Pathanamthitta taluk.

32. As per the definition explained earlier, the number of inhabited villages differs from census to census. However, the clubbed number of inhabited villages (desom or village as the case may be) at each census 1901—81 are furnished below :

STATEMENT 7

NUMBER OF INHABITED CENSUS VILLAGES IN EACH CENSUS, 1901—81

	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
No. of inhabited villages (rural) in Kerala	1,219	1,268	1,573	4,618	4,358	4,916	5,362	5,383	5,725

The fall in number since 1961 census is due to the change in concept as explained in paragraph 30 above and treating of more villages as towns.

33. Cannanore, Malappuram and Quilon districts have over 2 million persons in the rural areas in 1981. Wayanad and Idukki are the two districts with less than 1 million. The rural population of other districts varies between 1 and 2 million. There is steady absolute increase in rural population since 1901 in all districts of the state. The statement 8 gives the district-wise rural population for the period 1901—81.

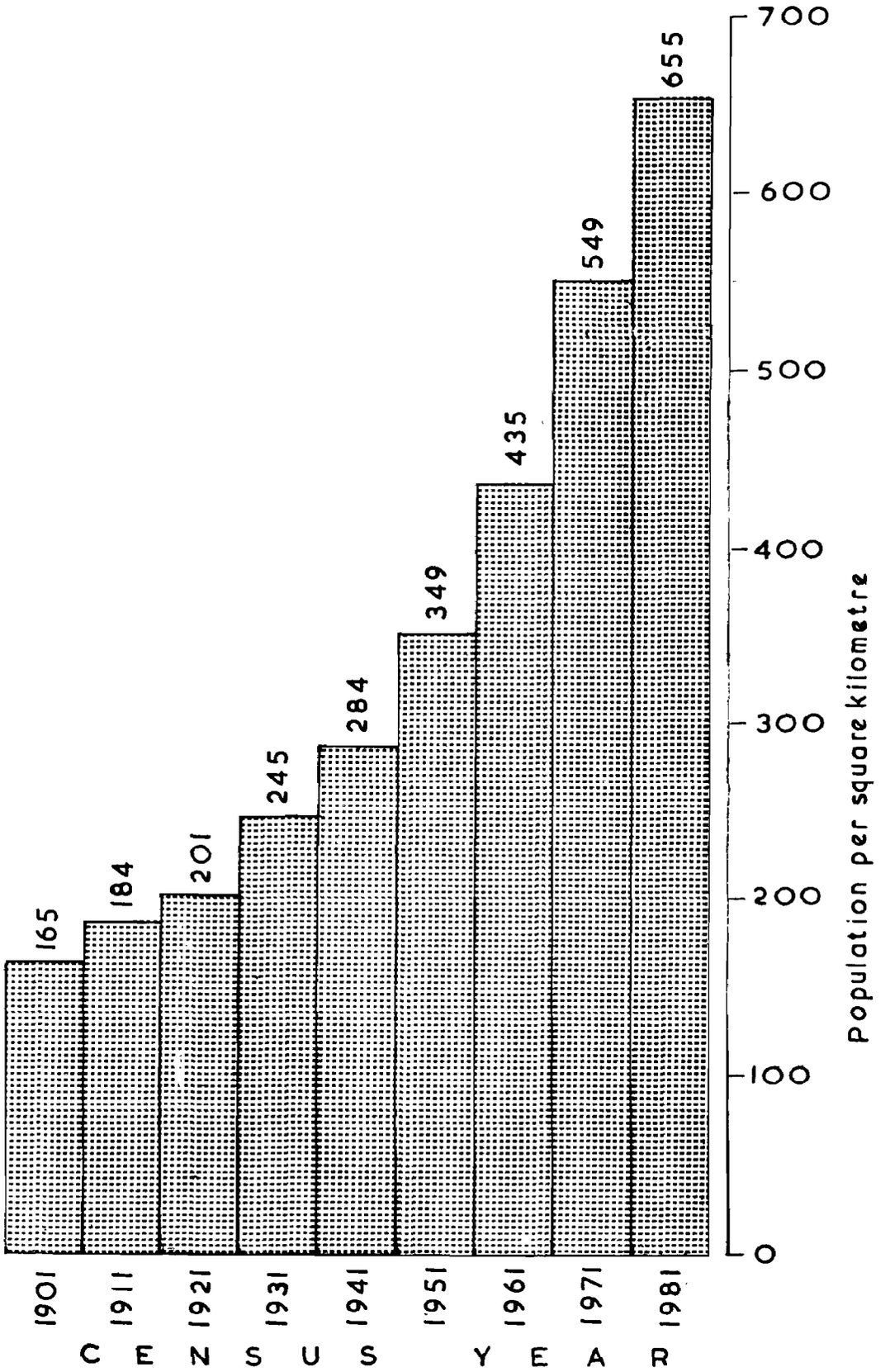
STATEMENT 8

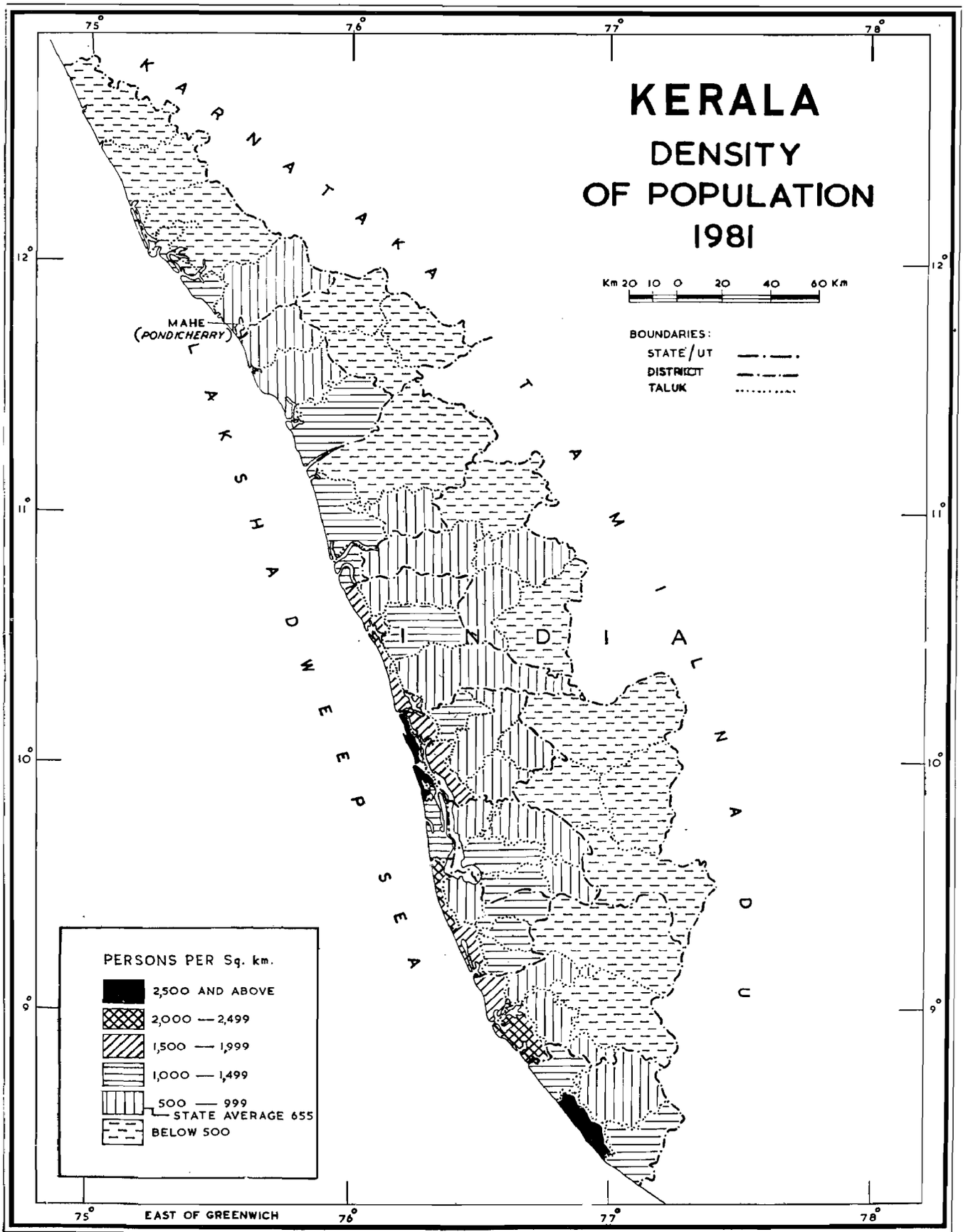
PROGRESS IN RURAL POPULATION OF STATE AND DISTRICTS, 1901—1981

State/District	P M F	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA	**P**	**20,682,405**	**17,880,926**	**14,349,574**	**11,723,286**	**9,835,991**	**8,590,720**	**7,121,227**	**6,623,012**	**5,941,763**
	M	**10,167,417**	**8,852,350**	**7,079,168**	**5,765,230**	**4,839,166**	**4,236,305**	**3,531,634**	**3,291,325**	**2,958,713**
	F	**10,514,988**	**9,028,576**	**7,270,406**	**5,958,056**	**4,996,825**	**4,354,415**	**3,589,593**	**3,331,687**	**2,983,050**
1. Cannanore	P	2,147,671	1,910,925	1,389,977	1,191,017	1,003,088	891,004	773,016	746,218	705,209
	M	1,056,561	943,936	678,596	576,444	479,007	426,977	368,110	359,804	342,009
	F	1,091,110	966,989	711,381	614,573	524,081	464,027	404,906	386,414	363,200
2. Wayanad	P	554,026	413,850	275,255	169,280	106,350	91,769	84,771	82,549	75,149
	M	284,261	215,338	144,635	92,099	57,952	50,877	47,473	45,489	41,632
	F	269,765	198,512	130,620	77,181	48,398	40,892	37,298	37,060	33,517
3. Kozhikode	P	1,635,033	1,260,164	1,023,894	888,239	728,840	686,349	585,984	565,280	521,758
	M	807,535	627,482	507,986	438,692	354,366	335,331	285,269	277,510	257,790
	F	827,498	632,682	515,908	449,547	374,474	351,018	300,715	287,770	263,968
4. Malappuram	P	2,224,927	1,731,505	1,311,405	1,086,042	934,841	849,077	742,602	725,536	671,589
	M	1,083,030	848,023	637,382	528,562	453,372	412,567	364,588	359,145	332,936
	F	1,141,897	883,482	674,023	557,480	481,469	436,510	378,014	366,391	338,653
5. Palghat	P	1,837,730	1,471,268	1,220,635	1,067,418	925,634	867,794	785,653	755,743	705,423
	M	892,607	713,645	585,661	510,588	444,460	416,825	379,263	367,273	345,536
	F	945,123	757,623	634,974	556,830	481,174	450,969	406,390	388,470	359,887
6. Trichur	P	1,924,760	1,878,952	1,502,619	1,238,917	1,034,858	905,438	762,050	729,063	652,041
	M	912,982	901,905	716,693	586,885	495,902	435,444	371,288	362,612	325,384
	F	1,011,778	977,047	785,926	652,032	538,956	469,994	390,762	366,451	326,657
7. Ernakulam	P	1,532,402	1,527,664	1,303,265	1,131,807	982,526	832,190	692,851	647,944	572,063
	M	766,027	763,194	646,359	559,754	489,135	414,007	349,170	322,220	285,552
	F	766,375	764,470	656,906	572,053	493,391	418,183	343,681	325,724	286,511
8. Idukki	P	927,007	740,346	580,235	320,941	240,246	184,312	108,796	99,605	47,686
	M	472,417	381,986	303,106	167,584	128,131	100,498	58,791	54,072	25,939
	F	454,590	358,360	277,129	153,357	112,115	83,814	50,005	45,533	21,747
9. Kottayam	P	1,538,335	1,330,268	1,148,514	979,131	848,711	696,780	528,618	455,657	418,799
	M	769,456	667,827	576,911	491,565	430,903	353,287	270,958	231,112	213,025
	F	768,879	662,441	571,603	487,566	417,808	343,493	257,660	224,545	205,774
10. Alleppey	P	1,976,633	1,766,026	1,495,086	1,294,866	1,128,140	1,006,626	818,731	725,486	635,516
	M	963,120	870,005	736,332	639,424	562,312	503,188	412,769	364,567	319,734
	F	1,013,513	896,021	758,754	655,442	565,828	503,438	405,962	360,919	315,782
11. Quilon	P	2,443,530	2,222,918	1,802,727	1,334,949	1,065,749	856,337	673,696	584,020	509,919
	M	1,205,256	1,110,172	901,662	667,707	530,440	427,798	339,935	293,617	256,476
	F	1,238,274	1,122,746	901,065	667,242	535,309	428,539	333,761	290,403	253,443
12. Trivandrum	P	1,940,351	1,627,040	1,295,962	1,020,679	837,008	723,044	564,459	505,911	426,611
	M	954,165	808,837	643,845	505,926	413,186	359,506	284,020	253,904	212,700
	F	986,186	818,203	652,117	514,753	423,822	363,538	280,439	252,007	213,911

P—Persons; M—Males; F—Females

KERALA
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1901-81





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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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Occupied residential houses and households

34. Columns 8 and 9 of the table A-1 gives the occupied residential houses and households for the state as well as for each district, taluk, urban agglomeration, city and town. An 'occupied residential census house' is a census house occupied by one or more census households and includes a shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence and a residence with other uses. Even where more than one household occupies one census house, it is considered as only one occupied residential house. At the 1981 census, the following definitions were adopted for census house and household.

CENSUS HOUSE :

"A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both".

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 a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, *ashrams* etc. These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not take their meals from a common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person will be treated as a separate household. The important factor in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen".

Density of population per sq. km.

35. Column 4 of table A-1 gives the number of persons per sq. km. The density for urban areas of districts and taluks have been worked out by using the area figures corrected upto 2 decimal places obtained by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units. For 'total' and 'rural' the density of population is worked out on area figures corrected upto one decimal place.

36. The household size in respect of total, rural and urban areas has declined from 6.03, 5.96, 6.39 respectively in 1971, to 5.75, 5.70, 6.02 respectively in 1981. This indicates that the congestion in the households has declined from the earlier census. This may be due to the increase in the number of residential houses during the decade 1971-81. The table A-1 gives the number of occupied residential houses and households. The number of occupied residential houses has increased from 34.18 lakhs in 1971 to 42.97 lakhs in 1981 registering an increase of 25.70 per cent. The following statement gives the persons per 100 occupied residential houses/households, sex ratio and rural-urban population for 1981.

STATEMENT 9

PERSONS PER 100 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, SEX RATIO AND RURAL-URBAN POPULATION 1981

State/District	Persons per 100 occupied residential houses			Persons per 100 households			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population		
	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
KERALA	**592**	**583**	**638**	**575**	**570**	**602**	**1,032**	**1,034**	**1,021**	**100·00**	**81·26**	**18·74**
1. Cannanore	652	631	731	635	617	700	1,034	1,033	1,037	100·00	76·61	23·39
2. Wayanad	546	546	..	536	536	..	949	949	..	100·00	100·00	..
3. Kozhikode	635	608	721	620	604	666	1,020	1,025	1,008	100·00	72·82	27·18
4. Malappuram	659	656	695	650	648	673	1,052	1,054	1,026	100·00	92·60	7·40
5. Palghat	569	566	598	552	551	559	1,056	1,059	1,034	100·00	89·89	10·11
6. Trichur	594	589	613	585	582	599	1,100	1,108	1,070	100·00	78·90	21·10
7. Ernakulam	595	583	615	575	572	579	998	1,000	993	100·00	60·44	39·56
8. Idukki	534	532	565	520	519	548	963	962	976	100·00	95·41	4·59
9. Kottayam	589	585	626	575	574	582	1,001	999	1,014	100·00	90·63	9·37
10. Alleppey	561	554	604	547	542	574	1,050	1,052	1,038	100·00	84·11	15·89
11. Quilon	560	551	626	547	541	586	1,026	1,027	1,018	100·00	86·85	13·15
12. Trivandrum	564	557	586	529	523	546	1,030	1,034	1,018	100·00	74·74	25·26

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	**T**	**38,863.0**	**655**	**1,219**	..	**106**
	R	**37,075.0**	**558**	**1,219**	..	..
	U	**1,788.0**	**2,669**	..	..	**106**
1. CANNANORE DISTRICT	**T**	**4,958.0**	**565**	**150**	..	**26**
	R	**4,664.7**	**460**	**150**	..	..
	U	**293.3**	**2,236**	..	..	**26**
1. Kasaragod taluk	T	972.6	450	36	..	1
	R	955.9	413	36	..	..
	U	16.7	2,586	..	..	1
Kasaragod (M)	U	16.68	2,586	..	..	1
2. Hosdurg taluk	T	988.7	440	26	..	..
	R	988.7	440	26	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Taliparamba taluk	T	1,330.6	426	37	..	1
	R	1,312.4	409	37	..	..
	U	18.2	1,642	..	..	1
Taliparamba (NM)	U	18.21	1,642	..	..	1
4. Cannanore taluk	T	430.8	1,414	16	..	17
	R	254.8	908	16	..	..
	U	176.0	2,145	..	..	17
CANNANORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	44.49	3,547	..	..	..
(a) Cannanore (M)	U	11.03	5,522	..	..	1
(b) Cannanore Cantonment	U	1.79	2,508	..	..	1
(c) Valapattanam (NM)	U	2.04	3,961	..	..	1
(d) Chirakkal (NM) @	U	13.56	2,664	..	..	1
(e) Pallikunnu (NM) @	U	6.90	3,203	..	..	1
(f) Puzhathi (NM) @	U	9.17	2,846	..	..	1
Kalliassery (NM)	U	15.73	1,303	..	..	1
Pappinisseri (NM)	U	15.24	1,776	..	..	1
Azhikode (NM) @	U	16.05	2,322	..	..	1
Elayavoor (NM)@	U	11.57	2,202	..	..	1
Chelora (NM)	U	11.35	1,282	..	..	1
Kanhirode (NM)	U	8.14	1,269	..	..	1
Chala (NM)	U	9.26	1,366	..	..	1
Edakkad (NM)	U	18.26	1,614	..	..	1
Muzhappilangad (NM)	U	7.19	1,995	..	..	1
Kadachira (NM)	U	7.95	1,859	..	..	1
Peralassery (NM)	U	10.81	1,239	..	..	1
5. Tellicherry taluk	T	1,206.6	626	35	..	7
	R	1,124.2	489	35	..	..
	U	82.4	2,491	..	..	7
TELLICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	26.01	3,795	..	..	..
(a) Tellicherry (M)	U	15.35	4,923	..	..	1
(b) *Dharmadom* (NM)	U	10.66	2,171	..	..	1
Pinarayi (NM)	U	9.63	1,361	..	..	1
Eranholi (NM)	U	10.08	2,135	..	..	1
Kodiyeri (NM)	U	11.44	2,849	..	..	1
Kottayam (Malabar) (NM)	U	8.43	1,722	..	..	1
*Kuthuparamba (NM)	U	16.76	1,473	..	..	1
2. WAYANAD DISTRICT	**T**	**2,132.0**	**260**	**31**	..	..
	R	**2,132.0**	**260**	**31**	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
1. Mananthavady taluk	T	747.4	223	11	..	..
	R	747.4	223	11	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery taluk	T	761.9	268	8	..	..
	R	761.9	268	8	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vythiri taluk	T	616.4	297	12	..	..
	R	616.4	297	12	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
4,297,322	**4,423,277**	**25,453,680**	**12,527,767**	**12,925,913**	**T**	**KERALA**
3,549,585	**3,631,344**	**20,682,405**	**10,167,417**	**10,514,988**	**R**	
747,737	**791,933**	**4,771,275**	**2,360,350**	**2,410,925**	**U**	
430,112	**441,778**	**2,803,467**	**1,378,578**	**1,424,889**	**T**	**1. CANNANORE DISTRICT**
340,434	**348,107**	**2,147,671**	**1,056,561**	**1,091,110**	**R**	
89,678	**93,671**	**655,796**	**322,017**	**333,779**	**U**	
68,709	70,108	437,478	218,465	219,013	T	1. Kasaragod taluk
61,922	63,160	394,341	197,017	197,324	R	
6,787	6,948	43,137	21,448	21,689	U	
6,787	6,948	43,137	21,448	21,689	U	Kasaragod (M)
72,389	73,707	435,263	213,560	221,703	T	2. Hosdurg taluk
72,389	73,707	435,263	213,560	221,703	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
91,294	94,954	566,341	280,861	285,480	T	3. Taliparamba taluk
87,255	90,124	536,440	265,894	270,546	R	
4,039	4,830	29,901	14,967	14,934	U	
4,039	4,830	29,901	14,967	14,934	U	Taliparamba (NM)
84,957	88,305	608,959	298,290	310,669	T	4. Cannanore taluk
33,518	34,814	231,332	111,843	119,489	R	
51,439	53,491	377,627	186,447	191,180	U	
20,924	22,214	157,797	78,856	78,941	U	CANNANORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION
8,194	8,752	60,904	29,937	30,967	U	(a) Cannanore (M)
669	718	4,489	2,632	1,857	U	(b) Cannanore Cantonment
797	968	8,080	4,091	3,989	U	(c) Valapattanam (NM)
4,748	4,957	36,124	17,916	18,208	U	(d) Chirakkal (NM) @
3,055	3,197	22,101	10,883	11,218	U	(e) Pallikunnu (NM)@
3,461	3,622	26,099	13,397	12,702	U	(f) Puzhathi (NM)@
3,095	3,160	20,497	9,872	10,625	U	*Kalliassery* (NM)
3,808	3,990	27,062	13,525	13,537	U	Pappinisseri (NM)
4,890	5,073	37,273	18,563	18,710	U	Azhikode (NM)@
3,540	3,607	25,481	12,389	13,092	U	Elayavoor (NM)@
2,008	2,020	14,549	7,207	7,342	U	*Chelora* (NM)
1,359	1,433	10,327	5,012	5,315	U	*Kanhirode* (NM)
1,698	1,711	12,645	6,192	6,453	U	*Chala* (NM)
4,229	4,291	29,474	14,244	15,230	U	*Edakkod* (NM)
1,843	1,882	14,345	6,940	7,405	U	*Muzhappilangad* (NM)
2,054	2,102	14,782	7,159	7,623	U	*Kadachira* (NM)
1,991	2,008	13,395	6,488	6,907	U	*Peralassery* (NM)
112,763	114,704	755,426	367,402	388,024	T	5. Tellicherry taluk
85,350	86,302	550,295	268,247	282,048	R	
27,413	28,402	205,131	99,155	105,976	U	
12,327	13,138	98,704	48,259	50,445	U	TELLICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION
9,098	9,894	75,561	36,886	38,675	U	(a) Tellicherry (M)
3,229	3,244	23,143	11,373	11,770	U	(b) *Dharmadom* (NM)
1,957	1,967	13,107	6,325	6,782	U	*Pinarayi* (NM)
3,236	3,249	21,521	10,292	11,229	U	*Eranholi* (NM)
4,489	4,578	32,590	15,166	17,424	U	*Kodiyeri* (NM)
1,911	1,935	14,519	7,106	7,413	U	*Kottayam* (*Malabar*) (NM)
3,493	3,535	24,690	12,007	12,683	U	*Kuthuparamba (NM)
101,409	**103,358**	**554,026**	**284,261**	**269,765**	**T**	**2. WAYANAD DISTRICT**
101,409	**103,358**	**554,026**	**284,261**	**269,765**	**R**	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
29,874	30,358	166,607	84,922	81,685	T	1. Mananthawady taluk
29,874	30,358	166,607	84,922	81,685	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
38,058	38,842	204,368	105,908	98,460	T	2. Sultan's Battery taluk
38,058	38,842	204,368	105,908	98,460	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
33,477	34,158	183,051	93,431	89,620	T	3. Vythiri taluk
33,477	34,158	183,051	93,431	89,620	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	**T**	**2,345.0**	**957**	**89**	..	**6**
	R	**2,185.3**	**748**	**89**	..	..
	U	**159.7**	**3,821**	..	..	**6**
1. Badagara taluk	T	549.8	909	23	..	1
	R	528.5	824	23	..	..
	U	21.3	3,007	..	..	1
Badagara (M)	U	21.34	3,007	..	..	1
2. Quilandy taluk	T	756.9	756	35	..	..
	R	756.9	756	35	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode taluk	T	1,026.6	1,143	31	..	5
	R	888.2	706	31	..	..
	U	138.4	3,947	..	..	5
CALICUT URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	138.35	3,947	..	..	..
(a) Calicut (C)	U	82.67	4,771	..	..	1
(b) Olavanna (NM) @	U	21.43	1,587	..	..	1
(c) *Cheruvannur (NM)	U	10.31	3,777	..	..	1
(d) Beypore (NM)	U	10.41	3,933	..	..	1
(e) Feroke (NM)	U	13.53	2,788	..	..	1
4. MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	**T**	**3,548.0**	**677**	**115**	..	**4**
	R	**3,435.4**	**648**	**115**	..	..
	U	**112.6**	**1,579**	..	..	**4**
1. Ernad taluk	T	2,176.6	434	43	..	2
	R	2,089.9	407	43	..	..
	U	86.7	1,082	..	..	2
Manjeri (M)	U	53.06	1,017	..	..	1
*Malappuram (M)	U	33.60	1,184	..	..	1
2. Perintalmanna taluk	T	505.9	697	24	..	..
	R	505.9	697	24	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tirur taluk	T	664.3	1,269	38	..	1
	R	647.7	1,239	38	..	..
	U	16.6	2,459	..	..	1
Tirur (M)	U	16.59	2,459	..	..	1
4. Ponnani taluk	T	199.4	1,317	10	..	1
	R	190.1	1,154	10	..	..
	U	9.3	4,638	..	..	1
Ponnani (M)	U	9.32	4,638	..	..	1
5. PALGHAT DISTRICT	**T**	**4,480.0**	**456**	**146**	..	**4**
	R	**4,385.4**	**419**	**146**	..	..
	U	**94.6**	**2,186**	..	..	**4**
1. Ottappalam taluk	T	845.8	740	38	..	2
	R	796.5	713	38	..	..
	U	49.3	1,183	..	..	2
Shoranur (M)	U	32.28	1,088	..	..	1
Ottappalam (NM)	U	16.98	1,364	..	..	1
2. Mannarghat taluk	T	1,185.6	212	19	..	..
	R	1,185.6	212	19	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Palghat taluk	T	720.3	622	26	..	1
	R	689.7	478	26	..	..
	U	30.6	3,857	..	..	1
PALGHAT URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	30.59	3,857	..	..	..
(i) Palghat (M)	U	26.60	4,182	..	..	1
(ii) *Palghat Railway Colony (OG)†	U	3.99	1,689	..	..	..

AND POPULATION—*contd.*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
353,523	**362,390**	**2,245,265**	**1,111,409**	**1,133,856**	**T**	**3. KOZHIKODE DISTRICT**
268,929	**270,761**	**1,635,033**	**807,535**	**827,498**	**R**	
84,594	**91,629**	**610,232**	**303,874**	**306,358**	**U**	
78,598	79,391	499,779	243,221	256,558	T	1. Badagara taluk
69,987	70,349	435,605	211,411	224,194	R	
8,611	9,042	64,174	31,810	32,364	U	
8,611	9,042	64,174	31,810	32,364	U	Badagara (M)
95,218	95,611	571,987	282,203	289,784	T	2. Quilandy taluk
95,218	95,611	571,987	282,203	289,784	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
179,707	187,338	1,173,499	585,985	587,514	T	3. Kozhikode taluk
103,724	104,801	627,441	313,921	313,520	R	
75,983	82,587	546,058	272,064	273,994	U	
75,983	82,587	546,058	272,064	273,994	U	CALICUT URBAN AGGLOMERATION
53,439	59,428	394,447	196,628	197,819	U	(a) Calicut (C)
5,476	5,521	34,004	16,998	17,006	U	(b) Olavanna (NM)@
5,619	5,865	38,941	19,351	19,590	U	(c) *Cheruvannur (NM)
5,833	6,044	40,946	20,326	20,620	U	(d) Beypore (NM)
5,616	5,729	37,720	18,761	18,959	U	(e) Feroke (NM)
364,759	**369,573**	**2,402,701**	**1,170,778**	**1,231,923**	**T**	**4. MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**
339,197	**343,170**	**2,224,927**	**1,083,030**	**1,141,897**	**R**	
25,562	**26,403**	**177,774**	**87,748**	**90,026**	**U**	
151,036	152,700	944,248	467,773	476,475	T	1. Ernad taluk
136,381	137,829	850,503	420,995	429,508	R	
14,655	14,871	93,745	46,778	46,967	U	
8,431	8,507	53,959	26,924	27,035	U	Manjeri (M)
6,224	6,364	39,786	19,854	19,932	U	*Malappuram (M)
54,706	55,215	352,794	171,478	181,316	T	2. Perintalmanna taluk
54,706	55,215	352,794	171,478	181,316	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
119,840	121,499	842,983	405,972	437,011	T	3. Tirur taluk
114,364	115,639	802,180	385,975	416,205	R	
5,476	5,860	40,803	19,997	20,806	U	
5,476	5,860	40,803	19,997	20,806	U	Tirur (M)
39,177	40,159	262,676	125,555	137,121	T	4. Ponnani taluk
33,746	34,487	219,450	104,582	114,868	R	
5,431	5,672	43,226	20,973	22,253	U	
5,431	5,672	43,226	20,973	22,253	U	Ponnani (M)
358,982	**370,567**	**2,044,399**	**994,196**	**1,050,203**	**T**	**5. PALGHAT DISTRICT**
324,438	**333,573**	**1,837,730**	**892,607**	**945,123**	**R**	
34,544	**36,994**	**206,669**	**101,589**	**105,080**	**U**	
105,236	106,535	625,820	297,936	327,884	T	1. Ottappalam taluk
95,224	96,264	567,544	269,835	297,709	R	
10,012	10,271	58,276	28,101	30,175	U	
6,346	6,456	35,120	17,102	18,018	U	Shoranur (M)
3,666	3,815	23,156	10,999	12,157	U	Ottappalam (NM)
44,590	45,090	250,949	124,641	126,308	T	2. Mannarghat taluk
44,590	45,090	250,949	124,641	126,308	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
78,598	82,857	447,958	220,424	227,534	T	3. Palghat taluk
59,494	61,889	329,972	161,829	168,143	R	
19,104	20,968	117,986	58,595	59,391	U	
19,104	20,968	117,986	58,595	59,391	U	PALGHAT URBAN AGGLOMERATION
17,707	19,546	111,245	55,222	56,023	U	(i) Palghat (M)
1,397	1,422	6,741	3,373	3,368	U	(ii) *Palghat Railway Colony (OG)†

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Chittur taluk	T	1,155.1	319	34	..	1
	R	1,140.4	297	34	..	..
	U	14.7	2,067	..	..	1
Chittur—Thathamangalam (M)	U	14.71	2,067	..	..	1
5. Alathur taluk	T	569.0	617	29	..	..
	R	569.0	617	29	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
6. TRICHUR DISTRICT	**T**	**3,032.0**	**805**	**213**	..	**25**
	R	**2,816.7**	**683**	**213**	..	..
	U	**215.3**	**2,392**	..	..	**25**
1. Chavakkad taluk	T	234.3	1,608	15	..	3
	R	211.3	1,501	15	..	..
	U	23.0	2,586	..	..	3
GURUVAYUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	23.00	2,586	..	..	..
(a) Chavakkad (M)	U	12.41	2,767	..	..	1
(b) *Guruvayur (TS)	U	6.49	2,752	..	..	1
(c) *Iringaprom* (NM)	U	4.10	1,722	..	..	1
2. Talappilly taluk	T	663.0	704	74	..	1
	R	656.0	682	74	..	..
	U	7.0	2,793	..	..	1
Kunnamkulam (M)	U	6.96	2,793	..	..	1
3. Trichur taluk	T	635.7	1,052	57	..	16
	R	522.3	710	57	..	..
	U	113.4	2,628	..	..	16
TRICHUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	54.82	3,103	..	..	..
(a) *Trichur*	U	13.55	5,896	..	..	..
(i) Trichur (M)	U	12.65	6,160	..	..	1
(ii) *Peringavu* (OG)	U	0.90	2,181	..	..	..
(b) *Viyyur* (NM)	U	5.09	2,257	..	..	1
(c) *Vilvattom* (NM)	U	6.25	2,193	..	..	1
(d) *Mannuthy* (NM)	U	13.35	1,908	..	..	1
(e) *Ayyanthole* (NM)	U	7.25	1,623	..	..	1
(f) Ollur (NM) ‡‡	U	9.33	2,980	..	..	1
Pullazhi (NM)	U	7.88	1,365	..	..	1
Aranattukara (NM)	U	5.84	2,465	..	..	1
Koorkkancherry (NM)	U	2.60	3,317	..	..	1
Chiyyaram (NM)	U	4.91	4,137	..	..	1
Nadathara (NM)	U	5.52	2,594	..	..	1
Marathakkara (NM)	U	6.91	1,583	..	..	1
Kanimangalam (NM)	U	8.55	1,764	..	..	1
Avinissery (NM)	U	4.69	1,984	..	..	1
Edakkunny (NM) ‡‡	U	5.59	2,117	..	..	1
Chevvoor (NM)	U	6.08	2,026	..	..	1
4. Kodungallur taluk	T	144.9	1,747	15	..	2
	R	115.9	1,677	15	..	..
	U	29.0	2,029	..	..	2
Kodungallur (M) £	U	17.30	1,638	..	..	1
Methala (NM)	U	11.66	2,609	..	..	1
5. Mukundapuram taluk	T	1,316.0	512	52	..	3
	R	1,273.1	467	52	..	..
	U	42.9	1,845	..	..	3
Puducad (NM)	U	6.41	1,734	..	..	1
Irinjalakuda (M)	U	11.24	2,322	..	..	1
Chalakudy (M)	U	25.23	1,660	..	..	1

AND POPULATION—*contd.*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
67,995	71,266	368,647	181,042	187,605	T	4. Chittur taluk
62,567	65,511	338,240	166,149	172,091	R	
5,428	5,755	30,407	14,893	15,514	U	
5,428	5,755	30,407	14,893	15,514	U	Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)
62,563	64,819	351,025	170,153	180,872	T	5. Alathur taluk
62,563	64,819	351,025	170,153	180,872	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
410,793	**416,932**	**2,439,543**	**1,161,675**	**1,277,868**	**T**	**6. TRICHUR DISTRICT**
326,755	**330,954**	**1,9 24,760**	**912,982**	**1,011.778**	**R**	
84,038	**85,978**	**514,783**	**248,693**	**266,090**	**U**	
59,354	60,745	376,666	172,637	204,029	T	1. Chavakkad taluk
50,505	51,570	317,199	145,419	171,780	R	
8,849	9,175	59,467	27,218	32,249	U	
8,849	9,175	59,467	27,218	32,249	U	GURUVAYUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION
4,853	4,989	34,344	15,846	18,498	U	(a) Chavakkad (M)
2,789	2,967	17,858	8,045	9,813	U	(b) *Guruvayur (TS)
1,207	1,219	7,265	3,327	3,938	U	(c) *Iringaprom* (NM)
81,483	82,751	466,714	220,809	245,905	T	2. Talappilly taluk
77,997	79,175	447,274	211,572	235,702	R	
3,486	3,576	19,440	9,237	10,203	U	
3,486	3,576	19,440	9,237	10,203	U	Kunnamkulam (M)
111,902	113,700	668,880	323,291	345,589	T	3. Trichur taluk
63,245	64,006	370,866	177,832	193,034	R	
48,657	49,694	298,014	145,459	152,555	U	
27,861	28,554	170,122	83,177	86,945	U	TRICHUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION
12,805	13,251	79,886	38,518	41,368	U	(a) Trichur
12,470	12,916	77,923	37,540	40,383		(i) Trichur (M)
335	335	1,963	978	985	U	(ii) *Peringavu (OG)*
1,844	1,896	11,489	6,029	5,460	U	(b) *Viyyur* (NM)
2,376	2,408	13,704	6,583	7,121	U	(c) *Vilvattom* (NM)
4,162	4,199	25,474	12 617	12,857	U	(d) *Mannuthy* (NM)
1,993	2,053	11,767	5,718	6,049	U	(e) *Ayyanthole* (NM)
4,681	4,747	27,802	13,712	14,090	U	(f) *Ollur* (NM)‡‡
1,727	1,752	10,759	5,026	5,733	U	*Pullazhi* (NM)
2,367	2,400	14,397	7,190	7,207	U	*Aranattukara* (NM)
1,426	1,445	8,624	4,243	4,381	U	*Koorkkancherry* (NM)
3,299	3,346	20,315	10,026	10,289	U	*Chiyyaram* (NM)
2,427	2,445	14,321	6,982	7,339	U	*Nadathara* (NM)
1,768	1,786	10,936	5,326	5,610	U	*Marathakkara* (NM)
2,430	2,497	15,084	7,290	7,794	U	*Kanimangalam* (NM)
1,478	1,524	9,303	4,600	4,703	U	*Avinissery* (NM)
1,860	1,911	11,835	5,699	6,136	U	*Edakkunny* (NM)‡‡
2,014	2,034	12,318	5,900	6,418	U	*Chevvor* (NM)
41,952	42,284	253,134	119,720	133,414	T	4. Kodungallur taluk
32,023	32,196	194,374	91,508	102,866	R	
9,929	10,088	58,760	28,212	30,548	U	
4,863	4,934	28,334	13,531	14,803	U	Kodungallur (M)£
5,066	5,154	30,426	14,681	15,745	U	*Methala* (NM)
116,102	117,452	674,149	325,218	348,931	T	5. Mukundapuram taluk
102,985	104,007	595,047	286,651	308,396	R	
13,117	13,445	79.102	38.567	40,535	U	
1.831	1,855	11,112	5,387	5,725	U	*Puducad* (NM)
4,227	4,304	26,096	12,498	13,598	U	Irinjalakuda (M)
7,050	7,286	41,894	20,682	21,212	U	Chalakudy (M)

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	**T**	**2,408.0**	**1,053**	**79**	..	**16**
	R	**2,030.4**	**755**	**79**	..	..
	U	**377.6**	**2,656**	..	..	**16**
COCHIN URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	188.76	3,633	..	..	..
Cochin (C)‡	U	94.88	5,409	..	..	..
1. Parur taluk	T	191.6	1,675	5	..	5
	R	113.3	1,315	5	..	..
	U	78.3	2,196	..	..	5
Vadakkekara (NM)	U	16.71	2,529	..	..	1
Chendamangalam (NM)	U	10.83	2,391	..	..	1
Parur (M)	U	9.03	2,911	..	..	1
Kottuvally (NM)	U	21.00	1,460	..	..	1
*Eloor (NM)[1]	U	20.73	2,260	..	..	1
2. Alwaye taluk	T	326.3	1,120	12	..	2
	R	295.1	1,057	12	..	..
	U	31.2	1,716	..	..	2
*Angamaly (M)	U	24.05	1,177	..	..	1
Alwaye (M)	U	7.18	3,521	..	..	1
3. Kunnathunad taluk	T	677.7	514	15	..	1
	R	664.1	490	15	..	..
	U	13.6	1,697	..	..	1
Perumbavoor (M)	U	13.59	1,697	..	..	1
4. Kothamangalam taluk	T	285.0	578	8	..	1
	R	247.5	532	8	..	..
	U	37.5	884	..	..	1
*Kothamangalam (M)	U	37.45	884	..	..	1
5. Muvattupuzha taluk	T	433.5	641	18	..	1
	R	420.3	600	18	..	..
	U	13.2	1,921	..	..	1
Muvattupuzha(M)	U	13.18	1,921	..	..	1
6. Kanayannur taluk	T	322.7	1,881	13	..	5
	R	162.6	1,003	13	..	..
	U	160.1	2,774	..	..	5
Mulavucad (NM)	U	19.27	1,110	..	..	1
*Kalamassery (NM)[1]	U	27.00	1,621	..	..	1
Trippunithura (M)[1]	U	18.69	2,335	..	..	1
Maradu (NM)	U	12.35	2,328	..	..	1
*Cochin (C) (portion)[1]	U	55.30	4,848	..	..	1
Tjrikkakara (OG)[1]	U	27.46	1,395	..	..	..
7. Cochin taluk	T.	140.9	3,201	8	..	1
	R	97.2	2,049	8	..	..
	U	43.7	5,763	..	..	1
Cochin (C) (portion)[1]	U	39.58	6,194	..	..	..
Cheriyakadavu (NM)	U	4.13	1,625	..	..	1

AND POPULATION—*cont*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
425,764	**4,41,273**	**2 535,294**	**1,269,174**	**1,266,120**	**T**	**7. ERANKULAM DISTRICT**
262,696	**2,67,928**	**1,532,402**	**766,027**	**766,375**	**R**	
163 068	**173,345**	**1,002,892**	**503,147**	**499,745**	**U**	
						COCHIN URBAN AGGLOMERATION
110,128	118,646	685,836	345,982	339,854	U	
79,782	87,566	513,249	258,323	254,926	U	Cochin (C)‡
54,233	55,415	320,987	159,605	161,382	T	1. Parur taluk
24,858	25,435	149,018	74,368	74,650	R	
29,375	29,980	171,969	85,237	86,732	U	
7,209	7,288	42,267	20,565	21,702	U	*Vadakkekara* (NM)
4,406	4,519	25,893	12,573	13,320	U	*Chendamangalam* (NM)
4,398	4,529	26,288	12,932	13,356	U	Parur (M)
5,055	5,178	30,665	15,191	15,474	U	*Kottuvally* (NM)
8,307	8,466	46,856	23,976	22,880	U	*Eloor (NM)[1]
61,055	63,270	365,567	182,394	183,173	T	2. Alwaye taluk
52,140	53,832	311,982	155,883	156,099	R	
8,915	9,438	53,585	26,511	27,074	U	
4,816	4,980	28,307	14,012	14,295	U	*Angamaly (M)
4,099	4,458	25,278	12,499	12,779	U	Alwaye (M)
61,062	62,426	348,168	175,436	172,732	T	3. Kunnathunad taluk
57,097	58,265	325,104	163,688	161,416	R	
3,965	4,161	23,064	11,748	11,316	U	
3,965	4,161	23,064	11,748	11,316	U	Perumbavoor (M)
28,661	28,975	164,735	82,898	81,837	T	4. Kothamangalam taluk
23,120	23,311	131,613	66,273	65,340	R	
5,541	5,664	33,122	16,625	16,497	U	
5,541	5,664	33,122	16,625	16,497	U	*Kothamangalam (M)
48,846	49,572	277,694	139,163	138,531	T	5. Muvattupuzha taluk
44,670	45,082	252,381	126,379	126,002	R	
4,176	4,490	25,313	12,784	12,529	U	
4,176	4,490	25,313	12,784	12,529	U	Muvattupuzha (M)
103,724	106,708	607,084	304,428	302,656	T	6. Kanayannur taluk
28,637	28,980	163,127	81,412	81,715	R	
75,087	77,728	443,957	223,016	220,941	U	
3,441	3,524	21,397	10,652	10,745	U	*Mulavucad* (NM)
7,877	8,123	43,767	22,801	20,966	U	*Kalamassery (NM)[1]
7,575	7,815	43,646	21,652	21,994	U	Trippunithura (M)[1]
4,788	4,823	28,749	14,306	14,443	U	*Maradu* (NM)
44,819	46,767	268,080	134,375	133,705	U	Cochin (C) (portion)[1]
6,587	6,676	38,318	19,230	19,088	U	*Thrikkakara* (OG)[1]
68,183	74,907	451,059	225,250	225,809	T	7. Cochin taluk
32,174	33,023	199,177	98,024	101,153	R	
36,009	41,884	251,882	127,226	124,656	U	
34,963	40,799	245,169	123,948	121,221	U	Cochin (C) (portion)[1]
1,046	1,085	6,713	3,278	3,435	U	*Cherayakadavu* (NM)

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. IDUKKI DISTRICT	**T**	**5,061.0**	**192**	**42**	..	**2**
	R	**4,993.5**	**186**	**42**	..	..
	U	**67.5**	**662**	..	..	**2**
Idukki (TS)***	U	32.0	278	..	..	1
1. Devicolam taluk	T	1,774.2	101	9	..	..
	R	1,774.2	101	9	..	..
	U	..	—	..	..	—
2. Udumbanchola taluk	T	1,071.4	330	12	..	..
	R	1,067.5	329	12	..	..
	U	3.9	534	..	..	..
Idukki (TS) (portion)***	U	3.85	534	..	..	..
3. Thodupuzha taluk	T	973.3	272	15	..	2
	R	909.7	244	15	..	..
	U	63.6	670	..	..	2
Idukki (TS) (portion)***	U	28.15	243	..	..	1
Thodupuzha (M)	U	35.43	1,009	..	..	1
4. Peermade taluk	T	1,307.8	133	6	..	..
	R	1,307.8	133	6	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
9. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	**T**	**2,204.0**	**770**	**74**	..	**4**
	R	**2,150.3**	**715**	**74**	..	..
	U	**53.7**	**2,962**	..	..	**4**
1. Vaikom taluk	T	319.3	869	14	..	1
	R	310.6	826	14	..	..
	U	8.7	2,417	..	..	1
Vaikom (M)	U	8.73	2,417	..	..	1
2. Meenachil taluk	T	722.7	518	22	..	1
	R	706.8	500	22	..	..
	U	15.9	1,357	..	..	1
Palai (M)	U	15.93	1,357	..	..	1
3. Kottayam taluk	T	499.9	1,073	19	..	1
	R	484.3	974	19	..	..
	U	15.6	4,143	..	..	1
Kottayam (M)	U	15.55	4,143	..	..	1
4. Changanacherry taluk	T	262.0	1,130	12	..	1
	R	248.5	982	12	..	..
	U	13.5	3,849	..	..	1
Changanacherry (M)	U	13.50	3,849	..	..	1
5. Kanjirappally taluk	T	391.6	543	7	..	..
	R	391.6	543	7	..	—
	U	—	..	..	..	..
10. ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	**T**	**1,883.0**	**1,248**	**97**	..	**7**
	R	**1,752.1**	**1,128**	**97**	..	..
	U	**130.9**	**2,856**	..	..	**7**
1. Shertallai taluk	T	320.4	1,357	16	..	1
	R	304.2	1,296	16	..	..
	U	16.2	2,501	..	..	1
Shertallai (M)	U	16.19	2,501	..	..	1
2. Ambalapuzha taluk	T	178.8	2,100	6	..	2
	R	126.1	1,463	6	..	..
	U	52.7	3,626	..	..	2
Pathirappally (NM)	U	5.91	3,565	..	..	1
Alleppey (M)	U	46.77	3,634	..	..	1

***Idukki Township falls in Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha taluks.

AND POPULATION—*contd.*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
182,074	**186,675**	**971,636**	**494,999**	**476,637**	**T**	**8. IDUKKI DISTRICT**
174,181	**178,527**	**927,007**	**472,417**	**454,590**	**R**	
7,893	**8,148**	**44,629**	**22,582**	**22,047**	**U**	
1,820	1,880	8,886	4,636	4,250	U	*Idukki* (TS)***
35,197	36,363	179,327	92,428	86,899	T	1. Devicolam taluk
35,197	36,363	179,327	92,428	86,899	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
66,405	67,216	353,352	180,854	172,498	T	2. Udumbanchola taluk
66,030	66,833	351,298	179,812	171,486	R	
375	383	2,054	1,042	1,012	U	
375	383	2,054	1,042	1,012	U	*Idukki* (TS) (portion)***
47,865	48,425	264,368	133,473	130,895	T	3. Thodupuzha taluk
40,347	40,660	221,793	111,933	109,860	R	
7,518	7,765	42,575	21,540	21,035	U	
1,445	1,497	6,832	3,594	3,238	U	*Idukki* (TS) (portion)***
6,073	6,268	35,743	17,946	17,797	U	Thodupuzha (M)
32,607	34,671	174,589	88,244	86,345	T	4. Peermade taluk
32,607	34,671	174,589	88,244	86,345	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
288,353	**295,276**	**1,697,442**	**848,462**	**848,980**	**T**	**9 KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**
262,918	**267,957**	**1,538,335**	**769,456**	**768,879**	**R**	
25,435	**27,319**	**159,107**	**79,006**	**80,101**	**U**	
47,425	48,061	277,601	138,400	139,201	T	1. Vaikom taluk
43,856	44,366	256,504	128,019	128,485	R	
3,569	3,695	21,097	10,381	10,716	U	
3,569	3,695	21,097	10,381	10,716	U	Vaikom (M)
61,609	62,497	374,709	188,015	186,694	T	2. Meenachil taluk
58,396	59,064	353,085	177,287	175,798	R	
3,213	3,433	21,624	10,728	10,896	U	
3,213	3,433	21,624	10,728	10,896	U	Palai (M)
93,319	96,156	536,316	268,278	268,038	T	3. Kottayam taluk
82,365	84,514	471,885	235,997	235,888	R	
10,954	11,642	64,431	32,281	32,150	U	
10,954	11,642	64,431	32,281	32,150	U	Kottayam (M)
50,074	51,705	296,073	146,565	149,508	T	4. Changanacherry taluk
42,375	43,156	244,118	120,949	123,169	R	
7,699	8,549	51,955	25,616	26,339	U	
7,699	8,549	51,955	25,616	26,339	U	Changanacherry (M)
35,926	36,857	212,743	107,204	105,539	T	5. Kanjirappally taluk
35,926	36,857	212,743	107,204	105,539	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
418,773	**429,705**	**2,350,145**	**1,146,407**	**1,203,738**	**T**	**10 ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**
356,914	**364,581**	**1,976,633**	**963,120**	**1,013,513**	R	
61,859	**65,124**	**373,512**	**183,287**	**190,225**	U	
78,634	79,401	434,680	215,673	219,007	T	1. Shertallai taluk
71,374	72,086	394,188	195,541	198,647	R	
7,260	7,315	40,492	20,132	20,360	U	
7,260	7,315	40,492	20,132	20,360	U	Shertallai (M)
62,666	65,647	375,511	185,375	190,136	T	2. Ambalapuzha taluk
32,234	32,790	184,503	90,981	93,522	R	
30,432	32,857	191,008	94,394	96,614	U	
3,893	3,955	21,068	10,382	10,686	U	*Pathirappally* (NM)
26,539	28,902	169,940	84,012	85,928	U	Alleppey (M)

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Kuttanad taluk	T	265.9	782	12	..	..
	R	265.9	782	12	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla taluk	T	346.5	1,050	18	..	1
	R	332.0	1,008	18	..	..
	U	14.5	2,020	..	..	1
Thiruvalla (M)	U	14.47	2,020	..	..	1
5. Chengannur taluk	T	201.2	1,236	14	..	1
	R	188.2	1,189	14	..	..
	U	13.0	1,912	..	..	1
Chengannur (M)	U	13.00	1,912	..	..	1
6. Karthigappally taluk	T	224.6	1,627	17	..	1
	R	202.8	1,500	17	..	..
	U	21.8	2,814	..	..	1
Kayamkulam (M)	U	21.79	2,814	..	..	1
7. Mavelikkara taluk	T	286.0	1,238	14	..	1
	R	273.3	1,198	14	..	..
	U	12.7	2,103	..	..	1
Mavelikkara (M)	U	12.65	2,103	..	..	1
11. QUILON DISTRICT	**T**	**4,620.0**	**609**	**97**	..	**6**
	R	**4,502.7**	**543**	**97**	..	..
	U	**117.3**	**3,156**	..	..	**6**
1. Karunagappally taluk	T	211.9	1,784	11	..	..
	R	211.9	1,784	11	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kunnathur taluk	T	389.9	860	16	..	..
	R	389.9	860	16	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	T	1,975.6	218	20	..	1
	R	1,952.1	204	20	..	..
	U	23.5	1,403	..	..	1
Pathanamthitta (M)£	U	23.50	1,403	..	..	1
4. Pathanapuram taluk	T	1,233.7	303	15	..	1
	R	1,199.1	276	15	..	..
	U	34.6	1,244	..	..	1
Punalur (M)	U	34.60	1,244	..	..	1
5. Kottarakkara taluk	T	551.6	884	18	..	..
	R	551.6	884	18	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..
6. Quilon taluk	T	380.2	2,125	17	..	4
	R	321.0	1,600	17	..	..
	U	59.2	4,972	..	..	4
QUILON URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	24.36	6,880	..	..	..
(i) Quilon (M)	U	18.48	7,464	..	..	1
(ii) Kilikollur (OG)@@	U	5.88	5,043	..	..	..
Vadakkevila (NM)	U	8.55	5,109	..	..	1
Eravipuram (NM)	U	10.06	4,699	..	..	1
Paravoor (NM)	U	16.19	2,197	..	..	1
12. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	**T**	**2,192.0**	**1,184**	**86**	..	**6**
	R	**2,026.5**	**957**	**86**	..	..
	U	**165.5**	**3,961**	..	..	**6**
1. Chirayinkil taluk	T	380.7	1,361	27	..	2
	R	351.1	1,294	27	..	..
	U	29.6	2,150	..	..	2
Varkala (M)	U	15.42	2,206	..	..	1
Attingal (M)	U	14.18	2,091	..	..	1

AND POPULATION—*contd.*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
34,290	35,690	207,891	103,033	104,858	T	3. Kuttanad taluk
34,290	35,690	207,891	103,033	104,858	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
66,517	68,285	363,728	175,491	188,237	T	4. Thiruvalla taluk
61,440	63,075	334,503	161,535	172,968	R	
5,077	5,210	29,225	13,956	15,269	U	
5,077	5,210	29,225	13,956	15,269	U	Thiruvalla (M)
46,637	47,829	248,684	119,306	129,378	T	5. Chengannur taluk
42,090	43,084	223,822	107,384	116,438	R	
4,547	4,745	24,862	11,922	12,940	U	
4,547	4,745	24,862	11,922	12,940	U	Chengannur (M)
63,751	65,517	365,521	176,604	188,917	T	6. Karthigappally taluk
54,115	55,558	304,194	146,486	157,708	R	
9,636	9,959	61,327	30,118	31,209	U	
9,636	9,959	61,327	30,118	31,209	U	Kayamkulam (M)
66,278	67,336	354,130	170,925	183,205	T	7. Mavelikkara taluk
61,371	62,298	327,532	158,160	169,372	R	
4,907	5,038	26,598	12,765	13,833	U	
4,907	5,038	26,598	12,765	13,833	U	Mavelikkara (M)
502,655	**514,669**	**2,813,650**	**1,388,678**	**1,424,972**	**T**	**11. QUILON DISTRICT**
443,520	**451,520**	**2,443,530**	**1,205,256**	**1,238,274**	**R**	
59,135	**63,149**	**370,120**	**183,422**	**186,698**	**U**	
64,719	66,120	378,064	188,722	189,342	T	1. Karunagappally taluk
64,719	66,120	378,064	188,722	189,342	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
63,827	64,410	335,126	164,793	170,333	T	2. Kunnathur taluk
63,827	64,410	335,126	164,793	170,333	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
82,204	83,219	430,915	211,334	219,581	T	3. Pathanamthitta taluk
76,358	77,170	397,948	195,005	202,943	R	
5,846	6,049	32,967	16,329	16,638	U	
5,846	6,049	32,967	16,329	16,638	U	Pathanamthitta (M)£
69,759	71,293	374,072	185,641	188,431	T	4. Pathanapuram taluk
62,291	63,339	331,033	164,240	166,793	R	
7,468	7,954	43,039	21,401	21,638	U	
7,468	7,954	43,039	21,401	21,638	U	Punalur (M)
89,619	90,595	487,657	238,928	248,729	T	5. Kottarakkara taluk
89,619	90,595	487,657	238,928	248,729	R	
..	..	..	..	..	U	
132,527	139,032	807,816	399,260	408,556	T	6. Quilon taluk
86,706	89,886	513,702	253,568	260,134	R	
45,821	49,146	294,114	145,692	148,422	U	
26,161	28,267	167,598	83,173	84,425	U	QUILON URBAN AGGLOMERATION
21,618	23,360	137,943	68,577	69,366	U	(i) Quilon (M)
4,543	4,907	29,655	14,596	15,059	U	(ii) Kilikollur (OG) @@
6,880	7,182	43,680	21,828	21,852	U	*Vadakkevila* (NM)
7,333	7,734	47,274	23,505	23,769	U	*Eravipuram* (NM)
5,447	5,963	35,562	17,186	18,376	U	*Paravoor* (NM)
460,125	**491,081**	**2,596,112**	**1,279,150**	**1,316,962**	**T**	**12. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT**
348,194	**370,908**	**1,940,351**	**954,165**	**986,186**	**R**	
111,931	**120,173**	**655,761**	**324,985**	**330,776**	**U**	
91,086	94,178	518,134	245,098	273,036	T	1. Chirayinkil taluk
80,536	83,108	454,480	214,893	239,587	R	
10,550	11,070	63,654	30,205	33,449	U	
5,435	5,734	34,009	16,041	17,968	U	Varkala (M)
5,115	5,336	29,645	14,164	15,481	U	Attingal (M)

State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of villages		No. of towns
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Nedumangad taluk	T	926.8	545	20	..	1
	R	894.3	516	20	..	..
	U	32.5	1,353	..	..	1
Nedumangad (M)	U	32.52	1,353	..	..	1
3. Trivandrum taluk	T	307.5	2,950	19	..	2
	R	213.8	1,809	19	..	..
	U	93.7	5,549	..	..	2
TRIVANDRUM URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	93.74	5,549	..	..	..
(a) Trivandrum	U	85.60	5,836	..	..	..
(i) Trivandrum (C)	U	74.93	5,447	..	..	1
(ii) Thumba (OG) @@	U	10.67	1,541	..	..	..
(b) Kadakampally (NM)@	U	8.14	2,530	..	..	1
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	T	571.0	1,166	20	..	1
	R	561.3	1,137	20	..	..
	U	9.7	2,886	..	..	1
Neyyattinkara (M)	U	9.70	2,886	..	..	1

NOTE :— 1. This table includes area, houses and population of unsurveyed forest areas also.

2. The number of towns given in col. 7 excludes the five urban outgrowths.

3. Names of towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 census have been marked with an asterisk (*) on their left.

4. Names of towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 census have been printed in *italics*.

† Known as Hemambikanagar census town in 1971

‡ Cochin corporation lies in two taluks viz. Cochin and Kanayannur—and it was formed on 1st November 1967— by merging Ernakulam, Fort Cochin and Mattancherry municipal towns and Edappally and Willingdon Island census towns and portion of Trippunithura census town of 1961 and adjoining rural areas.

@ Azhikode, Chirakkal, Puzhathi, Elayavoor, Olavanna and Kadakampally were treated as towns for the first time in 1961 but declassified in the 1971 census. They are again treated as towns in the 1981 census. Chalad desom of Pallikunnu village and Chovva desom of Elayavoor village were towns with the name Chalad and Chovva respectively in the 1961 census.

@@ Kilikollur and Thumba urban outgrouths were part of Kilikollur and Attipra census towns of earlier census.

£ Kodungallur and Pathanamthitta were towns in 1951 and earlier censuses but were declassified in 1961. Again they are treated as towns in 1981.

‡‡ A portion of Edakkunny town was included in Ollur town of 1971.

5. For the procedure adopted in presenting the area figures for state, district, taluk, statutory town, census town (non-municipal town) and urban outgrowth see paragraphs 6 to 8 of the fly-leaf to this table.

6. For the procedure adopted in working out the density of population per sq. km. see paragraph 35 of the fly-leaf to this table.

7. The following abbreviations are used to denote the civic status of towns:

C.—Corporation

M.—Municipal town

NM—Census town (non-municipal town)

TS.—Township

Cantt.—Cantonment

AND POPULATION—*concld.*

No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Total Rural Urban	State/District/ Taluk/UA/City/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
94,377	97,381	505,014	249,365	255,649	T	2. Nedumangad taluk
86,592	89,368	461,025	227,808	233,217	R	
7,785	8,013	43,989	21,557	22,432	U	
7,785	8,013	43,989	21,557	22,432	U	Nedumangad (M)
155,847	168,613	906,992	451,029	455,963	T	3. Trivandrum taluk
66,774	72,680	386,867	191,790	195,077	R	
89,073	95,933	520,125	259,239	260,886	U	
89,073	95,933	520,125	259,239	260,886	U	TRIVANDRUM URBAN AGGLOMERATION
85,522	92,041	499,531	249,026	250,505	U	(a) Trivandrum
82,458	88,863	483,086	240,928	242,158	U	(i) Trivandrum(C)
3,064	3,178	16,445	8,098	8,347	U	(ii) Thumba (OG)@@
3,551	3,892	20,594	10,213	10,381	U	(b) Kadakampally (NM)@
118,815	130,909	665,972	333,658	332,314	T	4. Neyyattinkara taluk
114,292	125,752	637,979	319,674	318,305	R	
4,523	5,157	27,993	13,984	14,009	U	
4,523	5,157	27,993	13,984	14,009	U	Neyyattinkara (M)

A-1 AREA, HOUSES

APPEN

Statement showing 1981 Territorial

(The units which have not undergone any jurisdictional change have been excluded from this Appendix. The area figures

State/District/Taluk	1971 Territorial unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Taluk from which area is subtracted
		Name	Area in km²	
1	2	3	4	5
KERALA STATE	**Kerala State**	..	..	..
CANNANORE DISTRICT	**Cannanore district**	..	..	..
WAYANAD DISTRICT	..	**Newly formed (i) North Wayanad taluk (renamed as Mananthavady taluk)**	**747.4**	**Cannanore district**
		(ii) South Wayanad taluk (since bifurcated in to Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks)	**1,378.3**	**Kozhikode district**
Sultan's Battery taluk	..	Newly formed consisting of Poothadi, Pulpalli, Kidanganad, Noolpuzha, Sultan's Battery, Purakkadi, Ambalavayal and Nenmeni villages	761.9	South Wayanad taluk
Vythiri taluk	..	Newly formed consisting of Padinjarethara, Kuppadithara, Kottathara, Kaniambetta, Muttil, Kalpetta, Vengappally, Thariyode, Achooranam, Kumnathidavaka, Kottappadi and Muppainad villages	616.4	South Wayanad taluk
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	**Kozhikode district**	..	..	..
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	**Malappuram district**	..	..	..
Ernad taluk	Ernad taluk	Kottumala area of Mattathur kasom in Othukkungal village added to Urakam village	0.7	Tirur taluk
Tirur taluk	Tirur taluk	..	..	..
PALGHAT DISTRICT	**Palghat district**	**Silent Valley reserve forest area**	**86.0**	**Malappuram district**

DIX I

units and changes during 1971-81

given here are based on the area figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records for the 1981 Census.)

Area subtracted		Name of State/ District/Taluk to which area is added	Net area change in km² (+ or —)
Name	Area in km²		
6	7	8	9
..	..	..	..
North Wayanad	**747.4**	**Newly formed Wayanad district**	**—747.4**
..	..	..	+2,125.7
..	..	..	
..	..	..	+761.9
		..	+616.4
South Wayanad taluk	**1,378.3**	**Newly formed Wayanad district**	**—1,378.3**
Silent Valley reserve forest area	**86.0**	**Palghat district**	—86.0
Silent Valley reserve forest area of Karuvarakundu village	86.0	Mannarghat taluk	—85.3
Kottumala area of Mattathur kasom of Othukkungal village	0.7	Ernad taluk	—0.7
..	..	..	+86.0

Statement showing 1981 Territorial

(The units which have not undergone any jurisdictional change have been excluded from this Appendix. The area figures

State/District/Taluk	1971 Territorial unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Taluk from which area is subtracted
		Name	Area in km²	
1	2	3	4	5
Mannarghat taluk	Mannarghat taluk	Silent Valley reserve forest area of Karuvarakundu village added to Pudur village	86.0	Ernad taluk
TRICHUR DISTRICT	**Trichur district**	..	..	..
Chavakkad taluk	Chavakkad taluk	..	..	..
Kodungallur taluk	Kodungallur taluk	Five grouped villages consisting of 9 villages viz. Edathiruthy, Chendrappini, Kaipamangalam, Perinjanam, Pappinivatom, Koolimuttam, Ala, Panangad and Padinjare Vemballur	71.8	Chavakkad taluk
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	**Ernakulam district**	..	—	—
Muvattupuzha taluk	Muvattupuzha taluk	Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkad and Manjalloor panchayats.	47.7	—
Kothamangalam taluk	...	Newly formed consisting of 9 villages viz. Eramalloor, Kottappady, Pindimana, Keerampara, Kuttamangalam, Kothamangalam, Kadavoor, Pothanikkad and Varappetty.	285.0	Muvattupuzha taluk

DIX I — *contd.*

units and changes during 1971-81

given here are based on the area figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records for the 1981 Census.)

Area subtracted		Name of State/ District/Taluk to which area is added	Net area change in km² (+ or —)
Name	Area in km²		
6	7	8	9
..	..	..	+86.0
..	..	..	..
Five grouped villages consisting of 9 villages viz. Edathiruthy, Chendrappini, Kaipamangalam, Perinjanam, Pappinivattom, Koolimuttam, Ala, Panangad and Padinjare Vemballur	71.8	Kodungallur taluk	—71.8
..	..	..	+71.8
Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkkad and Manjalloor panchayats)	**973.3**	**Newly formed Idukki district**	—973.3
Eramalloor, Kottappady, Pindimana, Keerampara, Kuttamangalam, Kathamangalam, Kadavoor, Pothanikkad and Varappetty villages.	285.0	Newly formed Kothamangalam taluk	—237.3
..	..	..	+285.0

APPEN

Statement showing 1981 Territorial

(The units which have not undergone any jurisdictional change have been excluded from this Appendix. The area figures

State/District/Taluk	1971 Territorial unit	Area added		Name of State/ District/Taluk from which area is subtracted
		Name	Area in km²	
1	2	3	4	5
IDUKKI DISTRICT	..	**Newly formed**		
		(i) Devicolam taluk	**1,774.2**	**Kottayam district**
		(ii) Udumbanchola taluk and	**1,071.4**	**Kottayam district**
		(iii) Peermade taluk	**1,307.8**	**Kottayam district**
		(iv) Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkkad and Manjalloor panchayats)	**973.3**	**Ernakulam district**
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	**Kottayam district**	..	..	..
Kottayam taluk	Kottayam taluk	..	..	..
Kanjirappally taluk	Kanjirappally taluk	Elikkulam village	40.3	Kottayam taluk

NOTE : Details of these changes are given in the fly-leaf to table A-I and in the concerned District Census Handbooks. The area figures Records and therefore the district figures do not agree with the geographical area figures given in col. 3 of table A-1.

DIX I—*concld.*

units and changes during 1971-81

given here are based on the area figures supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records for the 1981 Census.)

Area subtracted		Name of State/ District/Taluk to which area is added	Net area change in km² (+ or —)
Name	Area in km²		
6	7	8	9
..	..	..	**+5,126.7**
(i) Devicolam taluk	**1,774.2**	**Newly formed Idukki district**	**—4,153.4**
(ii) Udumbanchola taluk	**1,071.4**		
(iii) Peermade taluk	**1,307.8**		
Elikkulam village	40.3	Kanjirappally taluk	—40.3
—	—	—	+403.3

given for districts/taluks in this appendix are those based on the land-use area figures supplied by the Director of Surve,

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 2

Number and population af villages with population of 5,000 and over and of towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the state	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the state
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	**1,127**	**20,382,454**	**98·55**	**1**	**4,489**	**0·09**
1. **CANNANORE**	**145**	**2,125,038**	**10·27**	**1**	**4,489**	**0·09**
1. Kasaragod	32	376,423	1·82	..	..	..
2. Hosdurg	26	435,263	2·10	..	..	..
3. Taliparamba	37	536,440	2·59	..	..	..
4. Cannanore	16	231,332	1·12	1	4,489	0.09
5. Tellicherry	34	545,630	2·64	..	..	..
2. WAYANAD	**31**	**554,026**	**2·68**	..	..	..
1. Manathavady	11	166,607	0·81	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery	8	204,368	0·99	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	12	183,051	0·88	..	..	..
3. KOZHIKODE	**89**	**1,635,033**	**7·91**	..	..	..
1. Badagara	23	435,605	2·11	..	..	..
2. Quilandy	35	571,987	2·77	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	31	627,441	3·03	..	..	..
4. MALAPPURAM	**115**	**2,224,927**	**10·76**	..	..	..
1. Ernad	43	850,503	4·11	..	..	..
2. Perintalmanna	24	352,794	1·71	..	..	..
3. Tirur	38	802,180	3·88	..	..	..
4. Ponnani	10	219,450	1·06	..	..	..
5. PALGHAT	**136**	**1,799,576**	**8·70**	..	..	..
1. Ottappalam	38	567,544	2·74	..	..	..
2. Mannarghat	19	250,949	1·21	..	..	..
3. Palghat	26	329,151	1·59	..	..	..
4. Chittur	24	300,907	1·46	..	..	..
5. Alathur	29	351,025	1·70	..	..	..
6. TRICHUR	**155**	**1,733,817**	**8·38**	..	..	..
1. Chavakkad	15	317,199	1·53	..	..	..
2. Talappilly	45	352,126	1·70	..	..	..
3. Trichur	34	295,612	1·43	..	..	..
4. Kodungallur	14	190,866	0·92	..	..	..
5. Mukundapuram	47	578,014	2·80	..	..	..
7. ERNAKULAM	**75**	**1,516,210**	**7·33**	..	..	..
1. Parur	5	149,018	0·72	..	..	..
2. Alwaye	12	311,982	1·51	..	..	..
3. Kunnathunad	14	322,906	1·56	..	..	..
4. Kothamangalam	8	131,613	0·64	..	..	..
5. Muvattupuzha	18	252,381	1·22	..	..	..
6. Kanayannur	10	149,133	0·72	..	..	..
7. Cochin	8	199,177	0·96	..	..	..

APPENDIX 2—*concld.*

Number and population of villages with population of 5,000 and over and of towns with population under 5,000

State/District/Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the state	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the state
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. IDUKKI	**36**	**912,459**	**4·41**	..	..	..
1. Devicolam	6	172,721	0·83	..	..	..
2. Udumbanchola	11	347,222	1·68	..	..	..
3. Thodupuzha	14	221,376	1·07	..	..	..
4. Peermade	5	171,140	0·83	..	..	..
9. KOTTAYAM	72	**1,532,371**	**7·41**	..	..	..
1. Vaikom	14	256,504	1·24	..	..	..
2. Meenachil	22	353,085	1·71	..	..	..
3. Kottayam	18	470,467	2·27	..	..	..
4. Changanacherry	11	239,572	1·16	..	..	..
5. Kanjirappally	7	212,743	1·03	..	..	..
10. ALLEPPEY	**95**	**1,974,285**	**9·55**	..	..	..
1. Shertallai	16	394,188	1·91	..	..	..
2. Ambalapuzha	5	184,102	0·89	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	12	207,891	1·01	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla	18	334,503	1·62	..	..	..
5. Chengannur	13	221,875	1·07	..	..	..
6. Karthigappally	17	304,194	1·47	..	..	..
7. Mavelikkara	14	327,532	1·58	..	..	..
11. QUILON	96	**2,443,407**	**11·81**	..	..	..
1. Karunagappally	11	378,064	1·83	..	..	..
2. Kunnathur	16	335,126	1·62	..	..	..
3. Pathanamthitta	20	397,948	1·92	..	..	..
4. Pathanapuram	15	331,033	1·60	..	..	..
5. Kottarakkara	18	487,657	2·36	..	..	..
6. Quilon	16	513,579	2·48	..	..	..
12. TRIVANDRUM	**82**	**1,931,255**	**9·34**	..	..	..
1. Chirayinkil	25	451,038	2·18	..	..	..
2. Nedumangad	19	457,003	2·21	..	..	..
3. Trivandrum	18	385,879	1·87	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara	20	637,335	3·08	..	..	..

APPENDIX 3

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/U.A/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	**T**	**10,113**	**21,746**	**13,622**	**8,124**	**18,172**	**209,311**	**120,985**	**88,326**
	R	**6,088**	**13,147**	**8,284**	**4,863**	**11,562**	**113,887**	**65,514**	**48,373**
	U	**4,025**	**8,599**	**5,338**	**3,261**	**6,610**	**95,424**	**55,471**	**39,953**
1. CANNANORE	**T**	**1,280**	**2,970**	**1,899**	**1,071**	**2,531**	**20,270**	**15,136**	**5,134**
	R	**864**	**1,948**	**1,256**	**692**	**1,637**	**11,410**	**8,008**	**3,402**
	U	**416**	**1,022**	**643**	**379**	**894**	**8,860**	**7,128**	**1,732**
1. Kasaragod taluk	T	143	361	201	160	517	2,898	2,199	699
	R	86	202	125	77	327	1,716	1,342	374
	U	57	159	76	83	190	1,182	857	325
Kasaragod (M)	U	57	159	76	83	190	1,182	857	325
2. Hosdurg taluk	R	331	806	497	309	397	2,559	2,029	530
3. Taliparamba taluk	T	159	276	191	85	443	3,376	1,949	1,427
	R	155	267	187	80	389	2,864	1,576	1,288
	U	4	9	4	5	54	512	373	139
Taliparamba (NM)	U	4	9	4	5	54	512	373	139
4. Cannanore taluk	T	237	576	356	220	673	7,091	5,947	1,144
	R	74	157	98	59	194	1,774	1,359	415
	U	163	419	258	161	479	5,317	4,588	729
Cannanore (U.A.)	U	110	257	168	89	218	3,938	3,313	625
(a) Cannanore (M)	U	63	156	101	55	50	1,465	1,023	442
(b) Cannanore Cantonment	U	8	15	7	8	45	1,255	1,099	156
(c) Valapattanam (NM)	U	19	56	34	22	16	64	52	12
(d) Chirakkal (NM)	U	11	11	11	..	19	68	68	..
(e) Pallikunnu (NM)	U	6	15	11	4	37	195	195	..
(f) Puzhathi (NM)	U	3	4	4	..	51	891	876	15
Kalliasseri (NM)	U	3	3	3	..	17	48	38	10
Pappinisseri (NM)	U	13	21	12	9	21	148	146	2
Azhikode (NM)	U	5	13	13	..	94	525	524	1
Elayavoor (NM)	U	23	109	53	56	40	224	165	59
Chelora (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	3	11	11	..
Kanhirode (NM)	U	2	2	2	..	4	31	31	..
Chala (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	6	33	33	..
Edakkad (NM)	U	4	11	4	7	49	203	184	19
Muzhappilangad (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	5	29	19	10
Kadachira (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	16	93	90	3
Peralassery (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	6	34	34	..
5. Tellicherry taluk	T	410	951	654	297	501	4,346	3,012	1,334
	R	218	516	349	167	330	2,497	1,702	795
	U	192	435	305	130	171	1,849	1,310	539
Tellicherry (U.A.)	U	178	365	260	105	135	1,472	1,063	409
(a) Tellicherry (M)	U	177	364	259	105	110	1,358	967	391
(b) Dharmadom (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	25	114	96	18
Pinarayi (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eranholi (NM)	U	2	2	1	1	7	105	104	1
Kodiyeri (NM)	U	1	1	..	1	8	30	25	5
Kottayam (Malabar) (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..
Kuthuparamba (NM)	U	11	67	44	23	19	238	114	124

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 3—*contd.*

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/UA City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. WAYANAD	**T**	**588**	**900**	**699**	**201**	**1,303**	**7,736**	**5,661**	**2,075**
	R	**588**	**900**	**699**	**201**	**1,303**	**7,736**	**5,661**	**2,075**
1. Mananthavady taluk	R	64	121	78	43	362	2,233	1,607	626
2. Sultan's Battery taluk	R	389	524	449	75	411	2,280	1,693	587
3. Vythiri taluk	R	135	255	172	83	530	3,223	2,361	862
3. KOZHIKODE	**T**	**1,140**	**2,729**	**1,728**	**1,001**	**1,607**	**22,104**	**14,498**	**7,606**
	R	**482**	**1,138**	**739**	**399**	**821**	**8,926**	**6,715**	**2,211**
	U	**658**	**1,591**	**989**	**602**	**786**	**13,178**	**7,783**	**5,395**
1. Badagara taluk	T	200	639	378	261	351	2,614	2,090	524
	R	138	474	280	194	244	1,878	1,559	319
	U	62	165	98	67	107	736	531	205
Badagara (M)	U	62	165	98	67	107	736	531	205
2. Quilandy taluk	R	114	242	164	78	209	1,734	1,148	586
3. Kozhikode taluk	T	826	1,848	1,186	662	1,047	17,756	11,260	6,496
	R	230	422	295	127	368	5,314	4,008	1,306
	U	596	1,426	891	535	679	12,442	7,252	5,190
Calicut (UA)	U	596	1,426	891	535	679	12,442	7,252	5,190
(a) Calicut (C)	U	574	1,341	844	497	603	11,838	6,740	5,098
(b) Olavanna (NM)	U	7	40	20	20	9	52	52	..
(c) Cheruvannur (NM)	U	2	2	2	..	24	240	159	81
(d) Beypore (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	36	238	235	3
(e) Feroke (NM)	U	13	43	25	18	7	74	66	8
4. MALAPPURAM	**T**	**831**	**1,832**	**1,118**	**714**	**1,542**	**13,576**	**9,904**	**3,672**
	R	**497**	**1,042**	**676**	**366**	**1,269**	**10,734**	**7,820**	**2,914**
	U	**334**	**790**	**442**	**348**	**273**	**2,842**	**2,084**	**758**
1. Ernad taluk	T	213	442	278	164	688	5,678	4,131	1,547
	R	175	384	241	143	525	4,029	2,915	1,114
	U	38	58	37	21	163	1,649	1,216	433
Manjeri (M)	U	10	17	9	8	56	770	504	266
Malappuram (M)	U	28	41	28	13	107	879	712	167
2. Perintalmanna taluk	R	74	158	95	63	179	2,325	1,800	525
3. Tirur taluk	T	441	991	583	408	557	4,778	3,408	1,370
	R	150	277	189	88	482	3,881	2,762	1,119
	U	291	714	394	320	75	897	646	251
Tirur (M)	U	291	714	394	320	75	897	646	251
4. Ponnani taluk	T	103	241	162	79	118	795	565	230
	R	98	223	151	72	83	499	343	156
	U	5	18	11	7	35	296	222	74
Ponnani (M)	U	5	18	11	7	35	296	222	74
5. PALGHAT	**T**	**744**	**1,838**	**1,049**	**789**	**1,459**	**10,726**	**6,931**	**3,795**
	R	**463**	**1,322**	**741**	**581**	**1,011**	**6,745**	**4,880**	**1,865**
	U	**281**	**516**	**308**	**208**	**448**	**3,981**	**2,051**	**1,930**
1. Ottappalam taluk	T	190	508	286	222	308	2,181	1,496	685
	R	120	377	212	165	174	1,232	998	234
	U	70	131	74	57	134	949	498	451
Shoranur (M)	U	67	116	67	49	101	525	359	166
Ottappalam (NM)	U	3	15	7	8	33	424	139	285
2. Mannarghat taluk	R	50	119	75	44	232	2,058	1,349	709
3. Palghat taluk	T	283	645	362	283	597	4,584	2,905	1,679
	R	105	304	160	144	323	1,881	1,547	334
	U	178	341	202	139	274	2,703	1,358	1,345
Palghat (U.A.)	U	178	341	202	139	274	2,703	1,358	1,345
(i) Palghat (M)	U	174	335	198	137	259	2,513	1,304	1,209
(ii) Palghat Railway Colony (OG)	U	4	6	4	2	15	190	54	136

APPENDIX 3—*Contd.*

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/UA/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Chittur taluk	T	139	325	195	130	213	1,108	733	375
	R	106	281	163	118	173	779	538	241
	U	33	44	32	12	40	329	195	134
Chittur—Thathamangalam (M)	U	33	44	32	12	40	329	195	134
5. Alathur taluk	R	82	241	131	110	109	795	448	347
6. TRICHUR	**T**	**920**	**2,069**	**1,261**	**808**	**1,281**	**23,929**	**10,485**	**13,444**
	R	**534**	**1,200**	**724**	**476**	**708**	**11,306**	**4,663**	**6,643**
	U	**386**	**869**	**537**	**332**	**573**	**12,623**	**5,822**	**6,801**
1. Chavakkad taluk	T	291	621	389	232	147	3,359	1,519	1,840
	R	146	356	204	152	108	2,320	1,295	1,025
	U	145	265	185	80	39	1,039	224	815
Guruvayur (U.A.)	U	145	265	185	80	39	1,039	224	815
(a) Chavakkad (M)	U	17	77	51	26	24	341	114	227
(b) Guruvayur Township	U	128	188	134	54	13	692	104	588
(c) Iringaprom (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	..
2. Talappilly taluk	T	168	323	200	123	197	2,166	876	1,290
	R	157	302	186	116	168	1,692	538	1,154
	U	11	21	14	7	29	474	338	136
Kunnamkulam (M)	U	11	21	14	7	29	474	338	136
3. Trichur taluk	T	219	609	358	251	501	11,157	5,012	6,145
	R	92	227	140	87	103	2,221	886	1,335
	U	127	382	218	164	398	8,936	4,126	4,810
Trichur (U.A.)	U	114	351	200	151	332	6,988	3,510	3,478
(a) Trichur	U	97	293	168	125	204	4,193	1,648	2,545
(i) Trichur (M)	U	97	293	168	125	204	4,193	1,648	2,545
(ii) Peringavu (OG)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Viyyur (M)	U	2	15	9	6	63	1,269	997	272
(c) Vilvattom (NM)	U	4	21	12	9	31	695	324	371
(d) Mannuthy (NM)	U	7	16	7	9	21	620	436	184
(e) Ayyanthole (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	3	48	29	19
(f) Ollur (NM)	U	3	5	3	2	10	163	76	87
Pullazhi (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	7	559	61	498
Aranattukara (NM)	U	3	3	1	2	5	159	159	..
Koorkkancherry (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	4	73	6	67
Chiyyaram (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	8	300	208	92
Nadathara (NM)	U	1	1	..	1	13	285	39	246
Marathakkara (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	1	48	..	48
Kanimangalam (NM)	U	4	17	9	8	7	162	11	151
Avinissery (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	1	45	45	..
Edakkunny (NM)	U	2	7	5	2	14	209	85	124
Chevvoor (NM)	U	2	2	2	..	6	108	2	106
4. Kodungallur taluk	T	57	139	78	61	97	1,276	629	647
	R	39	95	52	43	77	753	368	385
	U	18	44	26	18	20	523	261	262
Kodungallur (M)	U	11	19	14	5	13	105	68	37
Methala (NM)	U	7	25	12	13	7	418	193	225
5. Mukundapuram taluk	T	185	377	236	141	339	5,971	2,449	3,522
	R	100	220	142	78	252	4,320	1,576	2,744
	U	85	157	94	63	87	1,651	873	778
Puducad (NM)	U	11	16	12	4	2	35	3	32
Irinjalakuda (M)	U	19	32	18	14	42	1,114	625	489
Chalakudy (M)	U	55	109	64	45	43	502	245	257
7. ERNAKULAM	**T**	**1,134**	**2,259**	**1,420**	**839**	**2,608**	**31,149**	**17,137**	**14,012**
	R	**392**	**662**	**450**	**212**	**805**	**10,781**	**4,618**	**6,163**
	U	**742**	**1,597**	**970**	**627**	**1,803**	**20,368**	**12,519**	**7,849**
Cochin (U.A.)	U	536	1,099	690	409	1,478	16,388	10,927	5,461
†Cochin (C)	U	456	922	581	341	1,059	12,638	8,546	4,092
1. Parur taluk	T	57	81	59	22	270	1,798	987	811
	R	17	26	19	7	66	472	214	258
	U	40	55	40	15	204	1,326	773	553
Vadakkekara (NM)	U	8	10	5	5	8	70	57	13
Chendamangalam (NM)	U	3	3	3	..	3	20	12	8

APPENDIX 3—*contd.*

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/UA/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parur (M)	U	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	..
Kottuvally (NM)	U	6	15	10	5	11	230	68	162
Eloor (NM)†	U	22	22	18	4	181	1,004	634	370
2. Alwaye taluk	T	156	341	203	138	455	6,885	2,619	4,266
	R	70	128	81	47	319	4,996	1,909	3,087
	U	86	213	122	91	136	1,889	710	1,179
Angamaly (M)	U	18	52	28	24	70	655	210	445
Alwaye (M)	U	68	161	94	67	66	1,234	500	734
3. Kunnathunad taluk	T	102	178	124	54	164	2,572	1,574	998
	R	79	125	85	40	138	2,210	1,380	830
	U	23	53	39	14	26	362	194	168
Perumbavoor (M)	U	23	53	39	14	26	362	194	168
4. Kothamangalam taluk	T	56	79	58	21	81	1,098	319	779
	R	36	50	38	12	37	448	108	340
	U	20	29	20	9	44	650	211	439
Kothamangalam (M)	U	20	29	20	9	44	650	211	439
5. Muvattupuzha taluk	T	151	297	176	121	222	2,370	850	1,520
	R	95	130	101	29	139	1,704	543	1,161
	U	56	167	75	92	83	666	307	359
Muvattupuzha (M)	U	56	167	75	92	83	666	307	359
6. Kanayannur taluk	T	406	961	582	379	987	10,119	5,667	4,452
	R	42	97	64	33	61	471	351	120
	U	364	864	518	346	926	9,648	5,316	4,332
Mulavucad (NM)	U	2	2	1	1	4	17	16	1
Kalamassery (NM) †	U	24	71	35	36	161	1,829	1,316	513
Trippunithura (M)†	U	32	80	54	26	41	320	153	167
Maradu (NM)	U	1	1	1	..	6	41	13	28
Cochin (C) (portion)	U	303	706	425	281	678	6,844	3,540	3,304
Thrikkakara (OG)†	U	2	4	2	2	36	597	278	319
7. Cochin taluk	T	206	322	218	104	429	6,307	5,121	1,186
	R	53	106	62	44	45	480	113	367
	U	153	216	156	60	384	5,827	5,008	819
Cochin (C) (portion)	U	153	216	156	60	381	5,794	5,006	788
Cheriyakadavu (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	3	33	2	31
8. IDUKKI	**T**	**477**	**993**	**653**	**340**	**1,498**	**9,156**	**5,287**	**3,869**
	R	**378**	**782**	**516**	**266**	**1,362**	**8,148**	**4,830**	**3,318**
	U	**99**	**211**	**137**	**74**	**136**	**1,008**	**457**	**551**
Idukki Township	U	34	88	56	32	87	354	285	69
1. Devicolam taluk	R	64	124	84	40	517	2,347	1,816	531
2. Udumbanchola	T	138	360	230	130	432	2,718	1,586	1,132
	R	134	353	225	128	424	2,693	1,563	1,130
	U	4	7	5	2	8	25	23	2
Idukki Township (portion)	U	4	7	5	2	8	25	23	2
3. Thodupuzha taluk	T	193	399	264	135	309	2,533	867	1,666
	R	98	195	132	63	181	1,550	433	1,117
	U	95	204	132	72	128	983	434	549
Idukki Township (portion)	U	30	81	51	30	79	329	262	67
Thodupuzha (M)	U	65	123	81	42	49	654	172	482
4. Peermade taluk	R	82	110	75	35	240	1,558	1,018	540

†Forms part of Cochin Urban Agglomeration

APPENDIX 3—*contd.*

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/UA/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. KOTTAYAM	**T**	**976**	**1,942**	**1,263**	**679**	**1,487**	**26,288**	**11,008**	**15,280**
	R	**625**	**1,325**	**842**	**483**	**1,066**	**16,361**	**6,616**	**9,745**
	U	**351**	**617**	**421**	**196**	**421**	**9,927**	**4,392**	**5,535**
1. Vaikom taluk	T	96	292	174	118	188	1,989	899	1,090
	R	76	246	143	103	178	1,916	881	1,035
	U	20	46	31	15	10	73	18	55
Vaikom (M)	U	20	46	31	15	10	73	18	55
2. Meenachil taluk	T	253	402	316	86	429	8,676	2,984	5,692
	R	180	260	212	48	319	5,871	1,923	3,948
	U	73	142	104	38	110	2,805	1,061	1,744
Palai (M)	U	73	142	104	38	110	2,805	1,061	1,744
3. Kottayam taluk	T	346	699	424	275	461	9,021	4,617	4,404
	R	210	505	287	218	304	5,206	2,659	2,547
	U	136	194	137	57	157	3,815	1,958	1,857
Kottayam (M)	U	136	194	137	57	157	3,815	1,958	1,857
4. Changanacherry taluk	T	185	385	239	146	245	4,936	1,894	3,042
	R	63	150	90	60	101	1,702	539	1,163
	U	122	235	149	86	144	3,234	1,355	1,879
Changanacherry (M)	U	*122*	*235*	*149*	*86*	*144*	*3,234*	*1,355*	*1,879*
5. Kanjirappally taluk	R	96	164	110	54	164	1,666	614	1,052
10. ALLEPPEY	**T**	**713**	**1,566**	**951**	**615**	**938**	**14,867**	**7,362**	**7,505**
	R	**492**	**1,135**	**664**	**471**	**653**	**9,403**	**4,724**	**4,679**
	U	**221**	**431**	**287**	**144**	**285**	**5,464**	**2,638**	**2,826**
1. Shertallai taluk	T	87	169	93	76	109	1,396	466	930
	R	80	153	83	70	99	1,263	443	820
	U	7	16	10	6	10	133	23	110
Shertallai (M)	U	7	16	10	6	10	133	23	110
2. Ambalapuzha taluk	T	134	252	162	90	173	3,301	1,886	1,415
	R	21	57	24	33	44	887	519	368
	U	113	195	138	57	129	2,414	1,367	1,047
Pathirappally (NM)	U	3	11	7	4	9	19	16	3
Alleppey (M)	U	110	184	131	53	120	2,395	1,351	1,044
3. Kuttanad taluk	R	131	306	160	146	66	691	167	524
4. Thiruvalla taluk	T	124	254	172	82	243	5,168	2,326	2,842
	R	85	193	128	65	191	3,179	1,560	1,619
	U	39	61	44	17	52	1,989	766	1,223
Thiruvalla (M)	U	39	61	44	17	52	1,989	766	1,223
5. Chengannur taluk	T	100	199	119	80	90	704	400	304
	R	71	152	92	60	62	455	326	129
	U	29	47	27	20	28	249	74	175
Chengannur (M)	U	29	47	27	20	28	249	74	175
6. Karthigappally taluk	T	48	167	87	80	46	754	351	403
	R	25	77	38	39	25	322	131	191
	U	23	90	49	41	21	432	220	212
Kayamkulam (M)	U	23	90	49	41	21	432	220	212
7. Mavelikkara taluk	T	89	219	158	61	211	2,853	1,766	1,087
	R	79	197	139	58	166	2,606	1,578	1,028
	U	10	22	19	3	45	247	188	59
Mavelikkara (M)	U	10	22	19	3	45	247	188	59

APPENDIX 3—*concld.*

Houseless and institutional population

State/District/Taluk/UA/ City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. QUILON	**T**	**845**	**1,673**	**999**	**674**	**831**	**9,012**	**4,847**	**4,165**
	R	**656**	**1,396**	**809**	**587**	**659**	**6,264**	**3,479**	**2,785**
	U	**189**	**277**	**190**	**87**	**172**	**2,748**	**1,368**	**1,380**
1. Karunagappally taluk	R	208	410	207	203	54	491	272	219
2. Kunnathur taluk	R	108	253	152	101	67	453	233	220
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	T	113	229	148	81	287	2,021	1,647	374
	R	97	206	130	76	242	1,674	1,326	348
	U	16	23	18	5	45	347	321	26
Pathanamthitta (M)	U	16	23	18	5	45	347	321	26
4. Pathanapuram taluk	T	207	368	237	131	154	1,100	639	461
	R	102	235	139	96	128	770	451	319
	U	105	133	98	35	26	330	188	142
Punalur (M)	U	105	133	98	35	26	330	188	142
5. Kottarakkara taluk	R	85	167	106	61	78	952	513	439
6. Quilon taluk	T	124	246	149	97	191	3,995	1,543	2,452
	R	56	125	75	50	90	1,924	684	1,240
	U	68	121	74	47	101	2,071	859	1,212
Quilon (U.A.)	U	63	113	69	44	95	1,991	845	1,146
(i) Quilon (M)	U	57	107	64	43	88	1,894	748	1,146
(ii) Kilikollur (OG)	U	6	6	5	1	7	97	97	..
Vadakkevila (NM)	U	1	3	1	2	3	10	6	4
Eravipuram (NM)	U	3	3	3	..	3	70	8	62
Paravoor (NM)	U	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
12. TRIVANDRUM	**T**	**465**	**975**	**582**	**393**	**1,087**	**20,498**	**12,729**	**7,769**
	R	**117**	**297**	**168**	**129**	**268**	**6,073**	**3,500**	**2,573**
	U	**348**	**678**	**414**	**264**	**819**	**14,425**	**9,229**	**5,196**
1. Chirayinkil taluk	T	53	142	80	62	63	552	330	222
	R	26	63	34	29	23	183	107	76
	U	27	79	46	33	40	369	223	146
Varkala (M)	U	22	67	39	28	27	236	137	99
Attingal (M)	U	5	12	7	5	13	133	86	47
2. Nedumangad taluk	T	50	135	71	64	53	608	234	374
	R	38	93	51	42	47	548	218	330
	U	12	42	20	22	6	60	16	44
Nedumangad (M)	U	12	42	20	22	6	60	16	44
3. Trivandrum taluk	T	334	622	387	235	900	18,462	11,962	6,500
	R	35	105	60	45	137	4,598	3,003	1,595
	U	299	517	327	190	763	13,864	8,959	4,905
Trivandrum (U.A.)	U	299	517	327	190	763	13,864	8,959	4,905
(a) Trivandrum	U	299	517	327	190	758	13,837	8,932	4,905
(i) Trivandrum (C)	U	297	510	323	187	754	13,684	8,790	4,894
(ii) Thumba (OG)	U	2	7	4	3	4	153	142	11
(b) Kadakampally (NM)	U	..	..	..	..	5	27	27	..
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	T	28	76	44	32	71	876	203	673
	R	18	36	23	13	61	744	172	572
	U	10	40	21	19	10	132	31	101
Neyyattinkara (M)	U	10	40	21	19	10	132	31	101

NOTE : In 15 taluks, viz., Hosdurg, Sultan's Battery, Vythiri, Quilandy, Perintalmanna, Mannarghat, Alathur, Devicolam, Peermade, Kuttanad, Karthigappally, Karunagappally, Kunnathur and Kottarakkara there are no urban areas and hence against these taluks the figures are given for rural areas only.

U.A.—Urban Agglomeration. C—Corporation

M—Municipal. NM — Census town (non-municipal)

A-2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table A-2 corresponds to the table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses. The population figures given in columns 3, 6 and 7 of table A-2 have been recast based on the boundaries as on 1st March 1981 of the respective territorial units.

Procedure adopted for adjusting population for earlier censuses

2. The recasting of population figures in respect of taluks was done as per the following procedure.

(i) The population for the transferred area for 1971, 1961 and 1951 are available in the census volumes of the concerned censuses.

(ii) For earlier censuses wherever the figures are not available, recasting of figures for the transferred portion for earlier years were done on the basis of the 1951 population of the transferred unit obtained from the concerned District Census Handbooks. The estimation was done on the assumption that the proportion of the population of the area transferred to the total population of the taluk in which it was situated at the time of the transfer was the same in the particular previous census. Thus the following formula was adopted for estimating the population for previous censuses 1941, 1931 and 1921.

$$\frac{\text{The population of the affected portion in the 1951 census}}{\text{The population of the entire unit in the 1951 census according to 1981 jurisdiction}} \times \text{The population of the entire unit in the concerned previous censuses}$$

(iii) For the purpose of sex distribution the proportion applicable for the entire unit in the previous census was made applicable for the affected portion in the concerned census also.

3. The recasting of population figures in respect of districts was done based on the following principles. For Wayanad district, the figures available in the District Census Handbook of Malabar district for 1951 were taken. According to the District Census Handbook for Malabar for 1951 there was no population in the portion transferred from Malappuram district to Palghat district i.e. Silent Valley Reserve Forest and hence it was assumed that there was no population in this portion during the earlier censuses also. For Idukki district, the recast figures published in the District Census Handbook for Idukki for 1971 were accepted.

4. The statement 1 on next page shows the recast population figures of the districts for different censuses adjusted to jurisdictional changes and the procedure adopted for the same.

5. An appendix to table A-2, giving the adjustments made to the district-wise population as per the 1971 census to the jurisdiction as on 1st March 1981, is also presented. The details of the changes upto the district level are given as a foot note to this appendix.

Growth of population

6. During the last 80 years, the population of the State has increased by 297.95 per cent. The districts of Wayanad, Idukki, Quilon and Trivandrum have shown a growth rate higher than the state growth rate. The population growth of Kerala upto 1921 showed a fluctuating trend alternating between increase and decrease. As per the 1931 census not only was there an increase in population but also the rate of growth increased to twice that of earlier decades. In 1941, there was a slight decline in the growth rate but since 1951 the growth rate increased over the next two decades reaching the highest growth rate of 26.29 per cent in 1971. During the present decade the growth rate has declined to 19.24 per cent.

7. While the absolute figures for total are available from table A-2, urban and rural population for earlier decades are given in statements 3 and 8 of the fly-leaf to table A-1. The statement 2 on page 68 gives the percentage variation of total, rural and urban population separately from 1901 to 1981 for the state and districts.

RECAST POPULATION OF DISTRICTS FOR DIFFERENT

Description	Population			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cannanore district as in 1971	787,352	841,782	865,447	997,057
Deduct				
North Wayanad taluk (transferred to Kozhikode District on 8-12-1978)	26,449	29,054	29,836	32,299
CANNANORE DISTRICT IN 1981	760,903	812,728	835,611	964,758
2. WAYANAD DISTRICT (NEW)	75,149	82,549	84,771	91,769
Add				
(i) North Wayanad taluk	26,449	29,054	29,836	32,299
(ii) South Wayanad taluk	48,700	53,495	54,935	59,470
3. Kozhikode district as in 1971	658,758	708,341	733,057	856,351
Add				
North Wayanad taluk	26,449	29,054	29,836	32,299
Deduct				
(i) North Wayanad taluk	26,449	29,054	29,836	32,299
(ii) South Wayanad taluk	48,700	53,495	54,935	59,470
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT AS IN 1981	610,058	654,846	678,122	796,881
4. Malappuram district as in 1971	682,151	747,929	764,138	874,504
Deduct				
Silent Valley reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk transferred to Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district	..	..	..	..
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981	682,151	747,929	764,138	874,504
5. Palghat district as in 1971	763,917	819,726	853,988	941,286
Add				
Silent Valley reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad Taluk	..	..	..	..
PALGHAT DISTRICT AS IN 1981	763,917	819,726	853,988	941,286
6. TRICHUR DISTRICT				No change
7. Ernakulam district as in 1971	672,358	766,340	837,506	1,060,422
Deduct				
Thodupuzha taluk (Portion) added to Idukki	26,097	31,043	48,163	77,653
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981	646,261	735,297	789,343	982,769
8. IDUKKI DISTRICT (NEW)	47,686	99,605	108,796	187,767
Devicolam taluk	21,589	23,458	32,714	57,085
Udumbanchola taluk		45,104	6,353	11,717
Peermade taluk			21,566	41,312
Thodupuzha taluk (Portion)	26,097	31,043	48,163	77,653
9. Kottayam district as in 1971	472,204	556,602	646,111	885,183
Deduct				
Devicolam taluk	21,589	23,458	32,714	57,085
Udumbanchola taluk		45,104	6,353	11,717
Peermade taluk			21,566	41,312
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981	450,615	488,040	585,478	775,069
10. ALLEPPEY DISTRICT				No change
11. QUILON DISTRICT				No change
12. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT				No change

MENT 1

CENSUSES ADJUSTED TO JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES

1941	1951	1961	1971	Description
6	7	8	9	1
1,123,054	1,375,081	1,780,294	2,365,164	1. Cannanore district as in 1971
37,431	59,580	90,200	129,335	*Deduct* North Wayanad taluk (transferred to Kozhikode District on 8-12-1978)
1,085,623	1,315,501	1,690,094	2,235,829	CANNANORE DISTRICT IN 1981
106,350	169,280	275,255	413,850	2. WAYANAD DISTRICT (NEW)
37,431	59,580	90,200	129,335	*Add* (i) North Wayanad taluk
68,919	109,700	185,055	284,515	(ii) South Wayanad taluk
960,997	1,226,091	1,588,468	2,106,249	3. Kozhikode district as in 1971
37,431	59,580	90,200	129,335	*Add* North Wayanad taluk
37,431	59,580	90,200	129,335	*Deduct* (i) North Wayanad taluk
68,919	109,700	185,055	284,515	(ii) South Wayanad taluk
892,078	1,116,391	1,403,413	1,821,734	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT AS IN 1981
977,085	1,149,718	1,387,378	1,856,362	4. Malappuram district as in 1971
..	..	8	5	*Deduct* Silent Vally reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk transferred to Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district
977,085	1,149,718	1,387,370	1,856,357	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981
1,025,058	1,214,208	1,369,500	1,685,342	5. Palghat district as in 1971
..	..	8	5	*Add* Silent Vally reserve forest area in Karuvarakundu village of Ernad taluk
1,025,058	1,214,208	1,369,508	1,685,347	PALGHAT DISTRICT AS IN 1981
No change				6. TRICHUR DISTRICT
1,281,362	1,535,843	1,866,436	2,383,178	7. Ernakulam district as in 1971
109,027	142,113	167,861	219,504	*Deauct* Thodupuzha taluk (Portion) added to Idukki
1,172,335	1,393,730	1,698,575	2,163,674	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981
244,418	331,603	580,235	765,608	8. IDUKKI DISTRICT (NEW)
62,872	83,002	123,155	134,350	Devicolam taluk
14,264	20,656	155,584	264,913	Udumbanchola taluk
58,255	86,432	133,635	146,841	Peermade taluk
109,027	142,113	167,861	219,504	Thodupuzha taluk (Portion)
1,078,290	1,321,968	1,726,357	2,085,134	9. Kottayam district as in 1971
62,872	83,002	123,155	134,350	*Deduct* Devicolam taluk
14,264	20,056	155,584	264,913	Udumbanchola taluk
58,255	86,432	133,635	146,841	Peermade taluk
942,899	1,132,478	1,313,983	1,539,030	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT AS IN 1981
No change				10. ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
No change				11. QUILON DISTRICT
No change				12. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

STATEMENT 2

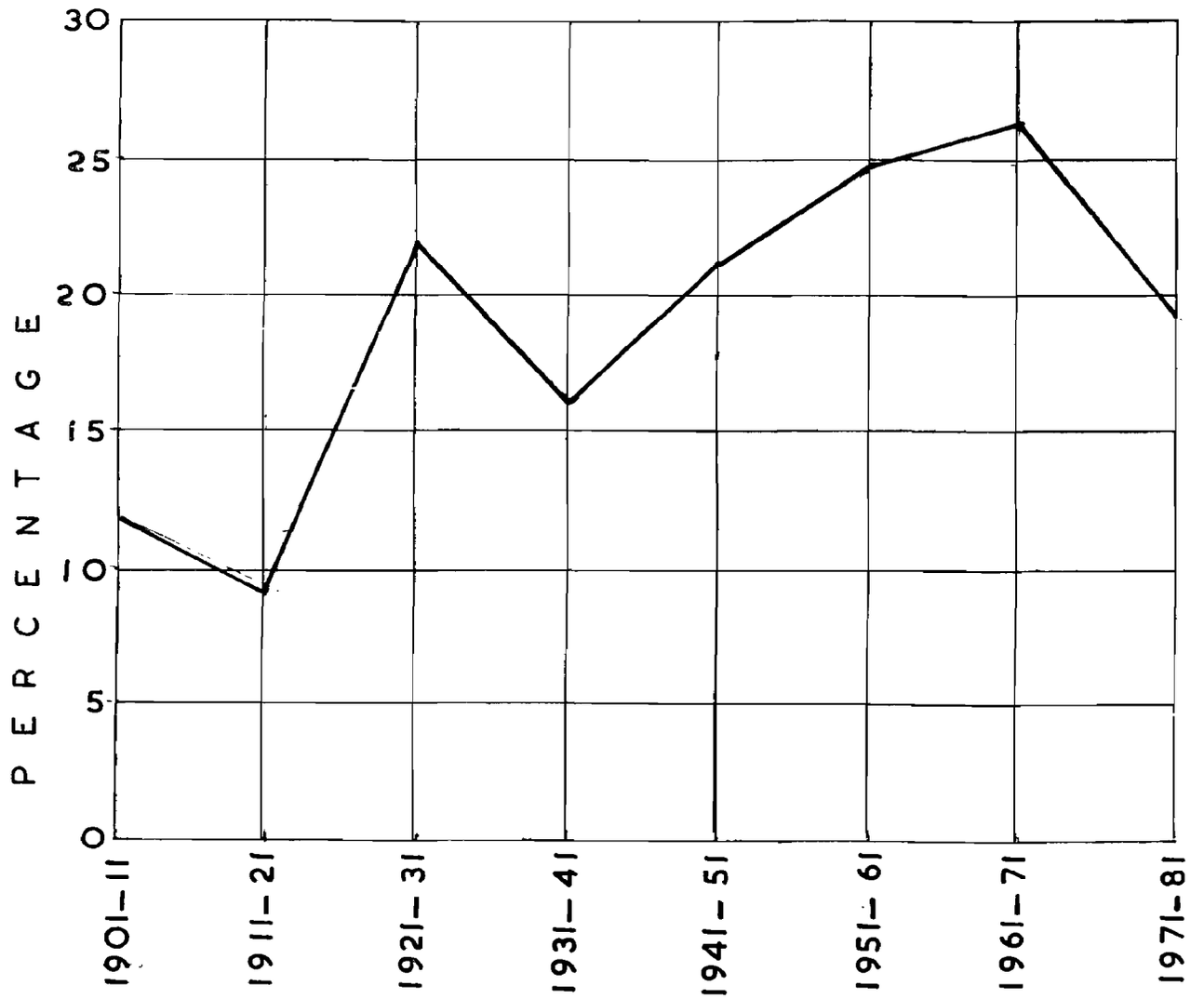
STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION 1901-81

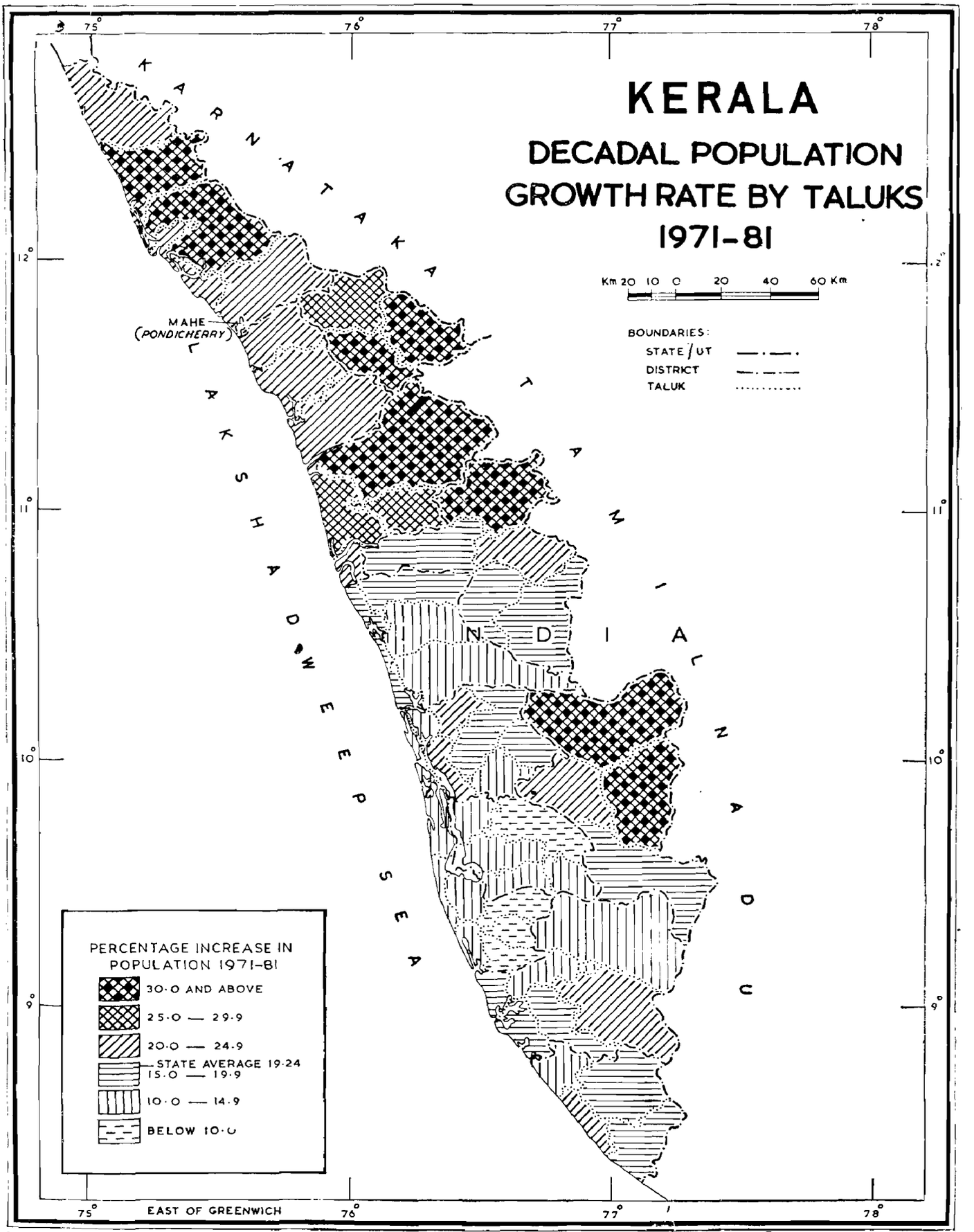
State/District	T R U	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KERALA	**T**	**+ 297.95**	**+19.24**	**+26.29**	**+24.76**	**+22.82**	**+16.04**	**+21.85**	**+ 9.16**	**+11.75**
	R	**+ 248.09**	**+15.67**	**+24.61**	**+22.40**	**+19.19**	**+14.50**	**+20.64**	**+ 7.52**	**+11.47**
	U	**+ 949.79**	**+37.64**	**+35.72**	**+39.89**	**+52.72**	**+30.47**	**+34.58**	**+29.78**	**+15.44**
1. Cannanore	T	+268.44	+25.39	+32.29	+28.48	+21.17	+12.53	+15.46	+2.82	+6.81
	R	+204.54	+12.39	+37.48	+16.71	+18.74	+12.58	+15.26	+3.59	+5.82
	U	+1,077.50	+101.84	+8.26	+141.09	+50.83	+11.91	+17.83	—5.89	+19.42
2. Wayanad	T	+637.24	+33.87	+50.35	+62.60	+59.17	+15.89	+8.26	+2.69	+9.85
	R	+637.24	+33.87	+50.35	+62.60	+59.17	+15.89	+8.26	+2.69	+9.85
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	T	+268.04	+23.25	+29.81	+25.71	+25.14	+11.95	+17.51	+3.55	+7.34
	R	+213.37	+29.75	+23.08	+15.27	+21.87	+6.19	+17.13	+3.66	+8.34
	U	+591.09	+8.67	+47.97	+66.34	+39.77	+47.68	+19.96	+2.87	+1.43
4. Malappuram	T	+252.22	+29.43	+33.80	+20.67	+17.67	+11.73	+14.44	+2.17	+9.64
	R	+231.29	+28.50	+32.03	+20.75	+16.17	+10.10	+14.34	+2.35	+8.03
	U	+1,583.15	+42.39	+64.35	+19.30	+50.73	+66.14	+18.07	—3.83	+112.01
5. Palghat	T	+167.62	+21.30	+23.06	+12.79	+18.45	+8.90	+10.22	+4.18	+7.31
	R	+160.51	+24.91	+20.53	+14.53	+15.32	+6.67	+10.46	+3.96	+7.13
	U	+253.32	—3.46	+43.80	+ 1.42	+47.64	+35.29	+7.55	+6.80	+9.38
6. Trichur	T	+257.06	+14.60	+26.09	+20.32	+21.53	+16.17	+22.14	+5.72	+12.65
	R	+195.19	+2.44	+25.05	+21.28	+19.72	+14.29	+18.82	+4.52	+11.81
	U	+1,550.00	+106.04	+34.58	+13.08	+37.16	+35.35	+71.14	+27.25	+30.16
7. Ernakulam	T	+292.30	+17.18	+27.38	+21.87	+18.88	+19.29	+24.50	+7.35	+13.78
	R	+167.87	+0.31	+17.22	+15.15	+15.19	+18.07	+20.11	+6.93	+13.26
	U	+1,251.64	+57.68	+60.89	+50.93	+37.99	+26.05	+56.05	+10.46	+17.73
8. Idukki	T	+1937.57	+26.91	+31.95	+74.98	+35.67	+30.17	+72.59	+9.23	+108.88
	R	+1843.98	+25.21	+27.59	+80.79	+33.59	+30.35	+69.41	+9.23	+108.88
	U	..	+76.66	..	..	+155.56	+20.75	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	T	+276.69	+10.29	+17.13	+16.03	+20.11	+21.65	+32.38	+19.97	+8.31
	R	+267.32	+15.64	+15.83	+17.30	+15.37	+21.80	+31.81	+16.01	+8.80
	U	+400.08	—23.79	+26.16	+ 7.90	+62.81	+20.31	+37.69	+75.59	+1.78
10. Alleppey	T	+252.78	+10.56	+17.73	+19.03	+19.41	+12.69	+24.33	+18.53	+14.83
	R	+211.03	+11.93	+18.12	+15.46	+14.78	+12.07	+22.95	+12.85	+14.16
	U	+1118.12	+3.84	+15.87	+39.80	+56.12	+17.86	+37.13	+122.99	+28.70
11. Quilon	T	+435.31	+16.61	+23.93	+31.70	+29.04	+25.32	+27.86	+18.61	+14.70
	R	+379.20	+9.92	+23.31	+35.04	+25.26	+24.45	+27.11	+15.35	+14.53
	U	+2258.80	+14.90	+31.66	+0.56	+79.37	+38.15	+40.04	+119.41	+20.06
12. Trivandrum	T	+435.84	+18.08	+26.03	+31.38	+30.81	+18.46	+28.58	+17.02	+17.54
	R	+354.83	+19.26	+25.55	+26.97	+21.94	+15.76	+28.10	+11.57	+18.59
	U	+1032.93	+14.73	+27.42	+46.05	+72.50	+33.06	+31.27	+60.37	+9.81

8. The Wayanad district has the highest growth rate during the decade 1971-81 with 33.87 per cent. But even in the case of Wayanad, the growth rate had declined compared to the earlier three decades. Among the districts, Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat and Idukki have growth rates above the state average. Kottayam has recorded the lowest growth rate of 10.29 per cent during 1971-81.

KERALA

DECADAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-81



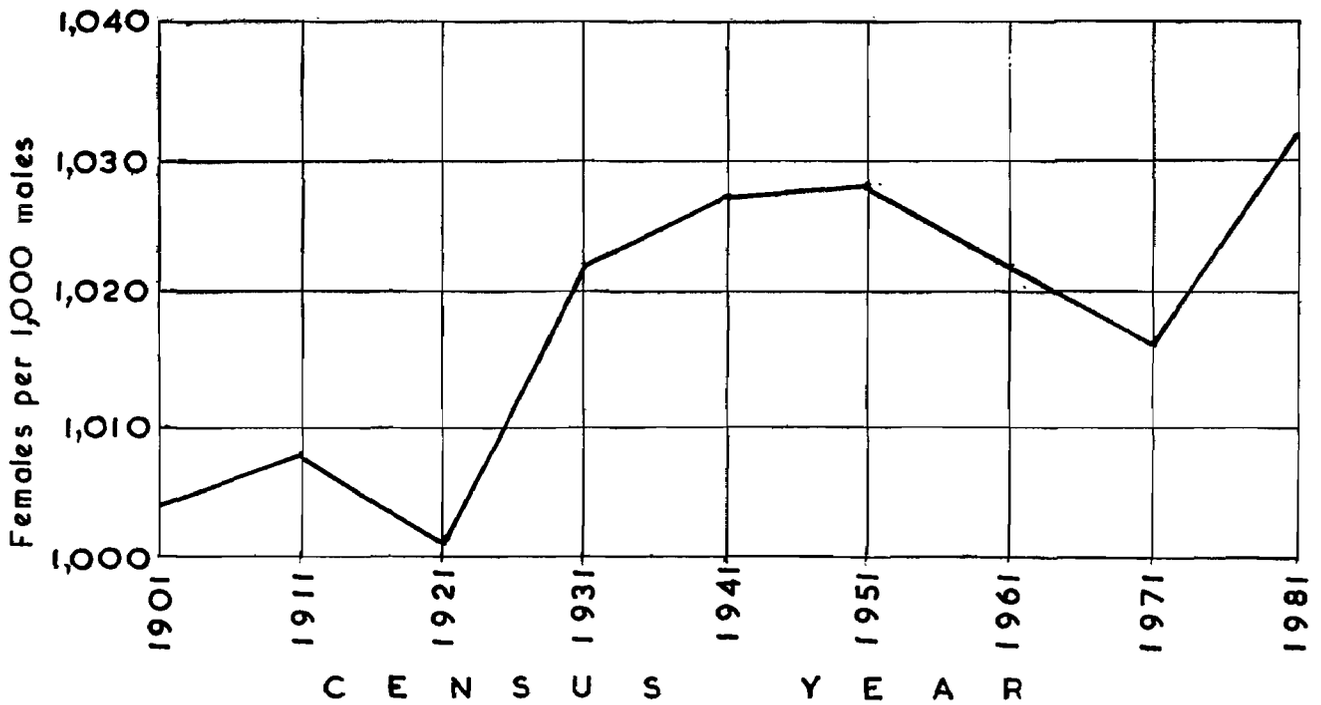


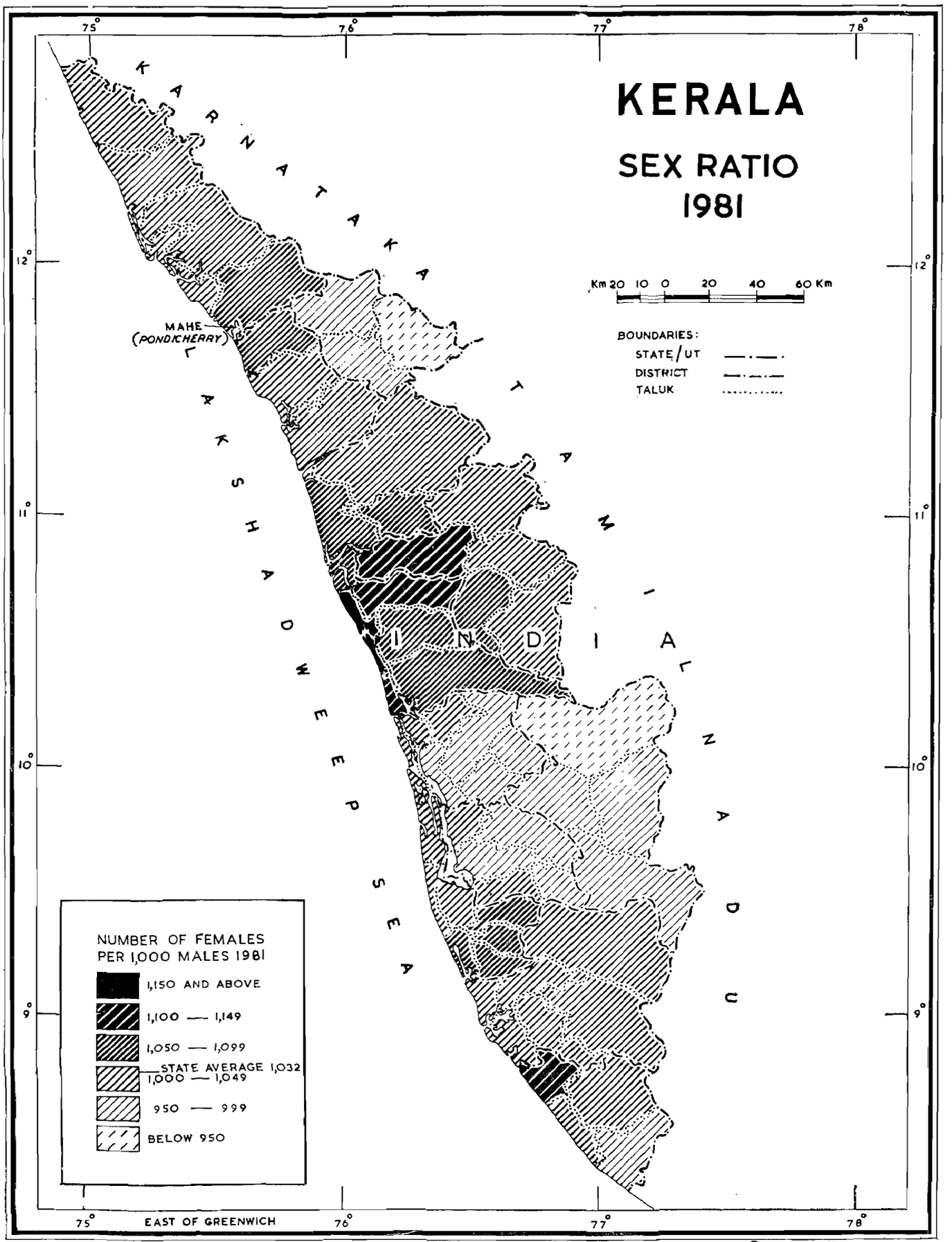
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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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KERALA
SEX-RATIO 1901 – 81





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Sex-ratio

9. The sex-ratio of Kerala has gradually increased from 1,004 in 1901 to 1,028 in 1951 and then showed a slight declining trend in 1961 and 1971. The sex-ratio for the 1981 census is the highest with 1,032 females per 1,000 males. In rural areas, the sex-ratio for 1981 census is 1,034 while for urban it is 1,021. It is significant to note that in all the earlier censuses males outnumbered females in the urban areas. The following statement gives the changes in sex-ratio for the state and districts for the last 80 years.

STATEMENT 3

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES) 1901-81

State/District		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	**T**	**1,004**	**1,003**	**1,011**	**1,022**	**1,027**	**1,028**	**1,022**	**1,016**	**1,032**
	R	**1,008**	**1,012**	**1,016**	**1,028**	**1,033**	**1,033**	**1,027**	**1,020**	**1,034**
	U	**953**	**957**	**958**	**964**	**979**	**992**	**991**	**997**	**1,021**
1. Cannanore	T	1,060	1,071	1,099	1,085	1,088	1,065	1,041	1,022	1,034
	R	1,062	1,074	1,100	1,087	1,094	1,066	1,048	1,024	1,033
	U	1,035	1,036	1,086	1,063	1,011	1,053	1,010	1,008	1,037
2. Wayanad	T	805	815	786	804	835	838	903	922	949
	R	805	815	786	804	835	838	903	922	949
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	T	1,009	1,022	1,038	1,032	1,044	1,019	1,007	1,004	1,020
	R	1,024	1,037	1,054	1,047	1,057	1,025	1,016	1,008	1,025
	U	925	931	940	946	987	995	983	995	1,008
4. Malappuram	T	1,017	1,020	1,037	1,059	1,062	1,055	1,057	1,041	1,052
	R	1,017	1,020	1,037	1,058	1,062	1,055	1,057	1,042	1,054
	U	1,000	1,025	1,036	1,075	1,072	1,056	1,056	1,031	1,026
5. Palghat	T	1,042	1,057	1,069	1,079	1,079	1,085	1,077	1,056	1,058
	R	1,042	1,058	1,072	1,082	1,083	1,091	1,084	1,062	1,059
	U	1,049	1,052	1,039	1,045	1,049	1,044	1,024	1,021	1,034
6. Trichur	T	1,004	1,009	1,051	1,075	1,082	1,105	1,093	1,081	1,100
	R	1,004	1,011	1,052	1,079	1,087	1,111	1,097	1,083	1,108
	U	997	976	1,028	1,027	1,039	1,064	1,065	1,067	1,070
7. Ernakulam	T	985	990	969	994	995	1,008	999	988	998
	R	1,033	1,011	984	1,010	1,009	1,022	1,016	1,002	1,000
	U	855	851	867	912	926	949	944	956	993
8. Idukki	T	838	842	851	834	875	909	914	937	963
	R	838	842	851	834	875	915	914	938	962
	U	..	..	..	809	877	737	..	898	976
9. Kottayam	T	965	969	947	966	966	987	988	991	1,001
	R	965	972	951	972	970	992	991	992	999
	U	950	940	916	912	937	955	967	982	1,014
10. Alleppey	T	986	987	978	993	1,000	1,019	1,027	1,028	1,050
	R	988	990	984	1,000	1,006	1,025	1,030	1,030	1,052
	U	958	934	931	929	953	985	1,013	1,020	1,038
11. Quilon	T	987	988	979	998	1,005	994	996	1,001	1,026
	R	988	989	982	1,002	1,009	999	999	1,002	1,027
	U	938	952	926	941	953	944	951	988	1,018
12. Trivandrum	T	996	990	981	1,003	1,017	1,010	1,005	1008	1,030
	R	1,006	993	987	1,011	1,026	1,017	1,013	1,012	1,034
	U	930	968	947	960	975	985	984	996	1,018

10. Among the districts of Kerala, Trichur district has the highest sex-ratio with 1,100 females per 1,000 males in 1981. In other words, for every 10 males there are 11 females in this district. Palghat district comes second with a sex-ratio of 1,058 followed by Malappuram and Alleppey districts with 1,052 and 1,050 respectively. The lowest sex-ratio is in the hill district of Wayanad with only 949. The other districts which have predominance of males are Ernakulam and Idukki with 998 and 933 respectively.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	**1901**	**6,396,262**	..	..	**3,191,466**	**3,204,796**
	1911	**7,147,673**	**+751,411**	**+11·75**	**3,559,425**	**3,588,248**
	1921	**7,802,127**	**+654,454**	**+9·16**	**3,879,458**	**3,922,669**
	1931	**9,507,050**	**+1,704,923**	**+21·85**	**4,702,951**	**4,804,099**
	1941	**11,031,541**	**+1,524,491**	**+16·04**	**5,443,296**	**5,588,245**
	1951	**13,549,118**	**+2,517,577**	**+22·82**	**6,681,901**	**6,867,217**
	1961	**16,903,715**	**+3,354,597**	**+24·76**	**8,361,927**	**8,541,788**
	1971	**21,347,375**	**+4,443,660**	**+26·29**	**10,587,851**	**10,759,524**
	1981	**25,453,680**	**+4,106,305**	**+19·24**	**12,527,767**	**12,925,913**
1. Cannanore	1901	760,903	..	..	369,377	391,526
	1911	812,728	+51,825	+6·81	392,473	420,255
	1921	835,611	+22,883	+2·82	398,114	437,497
	1931	964,758	+129,147	+15·46	462,733	502,025
	1941	1,085,623	+120,865	+12·53	520,052	565,571
	1951	1,315,501	+229,878	+21·17	637,081	678,420
	1961	1,690,094	+374,593	+28·48	827,938	862,156
	1971	2,235,829	+545,735	+32·29	1,105,727	1,130,102
	1981	2,803,467	+567,638	+25·39	1,378,578	1,424,889
2. *Wayanad*	1901	75,149	..	..	41,632	33,517
	1911	82,549	+7,400	+9·85	45,489	37,060
	1921	84,771	+2,222	+2·69	47,473	37,298
	1931	91,769	+6,998	+8·26	50,877	40,892
	1941	106,350	+14,581	+15·89	57,952	48,398
	1951	169,280	+62,930	+59·17	92,099	77,181
	1961	275,255	+105,975	+62·60	144,635	130,620
	1971	413,850	+138,595	+50·35	215,338	198,512
	1981	554,026	+140,176	+33·87	284,261	269,765
3. Kozhikode	1901	610,058	..	..	303,662	306,396
	1911	654,846	+44,788	+7·34	323,897	330,949
	1921	678,122	+23,276	+3·55	332,771	345,351
	1931	796,881	+118,759	+17·51	392,117	404,764
	1941	892,078	+95,197	+11·95	436,503	455,575
	1951	1,116,391	+224,313	+25·14	553,029	563,362
	1961	1,403,413	+287,022	+25·71	699,388	704,025
	1971	1,821,734	+418,321	+29·81	909,037	912,697
	1981	2,245,265	+423,531	+23·25	1,111,409	1,133,856
4. Malappuram	1901	682,151	..	..	338,217	343,934
	1911	747,929	+65,778	+9·64	370,203	377,726
	1921	764,138	+16,209	+2·17	375,166	388,972
	1931	874,504	+110,366	+14·44	424,823	449,681
	1941	977,085	+102,581	+11·73	473,762	503,323
	1951	1,149,718	+172,633	+17·67	559,531	590,187
	1961	1,387,370	+237,652	+20·67	674,337	713,033
	1971	1,856,357	+468,987	+33·80	909,510	946,847
	1981	2,402,701	+546,344	+29·43	1,170,778	1,231,923
5. Palghat	1901	763,917	..	..	374,083	389,834
	1911	819,726	+55,809	+7·31	398,459	421,267
	1921	853,988	+34,262	+4·18	412,781	441,207
	1931	941,286	+87,298	+10·22	452,770	488,516
	1941	1,025,058	+83,772	+8·90	492,995	532,063
	1951	1,214,208	+189,150	+18·45	582,388	631,820
	1961	1,369,508	+155,300	+12·79	659,217	710,291
	1971	1,685,347	+315,839	+23·06	819,576	865,771
	1981	2,044,399	+359,052	+21·30	994,196	1,050,203
6. Trichur	1901	683,240	..	..	341,007	342,233
	1911	769,672	+86,432	+12·65	383,167	386,505
	1921	813,726	+44,054	+5·72	396,771	416,955
	1931	993,875	+180,149	+22·14	479,070	514,805
	1941	1,154,555	+160,680	+16·17	554,597	599,958
	1951	1,403,099	+248,544	+21·53	666,439	736,660
	1961	1,688,271	+285,172	+20·32	806,608	881,663
	1971	2,128,797	+440,526	+26·09	1,022,774	1,106,023
	1981	2,439,543	+310,746	+14·60	1,161,675	1,277,868

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—*concld.*

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Ernakulam	1901	646,261	..	..	325,550	320,711
	1911	735,297	+89,036	+13·78	369,425	365,872
	1921	789,343	+54,046	+7·35	400,854	388,489
	1931	982,769	+193,426	+24·50	492,778	489,991
	1941	1,172,335	+189,566	+19·29	587,709	584,626
	1951	1,393,730	+221,395	+18·88	694,141	699,589
	1961	1,698,575	+304,845	+21·87	849,685	848,890
	1971	2,163,674	+465,099	+27·38	1,088,432	1,075,242
	1981	2,535,294	+371,620	+17·18	1,269,174	1,266,120
8. *Idukki*	1901	47,686	..	..	25,939	21,747
	1911	99,605	+51,919	+108·88	54,072	45,533
	1921	108,796	+9,191	+9·23	58,791	50,005
	1931	187,767	+78,971	+72·59	102,408	85,359
	1941	244,418	+56,651	+30·17	130,354	114,064
	1951	331,603	+87,185	+35·67	173,723	157,880
	1961	580,235	+248,632	+74·98	303,106	277,129
	1971	765,608	+185,373	+31·95	395,297	370,311
	1981	971,636	+206,028	+26·91	494,999	476,637
9. Kottayam	1901	450,615	..	..	229,338	221,277
	1911	488,040	+37,425	+8·31	247,801	240,239
	1921	585,478	+97,438	+19·97	300,635	284,843
	1931	775,069	+189,591	+32·38	394,234	380,835
	1941	942,899	+167,830	+21·65	479,518	463,381
	1951	1,132,478	+189,579	+20·11	570,002	562,476
	1961	1,313,983	+181,505	+16·03	661,037	652,946
	1971	1,539,030	+225,047	+17·13	773,182	765,848
	1981	1,697,442	+158,412	+10·29	848,462	848,980
10. Alleppey	1901	666,179	..	..	335,398	330,781
	1911	764,950	+98,771	+14·83	384,977	379,973
	1921	906,731	+141,781	+18·53	458,332	448,399
	1931	1,127,301	+220,570	+24·33	565,757	561,544
	1941	1,270,366	+143,065	+12·69	635,132	635,234
	1951	1,516,914	+246,548	+19·41	751,307	765,607
	1961	1,805,517	+288,603	+19·03	890,519	914,998
	1971	2,125,722	+320,205	+17·73	1,048,082	1,077,640
	1981	2,350,145	+224,423	+10·56	1,146,407	1,203,738
11. Quilon	1901	525,610	..	..	264,571	261,039
	1911	602,859	+77,249	+14·70	303,266	299,593
	1921	715,030	+112,171	+18·61	361,392	353,638
	1931	914,220	+199,190	+27·86	457,625	456,595
	1941	1,145,717	+231,497	+25·32	571,391	574,326
	1951	1,478,384	+332,667	+29·04	741,497	736,887
	1961	1,946,963	+468,579	+31·70	975,573	971,390
	1971	2,412,821	+465,858	+23·93	1,205,720	1,207,101
	1981	2,813,650	+400,829	+16·61	1,388,678	1,424,972
12. Trivandrum	1901	484,493	..	..	242,692	241,801
	1911	569,472	+84,979	+17·54	286,196	283,276
	1921	666,393	+96,921	+17·02	336,378	330,015
	1931	856,851	+190,458	+28·58	427,759	429,092
	1941	1,015,057	+158,206	+18·46	503,331	511,726
	1951	1,327,812	+312,755	+30·81	660,664	667,148
	1961	1,744,531	+416,719	+31·38	869,884	874,647
	1971	2,198,606	+454,075	+26·03	1,095,176	1,103,430
	1981	2,596,112	+397,506	+18·08	1,279,150	1,316,962

NOTE : Names of districts formed after the 1971 census are printed in *italics* in column 1.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and districts at the 1981 Census showing 1971 area and population according to territorial jurisdiction in 1971, change in population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981

State/District	Area in 1981 (km²)	1981 population	Area in 1971 (km²)	1971 population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction in 1981	Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA*	**38,863·0**	**25,453,680**	**38,864·0**	**21,347,375**	**21,347,375**	..
1. Cannanore (a)	4,958·0	2,803,467	5,706·0	2,365,164	2,235,829	−129,335
2. Wayanad (b)	2,132·0	554,026	..	..	413,850	+413,850
3. Kozhikode (c)	2,345·0	2,245,265	3,729·0	2,106,249	1,821,734	−284,515
4. Malappuram (d)	3,548·0	2,402,701	3,638·0	1,856,362	1,856,357	− 5
5. Palghat (e)	4,480·0	2,044,399	4,400·0	1,685,342	1,685,347	+5
6. Trichur*	3,032·0	2,439,543	3,032·0	2,128,797	2,128,797	..
7. Ernakulam (f)	2,408·0	2,535,294	3,271·0	2,383,178	2,163,674	−219,504
8. Idukki (g)	5,061·0	971,636	..	..	765,608	+765,608
9. Kottayam (h)	2,204·0	1,697,442	6,389·0	2,085,134	1,539,030	−546,104
10. Alleppey*	1,883·0	2,350,145	1,884·0	2,125,722	2,125,722	..
11. Quilon*	4,620·0	2,813,650	4,623·0	2,412,821	2,412,821	..
12. Trivandrum*	2,192·0	2,596,112	2,192·0	2,198,606	2,198,606	..

* There is no change in the jurisdiction of Kerala State since the 1971 census. The district boundaries of Trichur, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts have not undergone any changes since 1971.

(a) Entire North Wayanad taluk with an area of 747·4 sq. km and population 129,335 (1971 census) transferred to Kozhikode district as per G.O. (MS) No. 1500/78/RD dated 8th December, 1978. Subsequently North Wayanad taluk (after renaming it as Mananthavady taluk) was transferred to the newly formed Wayanad district as per G.O. MS 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980.

(b) (i) As against (a) above.

(ii) South Wayanad taluk with an area of 1,378.3 sq. km and population 284,515 (1971 census) transferred to the newly formed Wayanad district as per G.O. (MS) 1128/80/RD dated 27th August 1980. South Wayanad taluk was bifurcated into Sultan's Battery and Vythiri taluks as per the same notification.

(c) As against (a) and (b)(ii) above.

(d) Silent Valley reserve forest area of Ernad taluk with an area of 86·0 sq. km. and population 5 (1971 census) transferred to Mannarghat taluk of Palghat district as per G.O. (MS) 1122/76/RD dated 17th August 1976.

(e) Same as (d) above.

(f) Thodupuzha taluk (excluding Kalloorkad village and portion of Manjalloor village included in Kalloorkkad and Manjalloor panchayats) with an area of 973·3 sq. km. and population 219,504 (1971 census) transferred to the newly formed Idukki district as per notification 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th January 1972 and subsequently notification No. 7754/C2/72/RD dated 14th February, 1972.

(g) (i) As against (f) above.

(ii) As against (h) below.

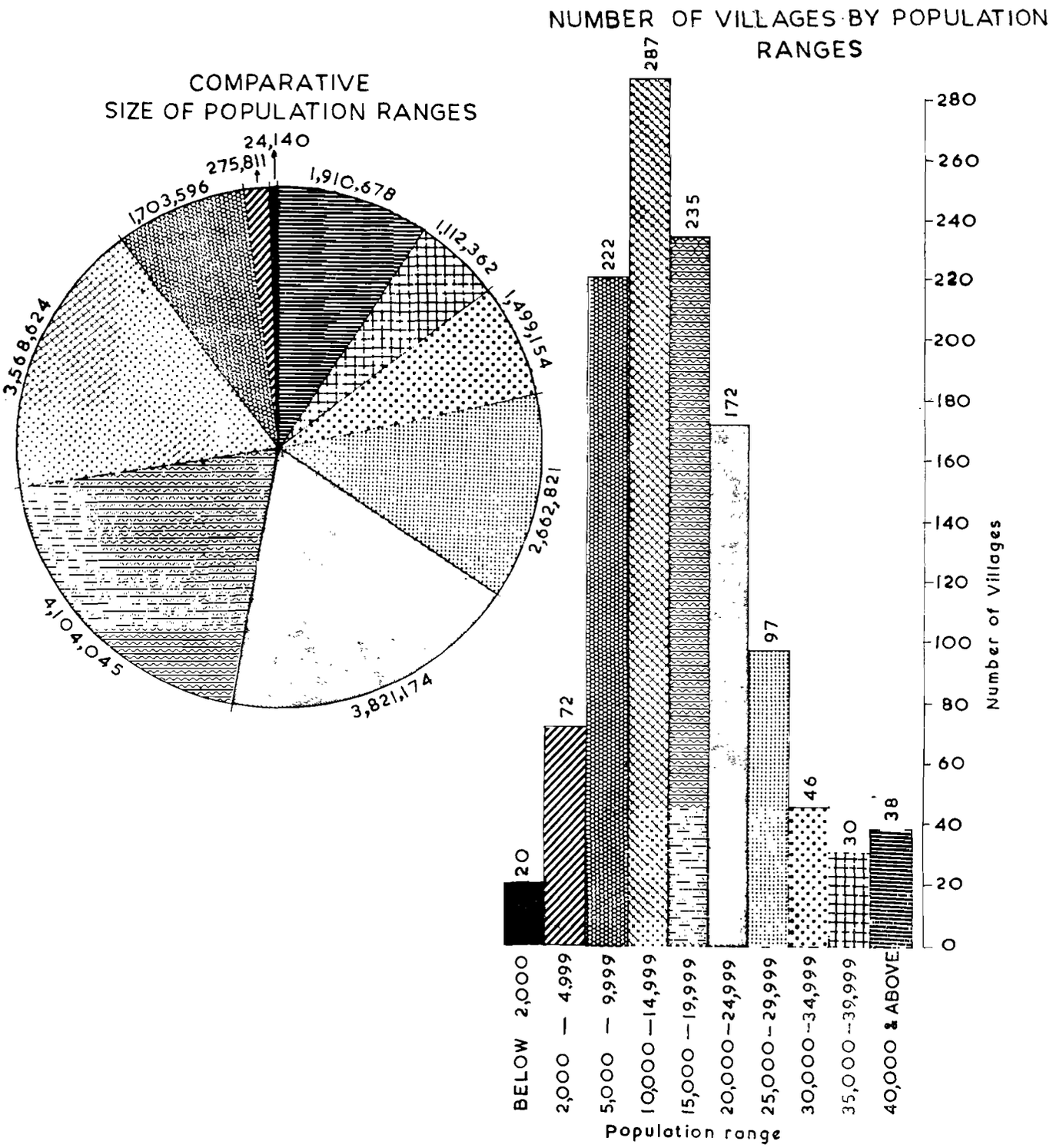
(h) Devicolam taluk with an area of 1,774·2 sq. km and population 134,350 (1971 census), Udumbanchola taluk with an area of 1,671·4 sq. km. and population 264,913 (1971 census) and Peermade taluk with an area of 1,307·8 sq. km. and population 146,841 (1971 census) transferred to the newly formed Idukki district as per Notification No. 54131/C2/71/RD dated 24th January, 1972.

A-3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

KERALA

VILLAGES BY POPULATION SIZE 1981



A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses and it gives data on inhabited villages classified by population sizes. The definition of village adopted in earlier censuses has been given in the fly-leaf to table A-1 of this book. The villages are classified in to seven population size groups viz. (i) less than 200, (ii) 200—499, (iii) 500—999, (iv) 1,000—1,999, (v) 2,000—4,999, (vi) 5,000—9,999 and (vii) 10,000 and above. Of the 1,331 villages in the State, 1,219 villages (whole or part) lie in the rural areas as per the 1981 census. The part-villages are those which lie partly in urban areas and partly in rural areas. The population of these 1,219 villages when added up will give the rural population of the state.

2. The following statement indicates that only a small portion of the rural population falls in the population size group of less than 5,000. The highest percentage of 90.31 of population live in villages of the size group 10,000 and above. In Quilon district, this percentage goes to 99 per cent. Only Cannanore, Palghat and Trichur districts fall below the state average. Trichur district has the largest percentage of villages in the population ranges of 2,000 to 4,999 and 5,000 to 9,999.

STATEMENT 1

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES OF VARIOUS POPULATION SIZES WITH REFERENCE TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN 1981

State/District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA	**N**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.10**	**1.33**	**8.24**	**90.31**
1. Cannanore	..	..	..	..	1.05	15.69	83.26
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	8.73	91.27
3. Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	3.96	96.04
4. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	3.46	96.54
5. Palghat	..	0.04	..	0.06	1.97	16.34	81.59
6. Trichur	0.01	..	..	0.44	9.48	34.34	55.74
7. Ernakulam	..	0.02	..	0.13	0.91	4.26	94.68
8. Idukki	..	0.05	..	0.14	1.38	4.37	94.06
9. Kottayam	..	..	..	0.09	0.30	1.34	98.27
10. Alleppey	..	0.02	..	0.10	..	1.03	98.85
11. Quilon	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.88	99.11
12. Trivandrum	..	..	0.12	0.18	0.17	2.42	97.11

N — Negligible

3. There is remarkable increase in the number of villages falling in the population size group 10,000 + over the last decade ie. from 63.72% in 1971 to 74.24% in 1981. For other lower size groups, there is decline in the percentages of villages during 1971-81, except in the case of a marginal increase in the group of less than 500 from 0.32 in 1971 to 0.41 in 1981. As there were changes in the territorial units since the 1971 census at the district/taluk and village levels, the figures for the 1981 census alone are presented for districts. The statement 2 gives the percentage of villages and population of class of villages.

4. Of the 1,219 villages in the rural areas of the State, 905 have a population of 10,000 and above. Considering this special situation in the State as compared to all-India, an Appendix is given to table A-3 classifying the villages having a population of 10,000+ into seven size groups viz. (i) 10,000—14,999, (ii) 15,000—19,999, (iii) 20,000—24,999, (iv) 25,000—29,999, (v) 30,000—34,999, (vi) 35,000—39,999 and (vii) 40,000 and above. All the villages in Badagara, Tirur, Ponnani, Chavakkad, Parur, Kothamangalam, Cochin, Shertallai, Mavelikkara, Karunagappally, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Kottarakkara and Neyyattinkara taluks have a population of 10,000 and above. 287 villages fall in the range 10,000–14,999, 235 between 15,000 and 19,999, 172 between 20,000–24,999, 97 between 25,000 and 29,999, 465 between 30,000 and 34,999 and 30 between 35,000 and 39,999 and 38 above 40,000. Kalkoonthal village of Udumbanchola taluk has the largest population with 85,626 persons. Next comes Kannan Devan Hills village of Devicolam taluk with 78,833 closely followed by Alwaye (portion) village (76,124) of Alwaye taluk and Kottukal (portion) village(74,198) of Neyyattinkara taluk. Other villages whose population exceed 50,000 are Erumely (65,593) in Kanjirappally taluk, Thiruvallam (63,366) in Trivandrum taluk, Edakkara (63,272) in Ernad taluk, Nemom (60,211) in Trivandrum taluk, Kottamkara (53,349) in Quilon taluk, Konnathady (52,358) in Udumbanchola taluk, Kulathoor (50,917) in Neyyattinkara taluk and Vadasserikkara (50,154) in Pathanamthitta taluk.

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES AND POPULATION

State/District	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999	
		Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA	**1971**	**0.32**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**1.26**	**0.15**
	1981	**0.41**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**0.01**	**1.07**	**0.10**
1. Cannanore	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	1981	..	0.04	..	..	0.69	0.06
6. Trichur	1981	0.94	0.01	..	..	2.82	0.44
7. Ernakulam	1981	..	0.02	..	..	1.26	0.13
8. Idukki	1981	2.38	0.05	..	..	2.38	0.14
9. Kottayam	1981	..	..	..	..	1.35	0.09
10. Alleppey	1981	1.03	0.02	..	..	1.03	0.10
11. Quilon	1981	1.03	0.01	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	1981	..	..	2.32	0.12	2.33	0.18

N — Negligible

MENT 2

BY CLASS OF VILLAGES IN 1971 AND 1981

2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+			
Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this range to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Year	State/District
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
9.62	**2.60**	**24.92**	**13.74**	**63.72**	**83.47**	**1971**	**KERALA**
5.91	**1.33**	**18.21**	**8.24**	**74.24**	**90.31**	**1981**	
3.33	1.05	28.67	15.69	68.00	83.26	1981	1. Cannanore
..	..	19.35	8.73	80.65	91.27	1981	2. Wayanad
..	..	8.99	3.96	91.01	96.04	1981	3. Kozhikode
..	..	7.83	3.46	92.17	96.54	1981	4. Malappuram
6.16	1.97	25.34	16.34	67.81	81.59	1981	5. Palghat
23.47	9.46	43.19	34.34	29.58	55.74	1981	6. Trichur
3.80	0.91	10.13	4.26	84.81	94.68	1981	7. Ernakulam
9.52	1.38	11.91	4.37	73.81	94.06	1981	8. Idukki
1.35	0.30	4.06	1.34	93.24	98.27	1981	9. Kottayam
..	..	3.09	1.03	94.85	98.85	1981	10. Alleppey
..	..	2.06	0.88	96.91	99.11	1981	11. Quilon
..	0.17	6.98	2.42	88.37	97.11	1981	12. Trivandrum

State/District/Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Less than 200		
					Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA	**1,219**	**20,682,405**	**10,167,417**	**10,514,988**	**3**	**122**	**121**
1. Cannanore	**150**	**2,147,671**	**1,056,561**	**1,091,110**	..	..	..
1. Kasaragod	36	394,341	197,017	197,324	..	..	..
2. Hosdurg	26	435,263	213,560	221,703	..	..	..
3. Taliparamba	37	536,440	265,894	270,546	..	..	..
4. Cannanore	16	231,332	111,843	119,489	..	..	..
5. Tellicherry	35	550,295	268,247	282,048	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	**31**	**554,026**	**284,261**	**269,765**	..	..	..
1. Mananthavady	11	166,607	84,922	81,685	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery	8	204,368	105,908	98,460	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	12	183,051	93,431	89,620	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	**89**	**1,635,033**	**807,535**	**827,498**	..	..	..
1. Badagara	23	435,605	211,411	224,194	..	..	..
2. Quilandy	35	571,987	282,203	289,784	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	31	627,441	313,921	313,520	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	**115**	**2,224,927**	**1,083,030**	**1,141,897**	..	..	..
1. Ernad	43	850,503	420,995	429,508	..	..	..
2. Perintalmanna	24	352,794	171,478	181,316	..	..	..
3. Tirur	38	802,180	385,975	416,205	..	..	..
4. Ponnani	10	219,450	104,582	114,868	..	..	..
5. Palghat	**146**	**1,837,730**	**892,607**	**945,123**	..	..	..
1. Ottappalam	38	567,544	269,835	297,709	..	..	..
2. Mannarghat	19	250,949	124,641	126,308	..	..	..
3. Palghat	26	329,972	161,829	168,143	..	..	..
4. Chittur	34	338,240	166,149	172,091	..	..	..
5. Alathur	29	351,025	170,153	180,872	..	..	..
6. Trichur	**213**	**1,924,760**	**912,982**	**1,011,778**	**2**	**64**	**56**
1. Chavakkad	15	317,199	145,419	171,780	..	..	..
2. Talappilly	74	447,274	211,572	235,702	1	51	48
3. Trichur	57	370,866	177,832	193,034	1	13	8
4. Kodungallur	15	194,374	91,508	102,866	..	..	..
5. Mukundapuram	52	595,047	286,651	308,396	..	..	..

Note : This table includes population of unsurveyed forest areas also. Entries against males and females with nil entry against number of inhabited villages indicate population of unsurveyed forest areas only.

BY POPULATION SIZE

200—499			500—999			State/District/Taluk
Population			Population			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
2	**1,056**	**805**	**2**	**1,088**	**1,186**	**KERALA**
..	..	..	..	..	..	**1. Cannanore**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Kasaragod
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Hosdurg
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Taliparamba
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Cannanore
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Tellicherry
..	..	..	..	..	..	**2 Wayanad**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Mananthavady
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Sultan's Battery
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Vythiri
..	..	..	..	..	..	**3. KOZHIKODE**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Badagara
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Quilandy
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kozhikode
..	..	..	..	..	..	**4. Malappuram**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Ernad
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Perintalmanna
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Tirur
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Ponnani
..	517	304	..	..	..	**5. Palghat**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Ottappalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Mannarghat
..	517	304	..	..	..	3. Palghat
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Chittur
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Mathur
..	..	..	..	..	..	**6. Trichur**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Chavakkad
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Talappilly
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Trichur
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Kodungalloor
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Mukundapuram

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/District/Taluk	Total number of inhabited village	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999		
		Number	Population		Number	Population	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
KERALA	**1,219**	**13**	**9,635**	**10,127**	**72**	**133,696**	**142,115**
1. Cannanore	**150**	--	..	..	**5**	**11,204**	**11,379**
1. Kasaragod	36	..	..	..	4	8,897	9,021
2. Hosdurg	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Taliparamba	37	..	..	..	..	..	--
4 Cannanore	16	..	..	..	..	..	--
5. Tellicherry	35	..	..	..	1	2,307	2,358
2. Wayanad	**31**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Mananthavady	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sultan's Battery	8		..	..	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	**89**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Badagara	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Quilandy	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	**115**	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Ernad	43	..	..	..	--	..	..
2. Perintalmanna	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tirur	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ponnani	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	**146**	**1**	**631**	**561**	**9**	**18,065**	**18,076**
1. Ottappalam	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Mannarghat	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Palghat	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chittur	34	1	631	561	9	18,065	18,076
5. Alathur	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	**213**	**6**	**4.000**	**4.475**	**50**	**86,905**	**95,443**
1. Chavakkad	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Talappilly	74	2	1,460	1,741	26	43,483	48,365
3. Trichur	57	3	1,685	1,810	19	34,367	37,371
4. Kodungalloor	15	..	..	..	1	1,715	1,793
5. Mukundapuram	52	1	855	924	4	7,340	7,914

* Inclusive of forest areas outside village boundaries.

BY POPULATION SIZE—*contd.*

5,000—9,999			10,000 and above			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
222	**828,046**	**875,550**	**905**	**9,193,774**	**9,485,084**	**KERALA**
43	**166,367**	**170,487**	**102**	**878,990**	**909,244**	**1. Cannanore**
15	59,133	59,148	17	128,987	129,155	1. Kasaragod
4	13,261	13,732	22	200,299	207,971	2. Hosdurg
14	54,109	56,619	23	211,785	213,927	3. Taliparamba
4	17,828	18,281	12	94,015	101,208	4. Cannanore
6	22,036	22,707	28	243,904	256,983	5. Tellicherry
6	**24,558**	**23,789**	**25**	**259,703**	**245,976**	**2. Wayanad**
2	8,659	8,459	9	76,263	73,226	1. Mananthavady
2	8,745	8,267	6	97,163	90,193	2. Sultan's Battery
2	7,154	7,063	10	86,277	82,557	3. Vythiri
8	**32,435**	**32,307**	**81**	**775,100**	**795,191**	**3. Kozhikode**
..	..	..	23	211,411	224,194	1. Badagara
6	24,308	23,997	29	257,895	265,787	2. Quilandy
2	8,127	8,310	29	305,794	305,210	3. Kozhikode
9	**37,963**	**38,985**	**106**	**1,045,067**	**1,102,912**	**4. Malappuram**
4	17,091	17,361	39	403,904	412,147	1. Ernad
5	20,872	21,624	19	150,606	159,692	2. Perintalmanna
..	..	..	38	385,975	416,205	3. Tirur
..	..	..	10	104,582	114,868	4. Ponnani
37	**146,121**	**154,115**	**99**	**727,273**	**772,067**	**5. Palghat**
3	11,873	13,190	35	257,962	284,519	1. Ottappalam
7	26,657	27,774	12	97,984	98,534	2. Mannarghat
6	24,655	24,993	20	136,657	142,846	3. Palghat
10	35,842	37,162	14	111,611	116,292	4. Chittur
11	47,094	50,996	18	123,059	129,876	5. Alathur
92	**313,833**	**347,123**	**63**	**508,180**	**564,681**	**6. Trichur**
..	..	..	15	145,419	171,780	1. Chavakkad
39	133,492	149,026	6	33,086	36,522	2. Talappilly
25	77,695	84,706	9	64,072	69,139	3. Trichur
4*	15,817	17,527	10	73,976	83,546	4. Kodungalloor
24*	86,829	95,864	23	191,627	203,694	5. Mukundapuram

State/District/Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Less than 200		
					Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Ernakulam	**79**	**1,532,402**	**766,027**	**766,375**	..	..	..
1. Parur	5	149,018	74,368	74,650	..	..	..
2. Alwaye	12	311,982	155,883	156,099	..	..	..
3. Kunnathunad	15	325,104	163,688	161,416	..	..	..
4. Kothamangalam	8	131,613	66,273	65,340	..	..	..
5. Muvattupuzha	18	252,381	126,379	126,002	..	..	..
6 Kanayannur	13	163,127	81,412	81,715	..	..	..
7. Cochin	8	199,177	98,024	101,153	..	..	..
8. Idukki	**42**	**927,007**	**472,417**	**454,590**	..	..	..
1. Devicolam	9	179,327	92,428	86,899	..	..	..
2. Udumbanchola	12	351,298	179,812	171,486	..	..	..
3. Thodupuzha	10	224,793	111,933	109,860	..	..	..
4. Peermade	6	171,589	88,244	86,345	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	**74**	**1,538,335**	**769,456**	**768,879**	..	..	..
1. Vaikom	14	256,504	128,019	128,485	..	..	..
2. Meenachil	22	353,085	177,287	175,798	..	..	..
3. Kottayam	19	471,885	235,997	235,888	..	..	..
4. Changanacherry	12	244,118	120,949	123,169	..	..	..
5. Kanjirappally	7	212,743	107,204	105,539	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	**97**	**1,976,633**	**963,120**	**1,013,513**	..	..	..
1 Shertallai	16	394,188	195,541	198,647	..	..	..
2. Ambalapuzha	6	184,503	90,981	93,522	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	12	207,891	103,033	104,858	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla	18	334,503	161,535	172,968	..	..	..
5. Chengannur	14	223,822	107,384	116,438	..	..	..
6. Karthigappally	17	304,194	146,486	157,708	..	..	..
7. Mavelikkara	14	327,532	158,160	169,372	..	..	..
11. Quilon	**97**	**2,443,530**	**1,205,256**	**1,238,274**	**1**	**58**	**65**
1. Karunagappally	11	378,064	188,722	189,342	..	..	..
2. Kunnathur	16	335,126	164,793	170,333	..	..	..
3. Pathanamthitta	20	397,948	195,005	202,943	..	..	..
4. Pathanapuram	15	331,033	164,240	166,793	..	..	..
5. Kottarakkara	18	487,657	238,928	248,729	..	..	..
6. Quilon	17	513,702	253,568	260,134	1	58	65
12. Trivandrum	**86**	**1,940,351**	**954,165**	**986,186**	..	..	..
1. Chirayinkil	27	454,480	214,893	239,587	..	..	..
2. Nedumangad	20	461,025	227,808	233.217	..	..	..
3. Trivandrum	19	386,867	191,790	195,077	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara	20	637,979	319,674	318,305	..	..	..

BY POPULATION SIZE– *contd.*

290—499			500—999			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
..	125	97	..	..	..	**7. Ernakulam**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Parur
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Alwaye
..	125	97	..	..	..	3. Kunnathunad
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Kothamangalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Muvattupuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Kanayannur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Cochin
1	**211**	**206**	..	..	..	**8. Idukki**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Devicolam
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Udumbanchola
1	211	206	..	..	..	3. Thodupuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Peermade
..	..	..	..	..	..	**9. Kottayam**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Vaikom
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Meenachil
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kottayam
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Changanacherry
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Kanjirappally
1	**203**	**198**	..	..	..	**10. Alleppey**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Shertallai
1	203	198	..	..	..	2. Ambalapuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kuttanad
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Thiruvalla
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Chengannur
..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Karthigappally
..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Mavelikkara
..	..	..	..	..	..	**11. Quilon**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Karunagappally
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Kunnathur
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Pathanamthitta
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Pathanapuram
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Kottarakkara
..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Quilon
..	..	..	**2**	**1,088**	**1,186**	**12. Trivandrum**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Chirayinkil
..	..	..	1	313	329	2. Nedumangad
..	..	..	1	464	524	3. Trivandrum
..	..	..	..	311	333	4. Neyyattinkara

State/District/Taluk	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999		
		Population			Population	
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. Ernakulam	**1**	**1,022**	**954**	**3**	**6,982**	**7,012**
1. Parur	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Alwaye	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kunnathunad	1	1,022	954	..	..	..
4. Kothamangalam	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Muvattupuzha	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kanayannur	..	..	..	3	6,982	7,012
7. Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Idukki	**1**	**670**	**642**	**4**	**6,612**	**6,207**
1. Devicolam	1	670	642	2	2,748	2,546
2. Udumbanchola	..	..	..	1	2,093	1,983
3. Thodupuzha	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Peermade	..	..	..	1	1,771	1,678
9. Kottayam	**1**	**714**	**704**	**1**	**2,229**	**2,317**
1. Vaikom	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Meenachil	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kottayam	1	714	704	..	..	..
4. Changanacherry	..	..	..	1	2,229	2,317
5. Kanjirappally	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	**1**	**960**	**987**	..	..	..
1. Shertallai	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ambalapuzha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chengannur	1	960	987	..	..	..
6. Karthigappally	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Mavelikkara	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Karunagappally	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kunnathur	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Pathanapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kottarakkara	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	**2**	**1,638**	**1,804**	..	**1,699**	**1,681**
1. Chirayinkil	2	1,638	1,804	..	..	..
2. Nedumangad	..	..	..	..	1,699	1,681
3. Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara	..	..	..	..	..	..

BY POPULATION SIZE—*concld.*

5,000—9,999			10,000 and above			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
8	**32,460**	**32,843**	**67**	**725,438**	**725,469**	**7. Ernakulam**
..	..	..	5	74,368	74,650	1. Parur
4	16,943	17,523	8	138,940	138,576	2. Alwaye
..	..	..	14	162,541	160,365	3. Kunnathunad
..	..	..	8	66,273	65,340	4. Kothamangalam
2	8,615	8,440	16	117,764	117,562	5. Muvattupuzha
2	6,902	6,386	8	67,526	67,823	6. Kanayannur
..	..	..	8	98,024	101,153	7. Cochin
5	**20,480**	**20,055**	**31**	**444,444**	**427,480**	**8. Idukki**
2	6,256	5,802	4	82,754	77,909	1. Devicolam
..	..	..	11	177,719	169,503	2. Udumbanchola
3	14,224	14,253	11	97,498	95,401	3. Thodupuzha
..	..	..	5	86,473	84,667	4. Peermade
3	**10,336**	**10,253**	**60**	**756,177**	**755,605**	**9. Kottayam**
1	3,701	3,613	13	124,318	124,872	1. Vaikom
1	3,746	3,722	21	173,541	172,076	2. Meenachil
..	..	..	18	235,283	235,184	3. Kottayam
..	..	..	11	118,720	120,852	4. Changanacherry
1	2,889	2,918	6	104,315	102,621	5. Kanjirappally
3	**9,911**	**10,557**	**92**	**952,046**	**1001,771**	**10. Alleppey**
..	..	..	16	195,541	198,647	1. Shertallai
..	..	..	5	90,778	93,324	2. Ambalapuzha
1	2,703	2,704	11	100,330	102,154	3. Kuttanad
1	3,057	3,250	17	158,478	169,718	4. Thiruvalla
..	..	..	13	106,424	115,451	5. Chengannur
1	4,151	4,603	16	142,335	153,105	6. Karthigappally
..	..	..	14	158,160	169,372	7. Mavelikkara
2	**10,920**	**10,701**	**94**	**1,194,278**	**1,227,508**	**11. Quilon**
..	..	..	11	188,722	189,342	1. Karunagappally
..	..	..	16	164,793	170,333	2. Kunnathur
1	5,909	5,774	19	189,096	197,169	3. Pathanamthitta
..	..	..	15	164,240	166,793	4. Pathanapuram
..	..	..	18	238,928	248,729	5. Kottarakkara
1	5,011	4,927	15	248,499	255,142	6. Quilon
6	**22,662**	**24,335**	**76**	**927,078**	**957,180**	**12. Trivandrum**
4	14,657	15,990	21	198,598	221,793	1. Chirayinkil
..	..	..	19	225,796	231,207	2. Nedumangad
2	8,005	8,345	16	183,321	186,208	3. Trivandrum
..	..	..	20	319,363	317,972	4. Neyyattinkara

APPEN

Villages with population of 10,000 and above

State/District/Taluk	No. of inhabited villages	10,000 and above—Total			10,000—14,999		
		Population				Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA	**905**	**18,678,858**	**9,193,774**	**9,485,084**	**287**	**1,746,836**	**1,821,788**
1. Cannanore	**102**	**1,788,234**	**878,990**	**909,244**	**50**	**303,289**	**314,305**
1. Kasaragod	17	258,142	128,987	129,155	9	55,017	54,650
2. Hosdurg	22	408,270	200,299	207,971	7	39,204	40,858
3. Taliparamba	23	425,712	211,785	213,927	14	83,926	86,403
4. Cannanore	12	195,223	94,015	101,208	6	37,243	40,546
5. Tellicherry	28	500,887	243,904	256,983	14	87,899	91,848
2. Wayanad	**25**	**505,679**	**259,703**	**245,976**	**9**	**54,470**	**53,147**
1. Mananthavady	9	149,489	76,263	73,226	4	23,441	23,050
2. Sultan's Battery	6	187,356	97,163	90,193	..	..	..
3. Vythiri	10	168,834	86,277	82,557	5	31,029	30,097
3. Kozhikode	**81**	**1,570,291**	**775,100**	**795,191**	**20**	**118,208**	**120,208**
1. Badagara	23	435,605	211,411	224,194	5	31,355	32,434
2. Quilandy	29	523,682	257,895	265,787	11	64,100	64,427
3. Kozhikode	29	611,004	305,794	305,210	4	22,753	23,347
4. Malappuram	**106**	**2,147,979**	**1,045,067**	**1,102,912**	**22**	**128,701**	**136,051**
1. Ernad	39	816,051	403,904	412,147	8	47,297	48,085
2. Perintalmanna	19	310,298	150,606	159,692	7	42,635	45,169
3. Tirur	38	802,180	385,975	416,205	7	38,769	42,797
4. Ponnani	10	219,450	104,582	114,868	..	..	..
5. Palghat	**99**	**1,499,340**	**727,273**	**772,067**	**59**	**358,366**	**381,030**
1. Ottappalam	35	542,481	257,962	284,519	17	97,576	108,188
2. Mannarghat	12	196,518	97,984	98,534	6	35,986	36,583
3. Palghat	20	279,503	136,657	142,846	16	99,667	104,715
4. Chittur	14	227,903	111,611	116,292	7	47,576	49,658
5. Alathur	18	252,935	123,059	129,876	13	77,561	81,886
6. Trichur	**63**	**1,072,861**	**508,180**	**564,681**	**32**	**190,131**	**208,591**
1. Chavakkad	15	317,199	145,419	171,780	1	5,507	6,657
2. Talappilly	6	69,608	33,086	36,522	6	33,086	36,522
3. Trichur	9	133,211	64,072	69,139	7	39,349	43,355
4. Kodungallur	10	157,522	73,976	83,546	5	28,023	32,441
5. Mukundapuram	23	395,321	191,627	203,694	13	84,166	89,616

BY POPULATION SIZE

DIX

classified by seven size groups of population

15,000—19,999			20,000—24,999			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	12	14	1
235	**2,008,859**	**2,095,186**	**172**	**1,871,150**	**1,950,024**	**KERALA**
23	**189,964**	**198,310**	**15**	**161,642**	**167,630**	**1. Cannanore**
5	42,225	40,628	3	31,745	33,877	1. Kasaragod
4	31,332	33,567	7	74,415	76,320	2. Hosdurg
3	26,610	28,282	1	12,642	12,060	3. Taliparamba
5	43,536	46,411	..	..	..	4. Cannanore
6	46,261	49,422	4	42,840	45,373	5. Tellicherry
6	**55,973**	**52,768**	**3**	**35,208**	**33,594**	**2. Wayanad**
4	36,820	34,998	..	..	..	1. Mananthavady
—	..	..	1	12,169	11,290	2. Sultan's Battery
2	19,153	17,770	2	23,039	22,304	3. Vythiri
25	**221,368**	**225,454**	**24**	**260,055**	**265,927**	**3. Kozhikode**
9	76,083	79,923	5	51,177	54,883	1. Badagara
8	72,970	73,655	7	74,784	77,960	2. Quilandy
8	72,315	71,876	12	134,094	133,064	3. Kozhikode
37	**317,678**	**332,295**	**31**	**328,777**	**352,246**	**4. Malappuram**
15	131,128	134,294	8	86,000	87,400	1. Ernad
10	85,211	90,067	1	9,702	10,691	2. Perintalmanna
11	93,547	99,409	13	136,285	147,812	3. Tirur
1	7,792	8,525	9	96,790	106,343	4. Ponnani
28	***229,854***	***245,717***	***10***	***105,871***	***112,718***	**5. Palghat**
13	107,779	118,781	5	52,607	57,550	1. Ottappalam
4	33,004	33,650	1	10,648	10,929	2. Mannarghat
3	25,072	25,956	1	11,918	12,175	3. Palghat
5	39,187	40,967	1	10,012	10,437	4. Chittur
3	24,812	26,363	2	20,686	21,627	5. Alathur
15	**122,466**	**140,061**	**9**	**98,057**	**107,570**	**6. Trichur**
7	58,187	69,054	4	43,077	50,050	1. Chavakkad
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Talappilly
1	7,850	8,606	..	..	..	3. Trichur
3	23,471	25,829	1	10,247	11,236	4. Kodungallur
4	32,958	36,572	4	44,733	46,284	5. Mukundapuram

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

APPEN

Villages with population of 10,000 and above

State/District/Taluk	25,000—29,999			30,000—34,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
KERALA	**97**	**1,309,713**	**1,353,108**	**46**	**743,960**	**755,194**
1. Cannanore	**7**	**91,770**	**99,975**	**3**	**48,639**	**48,958**
1. Kasaragod	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hosdurg	3	40,128	40,918	1	15,220	16,308
3. Taliparamba	1	12,627	13,845	2	33,419	32,650
4. Cannanore	1	13,236	14,251	..	..	..
5. Tellicherry	2	25,779	30,961	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	**2**	**26,135**	**24,978**	**4**	**63,883**	**60,426**
1. Mananthavady	..	..	..	1	16,002	15,178
2. Sultan's Battery	1	13,079	12,592	3	47,881	45,248
3. Vythiri	1	13,056	12,386	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	**8**	**108,981**	**114,692**	**4**	**66,488**	**68,910**
1. Badagara	4	52,796	56,954	..	..	..
2. Quilandy	1	12,600	13,942	2	33,441	35,803
3. Kozhikode	3	43,585	43,796	2	33,047	33,107
4. Malappuram	**8**	**108,114**	**114,261**	**1**	**15,670**	**17,462**
1. Ernad	4	52,753	54,353	..	..	..
2. Perintalmanna	1	13,058	13,765	..	..	..
3. Tirur	3	42,303	46,143	1	15,670	17,462
4. Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	..	..	..	**1**	**14,836**	**15,230**
1. Ottappalam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Mannarghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chittur	..	..	..	1	14,836	15,230
5. Alathur	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	**5**	**64,775**	**74,229**	**2**	**32,751**	**34,230**
1. Chavakkad	3	38,648	46,019	..	..	..
2. Talappilly	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Trichur	..	..	..	1	16,873	17,178
4. Kodungallur	1	12,235	14,040	..	..	..
5. Mukundapuram	1	13,892	14,170	1	15,878	17,052

BY POPULATION SIZE

DIX—*contd.*

classified by seven size groups of population

35,000—39,999			40,000+			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
30	**554,116**	**558,246**	**38**	**959,140**	**951,538**	**KERALA**
2	**38,886**	**37,128**	**2**	**44,800**	**42,938**	**1. Cannanore**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Kasaragod
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Hosdurg
1	19,058	18,263	1	23,503	22,424	3. Taliparamba
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Cannanore
1	19,828	18,865	1	21,297	20,514	5. Tellicherry
..	..	..	**1**	**24,034**	**21,063**	**2. Wayanad**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Mananthavady
..	..	..	1	24,034	21,063	2. Sultan's Battery
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Vythiri
..	..	..	..	..	..	**3. Kozhikode**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Badagara
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Quilandy
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kozhikode
4	**73,651**	**75,229**	**3**	**72,476**	**75,368**	**4. Malappuram**
3	55,399	56,070	1	31,327	31,945	1. Ernad
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Perintalmanna
1	18,252	19,159	2	41,149	43,423	3. Tirur
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Ponnani
1	**18,346**	**17,372**	..	..	..	**5. Palghat**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Ottappalam
1	18,346	17,372	..	..	..	2. Mannarghat
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Palghat
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Chittur
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Alathur
..	..	..	..	..	..	**6. Trichur**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Chavakkad
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Talappilly
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Trichur
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Kodungallur
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Mukundapuram

Villageswith population of 10,000 and above

State/District/Taluk	No. of inhabited villages	10,000 and above—Total			10,000—14,999		
		Population				Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Ernakulam	**67**	**1,450,907**	**725,438**	**725,469**	**24**	**152,836**	**152,200**
1. Parur	5	149,018	74,368	74,650	..	..	..
2. Alwaye	8	277,516	138,940	138,576	2	11,696	11,771
3. Kunnathunad	14	322,906	162,541	160,365	2	14,417	14,452
4. Kothamangalam	8	131,613	66,273	65,340	6	40,818	40,328
5. Muvattupuzha	16	235,326	117,764	117,562	10	62,858	62,831
6. Kanayannnur	8	135,351	67,528	67,823	3	17,200	17,097
7. Cochin	8	199,177	98,024	101,153	1	5,847	5,721
8. Idukki	**31**	**871,924**	**444,444**	**427,480**	**8**	**49,730**	**48,280**
1. Devicolam	4	160,663	82,754	77,909	1	7,551	7,220
2. Udumbanchola	11	347,222	177,719	169,503	2	13,072	12,302
3. Thodupuzha	11	192,899	97,498	95,401	5	29,107	28,758
4. Peermade	5	171,140	86,473	84,667	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	**69**	**1,511,782**	**756,177**	**755,605**	**16**	**102,318**	**102,908**
1. Vaikom	13	249,190	124,318	124,872	3	20,892	20,845
2. Meenachil	21	345,617	173,541	172,076	9	56,379	56,754
3. Kottayam	18	470,467	235,283	235,184	2	12,732	12,828
4. Changanacherry	11	239,572	118,720	120,852	2	12,315	12,481
5. Kanjirappally	6	206,936	104,315	102,621	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	**92**	**1,953,817**	**952,046**	**1,001,771**	**23**	**141,680**	**149,903**
1. Shertallai	16	394,188	195,541	198,647	2	12,500	12,706
2. Ambalapuzha	5	184,102	90,778	93,324	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	11	202,484	100,330	102,154	3	17,206	17,318
4. Thiruvalla	17	328,196	158,478	169,718	6	39,208	41,785
5. Chengannur	13	221,875	106,424	115,451	5	30,821	32,825
6. Karthigappally	16	295,440	142,335	153,105	5	31,222	33,521
7. Mavelikkara	14	327,532	158,160	169,372	2	10,723	11,748
11. Quilon	**94**	**2,421,786**	**1,194,278**	**1,227,508**	**11**	**69,172**	**71,644**
1. Karunagappally	11	378,064	188,722	189,342	1	5,967	6,324
2. Kunnathur	16	335,126	164,793	170,333	2	12,112	12,865
3. Pathanamthitta	19	386,265	189,096	197,169	5	32,275	33,768
4. Pathanapuram	15	331,033	164,240	166,793	3	18,818	18,687
5. Kottarakkara	18	487,657	238,928	248,729	..	..	..
6. Quilon	15	503,641	248,499	255,142	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	**76**	**1,884,258**	**927,078**	**957,180**	**13**	**77,935**	**83,521**
1. Chirayinkil	21	420,391	198,598	221,793	7	39,980	43,937
2. Nedumangad	19	457,003	225,796	231,207	1	7,261	7,484
3. Trivandrum	16	369,529	183,321	186,208	5	30,694	32,100
4. Neyyattinkara	20	637,335	319,363	317,972	..	..	..

BY POPULATION SIZE

DIX—*contd.*

classified by seven size groups of population

15,000—19,999			20,000—24,999			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
12	**103,892**	**104,628**	**11**	**123,269**	**123,480**	**7. Ernakulam**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Parur
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Alwaye
4	35,667	35,797	4	46,128	45,526	3. Kunnathunad
..	..	..	1	12,149	12,027	4. Kothamangalam
4	32,316	32,374	2	22,590	22,357	5. Muvattupuzha
3	26,739	26,920	1	10,784	10,894	6. Kanayannur
1	9,170	9,537	3	31,618	32,676	7. Cochin
7	**60,594**	**59,197**	**1**	**11,840**	**11,515**	**8. Idukki**
..	..	..	1	11,840	11,515	1. Devicolam
3	25,286	24,265	..	..	..	2. Udumbanchola
4	35,308	34,932	..	..	..	3. Thodupuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Peermade
23	**206,615**	**207,824**	**9**	**102,324**	**100,502**	**9. Kottayam**
7	64,035	64,273	1	10,969	10,850	1. Vaikom
8	66,611	66,144	3	35,696	34,471	2. Meenachil
2	19,271	19,629	3	33,008	32,864	3. Kottayam
5	47,298	48,288	..	..	..	4. Changanacherry
1	9,400	9,490	2	22,651	22,317	5. Kanjirappally
24	**199,961**	**215,197**	**23**	**254,696**	**266,297**	**10. Alleppey**
2	17,126	17,436	8	89,072	90,426	1. Shertallai
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Ambalapuzha
4	32,660	33,304	2	23,274	24,197	3. Kuttanad
5	40,047	42,919	3	33,168	35,643	4. Thiruvalla
5	41,545	45,408	2	21,403	23,282	5. Chengannur
6	52,221	57,910	4	45,369	47,945	6. Karthigappally
2	16,362	18,220	4	42,410	44,804	7. Mavelikkara
17	**147,649**	**154,921**	**21**	**224,709**	**233,972**	**11. Quilon**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Karunagappally
4	35,426	36,417	7	75,377	77,898	2. Kunnathur
8	66,028	70,384	2	22,477	24,017	3. Pathanamthitta
3	26,923	28,017	3	32,861	33,600	4. Pathanapuram
1	9,618	10,027	5	52,885	54,956	5. Kottarakkara
1	9,654	10,076	4	41,109	43,501	6. Quilon
18	**152,845**	**158,814**	**15**	**164,702**	**174,573**	**12. Trivandrum**
5	41,176	45,185	5	55,132	62,376	1. Chirayinkil
4	34,165	34,978	6	66,697	68,649	2. Nedumangad
4	33,719	34,472	3	30,860	31,415	3. Trivandrum
5	43,785	44,179	1	12,013	12,133	4. Neyyattinkara

Villages with population of 10,000 and above

State/District/Taluk	25,000—29,999			30,000—34,999		
		Population			Population	
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
7. Ernakulam	**9**	**121,315**	**121,331**	**6**	**100,390**	**101,178**
1. Parur	3	41,448	41,572	2	32,920	33,078
2. Alwaye	1	12,451	12,699	2	33,730	33,928
3. Kunnathunad	2	28,152	27,250	1	17,236	17,045
4. Kothamangalam	1	13,306	12,985	..	..	..
5. Muvattupuzha	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kanayanannur	1	12,805	12,912	..	..	..
7. Cochin	1	13,153	13,913	1	16,504	17,127
8. Idukki	**5**	**71,095**	**69,314**	**3**	**49,360**	**47,443**
1. Devicolam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Udumbanchola	2	28,083	26,719	1	16,277	15,732
3. Thodupuzha	..	..	..	2	33,083	31,711
4. Peermade	3	43,012	42,595	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	**11**	**150,034**	**150,741**	**3**	**50,110**	**49,851**
1. Vaikom	2	28,422	28,904	..	..	..
2. Meenachil	1	14,855	14,707	..	..	..
3. Kottayam	5	66,834	66,766	3	50,110	49,851
4. Changanacherry	3	39,923	40,364	..	..	..
5. Kanjirappally	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	**10**	**130,866**	**136,935**	**3**	**46,979**	**50,371**
1. Shertallai	1	12,789	13,298		..	..
2. Ambalapuzha	1	12,786	13,065	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	2	27,190	27,335	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla	1	12,725	14,029	1	15,647	16,407
5. Chengannur	1	12,655	13,936	..	..	..
6. Karthigappally	1	13,523	13,729	..	..	..
7. Mavelikkara	3	39,198	41,543	2	31,332	33,964
11. Quilon	**17**	**230,438**	**235,996**	**11**	**173,581**	**177,086**
1. Karunagappally	1	13,705	13,723	4	66,076	66,339
2. Kunnathur	2	26,501	27,401	1	15,377	15,752
3. Pathanamthitta	2	27,444	28,155	1	15,788	15,775
4. Pathanapuram	5	69,574	69,545	1	16,064	16,944
5. Kottarakkara	7	93,214	97,172	3	44,734	46,582
6. Quilon	..	..	..	1	15,542	15,694
12. Trivandrum	**15**	**206,190**	**210,656**	**5**	**81,273**	**84,049**
1. Chirayinkil	2	27,317	30,628	1	15,666	17,773
2. Nedumangad	6	80,231	81,688	1	16,399	17,132
3. Trivandrum	2	26,258	26,434	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara	5	72,384	71,906	3	49,208	49,144

BY POPULATION SIZE

DIX—*concld.*

classified by seven size groups of population

35,000--39,999			40,000+			State/District/Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
1	**19,749**	**19,352**	**4**	**103,987**	**103,300**	**7. Ernakulam**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Parur
1	19,749	19,352	2	61,314	60,826	2. Alwaye
..	..	..	1	20,941	20,295	3. Kunnathunad
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Kothamangalam
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Muvattupuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Kanayannur
..	..	..	1	21,732	22,179	7. Cochin
1	**19,699**	**19,127**	**6**	**182,126**	**172,604**	**8. Idukki**
..	..	..	2	63,363	59,174	1. Devicolam
..	..	..	3	95,001	90,485	2. Udumbanchola
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Thodupuzha
1	19,699	19,127	1	23,762	22,945	4. Peermade
5	**90,751**	**90,617**	**2**	**54,025**	**53,162**	**9. Kottayam**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Vaikom
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Meenachil
3	53,328	53,246	..	..	..	3. Kottayam
1	19,184	19,719	..	..	..	4. Changanacherry
1	18,239	17,652	2	54,025	53,162	5. Kanjirappally
6	**109,134**	**113,167**	**3**	**68,730**	**69,901**	**10. Alleppey**
1	18,146	18,501	2	45,908	46,280	1. Shertallai
3	55,170	56,638	1	22,822	23,621	2. Ambalapuzha
..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kuttanad
1	17,683	18,935	..	..	..	4. Thiruvalla
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Chengannur
..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Karthigappally
1	18,135	19,093	..	..	..	7. Mavelikkara
8	**146,090**	**148,876**	**9**	**202,639**	**205,013**	**11. Quilon**
2	36,759	37,122	3	66,215	65,834	1. Karunagappally
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Kunnathur
..	..	..	1	25,084	25,070	3. Pathanamthitta
..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Pathanapuram
1	18,752	19,178	1	19,725	20,814	5. Kottarakkara
5	90,579	92,576	4	91,615	93,295	6. Quilon
2	**37,810**	**37,378**	**8**	**206,323**	**208,189**	**12. Trivandrum**
..	..	..	1	19,327	21,894	1. Chirayinkil
..	..	..	1	21,043	21,276	2. Nedumangad
..	..	..	2	61,790	61,787	3. Trivandrum
2	37,810	37,378	4	104,163	103,232	4. Neyyattinkara

SPECIAL TABLE A-3
DESOMS/KARAS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

SPECIAL TABLE A-3 DESOMS/KARAS

State/ District/ Taluk	Total number of inhabited desoms/ karas	Total rural population			Less than 200		
						Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KERALA	**5,777**	**20,682,405**	**10,167,417**	**10,514,988**	**69**	**5,801**	**5,647**
1. CANNANORE	**506**	**2,147,671**	**1,056,561**	**1,091,110**	**3**	**356**	**395**
1. Kasaragod	76	394,341	197,017	197,324	..	28	21
2. Hosdurg	37	435,263	213,560	221,703	..	6	6
3. Taliparamba	159	536,440	265,894	270,546	1	94	91
4. Cannanore	49	231,332	111,843	119,489	1	75	100
5. Tellicherry	185	550,295	268,247	282,048	1	153	174
2. WAYANAD	**61**	**554,026**	**284,261**	**269,765**	**..**	**169**	**150**
1. Mananthavady	32	166,607	84,922	81,685	..	138	122
2. Sultan's Battery	13	204,368	105,908	98,460	..	3	5
3. Vythiri	16	183,051	93,431	89,620	..	28	23
3. KOZHIKODE	**501**	**1,635,033**	**807,535**	**827,498**	**2**	**78**	**74**
1. Badagara	136	435,605	211,411	224,194	..	..	..
2. Quilandy	201	571,987	282,203	289,784	2	71	70
3. Kozhikode	164	627,441	313,921	313,520	..	7	4
4. MALAPPURAM	**561**	**2,224,927**	**1,083,030**	**1,141,897**	**1**	**332**	**285**
1. Ernad	158	850,503	420,995	429,508	..	280	246
2. Perintalmanna	116	352,794	171,478	181,316	..	..	..
3. Tirur	192	802,180	385,975	416,205	..	..	..
4. Ponnani	95	219,450	104,582	114,868	1	52	39
5. PALGHAT	**445**	**1,837,730**	**892,607**	**945,123**	**..**	**61**	**61**
1. Ottappalam	243	567,544	269,835	297,709	..	..	..
2. Mannarghat	37	250,949	124,641	126,308	..	61	61
3. Palghat	65	329,972	161,829	168,143	..	..	..
4. Chittur	40	338,240	166,149	172,091	..	..	..
5. Alathur	60	351,025	170,153	180,872	..	..	..
6. TRICHUR	**801**	**1,924,760**	**912,982**	**1,011,778**	**28**	**1,926**	**1,933**
1. Chavakkad	81	317,199	145,419	171,780	..	..	..
2. Talappilly	238	447,274	211,572	235,702	3	771	809
3. Trichur	219	370,866	177,832	193,034	21	954	951
4. Kodungallur	34	194,374	91,508	102,866	..	..	..
5. Mukundapuram	232	595,047	286,651	308,396	4	201	173
7. ERNAKULAM	**509**	**1,532,402**	**766,027**	**766,375**	**7**	**460**	**436**
1. Parur	53	149,018	74,368	74,650	..	..	..
2. Alwaye	81	311,982	155,883	156,099	1	83	77
3. Kunnathunad	126	325,104	163,688	161,416	1	16	3
4. Kothamangalam	56	131,613	66,273	65,340	2	101	112
5. Muvattupuzha	96	252,381	126,379	126,002	2	182	182
6. Kanayannur	69	163,127	81,412	81,715	..	..	..
7. Cochin	28	199,177	98,024	101,153	1	78	62
8. IDUKKI	**265**	**927,007**	**472,417**	**454,590**	**14**	**1,124**	**1,069**
1. Devicolam	62	179,327	92,428	86,899	1	108	100
2. Udumbanchola	58	351,298	179,812	171,486	3	253	220
3. Thodupuzha	110	221,793	111,933	109,860	9	606	622
4. Peermade	35	174,589	88,244	86,345	1	157	127

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

200—499			500—999			State/ District/ Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
264	**54,473**	**55,228**	**632**	**242,769**	**254,383**	**KERALA**
25	**4,910**	**4,893**	**69**	**27,293**	**28,341**	**1 CANNANORE**
..	..	..	1	406	431	1. Kasaragod
..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Hosdurg
7	1,284	1,276	33	12,775	13,354	3. Taliparamba
..	..	..	7	2,798	2,980	4. Cannanore
18	3,626	3,617	28	11,314	11,576	5. Tellicherry
1	**1,049**	**971**	**1**	**1,071**	**990**	**2 WAYANAD**
..	128	125	1	438	399	1. Mananthavady
1	717	645	..	345	304	2. Sultan's Battery
..	204	201	..	288	287	3. Vythiri
17	**3,170**	**3,062**	**60**	**23,170**	**24,011**	**3 KOZHIKODE**
5	1,036	1,036	14	5,155	5,692	1. Badagara
7	1,220	1,248	28	11,161	11,206	2. Quilandy
5	914	778	18	6,854	7,113	3. Kozhikode
14	**3,144**	**3,196**	**47**	**17,105**	**18,466**	**4 MALAPPURAM**
..	529	493	6	2,265	2,313	1. Ernad
3	530	534	16	5,920	6,212	2. Perintalmanna
6	1,162	1,187	16	5,725	6,407	3. Tirur
5	923	982	9	3,195	3,534	4. Ponnani
10	**3,486**	**3,316**	**40**	**14,955**	**16,180**	**5 PALGHAT**
10	1,833	2,157	30	10,144	11,380	1. Ottappalam
..	702	496	3	2,193	2,047	2. Mannarghat
..	517	304	4	1,456	1,490	3. Palghat
..	180	143	..	..	..	4. Chittur
..	254	216	3	1,162	1,263	5. Alathur
60	**11,992**	**12,824**	**124**	**47,985**	**52,258**	**6 TRICHUR**
2	403	462	8	2,874	3,437	1. Chavakkad
20	4,135	4,535	47	16,752	18,811	2. Tallappilly
29	5,749	6,018	41	16,784	17,449	3. Trichur
1	189	215	3	1,263	1,415	4. Kodungallur
8	1,516	1,594	25	10,312	11,146	5. Mukundapuram
31	**5,632**	**5,836**	**72**	**27,381**	**27,289**	**7 ERNAKULAM**
2	344	364	2	726	766	1. Parur
4	762	798	7	2,155	2,226	2. Alwaye
8	1,344	1,408	18	6,964	6,961	3. Kunnathunad
4	690	697	9	3,910	3,898	4. Kothamangalam
4	711	752	17	6,570	6,323	5. Muvattupuzha
8	1,656	1,680	17	6,218	6,207	6. Kanayannur
1	125	137	2	838	908	7. Cochin
25	**5,297**	**5,021**	**36**	**14,037**	**13,387**	**8 IDUKKI**
5	1,401	1,350	10	4,326	3,813	1. Devicolam
6	968	826	8	2,995	2,865	2. Udumbanchola
13	2,415	2,343	18	6,716	6,709	3. Thodupuzha
1	513	502	..	..	..	4. Peermade

SPECIAL TABLE A-3 DESOMS/KARAS

State/ District/ Taluk	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
KERALA	**1,413**	**1,038,834**	**1,088,441**	**2,244**	**3,536,761**	**3,696,809**
1. CANNANORE	**124**	**92,117**	**95,710**	**155**	**241,457**	**250,482**
1. Kasaragod	17	13,867	14,377	28	49,536	50,328
2. Hosdurg	1	625	664	6	11,266	11,593
3. Taliparamba	42	30,884	31,928	46	66,188	68,614
4. Cannanore	12	9,392	10,021	13	20,176	21,004
5. Tellicherry	52	37,349	38,720	62	94,291	98,943
2. WAYANAD	**4**	**3,602**	**3,551**	**23**	**39,246**	**38,216**
1. Mananthavady	3	2,720	2,698	19	31,543	30,715
2. Sultan's Battery	..	..	..	3	6,204	5,924
3. Vythiri	1	882	853	1	1,499	1,577
3. KOZHIKODE	**138**	**101,120**	**104,575**	**187**	**293,523**	**303,685**
1. Badagara	33	25,533	27,070	56	83,170	89,534
2. Quilandy	66	47,167	48,501	67	108,433	111,502
3. Kozhikode	39	28,420	29,004	64	101,920	102,649
4. MALAPPURAM	**138**	**98,140**	**105,388**	**235**	**366,501**	**388,863**
1. Ernad	33	23,737	24,482	73	115,056	117,442
2. Perintalmanna	31	22,408	23,684	48	77,238	81,532
3. Tirur	40	28,587	31,590	76	119,364	129,708
4. Ponnani	31	23,408	25,632	38	54,843	60,181
5. PALGHAT	**115**	**80,712**	**88,490**	**166**	**262,130**	**283,316**
1. Ottappalam	92	61,965	68,810	92	136,419	150,238
2. Mannarghat	4	3,273	3,339	14	25,488	26,762
3. Palghat	11	9,058	9,778	24	38,059	40,637
4. Chittur	1	1,236	1,093	16	31,645	32,659
5. Alathur	7	5,180	5,460	20	30,519	33,020
6. TRICHUR	**234**	**165,681**	**181,483**	**295**	**435,914**	**482,074**
1. Chavakkad	23	15,672	18,866	30	44,680	52,377
2. Talappilly	73	51,562	57,441	93	133,269	148,474
3. Trichur	63	43,360	46,571	57	84,314	92,701
4. Kodungallur	5	3,437	3,767	12	20,117	22,890
5. Mukundapuram	70	51,650	54,838	103	153,534	165,632
7. ERNAKULAM	**138**	**101,745**	**101,579**	**192**	**299,358**	**300,225**
1. Parur	18	14,007	14,206	26	39,414	39,513
2. Alwaye	14	10,187	10,328	40	61,385	61,846
3. Kunnathunad	46	33,621	33,393	41	61,279	61,339
4. Kothamangalam	17	12,589	12,552	18	27,490	27,152
5. Muvattupuzha	20	14,667	14,497	43	72,635	72,591
6. Kanayannur	22	15,922	15,831	13	20,216	20,407
7. Cochin	1	752	772	11	16,939	17,377
8. IDUKKI	**58**	**49,100**	**47,361**	**92**	**156,059**	**151,103**
1. Devicolam	18	15,347	14,775	23	39,591	36,947
2. Udumbanchola	8	6,509	5,952	12	21,312	20,125
3. Thodupuzha	28	23,368	22,717	37	55,746	55,298
4. Peermade	4	3,876	3,917	20	39,410	38,733

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE—*contd.*

5,000—9,999			10,000 and above			
	Population			Population		State/ District/ Taluk
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
832	**2,788,041**	**2,878,905**	**323**	**2,500,738**	**2,535,575**	**KERALA**
81	**278,710**	**292,261**	**49**	**411,718**	**419,028**	**1 CANNANORE**
22	79,291	78,976	8	53,889	53,191	1. Kasaragod
10	34,778	37,546	20	166,885	171,894	2. Hosdurg
22	74,053	75,917	8	80,616	79,363	3. Taliparamba
9	31,280	33,305	7	48,122	52,079	4. Cannanore
18	59,308	66,517	6	62,206	62,501	5. Tellicherry
12	**41,506**	**39,962**	**20**	**197,618**	**185,925**	**2 WAYANAD**
5	18,163	17,680	4	31,792	29,946	1. Mananthavady
3	10,827	10,192	6	87,812	81,390	2. Sultan's Battery
4	12,516	12,090	10	78,014	74,589	3. Vythiri
77	**244,047**	**246,904**	**20**	**142,427**	**145,187**	**3 KOZHIKODE DISTRICT**
25	77,371	80,591	3	19,146	20,271	1. Badagara
26	81,621	83,659	5	32,530	33,598	2. Quilandy
26	85,055	82,654	12	90,751	91,318	3. Kozhikode
95	**311,756**	**329,474**	**31**	**286,052**	**296,225**	**4 MALAPPURAM**
32	110,643	113,044	14	168,485	171,488	1. Ernad
15	47,935	50,565	3	17,447	18,789	2. Perintalmanna
40	131,017	141,365	14	100,120	105,948	3. Tirur
8	22,161	24,500	..	..	..	4. Ponnani
73	**251,850**	**265,593**	**41**	**279,413**	**288,177**	**5 PALGHAT**
18	54,600	59,958	1	4,874	5,166	1. Ottappalam
8	31,800	32,983	8	61,124	60,620	2. Mannarghat
17	59,452	61,719	9	53,287	54,215	3. Palghat
10	38,475	39,343	13	94,613	98,853	4. Chittur
20	67,523	71,590	10	65,515	69,323	5. Alathur
50	**151,976**	**170,084**	**13**	**97,508**	**111,122**	**6 TRICHUR**
12	38,481	45,555	6	43,309	51,083	1. Chavakkad
2	5,083	5,632	..	..	..	2. Talappilly
8	26,671	29,344	..	..	..	3. Trichur
7	23,127	25,744	6	43,375	48,835	4. Kodungallur
21	58,614	63,809	1	10,824	11,204	5. Mukundapuram
48	**168,432**	**166,239**	**21**	**163,019**	**164,771**	**7 ERNAKULAM**
4	14,215	13,943	1	5,662	5,858	1. Parur
9	36,495	35,858	6	44,816	44,966	2. Alwaye
8	26,010	24,930	4	34,454	33,382	3. Kunnathunad
5	16,002	15,577	1	5,491	5,352	4. Kothamangalam
10	31,614	31,657	..	..	..	5. Muvattupuzha
8	30,302	30,374	1	7,098	7,216	6. Kanayannur
4	13,794	13,900	8	65,498	67,997	7. Cochin
20	**82,217**	**78,526**	**20**	**164,583**	**158,123**	**8 IDUKKI**
2	10,552	9,787	3	21,103	20,127	1. Devicolam
7	27,985	26,617	14	119,790	114,881	2. Udumbanchola
5	23,082	22,171	..	..	..	3. Thodupuzha
6	20,598	19,951	3	23,690	23,115	4. Peermade

SPECIAL TABLE A-3 DESOMS/KARAS

State/ District/ Taluk	Total number of inhabited desoms/ karas	Total rural population			Less than 200		
						Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. KOTTAYAM	**361**	**1,538,335**	**769,456**	**768,879**	**3**	**301**	**270**
1. Vaikom	82	256,504	128,019	128,485	..	..	..
2. Meenachil	129	353,085	177,287	175,798	2	188	160
3. Kottayam	94	471,885	235,997	235,888	..	..	..
4. Changanacherry	32	244,118	120,949	123,169	1	48	51
5. Kanjirappally	24	212,743	107,204	105,539	..	65	59
10. ALLEPPEY	**579**	**1,976,633**	**963,120**	**1,013,513**	**4**	**195**	**220**
1. Shertallai	47	394,188	195,541	198,647	..	..	..
2. Ambalapuzha	22	184,503	90,981	93,522	..	..	..
3. Kuttanad	76	207,891	103,033	104,858	..	..	..
4. Thiruvalla	131	334,503	161,535	172,968	4	195	220
5. Chengannur	90	223,822	107,384	116,438	..	..	..
6. Karthigappally	100	304,194	146,486	157,708	..	..	..
7. Mavelikkara	113	327,532	158,160	169,372	..	..	..
11. QUILON	**745**	**2,443,530**	**1,205,256**	**1,238,274**	**4**	**541**	**510**
1. Karunagappally	111	378,064	188,722	189,342	..	..	..
2. Kunnathur	114	335,126	164,793	170,333	1	105	91
3. Pathanamthitta	106	397,948	195,005	202,943	1	187	167
4. Pathanapuram	99	331,033	164,240	166,793	..	112	108
5. Kottarakkara	187	487,657	238,928	248,729	1	79	79
6. Quilon	128	513,702	253,568	260,134	1	58	65
12. TRIVANDRUM	**440**	**1,940,351**	**954,165**	**986,186**	**3**	**258**	**244**
1. Chirayinkil	96	454,480	214,893	239,587	..	..	..
2. Nedumangad	83	461,025	227,808	233,217	..	..	..
3. Trivandrum	72	386,867	191,790	195,077	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara	189	637,979	319,674	318,305	3	258	244

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE—*contd.*

200—499			500—999			State/ District/ Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
15	**2,755**	**2,664**	**27**	**9,908**	**10,111**	**9 KOTTAYAM**
4	855	833	9	3,289	3,234	1. Vaikom
8	1,334	1,285	14	4,903	5,153	2. Meenachil
2	393	354	4	1,716	1,724	3. Kottayam
1	173	132	..	..	..	4. Changanacherry
..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Kanjirappally
30	**5,153**	**5,445**	**52**	**18,979**	**20,462**	**10 ALLEPPEY**
..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Shertallai
1	203	198	..	..	..	2. Ambalapuzha
2	342	306	7	2,835	2,846	3. Kuttanad
19	3,228	3,566	17	6,098	6,540	4. Thiruvalla
3	686	669	9	3,295	3,485	5. Chengannur
4	602	583	11	3,745	4,265	6. Karthigappally
1	92	123	8	3,006	3,326	7. Mavelikkara
19	**4,382**	**4,497**	**74**	**28,816**	**30,443**	**11 QUILON**
1	188	198	8	2,943	3,030	1. Karunagappally
4	805	836	13	5,348	5,663	2. Kunnathur
5	1,083	1,108	16	5,972	6,364	3. Pathanamthitta
2	980	896	10	4,225	4,219	4. Pathanapuram
6	1,225	1,358	20	7,801	8,205	5. Kottarakkara
1	101	101	7	2,532	2,962	6. Quilon
17	**3,503**	**3,563**	**30**	**12,069**	**12,445**	**12 TRIVANDRUM**
2	314	339	4	1,311	1,467	1. Chirayinkil
1	529	470	2	1,502	1,579	2. Nedumangad
..	..	..	2	909	995	3. Trivandrum
14	2,660	2,754	22	8,347	8,404	4. Neyyattinkara

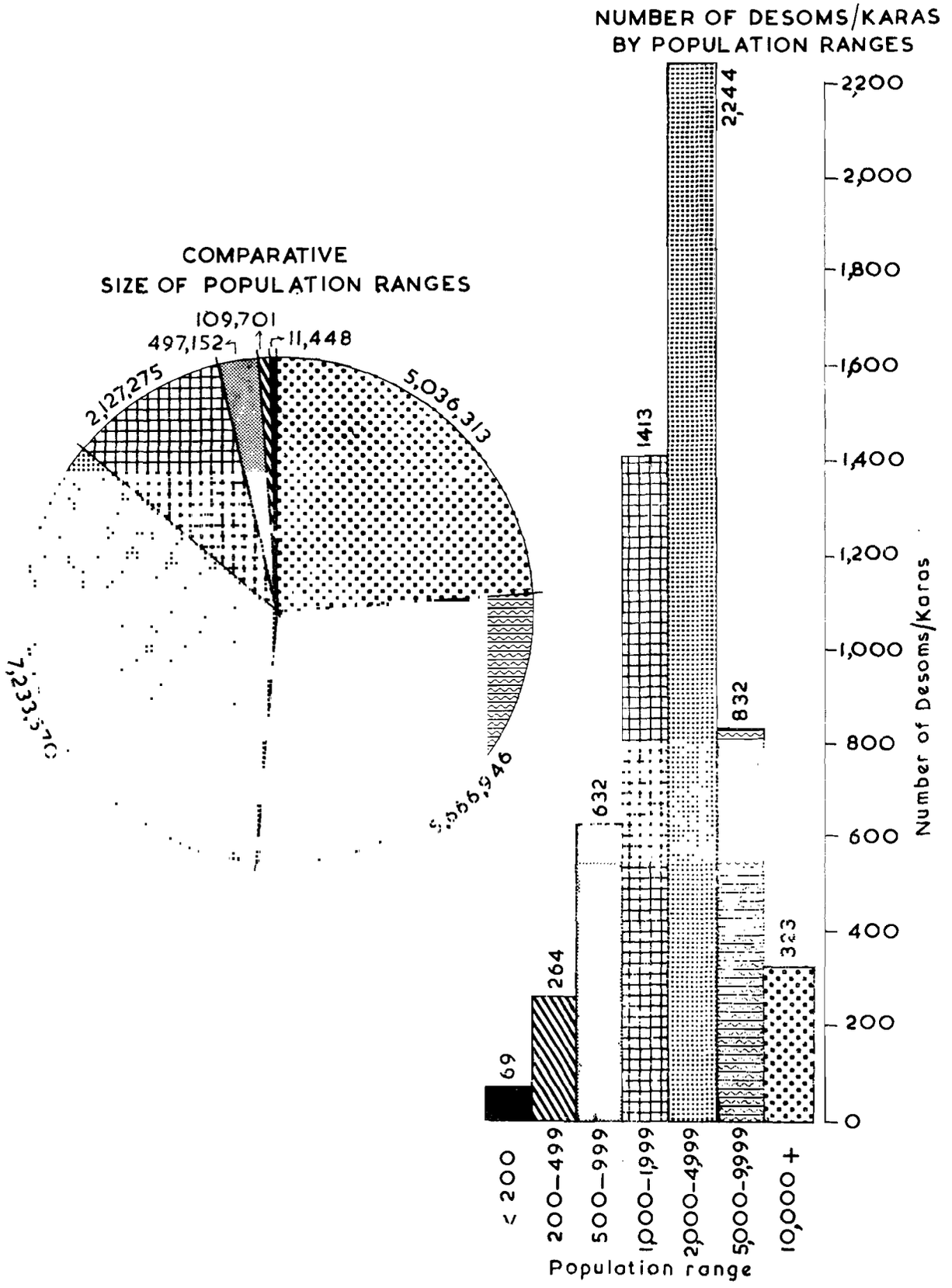
SPECIAL TABLE A-3 DESOMS/KARAS

State/ District/ Taluk	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
9. KOTTAYAM	**75**	**55,742**	**55,960**	**144**	**234,407**	**234,926**
1. Vaikom	18	13,792	13,958	36	60,835	60,831
2. Meenachil	36	25,881	25,810	52	81,083	81,088
3. Kottayam	12	8,674	8,758	41	67,696	68,253
4. Changanacherry	7	5,826	5,986	6	8,784	8,782
5. Kanjirappally	2	1,569	1,448	9	16,009	15,972
10. ALLEPPEY	**146**	**107,004**	**115,284**	**236**	**377,586**	**401,302**
1. Shertallai	1	844	826	13	26,464	27,274
2. Ambalapuzha	..	..	..	6	8,725	9,360
3. Kuttanad	25	18,043	18,719	32	52,347	53,005
4. Thiruvalla	29	20,803	22,468	43	68,186	72,899
5. Chengannur	34	23,573	25,654	34	50,060	54,189
6. Karthigappally	20	15,197	16,549	52	80,888	86,354
7. Mavelikkara	37	28,544	31,068	56	90,916	98,221
11. QUILON	**181**	**132,912**	**137,062**	**332**	**523,641**	**542,604**
1. Karunagappally	29	22,772	22,893	52	85,839	87,031
2. Kunnathur	29	20,558	21,415	51	78,028	81,276
3. Pathanamthitta	16	12,630	13,308	42	69,198	73,156
4. Pathanapuram	19	14,186	14,221	50	85,453	86,973
5. Kottarakkara	56	39,711	41,541	83	123,122	128,317
6. Quilon	32	23,055	23,684	54	82,001	85,851
12. TRIVANDRUM	**62**	**50,959**	**52,008**	**187**	**306,939**	**320,013**
1. Chirayinkil	9	7,248	8,047	45	70,042	78,753
2. Nedumangad	2	5,319	5,395	43	71,584	73,199
3. Trivandrum	6	4,668	4,762	33	60,630	63,069
4. Neyyattinkara	45	33,724	33,804	66	104,683	104,992

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE —*concld.*

5,000—9,999			10,000 and above			State District/ Taluk
	Population			Population		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
67	**230,471**	**230,191**	**30**	**235,872**	**234,817**	**9. KOTTAYAM**
15	49,248	49,629	..	..	..	1. Vaikom
14	43,871	43,678	3	20,027	18,624	2. Meenachil
24	83,877	83,141	11	73,641	73,658	3. Kottayam
8	32,563	33,320	9	73,555	74,898	4. Changanacherry
6	20,912	20,423	7	68,649	67,637	5. Kanjirappally
89	**296,054**	**309,724**	**22**	**158,149**	**161,076**	**10. ALLEPPEY**
20	78,373	79,748	13	89,860	90,799	1. Shertallai
9	31,197	32,180	6	50,856	51,784	2. Ambalapuzha
10	29,466	29,982	..	..	..	3. Kuttanad
18	57,533	61,549	1	5,492	5,726	4. Thiruvalla
10	29,770	32,441	..	..	..	5. Chengannur
12	39,341	42,805	1	6,713	7,152	6. Karthigappally
10	30,374	31,019	1	5,228	5,615	7. Mavelikkara
112	**371,897**	**378,291**	**23**	**143,067**	**144,867**	**11. QUILON**
19	64,845	64,181	2	12,135	12,009	1. Karunagappally
14	44,581	45,301	2	15,373	15,751	2. Kunnathur
18	58,279	60,284	8	47,656	48,556	3. Pathanamthitta
18	59,284	60,376	..	..	..	4. Pathanapuram
20	62,047	64,111	1	4,943	5,118	5. Kottarakkara
23	82,861	84,038	10	62,960	63,433	6. Quilon
108	**359,125**	**371,656**	**33**	**221,312**	**226,257**	**12. TRIVANDRUM**
27	81,006	90,901	9	54,972	60,080	1. Chirayinkil
27	90,798	93,211	8	58,076	59,363	2. Nedumangad
23	74,197	75,101	8	51,386	51,150	3. Trivandrum
31	113,124	112,443	8	56,878	55,664	4. Neyyattinkara

KERALA
DESOMS/KARAS BY POPULATION SIZE 1981



A-4

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and table IV of earlier censuses.

2. Table A-4 gives the status of towns, population by males and females, decadal variation and percentage decadal variation for each urban agglomeration/town of 1981 since 1901 census. In addition to the above items of information, area figures of towns from 1961 onwards have been given.

Size classification of towns

3. It is customary in the census to classify the towns depending on their population sizes into size classes of the following population ranges:

Class I : Population of 100,000 and above
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

A Class I town (1 lakh and above) is conventionally treated as a city in census irrespective of its status i.e. whether the town is a corporation or a municipal town.

4. Altogether, there are 106 towns in the state comprising of 6 Class I, 8 Class II, 64 Class III, 21 Class IV, 6 Class V and 1 Class VI towns. Besides, there are five urban outgrowths of which two (Thrikkakara and Kilikollur) are in Class III and one each in Class IV (Thumba), Class V (Palghat Railway Colony) and Class VI (Peringavu). These urban outgrowths are considered as appendages to the main city/town. Thus Palghat Railway Colony, Peringavu, Thrikkakara, Kilikollur and Thumba are treated as appendages to Palghat municipal town, Trichur municipal town, Cochin corporation, Quilon municipal town and Trivandrum corporation respectively. For the purpose of this table, the towns and outgrowths which are constituent units of each urban agglomeration are not reckoned separately but are lumped together and the urban agglomeration is treated as a single unit and included under the appropriate class on the basis of the total population of the entire urban agglomeration. Accordingly, there are 9 urban agglomerations and 76 towns in the Kerala State. Of these, 7 Urban Agglomerations and one town lie in Class I, 2 Urban Agglomerations and 5 towns in Class II, 49 towns in Class III, 17 towns in Class IV and 4 towns in Class V. The only Class VI town viz. Cannanore Cantonment, forms part of Cannanore Urban Agglomeration and hence its figures are presented under Cannanore Urban Agglomeration.

5. An alphabetical list of all towns and urban outgrowths is given at the end of this fly-leaf to facilitate reference to the entries in the table. The size class and serial number of the town given in table A-4 and page number are also incorporated in the alphabetical list to facilitate easy reference.

Presentation of data

6. In table A-4, the classification of urban agglomerations and towns is based on the descending order of size classes. Within a size class also, the towns have been arranged in the descending order of their population. Since urban outgrowths are considered as appendages, they are presented just after the main town.

7. As many towns have changed their size class since 1901, the class totals shown in the table for previous censuses are not the totals of respective population of all towns given in that size class in 1981. The class totals for earlier censuses comprise of population of all towns that existed in the concerned census with the exception in the case of urban agglomeration. The urban agglomeration with its constituent units is taken as single unit and classified accordingly for earlier censuses. Some of the towns in earlier censuses might have changed to a higher or lower size class and some might not have been treated as towns in later censuses. As the table shows the growth of urban population alone, the figures for previous censuses against towns which were not treated as towns in these censuses are not given. If any place was treated as a town in some census and declassified as rural in subsequent censuses and again classified as town then, in such cases, the population particulars are given only for these censuses in which it was a

16—1 Census/Kerala/82

town and the word 'declassified' is recorded against other census years in which it was declassified. Where the population of a town in a previous census had to be adjusted with reference to the 1981 census, a foot-note has been inserted at the end of table A-4 explaining the procedure and extent of such adjustment. The appendices and explanatory notes given to table A-4 will help to understand the changes effected in the urban population during the decade 1971-81.

Size class and status of towns from 1901 through 1981 census

8. The statement below gives the names of all places treated as towns in each census from 1901 till 1981 and also the size class and status of the town in the concerned census.

STATEMENT 1

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS, 1901-81

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CANNANORE DISTRICT									
Kasaragod taluk									
Kasaragod	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	VI(T)	III(T)	III(T)	III(M)	III(M)
Manjeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Kumbla	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	D
Hosdurg taluk									
Kanhangad	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)	D
Nileshwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)	D
Taliparamba taluk									
Taliparamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	III(T)
Trichambaram£	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	..	..
Payyannur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	D
Cannanore taluk									
Cannanore	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)
Cannanore Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI(Cantt.)	VI(Cantt.)	VI(Cantt.)
Pappinisseri	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)
Valapattanam‡‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)
Azhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	D	III(T)
Chirakkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	III(T)
Puzhathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	III(T)
Chalad	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	..
Chovva	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Puzhathi (Chirakkal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	..
Kalliasseri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Pallikunnu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Elayavoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	III(T)
Chelora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Kanhirode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Chala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Edakkad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Muzhappilangad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Kadachira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Peralassery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Tellicherry taluk									
Tellicherry	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)
Kuthuparamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	III(T)
Dharmadom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Pinarayi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Eranholi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Kodiyeri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Kottayam (Malabar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS, 1901-81

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WAYANAD DISTRICT									
NIL									
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT									
Badagara taluk									
Badagara	IV(T)	IV(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)
Quilandy taluk									
Pantalayani	—	..	..	—	IV(T)	III(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	D
Kozhikode taluk									
Calicut	II(MC)	II(MC)	II(M)	II(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(C)	I(C)
Feroke	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)	III(T)
Olavanna	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	III(T)
Beypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)	III(T)
Parayancherry£	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Kommeri£	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Elathur	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	D
Edakkad£	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Puthiyangadi£	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	..
Nellikkode£	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Kadalundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Cheruvannur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT									
Ernad taluk									
Manjeri	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	II(M)
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(M)	III(M)
Perintalmanna taluk									
Perintalmanna	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	V(T)	D
Tirur taluk									
Tanur	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D	..
Tirur‡‡	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(M)
Parappanangadi	—	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..
Ponnani taluk									
Ponnani	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)	III(T)	III(M)
PALGHAT DISTRICT									
Ottappalam taluk									
Shoranur	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(M)
Ottappalam	..	..	..	..	V(T)	III(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)
Pattambi	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	D
Mannarghat taluk									
Mannarghat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV(T)	D
Palghat taluk									
Palghat	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	I(M)
Palghat Railway Colony‡‡	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	OG
Chittur taluk									
Chittur**	V(T)	V(T)	..	—	IV(M)	..	—	..	..
Thathamangalam**	V(T)	V(T)	..	..	V(M)	..	..	..	..
Chittur-Thathamangalam**	..	..	IV(M)	IV(M)	..	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Nemmara	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Ayiloor	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Eruthempathy	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Kozhinjampara	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Nalleppilly	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS, 1901-81

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alathur taluk				NIL					
				TRICHUR DISTRICT					
Chavakkad taluk									
Chavakkad‡‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)	III(M)
Guruvayur Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(TS)	IV(TS)
Iringaprom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)
Talappilly taluk									
Kunnamkulam	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)
Wadakkancherry	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	V(T)	D
Pazhanji	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Trichur taluk									
Trichur	IV(T)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)
Peringavu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	OG
Ollur	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	D	III(T)	III(T)
Viyyur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Vilvattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Mannuthy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Ayyanthole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Pullazhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Aranattukara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Koorkkancherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)
Chiyyaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Nadathara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Marathakara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Kanimangalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Avinissery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)
Edakkunny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Chevvoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
Kodungallur taluk									
Kodungallur	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D	..	III(M)
Azhikode	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Eriyad	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	..	..
Methala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Mukundapuram taluk									
Irinjalakuda	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Chalakudy	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(M)	III(M)
Puducad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)
				ERNAKULAM DISTRICT					
Parur taluk									
Parur	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Eloor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)
Vadakkekara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Chendamangalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Kottuvally	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Alwaye taluk									
Alwaye	..	VI(M)	V(M)	V(M)	V(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Angamaly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	III(M)
Kunnathunad taluk									
Perumbavoor	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Kalady	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Kothamangalam taluk									
Kothamangalam	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	V(T)	III(M)

STATEMENT 1—*contd.*

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS 1901-81 WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT—*concld.*									
Muvattupuzha taluk									
Muvattupuzha	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Piravom	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	D	..
Koothattukulam	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Kanayannur taluk									
Ernakulam@	III(T)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	I(M)	..	..
*Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I(C)	I(C)
Thrikkakara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	OG
Trippunithura		VI(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(M)
Edappally@	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	..	..
Kalamassery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	III(T)
Mulavucad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Maradu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)
Cochin taluk									
Fort Cochin@	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	..	..
Mattancherry@	III(T)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	..	..
Njarakkal	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Willingdon Island@	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..
Cheriyakadavu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)
IDUKKI DISTRICT									
Devicolam taluk									
Munnar	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	VI(T)	..
Udumbanchola taluk†			NIL						
Thodupuzha taluk									
Thodupuzha	..	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	V(T)	D	III(T)	III(M)
Idukki Township†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(TS)
Peermade taluk									
Azhutha	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Vandiperiyar	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT									
Vaikom taluk									
Vaikom	..	..	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Thalayolaparambu	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Meenachil taluk									
Palai	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Erattupettah	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Kottayam taluk									
Kottayam	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)
Ettumanoor	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D
Changanacherry taluk									
Changanacherry	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II (M)
Kanjirappally taluk									
Mundakkayam	..	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	D
Kanjirappally	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	D
Ponkunnam	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	IV(T)	D

STATEMENT 1—*contd.*

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS, 1901-81

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT									
Shertallai taluk									
Shertallai	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M
Ambalapuzha taluk									
Alleppey	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(M
Ambalapuzha	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D	..	.
Pathirappally	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T
Kuttanad taluk				NIL					
Thiruvalla taluk									
Thiruvalla	..	V(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M
Chenganaur taluk									
Chengannur	..	..	..	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	IV(T)	III(M
Karthigappally taluk									
Kayamkulam	V(T)	V(M)	V(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M
Harippad	..	..	V(M)	IV(M)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)	I
Mavelikkara taluk									
Mavelikkara	..	..	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(T)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M
Pandalam	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	I
QUILON DISTRICT									
Karunagappally taluk									
Karunagappally	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	..	..	.
Oachira	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	..	..	.
Kunnathur taluk									
Adoor	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..	.
Pathanamthitta taluk									
Pathanamthitta	..	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	V(T)	D	..	III(M)
Kozhencherry	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	..	..	.
Pathanapuram taluk									
Punalur	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	D	IV(T)	III(M
Pathanapuram	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..	.
Kottarakkara taluk									
Kottarakkara	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	V(T)	..	..	
Quilon taluk									
Quilon	IV(MC)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	I(M)	I(M
Kilikollur	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	III(T)	O
Kundara	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	IV(T)	I
Vadakkevila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T
Eravipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T
Paravoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)

STATEMENT 1—*concld.*

PLACES TREATED AS TOWNS WITH SIZE CLASS AND STATUS, 1901-81

Taluk/Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT									
Chirayinkil taluk									
Varkala	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	V(T)	V(T)	III(T)	III(M)
Attingal	..	..	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Chirayinkil	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	D	V(T)	D
Kadakkavoor	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Kilimanoor	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Nedumangad taluk									
Nedumangad	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	D	IV(T)	III(M)
Vamanapuram	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	D	..	..
Kattakada	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	D	..	..
Trivandrum taluk									
Trivandrum‡	II(MC)	II(MC)	II(MC)	II(MC)	I(M)	I(C)	I(C)	I(C)	I(C)
Thumba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	OG
Nemom	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	III(T)	III(T)	..
Poonthura‡	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	..	..	..
Thirumala	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	..	..	..
Kadakampally	..	..	..	..	..	..	III(T)	D	III(T)
Attipra	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..
Kadinamkulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..
Kazhakuttam‡‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	V(T)	..
Muttathura‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV(T)	..	..
Neyyattinkara taluk									
Neyyattinkara	..	..	V(M)	V(M)	IV(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)
Balaramapuram	..	..	VI(T)	V(T)	V (T)	V(T)	III(T)	IV(T)	..
Parassala	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	..	..	..
Poovar	..	..	..	VI(T)	VI(T)	VI(T)	V(T)	..	..
Vizhinjam‡‡	..	..	..	..	..	V(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	..
Ooruttambalam	..	..	..	..	..	VI(T)	..	..	..

C—Corporation, MC—Municipal Town and Cantonment, M—Municipal, Cantt—Cantonment,

TS—Township, T—Census Town, OG—Urban Outgrowth, D—Declassified as rural

£Trichambaram town 1961 merged with Taliparamba town of 1971

££Edakkad, Parayancherry, Nellikkode, Kommeri Census towns and portions of Puthiyangadi town were merged with the Calicut Corporation after the 1961 census.

‡‡Trikkandiyur, Chowghat, Vizhinjam, Menamkulam and Baliapatam towns of 1961 were renamed as Tirur, Chavakkad, Kovalam, Kazhakkuttam and Valapattanam in the 1971 census. Portion of Chavakkad town formed part of Guruvayur Township of 1971. Hemambikanagar of 1971 is treated as urban outgrowth of Palghat urban agglomeration in 1981 with the name Palghat Railway Colony.

** Chittur and Thathamangalam were separate towns for the census years 1901, 1911 and 1941

@Merged with Cochin Corporation when it was formed in 1966.

*Cochin Corporation lies in Kanayannur and Cochin taluks.

†Idukki township lies in Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha taluks

‡Poonthura town was merged with Muttathara town of 1961. Major portion of Muttathara of 1971 was included in Trivandrum Corporation after the 1961 census.

Urban agglomerations

9. The concept of urban agglomeration has been given in paragraph 18 of the fly-leaf to table A-1. Among the 9 urban agglomerations, the largest population is recorded in Cochin urban agglomeration (685,836) followed by Calicut (546,058) and Trivandrum (520,125). Guruvayur urban agglomeration has the lowest population with 59,467 persons. The constituent units of urban agglomeration with their size class and civic status in the censuses from 1901 to 1981 are given below:

STATEMENT 2

SIZE CLASS AND CIVIC STATUS OF THE CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

Urban agglomeration and constituent units	Size class and status								
	1981	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Cannanore U.A.	I								
(i) Cannanore	II(M)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(MC)	III(M)	II(M)
(ii) Valapattanam	V(T)							V(T)	V(T)
(iii) Chirakkal	III(T)							IV(T)	D
(iv) Pallikunnu	III(T)							..	..
(v) Puzhathi	III(T)							IV(T)	D
(vi) Cannanore Cantonment	VI(Cantt.)							VI(Cantt.)	VI(Cantt.)
2. Tellicherry U.A.	II								
(i) Tellicherry	II(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)
(ii) Dharmadom	III(T)								
3. Calicut U.A.	I								
(i) Calicut	I(C)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(M)	I(C)
(ii) Olavanna	III(T)							V(T)	D
(iii) Cheruvannur	III(T)								III(T)
(iv) Beypore	III(T)							III(T)	III(T)
(v) Feroke	III(T)					V(T)	IV(T)	III(T)	III(T)
4. Palghat U.A.	I								
(i) Palghat	I(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)
(ii) Palghat Railway Colony	V(OG)								V(T)
5. Guruvayur U.A.	II								
(i) Chavakkad	III(M)							III(T)	III(T)
(ii) Guruvayur Township	IV(TS)								IV(TS)
(iii) Iringaprom	V(T)								
6. Trichur U.A.	I								
(i) Trichur	II(M)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)	II(M)
(ii) Viyyur	IV(T)								
(iii) Vilvattom	IV(T)								
(iv) Mannuthy	III(T)								
(v) Ayyanthole	IV(T)								
(vi) Ollur	II(T)					VI(T)	V(T)	D	III(T)
(vii) Peringavu	VI(OG)								
7. Cochin U.A.	I								
(i) Cochin*	I(C)	II	II	II	II	I	I	I	I(C)
(ii) Trippunithura	III(M)		VI(T)	VI(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	IV(T)	III(T)
(iii) Bloor	III(T)								III(T)
(iv) Kalamassery	III(T)								IV(T)
(v) Thrikkakara	III(OG)								IV(T)
8. Quilon U.A.	I								
(i) Quilon	I(M)	IV(MC)	IV(M)	III(M)	III(M)	III(M)	II(M)	II(M)	I(M)
(ii) Kilikollur**	III(OG)							III(T)	III(T)
9. Trivandrum U.A.	I								
(i) Trivandrum	I(C)	II(MC)	II(MC)	II(MC)	II(MC)	I(M)	I(C)	I(C)	I(C)
(ii) Kadakampally	III(T)							III(T)	D
(iii) Thumba†	IV(OG)							IV(T)	D

*Cochin Corporation was constituted on 1st November 1967 by including Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Ernakulam, Edappally, Willingdon Island and part of Trippunithura towns of 1961 and some adjoining areas.

**Kilikollur was a town in 1961 and 1971 but in 1981 only a portion is treated as urban outgrowth.

†A portion of Attipra town of 1961 now forms part of Thumba urban outgrowth.

C—Corporation; MC—Municipal town and cantonment; M—Municipal; TS—Township; T—Census Town; OG—Urban Outgrowth; D—Declassified.

Towns in the 1981 census

10. Out of the 106 towns in Kerala in the 1981 census, 48 are statutory towns (3 corporations, 42 municipal towns, a cantonment and 2 townships) and 58 census towns. Cannanore district with 26 towns stands first with Trichur district (25 towns) a close second and Ernakulam district (16) coming third. The higher number of towns in these districts is due to the higher concentration of non-agricultural activities like handloom weaving, beedi making etc. and the existence of large number of industries. Of the 15 statutory towns newly added in 1981, thirteen (Manjeri, Tirur, Ponnani, Shoranur, Chavakkad, Angamaly, Trippunithura, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Chengannur, Punalur, Varkala and Nedumangad) were census towns in 1971 and two (Kodungallur and Pathanamthitta) were towns in the 1951 census but declassified in 1961 census and again revived in 1981. Paravoor which is not a statutory town was treated as a census town eventhough it does not satisfy the third criterion (regarding male working population) because it was informed by the State Government that Paravoor will be formed into a municipality immediately after the expiry of the instructions on the freezing of the jurisdictions of administrative units for the purpose of the 1981 census.

Changes in the jurisdiction and status of towns since the 1971 census

11. Given in the following statement are the details of the changes in jurisdiction, if any, since 1971 of all the statutory towns and census towns of 1981.

STATEMENT 3

CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF TOWNS 1971-81

Town 1981	Taluk in which situated	District in which situated
(i) Towns with the same jurisdiction in 1971 and 1981		
Statutory Towns		
1. Kasaragod	Kasaragod	Cannanore
2. Cannanore	Cannanore	Cannanore
3. Cannanore Cantonment	Cannanore	Cannanore
4. Tellicherry	Tellicherry	Cannanore
5. Badagara	Badagara	Kozhikode
6. Calicut	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
7. Malappuram	Ernad	Malappuram
8. Tirur	Tirur	Malappuram
9. Ponnani	Ponnani	Malappuram
10. Palghat	Palghat	Palghat
11. Chittur-Thathamangalam	Chittur	Palghat
12. Kunnamkulam	Talappilly	Trichur
13. Trichur	Trichur	Trichur
14. Chavakkad	Chavakkad	Trichur
15. Guruvayur Township	Chavakkad	Trichur
16. Irinjalakuda	Mukundapuram	Trichur
17. Chalakudy	Mukundapuram	Trichur
18. Alwaye	Alwaye	Ernakulam
19. Parur	Parur	Ernakulam
20. Cochin	Cochin & Kanayannur	Ernakulam
21. Perumbavoor	Kunnathunad	Ernakulam
22. Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Ernakulam
23. Palai	Meenachil	Kottayam
24. Vaikom	Vaikom	Kottayam
25. Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam
26. Changanacherry	Changanacherry	Kottayam
27. Shertallai	Shertallai	Alleppey
28. Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey
29. Thiruvalla	Thiruvalla	Alleppey

STATEMENT 3—*contd.*

CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF TOWNS 1971-81

Town (1981)	Taluk in which situated	District in which situated
Statutory towns—contd.		
30. Mavelikkara	Mavelikkara	Alleppey
31. Kayamkulam	Karthigappally	Alleppey
32. Quilon	Quilon	Quilon
33. Attingal	Chirayinkil	Trivandrum
34. Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Trivandrum
35. Neyyattinkara	Neyyattinkara	Trivandrum
Census Towns		
1. Pappinisseri	Cannanore	Cannanore
2. Valapattanam	Cannanore	Cannanore
3. Cheruvannur	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
4. Beypore	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
5. Feroke	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
(ii) Towns of 1971 with addition in area in 1981		
Statutory Towns		
1. Manjeri	Ernad	Malappuram
2. Shoranur	Ottappalam	Palghat
3. Angamaly	Alwaye	Ernakulam
4. Trippunithura	Kanayannur	Ernakulam
5. Kothamangalam	Kothamangalam	Ernakulam
6. Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha	Idukki
7. Chengannur	Chengannur	Alleppey
8. Punalur	Pathanapuram	Quilon
9. Varkala	Chirayinkil	Trivandrum
10. Nedumangad	Nedumangad	Trivandrum
Census Towns		
1. Taliparamba	Taliparamba	Cannanore
2. Kuthuparamba	Tellicherry	Cannanore
3. Kalamassery (Thrikkakara North village)	Kanayannur	Ernakulam
(iii) Towns of 1971 with reduction in area in 1981		
NIL		
(iv) Towns of 1971 with some addition and reduction in area in 1981		
Census Towns		
1. Ottappalam	Ottappalam	Palghat
2. Ollur	Trichur	Trichur
3. Eloor	Parur	Ernakulam
(v) Towns newly added in 1981		
Statutory Towns		
1. Kodungallur ‡	Kodungallur	Trichur
2. Pathanamthitta ‡	Pathanamthitta	Quilon
3. Idukki Township	Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha	Idukki

STATEMENT 3—*concld.*

CHANGES IN THE JURISDICTION OF TOWNS 1971-81.

Town (1981)	Taluk in which situated	District in which situated
Census Towns		
1. Kalliasseri	Cannanore	Cannanore
2. Azhikode*	Cannanore	Cannanore
3. Chirakkal*	Cannanore	Cannanore
4. Pallikunnu*	Cannanore	Cannanore
5. Puzhathi*	Cannanore	Cannanore
6. Elayavoor*	Cannanore	Cannanore
7. Chelora	Cannanore	Cannanore
8. Kanhirode	Cannanore	Cannanore
9. Chala (Chembilode village)	Cannanore	Cannanore
10. Edakkad	Cannanore	Cannanore
11. Muzhappilangad	Cannanore	Cannanore
12. Kadachira (Kadambur village)	Cannanore	Cannanore
13. Peralassery (Makreri village)	Cannanore	Cannanore
14. Dharmadom	Tellicherry	Cannanore
15. Pinarayi	Tellicherry	Cannanore
16. Eranholi	Tellicherry	Cannanore
17. Kodiyeri	Tellicherry	Cannanore
18. Kottayam-Malabar	Tellicherry	Cannanore
19. Olavanna*	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
20. Iringaprom	Chavakkad	Trichur
21. Viyyur	Trichur	Trichur
22. Vilvattom	Trichur	Trichur
23. Mannuthy (Ollukkara village)	Trichur	Trichur
24. Ayyanthole	Trichur	Trichur
25. Pullazhi	Trichur	Trichur
26. Aranattukara	Trichur	Trichur
27. Koorkkancherry	Trichur	Trichur
28. Chiyyaram	Trichur	Trichur
29. Nadathara	Trichur	Trichur
30. Marathakkara	Trichur	Trichur
31. Kanimangalam	Trichur	Trichur
32. Avinissery	Trichur	Trichur
33. Edakkunny†	Trichur	Trichur
34. Chevvoor	Trichur	Trichur
35. Methala	Kodungallur	Trichur
36. Puducad (Thoravu village)	Mukundapuram	Trichur
37. Vadakkekara	Parur	Ernakulam
38. Chendamangalam	Parur	Ernakulam
39. Kottuvally	Parur	Ernakulam
40. Mulavucaud	Kanayannur	Ernakulam
41. Maradu	Kanayannur	Ernakulam
42. Cheriyakadavu (Palluruthy village)	Cochin	Ernakulam
43. Pathirappally (Aryad South village)	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey
44. Vadakkevila	Quilon	Quilon
45. Eravipuram	Quilon	Quilon
46. Paravoor	Quilon	Quilon
47. Kadakampally **	Trivandrum	Trivandrum

‡Kodungallur and Pathanamthitta were towns in 1951 and earlier censuses but were declassified in 1961.

*Azhikode, Chirakkal, Puzhathi and Olavanna were towns in 1961 census but declassified in 1971. Chalad desom of Pallikunnu village and Chovva desom of Elayavoor village were towns in 1961 also with names Chalad and Chovva respectively.

†Panamkuttichira and Edakkunny desoms of Edakkunny town were included in the Ollur town of 1971.

**Kadakampally was a town in 1961 of which a portion was added to Trivandrum Corporation in 1962 and the remaining portion declassified as rural in 1971.

£ See foot note on page 159

12. Consequent to the strict application of the criteria, the following 32 census towns of the 1971 census were declassified in the 1981 census since they did not statisfy the three-fold criteria.

STATEMENT 4

TOWNS OF 1971 DECLASSIFIED IN 1981

CANNANORE DISTRICT
1. Manjeshwar
2. Kumbla
3. Kanhangad
4. Nileshwar
5. Payyannur

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT
6. Pantalayani
7. Elathur
8. Kunnamangalam
9. Mokkam
10. Kadalundi

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT
11. Perintalmanna

PALGHAT DISTRICT
12. Pattambi
13. Mannarghat
14. Hemambikanagar*
15. Nemmara

TRICHUR DISTRICT
16. Wadakkancherry
17. Pazhanji

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT
18. Njarakkal

IDUKKI DISTRICT
19. Mannar

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT
20. Ettumanoor
21. Ponkunnam
22. Kanjirappally
23. Mundakkayam

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT
24. Pandalam
25. Harippad

QUILON DISTRICT
26. Kundara
27. Kilikollur

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT
28. Chirayinkil**
29. Kazhakuttam
30. Nemom
31. Balaramapuram
32. Kovalam

*Hemambikanagar (census town) of 1971 is treated as an urban outgrowth of Palghat Urban Agglomeration in the 1981 census.

**Treated as census town in 1951 but declassified as rural in 1961 and again treated as census town in 1971.

13. In all districts barring Wayanad and Idukki, there is at least one town at the beginning of the century. There is no town in the Wayanad district while the first town in Idukki district appeared only in the 1931 census. The statement given hereunder reveal that there is a steady increase in towns since 1901 census until 1951 census. The variation in the application of concepts and consequent declassification of towns into rural since the 1951 census have resulted in wide changes in the number of towns in the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 5

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION 1901—81

Census year	(a) Number (b) Population	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				KERALA STATE				
1901	**(a)**	..	**2**	**6**	**8**	**5**	..	**21**
	(b)	..	**134,863**	**166,751**	**117,209**	**35,676**	..	**454,499**
1911	**(a)**	..	**2**	**8**	**6**	**8**	**3**	**27**
	(b)	..	**141,978**	**216,499**	**90,137**	**62,244**	**13,803**	**524,661**
1921	**(a)**	..	**2**	**9**	**9**	**14**	**10**	**44**
	(b)	..	**155,118**	**254,367**	**127,758**	**107,887**	**35,770**	**680,900**
1931	**(a)**	..	**2**	**11**	**15**	**17**	**8**	**53**
	(b)	..	**195,289**	**385,422**	**192,463**	**115,416**	**27,740**	**916,330**
1941	**(a)**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**20**	**20**	**9**	**62**
	(b)	**254,717**	**222,363**	**255,322**	**278,661**	**149,644**	**34,843**	**1,195,550**
1951	**(a)**	**3**	**5**	**12**	**29**	**27**	**18**	**94**
	(b)	**461,933**	**341,332**	**356,274**	**417,469**	**186,237**	**62,587**	**1,825,832**
1961	**(a)**	**4**	**5**	**31**	**33**	**18**	**1**	**92**
	(b)	**688,423**	**378,257**	**885,898**	**472,292**	**126,412**	**2,859**	**2,554,141**
1971	**(a)**	**5**	**7**	**40**	**25**	**9**	**2**	**88**
	(b)	**1,467,046**	**463,704**	**1,101,417**	**350,630**	**74,520**	**9,132**	**3,466,449**
1981	**(a)**	**6**	**8**	**64**	**21**	**6**	**1**	**106**
	(b)	**1,901,069***	**512,197***	**2,021,960**	**282,689**	**48,871**	**4,489**	**4,771,275**

*Includes population of urban outgrowths also

STATEMENT 5—*contd.*

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION 1901—81

Census year	(a) Number (b) Population	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CANNANORE DISTRICT								
1901	(a)	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	(b)	..	..	55,694	..	..	..	55,694
1911	(a)	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	(b)	..	..	58,215	..	8,295	..	66,510
1921	(a)	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	(b)	..	..	55,281	..	7,314	..	62,595
1931	(a)	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	(b)	..	..	64,585	..	9,169	..	73,754
1941	(a)	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
	(b)	..	..	70,969	11,566	..	..	82,535
1951	(a)	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
	(b)	..	..	105,179	19,305	..	..	124,484
1961	(a)	..	..	6	6	5	1	18
	(b)	..	..	187,288	78,383	31,587	2,859	300,117
1971	(a)	..	2	5	3	2	1	13
	(b)	..	123,921	140,626	39,499	16,408	4,750	324,904
1981	(a)	..	2	11	8	1	1	26
	(b)	..	136,465	399,093	107,669	8,080	4,489	655,796
WAYANAD DISTRICT								
N I L								
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT								
1901	(a)	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	(b)	..	76,981	..	11,319	..	..	88,300
1911	(a)	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	(b)	..	78,417	..	11,149	..	..	89,566
1921	(a)	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	(b)	..	82,334	..	..	9,804	..	92,138
1931	(a)	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	(b)	..	99,273	..	11,259	..	..	110,532
1941	(a)	1	..	..	2	1	..	4
	(b)	126,352	..	..	30,637	6,249	..	163,238
1951	(a)	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
	(b)	158,724	..	49,965	19,463	..	..	228,152
1961	(a)	1	..	3	3	6	..	13
	(b)	192,521	..	102,447	39,684	44,867	..	379,519
1971	(a)	1	1	5	2	1	..	10
	(b)	333,979	53,936	137,012	26,828	9,813	..	561,570
1981	(a)	1	1	4	..	..	..	6
	(b)	394,447	64,174	151,611	..	..	..	610,232
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT								
1901	(a)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	10,562	..	..	10,562
1911	(a)	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	13,984	8,409	..	22,393
1921	(a)	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	13,345	8,191	..	21,536
1931	(a)	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	16,210	9,217	..	25,427
1941	(a)	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
	(b)	..	..	..	17,838	24,406	..	42,244
1951	(a)	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
	(b)	..	..	23,606	40,070	..	..	63,676
1961	(a)	..	..	1	3	1	..	5
	(b)	..	..	22,977	43,962	9,026	..	75,965
1971	(a)	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
	(b)	..	..	99,997	15,734	9,121	..	124,852
1981	(a)	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
	(b)	..	53,959	123,815	..	..	..	177,774

STATEMENT 5—*contd.*

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION 1901—81

Census year	(a) Number (b) Population	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				PALGHAT DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
	(b)	..	..	44,177	..	14,317	..	58,494
1911	(a)	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
	(b)	..	..	44,319	..	14,706	4,958	63,983
1921	(a)	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
	(b)	..	..	45,487	18,150	..	4,698	68,335
1931	(a)	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
	(b)	..	..	49,064	18,915	5,513	..	73,492
1941	(a)	..	1	..	1	4	..	6
	(b)	..	55,160	..	12,732	31,532	..	99,424
1951	(a)	..	1	2	1	1	4	9
	(b)	..	69,504	46,441	11,596	6,135	13,114	146,790
1961	(a)	..	1	1	3	1	..	6
	(b)	..	77,620	26,457	37,027	7,769	..	148,873
1971	(a)	..	1	3	3	1	..	8
	(b)	..	95,788	75,371	35,888	7,032	..	214,079
1981	(a)	1	..	3	..	..	..	4
	(b)	117,936*	..	88,683	..	..	..	206,669
				TRICHUR DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	(b)	..	..	..	15,585	15,614	..	31,199
1911	(a)	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
	(b)	..	..	23,574	..	17,035	..	40,609
1921	(a)	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
	(b)	..	..	27,897	..	23,779	..	51,676
1931	(a)	..	..	1	2	3	..	6
	(b)	..	..	45,658	24,869	17,910	..	88,437
1941	(a)	..	1	..	3	2	2	8
	(b)	..	57,524	..	40,413	13,381	8,379	119,697
1951	(a)	..	1	..	5	3	1	10
	(b)	..	69,515	..	70,764	19,322	4,581	164,182
1961	(a)	..	1	2	4	..	..	7
	(b)	..	73,038	51,238	61,376	..	..	185,652
1971	(a)	..	1	4	3	1	..	9
	(b)	..	76,241	118,367	47,992	7,245	..	249,845
1981	(a)	..	1	8	13	3	..	25
	(b)	..	79,886*	234,685	175,020	25,192	..	514,783
				ERNAKULAM DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
	(b)	..	..	41,962	32,236	..	..	74,198
1911	(a)	..	..	3	1	..	2	6
	(b)	..	..	64,726	13,782	..	8,845	87,353
1921	(a)	..	..	3	1	1	2	7
	(b)	..	..	68,493	11,949	6,772	9,273	96,192
1931	(a)	..	..	3	2	4	..	9
	(b)	..	..	99,101	25,893	25,585	..	150,579
1941	(a)	..	1	2	2	4	..	9
	(b)	..	53,346	73,110	28,785	34,568	..	189,809
1951	(a)	..	2	1	4	5	1	13
	(b)	..	136,187	29,881	55,820	35,348	4,687	261,923
1961	(a)	1	1	5	4	1	..	12
	(b)	117,253	83,896	130,068	57,489	6,604	..	395,310
1971	(a)	1	..	6	3	1	..	11
	(b)	439,066	..	140,300	50,110	6,534	..	636,010
1981	(a)	1	..	11	..	1	..	16
	(b)	551,567*	..	444,612	..	6,713	..	1,002,892

STATEMENT 5—*contd.*

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION 1901—81

Census year	(a) Number (b) Population	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				IDUKKI DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	3,455	3,455
1941	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	4,172	4,172
1951	(a)	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
	(b)	..	..	..	..	5,141	5,521	10,662
1961	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	(a)	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
	(b)	..	..	20,880	..	..	4,382	25,262
1981	(a)	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	(b)	..	..	35,743	..	8,886	..	44,629
				KOTTAYAM DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	31,816	..	..	31,816
1911	(a)	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	32,383	..	..	32,383
1921	(a)	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
	(b)	..	..	..	49,047	5,609	2,204	56,860
1931	(a)	..	..	2	1	1	2	6
	(b)	..	..	49,437	13,808	7,477	7,567	78,289
1941	(a)	..	..	2	1	2	1	6
	(b)	..	..	61,745	15,246	14,162	3,035	94,188
1951	(a)	..	..	2	3	3	2	10
	(b)	..	..	80,493	39,829	23,852	9,173	153,347
1961	(a)	..	1	1	4	1	..	7
	(b)	..	52,685	42,376	64,802	5,606	..	165,469
1971	(a)	..	1	4	3	..	..	8
	(b)	..	59,714	109,519	39,529	..	..	208,762
1981	(a)	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
	(b)	..	116,386	42,721	..	..	..	159,107
				ALLEPPEY DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	(b)	..	..	24,918	..	5,745	..	30,663
1911	(a)	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
	(b)	..	..	25,665	..	13,799	..	39,464
1921	(a)	..	..	1	2	3	1	7
	(b)	..	..	32,074	24,219	26,926	4,781	88,000
1931	(a)	..	..	1	6	1	..	8
	(b)	..	..	43,838	70,897	5,940	..	120,675
1941	(a)	..	1	..	6	1	..	8
	(b)	..	56,333	..	79,128	6,765	..	142,226
1951	(a)	1	..	1	5	2	..	9
	(b)	116,278	..	20,709	70,271	14,790	..	222,048
1961	(a)	1	..	5	2	..	..	8
	(b)	138,834	..	142,623	28,974	..	..	310,431
1971	(a)	1	1	4	2	..	..	8
	(b)	160,166	54,102	120,228	25,200	..	..	359,696
1981	(a)	1	1	5	..	..	..	7
	(b)	169,940	61,327	142,245	..	..	..	373,512

STATEMENT 5—*contd.*

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION 1901—81

Census year	(a) Number (b) Population	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				QUILON DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	15,691	..	..	15,691
1911	(a)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	18,839	..	..	18,839
1921	(a)	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
	(b)	..	..	25,135	..	11,459	4,740	41,334
1931	(a)	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
	(b)	..	..	33,739	..	19,979	4,165	57,883
1941	(a)	..	..	1	1	2	1	5
	(b)	..	..	49,498	12,249	13,341	4,880	79,968
1951	(a)	..	1	..	3	5	..	9
	(b)	..	66,126	..	43,790	33,519	..	143,435
1961	(a)	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
	(b)	..	91,018	53,218	..	..	..	144,236
1971	(a)	1	..	1	2	..	..	4
	(b)	124,208	..	41,871	23,824	..	..	189,903
1981	(a)	1	..	5	..	..	..	6
	(b)	167,598*	..	202,522	..	..	..	370,120
				TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT				
1901	(a)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	..	57,882	..	..	..	..	57,882
1911	(a)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	..	63,561	..	..	..	..	63,561
1921	(a)	..	1	..	1	1	4	7
	(b)	..	72,784	..	11,048	8,033	10,069	101,934
1931	(a)	..	1	..	1	2	4	8
	(b)	..	96,016	..	10,612	14,626	12,553	133,807
1941	(a)	1	..	..	2	1	4	8
	(b)	128,365	..	..	30,067	5,240	14,377	178,049
1951	(a)	1	..	..	3	7	7	18
	(b)	186,931	..	..	46,561	48,130	25,511	307,133
1961	(a)	1	..	5	4	3	..	13
	(b)	239,815	..	127,206	60,595	20,953	..	448,569
1971	(a)	1	..	4	3	2	..	10
	(b)	409,627	..	97,246	46,026	18,667	..	571,566
1981	(a)	1	..	5	..	..	..	6
	(b)	499,531*	..	156,230	..	..	..	655,761

14. The number of Class I cities and Class II towns has steadily increased over the decades. In the case of Class III towns, decline in number of towns is noticed in the 1941 census as some of the towns of 1931 have moved into higher size classes in 1941. Till 1951, the number of class IV (except for 1911), Class V and Class VI (except for 1921) towns have shown increase. However, in the later censuses, the number of towns has shown variation between censuses due to the declassification of towns as rural and addition of new towns as per the criteria adopted in each census.

15. The number of towns and population by size class of towns expressed in percentages are presented in the following statement. Declassification of towns into rural, treating of new places as towns and elevation of census towns into municipal town/corporation with addition of adjacent rural areas have resulted in the change in the proportion of towns and proportion of population. In respect of cities though the proportions of towns have shown much variation since 1941, the proportion of population has almost doubled in 1971 i.e. from 21.30 in 1941 to 42.32 per cent in 1971. In respect of towns in other size classes no definite trend is noticed. However, except under Class III both the percentage of towns and percentage of population have gone down since 1971.

STATEMENT 6

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS 1901—81

Size class	(a) (b)	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					KERALA					
I	(a)	**5.66**	**5.68**	**4.35**	**3.19**	**3.22**	..	..	..	..
	(b)	**39.84**	**42.32**	**26.95**	**25.30**	**21.30**	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	**7.55**	**7.96**	**5.43**	**5.32**	**6.45**	**3.77**	**4.55**	**7.41**	**9.52**
	(b)	**10.74**	**13.38**	**14.81**	**18.69**	**18.60**	**21.31**	**22.78**	**27.06**	**29.67**
III	(a)	**60.38**	**45.45**	**33.69**	**12.77**	**11.29**	**20.76**	**20.45**	**29.63**	**28.57**
	(b)	**42.38**	**31.77**	**34.69**	**19.51**	**21.36**	**42.06**	**37.36**	**41.27**	**36.69**
IV	(a)	**19.81**	**28.41**	**35.87**	**30.85**	**32.26**	**28.30**	**20.45**	**22.22**	**38.10**
	(b)	**5.93**	**10.12**	**18.49**	**22.87**	**23.31**	**21.00**	**18.76**	**17.18**	**25.79**
V	(a)	**5.66**	**10.23**	**19.57**	**28.72**	**32.26**	**32.08**	**31.82**	**29.63**	**23.81**
	(b)	**1.02**	**2.15**	**4.95**	**10.20**	**12.52**	**12.60**	**15.85**	**11.86**	**7.85**
VI	(a)	**0.94**	**2.27**	**1.09**	**19.15**	**14.52**	**15.09**	**22.73**	**11.11**	..
	(b)	**0.09**	**0.26**	**0.11**	**3.43**	**2.91**	**3.03**	**5.25**	**2.63**	..
					CANNANORE DISTRICT					
I	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	7.69	15.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	20.81	38.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	53.84	38.46	33.33	75.00	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00
	(b)	60.86	43.28	62.40	84.49	85.99	87.57	88.32	87.53	100.00
IV	(a)	30.77	23.08	33.33	25.00	33.33	..	..	..	..
	(b)	16.42	12.16	26.12	15.51	14.01	..	..	..	..
V	(a)	3.85	15.38	27.78	..	..	33.33	33.33	33.33	..
	(b)	1.23	4.96	10.53	..	..	12.43	11.68	12.47	..
VI	(a)	3.85	7.69	5.56	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0.68	1.46	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
					WAYANAD DISTRICT					
					NIL					
					KOZHIKODE DISTRICT					
I	(a)	16.67	10.00	7.69	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..
	(b)	64.64	59.47	50.73	69.57	77.40	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	16.67	10.00	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	(b)	10.52	9.60	..	..	..	89.81	89.36	87.55	87.18
III	(a)	66.66	50.00	23.08	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	24.84	24.40	26.99	21.90	..	..	..	..	..
IV	(a)	..	20.00	23.08	25.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00	50.00
	(b)	..	4.78	10.46	8.53	18.77	10.19	..	12.45	12.82
V	(a)	..	40.00	46.15	..	25.00	..	50.00	..	..
	(b)	..	1.75	11.82	..	3.83	..	10.64	..	..
VI	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT (*Contd.*)

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS 1901—'31

Size class	(a) (b)	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					MALAPPURAM DISTRICT					
I	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	30.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	75.00	60.00	20.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	69.65	80.09	30.25	37.07	..	..	..	..	..
IV	(a)	..	20.00	60.00	75.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
	(b)	..	12.60	57.87	62.93	42.23	63.75	61.97	62.45	100.00
V	(a)	..	20.00	20.00	..	75.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	..
	(b)	..	7.31	11.88	..	57.77	36.25	38.03	37.55	..
VI	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					PALGHAT DISTRICT					
I	(a)	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	57.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	..	12.50	16.67	11.11	16.67	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	44.74	52.14	47.35	55.48	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	75.00	37.50	16.67	22.22	..	33.34	33.34	25.00	33.33
	(b)	42.91	35.21	17.77	31.64	..	66.76	66.56	69.27	75.52
IV	(a)	..	37.50	50.00	11.11	16.67	33.33	33.33	..	..
	(b)	..	16.76	24.87	7.90	12.81	25.74	26.56	..	..
V	(a)	..	12.50	16.66	11.11	66.66	33.33	..	50.00	66.67
	(b)	..	3.29	5.22	4.18	31.71	7.50	..	22.98	24.48
VI	(a)	..	..	..	44.45	..	..	33.33	25.00	..
	(b)	..	..	..	8.93	..	..	6.88	7.75	..
					TRICHUR DISTRICT					
I	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	4.00	11.11	14.29	10.00	12.50	..	..	..	..
	(b)	15.52	30.51	39.34	42.34	48.06	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	32.00	44.45	28.57	..	..	16.67	25.00	33.33	..
	(b)	45.59	47.38	27.60	..	..	51.63	53.98	58.05	..
IV	(a)	52.00	33.33	57.14	50.00	37.50	33.33	..	..	33.33
	(b)	34.00	19.21	33.06	43.10	33.76	28.12	..	..	49.95
V	(a)	12.00	11.11	..	30.00	25.00	50.00	75.00	66.67	66.67
	(b)	4.89	2.90	..	11.77	11.18	20.25	46.02	41.95	50.05
VI	(a)	..	..	..	10.00	25.00	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	2.79	7.00	..	..	..	..
					ERNAKULAM DISTRICT					
I	(a)	6.25	9.09	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	55.00	69.03	29.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	..	..	8.33	15.39	11.11	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	21.23	51.99	28.10	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	87.50	54.55	41.67	7.69	22.22	33.33	42.86	50.00	50.00
	(b)	44.33	22.06	32.90	11.41	38.52	65.81	70.98	74.10	56.55
IV	(a)	..	27.27	33.34	30.77	22.22	22.22	14.29	16.67	50.00
	(b)	..	7.88	14.54	21.31	15.17	17.20	12.38	15.78	43.45
V	(a)	6.25	9.09	8.33	38.46	44.45	44.45	14.28	..	..
	(b)	0.67	1.03	1.67	13.50	18.21	16.99	7.02	..	..
IV	(a)	..	..	..	7.69	..	..	28.57	33.33	..
	(b)	..	..	..	1.79	..	..	9.62	10.12	..

STATEMENT 6—*contd.*

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS 1901—81

Size class	(a) (b)	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					IDUKKI DISTRICT					
I	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	80.09	82.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	(a)	50.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	19.91	..	..	48.22	..	..	..	..	..
VI	(a)	..	50.00	..	75.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
	(b)	..	17.35	..	51.78	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
					KOTTAYAM DISTRICT					
I	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	50.00	12.50	14.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	73.15	28.60	31.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	50.00	50.00	14.29	20.00	33.33	33.33	..	..	..
	(b)	26.85	52.46	25.61	52.49	65.55	63.15	..	..	..
IV	(a)	..	37.50	57.14	30.00	16.67	16.67	60.00	100.00	100.00
	(b)	..	18.94	39.16	25.97	16.19	17.64	86.26	100.00	100.00
V	(a)	..	..	14.28	30.00	33.33	16.67	20.00	..	..
	(b)	..	..	3.39	15.56	15.04	9.55	9.86	..	..
VI	(a)	..	..	..	20.00	16.67	33.33	20.00	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	5.98	3.22	9.66	3.88	..	..
					ALLEPPEY DISTRICT					
I	(a)	14.29	12.50	12.50	11.11	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	45.50	44.53	44.72	52.36	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	14.29	12.50	..	..	12.50	..	..	..	..
	(b)	16.42	15.04	..	..	39.61	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	71.42	50.00	62.50	11.11	..	12.50	14.29	33.33	50.00
	(b)	38.08	33.42	45.95	9.33	..	36.33	36.45	65.03	81.26
IV	(a)	..	25.00	25.00	55.56	75.00	75.00	28.57	..	..
	(b)	..	7.01	9.33	31.65	55.63	58.75	27.52	..	..
V	(a)	..	..	..	22.22	12.50	12.50	42.86	66.67	50.00
	(b)	..	..	..	6.60	4.76	4.92	30.60	34.97	18.71
VI	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.28	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.43	..	..
					QUILON DISTRICT					
I	(a)	16.67	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	45.28	65.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	..	..	33.33	11.11	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	63.10	16.10	..	..	..	..	..
III	(a)	83.33	25.00	66.67	..	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..
	(b)	54.72	22.05	36.90	..	61.90	58.29	60.81	..	..
IV	(a)	..	50.00	..	33.33	20.00	..	..	100.00	100.00
	(b)	..	12.54	..	30.53	15.32	..	..	100.00	100.00
V	(a)	..	..	..	55.56	40.00	60.00	50.00	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	23.37	16.68	34.52	27.72	..	..
VI	(a)	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	6.10	7.19	11.47	..	..

STATEMENT 6—*concld.*

PERCENTAGE OF TOWNS AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS 1901—81

Size class	(a) (b)	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT					
I	(a)	16.67	10.00	7.69	5.55	12.50	..	..	..	..
	(b)	76.18	71.67	53.46	60.86	72.10	..	..	..	..
II	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	12.50	14.29	100.00	100.00
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	71.76	71.40	100.00	100.00
III	(a)	83.33	40.00	38.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	23.82	17.01	28.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	(a)	..	30.00	30.77	16.67	25.00	12.50	14.29	..	..
	(b)	..	8.05	13.51	15.16	16.89	7.93	10.84	..	..
V	(a)	..	20.00	23.08	38.89	12.50	25.00	14.28	..	..
	(b)	..	3.27	4.67	15.67	2.94	10.93	7.88	..	..
VI	(a)	..	..	..	38.89	50.00	50.00	57.14	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	8.31	8.07	9.38	9.88	..	..

(a) Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns

(b) Percentage of population in each class to total urban population

16. Class III towns together account for the largest urban area followed by cities. Other remaining towns in the 1981 census together have less than one-fifth of the area. For all classes taken together the density has gone up from 1961 to 1981. But for individual classes, no definite trend is discernible, as the new entrants in each class disturb the density.

STATEMENT 7

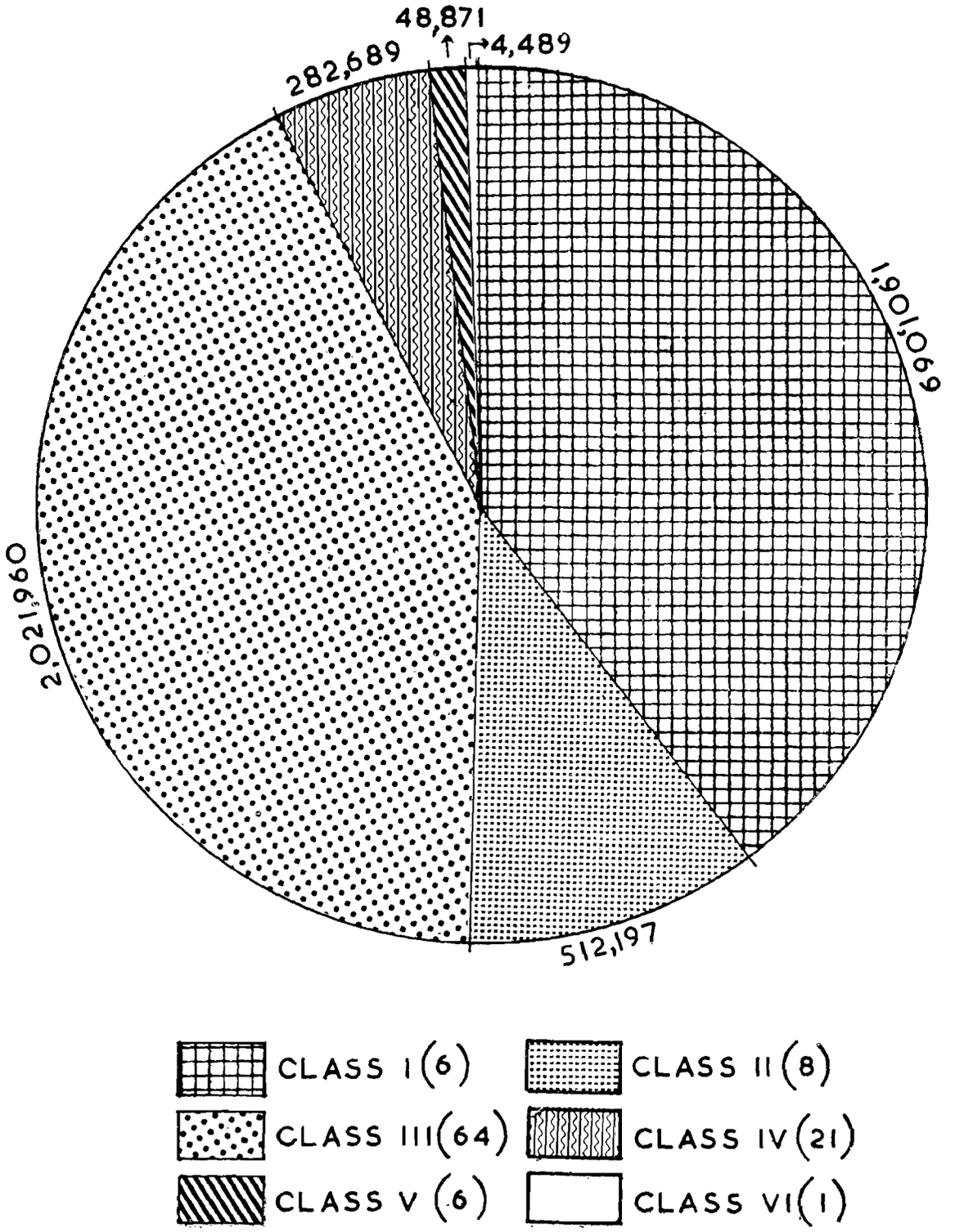
PERCENTAGE OF AREA OF TOWNS AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN EACH CLASS 1961—81

Size class		Percentage of area to total urban area			Density per urban sq. km.		
		1981	1971	1961	1981	1971	1961
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL CLASSES		**100 00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**2,669**	**2,585**	**2,285**
Class	I	34.79	23.69	24.97	4,077	4,617	3,592
Class	II	9.75	9.27	6.37	2,606	3,730	4,137
Class	III	45.62	46.54	32.86	1,864	1,765	1,922
Class	IV	7.41	14.86	28.58	1,720	1,759	1,398
Class	V	2.43	5.07	7.22	772	1,095	1,293
Class	VI	..	0.57	..	..	1,188	..

17. The following statement gives the number of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 censuses arranged in all the six size classes (I to VI) for the state. This statement is intended to show the movement of cities and towns from one class to the other. Class I cities are further sub-divided into three categories viz. (a) cities with population one million and above, (b) cities with population between 5 lakhs and one million and (c) cities with population ranging between 1 lakh and 5 lakhs. None of the cities in Kerala has a population of one million and over. For the first time in the history of census in Kerala one city viz. Cochin has crossed the population mark of 500,000 and above. Five cities (Calicut, Palghat, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum) have population ranging between 100,000 and 499,999 of which Palghat is a new addition to the list in 1981. Similarly, Changanacherry and Manjeri are the new entrants in 1981 in the Class II towns. There is a net addition of 24 towns in class III resulting in the largest increase (920,543 persons) in the urban population of the state. However, among class IV, V and VI towns, there is a net decline in population over the corresponding figures for 1971.

KERALA

SIZE CLASS OF URBAN POPULATION 1981



Number of towns within brackets

STATEMENT 8

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS BY SIZE CLASSES, 1971-81

Class of town	1981		1971		Increase and decrease in number of towns	Increase and decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-81
	No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Classes	**106**	**4,771,275**	**88**	**3,466,449**	**+18**	**+1,304,826**	**+37·64**
Class I Total (Cities)	6	1,901,069	5	1,467,046	+1	+434,023	+29·58
(a) 1.00 million and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) 0.50 to 0.99 million	1	551,567	..	..	+1	+551,567	+100·00
(c) 0.10 to 0.49 million	5	1,349,502	5	1,467,046	..	−117,544	−8·01
Class II	8	512,197	7	463,704	+1	+48,493	+10·46
Class III	64	2,021,960	40	1,101,417	+24	+920,543	+83·58
Class IV	21	282,689	25	350,630	−4	−67,941	−19·38
Class V	6	49,871	9	74,520	−3	−25,649	−34·42
Class VI	1	4,489	2	9,132	−1	−4,643	−50 84

18. The statement 9 illustrates how cities and towns have moved up and down from one class to another from 1971 to 1981. There are no towns in the state which have gone down from a higher class in 1971 to a lower class in 1981. 11 out of 88 towns of 1971 have moved up from the lower class to a higher class and 32 towns of 1971 were classified in 1981. 50 new towns have been formed in the present census of which 26 are in class III, 19 in class IV and 5 in class V.

19. The newly added towns in 1981 fall in size Classes III, IV and V. Of these 50 towns, majority belong to Class III. In statement 10, the number of newly added towns in 1981 falling in each size class and their growth of population are given. In respect of all these towns, the population for 1971 as per the 1981 jurisdiction are available except in the case of Idukki Township which was carried out of the portions of Idukki village of Thodupuzha taluk and Kalkoonthal village of Udumbanchola taluk. Of the newly added towns, Class III towns have lower growth rates for 1971-81 as compared to Class IV towns. Of the 50 newly added towns 18 each in Cannanore and Trichur districts, 6 in Ernakulam district, 4 in Quilon district and one each in Kozhikode, Idukki, Alleppey and Trivandrum districts.

20. In the 1981 census, 32 towns of 1971 have been declassified as rural, as they do not satisfy the criteria. Of them, 15 are Class IV towns. Barring Wayanad district which has no urban area all the other districts have declassified towns. In Cannanore, Kozhikode and Trivandrum districts, 5 towns each of 1971 have been declassified. Statement 11 gives the percentage variation in population 1971–81 by size classes of declassified towns.

21. For the purpose of 1981 census, the constituent units of each urban agglomeration are not reckoned separately but are combined together and the urban agglomeration is treated as one unit and included under the appropriate class of the entire urban agglomeration. The number of urban agglomerations and towns in each size class for the period 1901 to 1981 are given in statement 12. This statement differs from the statement 2 given in the fly-leaf to table A-1 as the latter is based on all towns without taking into consideration the concept of urban agglomeration.

STATE

MOVEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS FROM

(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement

(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of decrement from the
(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of increment from the next
(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971 has passed down by a process of decrement to the next

Size class

State/District	Category of movement	I				II			
		Class	Number	Population		Class	Number	Population	
				1971	1981			1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	**II**	**1**	**95,788**	**111,245**	**III**	**1**	**48,545**	**51,955**
						IV	**1**	**15,734**	**53,959**
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Cannanore	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad						No	Urban	area	in
3. Kozhikode	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	(b)	..	..	..	..	IV	1	15,734	53,959
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	(b)	II	1	95,788	111,245	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ernakulam	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Idukki	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	(b)	..	..	..	..	III	1	48,545	51,955
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Quilon	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT 9

ONE CLASS TO ANOTHER DURING 1971-81

relate to their territorial content of 1981)

next higher class range(s) of 1971
lower or any other lower range of 1971
lower or any other lower range of 1981

in 1981

III				IV				Category of movement	State/District
Class	Number	Population		Class	Number	Population			
		1971	1981			1971	1981		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	**KERALA**
IV	**7**	**98,942**	**238,555**	**N**	**19**	**203,652**	**245,391**	**(b)**	
V	**1**	**6,534**	**33,122**						
N	**26**	**639,112**	**762,972**						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
IV	2	26,532	54,591	N	8	87,145	107,669	(b)	1. Cannanore
N	10	226,907	274,303		..	..	..	(c)	
any	census								2. Wayanad
N	1	26,663	34,004	..	..	..	..	(b)	3. Kozhikode
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	4. Malappuram
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	5. Palghat
								(c)	
N	4	91,435	104,549	..	11	115,507	137,722	(b)	6. Trichur
IV	2	30,889	72,074	..	..	..	..	(b)	7. Ernakulam
V	1	6,534	33,122						
VI	5	132,275	148,971						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	8. Idukki
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	9. Kottayam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
IV	1	13,316	24,862	..	..	..	..	(b)	10. Alleppey
N	1	16,824	21,068						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
IV	1	13,562	43,039	..	..	..	..	(b)	11. Quilon
N	4	129,867	159,433						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	
IV	1	14,643	43,939	..	..	..	..	(b)	12. Trivandrum
N	1	15,141	20,594						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	

STATEMENT 9—*concld.*

MOVEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS FROM ONE CLASS TO ANOTHER DURING 1971-81

(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement relate to their territorial content of 1981)

State/District	Category of movement	Size class in 1981								Not treated as towns in 1981			
		V				VI							
				Population				Population				Population	
		Class	Number	1971	1981	Class	Number	1971	1981	Class	Number	1971	1981
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
KERALA	**a**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	**N**	**5**	**27,372***	**40,797**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**III**	**9**	**253,525**	**NA**
										IV	**15**	**201,814**	**NA**
										V	**7**	**60,690**	**70,822**
										VI	**1**	**4,382**	**5,460**
1. Cannanore	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	3	83,690	104,447
										IV	1	12,967	15,677
										V	1	8,812	10,811
2. Wayanad	No urban areas in any census												
3. Kozhikode	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	2	50,286	61,383
										IV	2	26,828	31,798
										V	1	9,813	11,811
4. Malappuram	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V	1	9,121	10,376
5. Palghat	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	3	35,888	NA
										V	1	7,032	6,741
6. Trichur	(b)	N	3	21,574	25,192	..	..	..	..	IV	1	13,762	14,807
										V	1	7,245	9,686
7. Ernakulam	(b)	N	1	5,798	6,713	..	..	..	..	IV	1	19,221	21,672
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Idukki	(b)	N	1	@	8,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI	1	4,382	5,460
9. Kottayam	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	1	20,687	24,640
										IV	3	39,619	NA
10. Alleppey	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	1	31,145	NA
										IV	1	11,884	13,288
11. Quilon	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	1	41,871	50,734
										IV	2	10,262	11,200
12. Trivandrum	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III	1	25,846	33,288
										IV	2	31,383	42,609
										V	2	18,667	21,397

N — New town.

@ Comparable population for 1971 is not available.

* Exclusive of population of Idukki Township for 1971 as its comparable population for 1971 is not available.

STATEMENT 10

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION 1971-81 BY SIZE CLASSES OF NEWLY ADDED TOWNS IN 1981

Class	Number of newly added towns in 1981	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971
1	2	3	4	5
	KERALA STATE			
Total	**50**	**870,136***	**1,049,154**	**NA**
III	26	639,112	762,972	19·38
IV	19	203,652	245,391	20·50
V	5	27,372*	40,791	NA
	CANNANORE DISTRICT			
Total	**18**	**314,052**	**381,972**	**21·63**
III	10	226,907	274,303	20·89
IV	8	87,145	107,669	23·55
	WAYANAD DISTRICT			
	NIL			
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT			
Total	**1**	**26,663**	**34,004**	**27·53**
III	1	26,663	34,004	27·53
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT			
	NIL			
	PALGHAT DISTRICT			
	NIL			
	TRICHUR DISTRICT			
Total	**18**	**229,516**	**267,463**	**16·53**
III	4	91,435	104,549	14·34
IV	11	116,507	137,722	18·21
V	3	21,574	25,192	16·77
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT			
Total	**6**	**138,073**	**155,684**	**12·75**
III	5	132,275	148,971	**12.62**
V	1	5,798	6,713	**15.78**
	IDUKKI DISTRICT			
Total	**1**	**NA**	**8,886**	**N.A.**
V	1	**NA**	8,886	**N.A.**
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT			
	NIL			

STATEMENT 10—*concld.*

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION 1971-81 BY SIZE CLASSES OF NEWLY ADDED TOWNS IN 1981

Class	Number of newly added towns in 1981	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971
1	2	3	4	5
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT				
Total	**1**	**16,824**	**21,068**	**25·23**
III	1	16,824	21,068	25·23
QUILON DISTRICT				
Total	**4**	**129,867**	**159,483**	**22·80**
III	4	129,867	159,483	22·80
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT				
Total	**1**	**15,141**	**20,594**	**36·01**
III	1	15,141	20,594	36·01

*Includes the population of the area which forms part of Idukki Township of 1981.
NA—Not available

STATEMENT 11

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION 1971-81 BY SIZE CLASSES OF DECLASSIFIED TOWNS IN 1981

Size class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971
1	2	3	4	5
KERALA STATE				
Total	**32**	**520,321**	**NA**	**NA**
III	9	253,525	NA	NA
IV	15	201,724	NA	NA
V	7	60,690	70,822	+16·69
VI	1	4,382	5,460	+24·60
CANNANORE DISTRICT				
Total	**5**	**105,469**	**130,935**	**+24·15**
III	3	83,690	104,447	+24·80
IV	1	12,967	15,677	+20·90
V	1	8,812	10,811	+22·68
WAYANAD DISTRICT				
NIL				

STATEMENT 11—*concld.*

PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION 1971-81 BY SIZE CLASSES OF DECLASSIFIED TOWNS IN 1981

Size class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971
1	2	3	4	5
	KOZHIKODE DISTRICT			
Total	**5**	**86,927**	**104,992**	**+20·78**
III	2	*50,286*	*61,383*	*+22.07*
IV	2	26,828	31,798	+18.53
V	1	9,813	11,811	+20·36
	MALAPPURAM DISTRICT			
Total	**1**	**9,121**	**10,376**	**+13·76**
V	1	9,121	10,376	+13·76
	PALGHAT DISTRICT			
Total	**4**	**42,920**	**NA**	**NA**
IV	3	35,888	NA	NA
V	1	7,032	6,741	—4·14
	TRICHUR DISTRICT			
Total	**2**	**21,007**	**24,493**	**+16·59**
IV	1	13,762	14,807	+ 7·59
V	1	7,245	9,686	+33·69
	ERNAKULAM DISTRICT			
Total	**1**	**19,221**	**21,672**	**+12·75**
IV	1	19,221	21,672	+12·75
	IDUKKI DISTRICT			
Total	**1**	**4,382**	**5,460**	**+24·60**
VI	1	4,382	5,460	+24·60
	KOTTAYAM DISTRICT			
Total	**4**	**60,216**	**NA**	**NA**
III	1	20,687	24,640	+19·11
IV	3	39,529	NA	NA
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT			
Total	**2**	**43,029**	**NA**	**NA**
III	1	31,145	NA	NA
IV	1	11,884	13,288	+11·81
	QUILON DISTRICT			
Total	**2**	**52,133**	**61,934**	**+18·80**
III	1	41,871	50,734	+21·17
IV	1	10,262	11,200	+ 9·14
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT			
Total	***5***	***75,896***	***97,294***	**+28·19**
III	1	25,846	33,288	+28·79
IV	2	31,383	42,609	+35·77
V	2	18,667	21,397	+14·62

STATEMENT 12

NUMBER OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND TOWNS OF EACH CLASS 1901—1981

(An Urban Agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL CLASSES									
KERALA	**85**	**88**	**92**	**94**	**62**	**53**	**44**	**27**	**21**
1. Cannanore	**20**	**13**	**18**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	**2**	**10**	**13**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
4. Malappuram	**4**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
5. Palghat	**4**	**8**	**6**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**
6. Trichur	**18**	**9**	**7**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**3**
7. Ernakulam	**13**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**4**
8. Idukki	**2**	**2**	..	**4**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	**4**	**8**	**7**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**2**
10. Alleppey	**7**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**3**	**2**
11. Quilon	**6**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**
12. Trivandrum	**5**	**10**	**13**	**18**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**1**
CLASS I									
KERALA	**8**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	..	..	..	..
1. Cannanore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ernakulam	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	1	1	1	1	..		..	..	..
11. Quilon	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS II									
KERALA	**7**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
1. Cannanore	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
4. Malappuram	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
6. Trichur	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
7. Ernakulam	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
8. Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Quilon	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
CLASS III									
KERALA	**49**	**40**	**31**	**12**	**7**	**11**	**9**	**8**	**6**
1. Cannanore	10	5	6	3	2	2	2	2	2
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	3	3	1	2	..	1	1	1	1
6. Trichur	5	4	2	..	..	1	1	1	..
7. Ernakulam	11	6	5	1	2	3	3	3	2
8. Idukki	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	2	4	1	2	2	2	..	..	..
10. Alleppey	5	4	5	1	..	1	1	1	1
11. Quilon	5	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
12. Trivandrum	4	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 12—*concld.*

NUMBER OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND TOWNS OF EACH CLASS 1901—1981

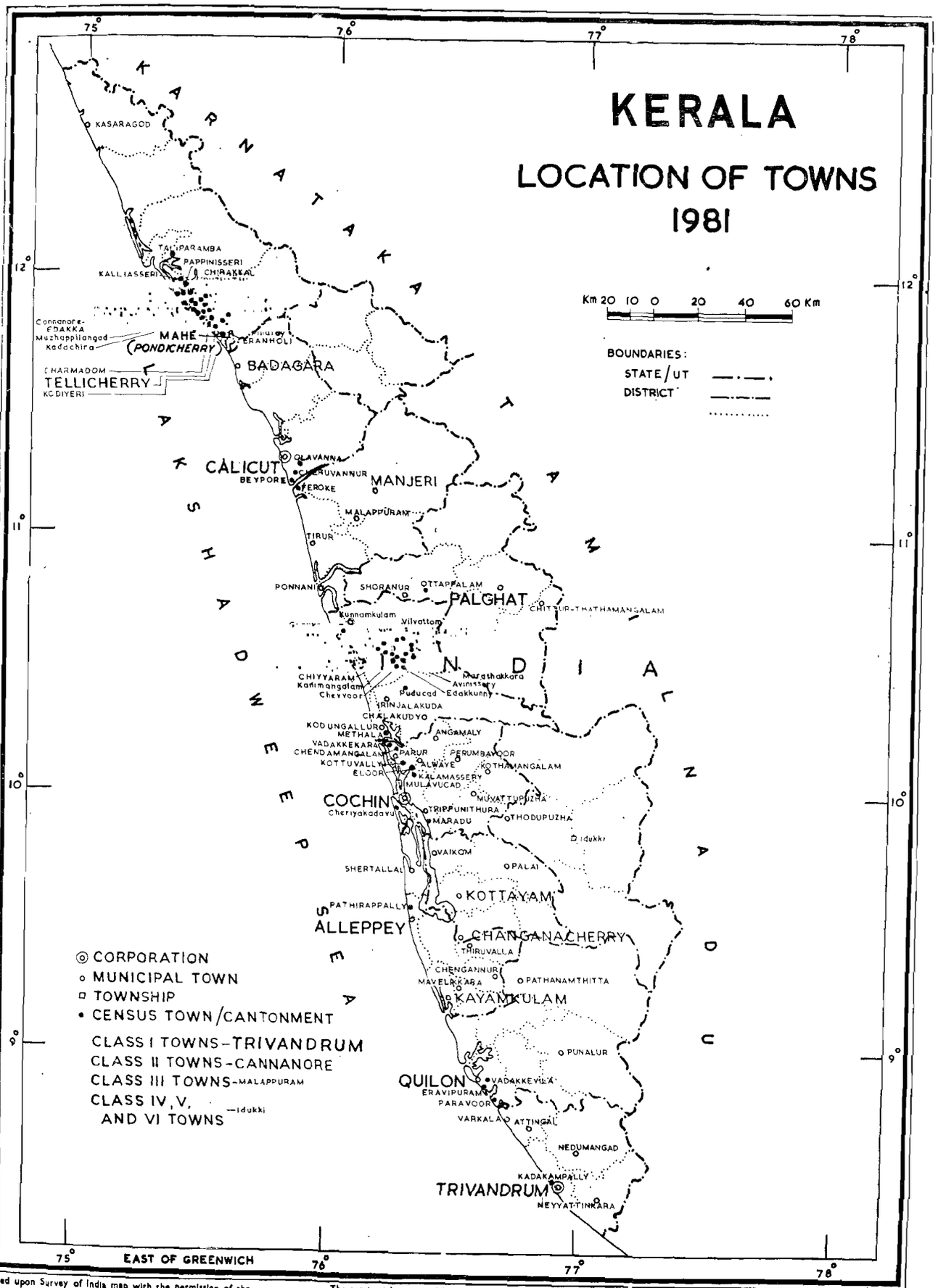
(An Urban Agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

State/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS IV									
KERALA	**17**	**25**	**33**	**29**	**20**	**15**	**9**	**6**	**8**
1. Cannanore	3	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	1	1
4. Malappuram	..	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
5. Palghat	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..
6. Trichur	9	3	4	5	3	2	..	..	1
7. Ernakulam	..	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	2
8. Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	..	3	4	3	1	1	3	2	2
10. Alleppey	..	2	2	5	6	6	2	..	..
11. Quilon	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	1
12. Trivandrum	..	3	4	3	2	1	1	..	..
CLASS V									
KERALA	**4**	**9**	**18**	**27**	**20**	**17**	**14**	**8**	**5**
1. Cannanore	..	2	5	..	..	1	1	1	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	..	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..
4. Malappuram	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	..
5. Palghat	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	2	2
6. Trichur	2	1	..	3	2	3	3	2	2
7. Ernakulam	1	1	1	5	4	4	1	..	—
8. Idukki	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	..
10. Alleppey	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	2	1
11. Quilon	..	..	..	5	2	3	2	..	..
12. Trivandrum	..	2	3	7	1	2	1	..	..
CLASS VI									
KERALA	..	**2**	**1**	**18**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**3**	..
1. Cannanore	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palghat	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..
6. Trichur	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
7. Ernakulam	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..
8. Idukki	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
9. Kottayam	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..
10. Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11. Quilon	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
12. Trivandrum	..	..	..	7	4	4	4	..	..

NOTE:—Urban agglomerations were formed for the first time in Kerala in 1961.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS/URBAN OUTGROWTHS

Town	District	Size Class/ Sl. No. of Table A-4	Page No.
1	2	3	4
(i) TOWNS			
1. Alleppey	Alleppey	I/5	139
2. Alwaye	Ernakulam	III/53	145
3. Angamaly	Ernakulam	III/44	144
4. Aranattukara	Trichur	IV/70	146
5. Attingal	Trivandrum	III/39	144
6. Avinissery	Trichur	V/82	147
7. Ayyanthole	Trichur	I/4(e)	139
8. Azhikode	Cannanore	III/27	143
9. Badagara	Kozhikode	II/11	141
10. Beypore	Kozhikode	I/2(b)	138
11. Calicut	Kozhikode	I/2(a)	138
12. Cannanore	Cannanore	I/7(a)	140
13. Cannanore Cantonment	Cannanore	I/7(f)	140
14. Chala	Cannanore	IV/75	147
15. Chalakudy	Trichur	III/23	143
16. Changanacherry	Kottayam	II/15	142
17. Chavakkad	Trichur	II/13(a)	142
18. Chelora	Cannanore	IV/68	146
19. Chendamangalam	Ernakulam	III/50	145
20. Chengannur	Alleppey	III/54	145
21. Cheriyakadavu	Ernakulam	V/85	147
22. Cheruvannur	Kozhikode	I/2 (c)	138
23. Chevvoor	Trichur	IV/76	147
24. Chirakkal	Cannanore	I/7(b)	140
25. Chittur-Thathamangalam	Palghat	III/37	144
26. Chiyyaram	Trichur	III/64	146
27. Cochin	Ernakulam	I/1(a)(i)	137
28. Dharmadom	Cannanore	II/9(b)	141
29. Edakkad	Cannanore	III/40	144
30. Edakkunny	Trichur	IV/77	147
31. Elayavoor	Cannanore	III/51	145
32. Eloor	Ernakulam	I/1(b)	137
33. Eranholi	Cannanore	III/59	146
34. Eravipuram	Quilon	III/16	142
35. Feroke	Kozhikode	I/2(d)	138
36. Guruvayur	Trichur	II/13(b)	142
37. Idukki	Idukki	V/83	147
38. Iringaprom	Trichur	II/13(c)	142
39. Irinjalakuda	Trichur	III/49	145
40. Kadachira	Cannanore	IV/67	146
41. Kadakampally	Trivandrum	I/3(b)	138
42. Kalamassery	Ernakulam	I/1(c)	137
43. Kalliasseri	Cannanore	III/63	146
44. Kanhirode	Cannanore	IV/81	147
45. Kanimangalam	Trichur	IV/66	146
46. Kasaragod	Cannanore	III/20	142
47. Kayamkulam	Alleppey	II/12	141
48. Kodiyeri	Cannanore	III/34	144
49. Kodungallur	Trichur	III/43	144
50. Koorkkancherry	Trichur	V/84	147
51. Kothamangalam	Ernakulam	III/32	143
52. Kottayam	Kottayam	II/10	141
53. Kottayam (Malabar)	Cannanore	IV/69	146
54. Kottuvally	Ernakulam	III/35	144
55. Kunnamkulam	Trichur	IV/65	146
56. Kuthuparamba	Cannanore	III/55	145
57. Malappuram	Malappuram	III/26	143
58. Manjeri	Malappuram	II/14	142
59. Mannuthy	Trichur	I/4(c)	139
60. Maradu	Ernakulam	III/42	144
61. Marathakkara	Trichur	IV/79	147
62. Mavelikkara	Alleppey	III/47	145
63. Methala	Trichur	III/36	144
64. Mulavucad	Ernakulam	III/60	146
65. Muvattupuzha	Ernakulam	III/52	145
66. Muzhappilangad	Cannanore	IV/71	146
67. Nadathara	Trichur	IV/72	146
68. Nedumangad	Trivandrum	III/17	142
69. Neyyattinkara	Trivandrum	III/45	144
70. Olavanna	Kozhikode	I/2(e)	138
71. Ollur	Trichur	I/4(b)	139
72. Ottapalam	Palghat	III/56	145
73. Palai	Kottayam	III/58	146
74. Palghat	Palghat	I/8(i)	140
75. Pallikunnu	Cannanore	I/7(d)	140
76. Pappinisseri	Cannanore	III/46	144
77. Paravoor	Quilon	III/29	143
78. Parur	Ernakulam	III/48	145
79. Pathanamthitta	Quilon	III/33	144
80. Pathirappally	Alleppey	III/62	146
81. Peralassery	Cannanore	IV/73	147
82. Perumbavoor	Ernakulam	III/57	146
83. Pinarayi	Cannanore	IV/74	147
84. Ponnani	Malappuram	III/19	142
85. Puducad	Trichur	IV/78	147
86. Pullazhi	Trichur	IV/80	147
87. Punalur	Quilon	III/21	143
88. Puzhathi	Cannanore	I/7(c)	140
89. Quilon	Quilon	I/6(i)	139
90. Shertallai	Alleppey	III/25	143
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94. Thiruvalla	Alleppey	III/41	144
95. Thodupuzha	Idukki	III/28	143
96. Tirur	Malappuram	III/24	143
97. Trichur	Trichur	I/4(a)(i)	139
98. Trippunithura	Ernakulam	I/1(d)	137
99. Trivandrum	Trivandrum	I/3(a)(i)	138
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105. Vilvattom	Trichur	I/4(d)	139
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(ii) URBAN OUTGROWTHS			
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2. Palghat Railway Colony	Palghat	I/8(ii)	140
3. Peringavu	Trichur	I/4(a)(ii)	139
4. Thrikkakara	Ernakulam	I/1(a)(ii)	137
5. Thumba	Trivandrum	I/3(a)(ii)	138



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 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
	ALL CLASSES (9 Urban Agglomerations and 76 towns)									
	ALL TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS	**KERALA**	**1901**			**454,499**	..	..	**232,753**	**221,746**
			1911	..	..	**524,661**	+ 70,162	+15.44	**268,100**	**256,561**
			1921	..	..	**680,900**	+ 156,239	+29.78	**347,824**	**333,076**
			1931	..	..	**916,330**	+ 235,430	+34.58	**466,646**	**449,684**
			1941	..	..	**1,195,550**	+ 279,220	+30.47	**604,130**	**591,420**
			1951	..	..	**1,825,832**	+ 630,282	+52.72	**916,671**	**909,161**
			1961	..	**1,117.69**	**2,554,141**	+ 728,309	+39.89	**1,282,759**	**1,271,382**
			1971	..	**1,341.24**	**3,466,449**	+ 912,308	+35.72	**1,735,501**	**1,730,948**
			1981	..	**1,787.56**	**4,771,275**	+1,304,826	+37.64	**2,360,350**	**2,410,925**
	CLASS I (100,000 and above) (7 Urban Agglomerations and 1 Town)									
	ALL TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS	**KERALA**	**1901**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	**109,818**	..	..	**57,642**	**52,176**
			1941	..	..	**400,028**	+290,210	+264.26	**205,389**	**194,639**
			1951	..	..	**658,530**	+258,502	+ 64.62	**337,071**	**321,459**
			1961	..	**259.44**	**980,627**	+322,097	+ 48.91	**500,216**	**480,411**
			1971	..	**409.94**	**1,722,742**	+742,115	+ 75.68	**870,290**	**852,452**
			1981	..	**621.88**	**2,535,462**	+812,720	+ 47.18	**1,265,098**	**1,270,364**
1.	Cochin Urban Agglomeration	Ernakulam	1901	..	..	61,236	..	..	33,227	28,009
			1911	..	..	69,702	+ 8,466	+13.83	38,035	31,667
			1921	..	..	73,254	+ 3,552	+ 5.10	39,219	34,035
			1931	..	..	109,818	+ 36,564	+49.91	57,642	52,176
			1941	..	..	139,062	+ 29,244	+26.63	72,677	66,385
			1951	..	..	177,134	+ 38,072	+27.38	91,971	85,163
			1961	..	74.83	292,167	+115,033	+64.94	150,902	141,265
			1971	..	131.74	505,838	+213,671	+73.13	259,514	246,324
			1981	..	188.76	685,836	+179,998	+35.58	345,982	339,854
	(a) Cochin	Ernakulam	1901	..	..	61,236	..	..	33,227	28,009
			1911	..	..	64,726	+ 3,490	+ 5.70	35,333	29,393
			1921	..	..	68,493	+ 3,767	+ 5.82	36,793	31,700
			1931	..	..	99,101	+ 30,608	+44.69	52,238	46,863
			1941	..	..	126,456	+ 27,355	+27.60	66,304	60,152
			1951	..	..	166,068	+ 39,612	+31.32	86,521	79,547
			1961	..	65.20	277,723	+111,655	+67.23	143,895	133,828
			1971	..	94.88	439,066	+161,343	+58.09	224,992	214,074
			1981	..	122.34	551,567	+112,501	+25.62	277,553	274,014
	(i) Cochin	Ernakulam	1901	..	..	61,236	..	..	33,227	28,009
			1911	..	..	64,726	+ 3,490	+ 5.70	35,333	29,393
			1921	..	..	68,493	+ 3,767	+ 5.82	36,793	31,700
			1931	..	..	99,101	+ 30,608	+44.69	52,238	46,863
			1941	..	..	126,456	+ 27,355	+27.60	66,304	60,152
			1951	..	..	166,068	+ 39,612	+31.32	86,521	79,547
			1961	..	65.20	277,723	+111,655	+67.23	143,895	133,828
			1971	C	94.88	439,066	+161,343	+58.09	224,992	214,074
			1981	C	94.88	513,249	+ 74,183	+16.90	258,323	254,926
	(ii) Thrikkakara	Ernakulam	1981	OG	27.46	38,318	..	..	19,230	19,088
	(b) *Eloor	Ernakulam	1971	NM	10.43	20,725	..	..	11,192	9,533
			1981	NM	20.73	46,856	+26,131	+126.08	23,976	22,880
	(c) *Kalamassery	Ernakulam	1971	NM	12.77	17,957	..	..	9,505	8,452
			1981	NM	27.00	43,767	+25,810	+143.73	22,801	20,966
	(d) Trippunithura	Ernakulam	1911	NM	..	4,976	..	..	2,702	2,274
			1921	NM	..	4,761	—215	— 4.32	2,426	2,335
			1931	NM	..	10,717	+5,956	+125.10	5,404	5,313
			1941	NM	..	12,606	+1,889	+ 17.63	6,373	6,233
			1951	NM	..	11,066	—1,540	— 12.22	5,450	5,616
			1961	NM	9.63	14,444	+3,378	+ 30.53	7,007	7,437
			1971	NM	13.66	28,090	+13,646	+ 94.48	13,825	14,265
			1981	M	18.69	43,646	+15,556	+ 55.38	21,652	21,994

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
2.	Calicut Urban Agglomeration	Kozhikode	1901	..	..	76,981	..	..	39,986	36,995
			1911	..	..	78,417	+ 1,436	+ 1.87	40,680	37,737
			1921	..	..	82,334	+ 3,917	+ 5.00	42,527	39,807
			1931	..	..	99,273	+ 16,939	+20.57	51,030	48,243
			1941	..	..	132,601	+ 33,328	+33.57	67,068	65,533
			1951	..	..	178,187	+ 45,586	+34.38	89,830	88,357
			1961	..	82.10	287,923	+109,136	+61.25	145,818	141,605
			1971	..	116.92	420,705	+133,382	+46.42	211,714	208,991
			1981	..	138.35	546,058	+125,353	+29.80	272,064	273,994
	(a) Calicut	Kozhikode	1901	MC	..	76,981	..	..	39,986	36,995
			1911	MC	..	78,417	+ 1,436	+ 1.87	40,680	37,737
			1921	M	..	82,334	+ 3,917	+ 5.00	42,527	39,807
			1931	M	..	99,273	+ 16,939	+20.57	51,030	48,243
			1941	M	..	126,352	+ 27,079	+27.28	63,998	62,354
			1951	M	..	158,724	+ 32,372	+25.62	80,069	78,655
			1961	M	44.00	220,943	+ 62,219	+39.20	112,025	108,918
			1971	C	82.67	333,979	+113,036	+51.16	168,009	165,970
			1981	C	82.67	394,447	+ 60,468	+18.11	196,628	197,819
	(b) Beypore	Kozhikode	1961	NM	17.48	34,415	..	..	17,753	16,662
			1971	NM	10.41	27,688	— 6,727	—19.55	14,032	13,656
			1981	NM	10.41	40,946	+13,258	+47.88	20,326	20,620
	(c) *Cheruvannur	Kozhikode	1971	NM	10.31	28,522	..	..	14,379	14,143
			1981	NM	10.31	38,941	+10,419	+36.53	19,351	19,590
	(d) Feroke	Kozhikode	1941	NM	..	6,249	..	..	3,070	3,179
			1951	NM	..	19,463	+13,214	+211.46	9,761	9,702
			1961	NM	13.52	24,124	+ 4,661	+ 23.95	12,085	12,039
			1971	NM	13.53	30,516	+ 6,392	+ 26.50	15,294	15,222
			1981	NM	13.53	37,720	+ 7,204	+ 23.61	18,761	18,959
	(e) Olavanna	Kozhikode	1961	NM	7.10	7,841	..	..	3,955	3,886
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	21.43	34,004	..	..	16,998	17,006
3.	Trivandrum Urban Agglomeration	Trivandrum	1901	..	..	57,882	..	..	29,992	27,890
			1911	..	..	63,561	+ 5,679	+ 9.81	32,292	31,269
			1921	..	..	72,784	+ 9,223	+14.51	37,344	35,440
			1931	..	..	96,016	+ 23,232	+31.92	49,392	46,624
			1941	..	..	128,365	+ 32,349	+33.69	65,644	62,721
			1951	..	..	186,931	+ 58,566	+45.62	95,632	91,299
			1961	..	55.73	262,303	+ 75,372	+40.32	133,519	128,784
			1971	..	74.93	409,627	+147,324	+56.17	206,096	203,531
			1981	..	93.74	520,125	+110,498	+26.98	259,239	260,886
	(a) Trivandrum	Trivandrum	1901	..	..	57,882	..	..	29,992	27,890
			1911	..	..	63,561	+ 5,679	+ 9.81	32,292	31,269
			1921	..	..	72,784	+ 9,223	+14.51	37,344	35,440
			1931	..	..	96,016	+ 23,232	+31.92	49,392	46,624
			1941	..	..	128,365	+ 32,349	+33.69	65,644	62,721
			1951	..	..	186,931	+ 58,566	+45.62	95,632	91,299
			1961	..	44.52	239,815	+ 52,884	+28.29	122,318	117,497
			1971	..	74.93	409,627	+169,812	+70.81	206,096	203,531
			1981	..	85.60	499,531	+ 89,904	+21.95	249,026	250,505
	(i) Trivandrum	Trivandrum	1901	MC	..	57,882	..	..	29,992	27,890
			1911	MC	..	63,561	+5,679	+9.81	32,292	31,269
			1921	M	..	72,784	+9,223	+14.51	37,344	35,440
			1931	M	..	96,016	+23,232	+31.92	49,392	46,624
			1941	M	..	128,365	+32,349	+33.69	65,644	62,721
			1951	C	..	186,931	+58,566	+45.62	95,632	91,299
			1961	C	44.52	239,815	+52,884	+28.29	122,318	117,497
			1971	C	74.93	409,627	+169,812	+70.81	206,096	203,531
			1981	C	74.93	483,086	+73,459	+17.93	240,928	242,158
	(ii) Thumba	Trivandrum	1981	OG	10.67	16,445	..	..	8,098	8,347
	(b) Kadakampally	Trivandrum	1961	NM	11.21	22,488	..	..	11,201	11,287
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	8.14	20,594	..	..	10,213	10,381

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
4.	Trichur Urban Agglomeration	Trichur	1901	..	..	15,585	..	..	7,932	7,653
			1911	..	..	23,574	+ 7,989	+51.26	12,089	11,485
			1921	..	..	27,897	+ 4,323	+18.34	13,783	14,114
			1931	..	..	45,658	+17,761	+63.67	22,840	22,818
			1941	..	..	62,499	+16,841	+36.89	30,982	31,517
			1951	..	..	75,342	+12,843	+20.55	36,782	38,560
			1961	..	12.67	73,038	— 2,304	— 3.06	36,305	36,733
			1971	..	21.10	102,198	+29,160	+39.92	50,114	52,084
			1981	..	54.82	170,122	+67,924	+66.46	83,177	86,945
	(a) Trichur	Trichur	1901	..	..	15,585	..	..	7,932	7,653
			1911	..	..	23,574	+ 7,989	+51.26	12,089	11,485
			1921	..	..	27,897	+ 4,323	+18.34	13,783	14,114
			1931	..	..	45,658	+17,761	+63.67	22,840	22,818
			1941	..	..	57,524	+11,866	+25.99	28,574	28,950
			1951	..	..	69,515	+11,991	+20.85	33,929	35,586
			1961	..	12.67	73,038	+ 3,523	+ 5.07	36,305	36,733
			1971	..	12.65	76,241	+ 3,203	+ 4.39	37,345	38,896
			1981	..	13.55	79,886	+ 3,645	+ 4.78	38,518	41,368
	(i) Trichur	Trichur	1901	NM	..	15,585	..	..	7,932	7,653
			1911	M	..	23,574	+ 7,989	+51.26	12,089	11,485
			1921	M	..	27,897	+ 4,323	+18.34	13,783	14,114
			1931	M	..	45,658	+17,761	+63.67	22,840	22,818
			1941	M	..	57,524	+11,866	+25.99	28,574	28,950
			1951	M	..	69,515	+11,991	+20.85	33,929	35,586
			1961	M	12.67	73,038	+ 3,523	+ 5.07	36,305	36,733
			1971	M	12.65	76,241	+ 3,203	+ 4.39	37,345	38,896
			1981	M	12.65	77,923	+ 1,682	+ 2.21	37,540	40,383
	(ii) Peringavu	Trichur	1981	OG	0.90	1,963	..	..	978	985
	(b) Ollur	Trichur	1941	NM	..	4,975	..	..	2,408	2,567
			1951	NM	..	5,827	+852	+17.13	2,853	2,974
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	NM	8.45	25,957	..	..	12,769	13,188
			1981	NM	9.33	27,802	+1,845	+7.11	13,712	14,090
	(c) *Mannuthy*	Trichur	1981	NM	13.35	25,474	..	..	12,617	12,857
	(d) *Vilvattom*	Trichur	1981	NM	6.25	13,704	..	..	6,583	7,121
	(e) *Ayyanthole*	Trichur	1981	NM	7.25	11,767	..	..	5,718	6,049
	(f) *Viyyur*	Trichur	1981	NM	5.09	11,489	..	..	6,029	5,460
5.	Alleppey	Alleppey	1901	M	..	24,918	..	..	12,748	12,170
			1911	M	..	25,665	+ 747	+ 3.00	13,370	12,295
			1921	M	..	32,074	+ 6,409	+ 24.97	16,885	15,189
			1931	M	..	43,838	+11,764	+ 36.68	23,677	20,161
			1941	M	..	56,333	+12,495	+ 28.50	30,136	26,197
			1951	M	..	116,278	+59,945	+106.41	59,638	56,640
			1961	M	46.78	138,834	+22,556	+ 19.40	69,977	68,857
			1971	M	46.77	160,166	+21,332	+ 15.37	80,307	79,859
			1981	M	46.77	169,940	+ 9,774	+ 6.10	84,012	85,928
6.	Quilon Urban Agglomeration	Quilon	1901	..	..	15,691	..	..	8,095	7,596
			1911	..	..	18,839	+ 3,148	+20.06	9,649	9,190
			1921	..	..	25,135	+ 6,296	+33.42	13,065	12,070
			1931	..	..	33,739	+ 8,604	+34.23	17,381	16,358
			1941	..	..	49,498	+15,759	+46.71	25,314	24,184
			1951	..	..	66,126	+16,628	+33.59	34,271	31,855
			1961	..	16.34	91,018	+24,892	+37.64	46,807	44,211
			1971	..	18.48	124,208	+33,190	+36.47	62,545	61,663
			1981		24.36	167,598	+43,390	+34.93	83,173	84,425
	(i) Quilon	Quilon	1901	MC	..	15,691	..	..	8,095	7,596
			1911	M	..	18,839	+ 3,148	+20.06	9,649	9,190
			1921	M	..	25,135	+ 6,296	+33.42	13,065	12,070
			1931	M	..	33,739	+ 8,604	+34.23	17,381	16,358
			1941	M	..	49,498	+ 15,759	+46.71	25,314	24,184
			1951	M	..	66,126	+ 16,628	+33.59	34,271	31,855
			1961	M	16.34	91,018	+ 24,892	+37.64	46,807	44,211
			1971	M	18.48	124,208	+ 33,190	+36.47	62,545	61,663
			1981	M	18.48	137,943	+ 13,735	+11.06	68,577	69,366

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
	(ii) Kilikollur	Quilon	1981	OG	5.88	29,655	..	..	14,596	15,059
7.	Cannanore Urban Agglomeration	Cannanore	1901	..		27,811	..	..	13,711	14,100
			1911	..	..	28,957	+1,146	+ 4·12	14,241	14,716
			1921	..	..	27,705	—1,252	— 4·32	13,159	14,546
			1931	..	..	34,236	+6,531	+23·57	16,934	17,302
			1941	..	..	34,649	+ 413	+ 1·21	16,573	18,076
			1951	..	..	42,431	+ 7,782	+22·46	20,692	21,739
			1961	..	29·20	82,205	+39,774	+93·74	41,364	40,841
			1971	..	14·86	67,208	—14,997	—18·24	34,461	32,747
			1981	..	44·49	157,797	+90,589	+134.79	78,856	78,941
	(a) Cannanore	Cannanore	1901	MC	..	27,811	..	..	13,711	14,100
			1911	MC	..	28,957	+1,146	+ 4·12	14,241	14,716
			1921	MC	..	27,705	—1,252	— 4·32	13,159	14,546
			1931	MC	..	34,236	+6,531	+23·57	16,934	17,302
			1941	MC	..	34,649	+ 413	+ 1·21	16,573	18,076
			1951	MC	..	42,431	+7,782	+22·46	20,692	21,739
			1961	M	10·83	46,101	+3,670	+ 8·65	23,185	22,916
			1971	M	11·03	55,162	+9,061	+19·65	27,907	27,255
			1981	M	11·03	60,904	+5,742	+10·41	29,937	30,967
	(b) Chirakkal	Cannanore	1961	NM	5·41	12,285	..	..	6,118	6,167
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	13·56	36,124	..	..	17,916	18,208
	(c) Puzhathi	Cannanore	1961	NM	9·12	15,214	..	..	7,651	7,563
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	9·17	26,099	..	..	13,397	12,702
	(d) Pallikunnu	Cannanore	1981	NM	6·90	22,101	..	..	10,883	11,218
	(e) Valapattanam	Cannanore	1961	NM	2·05	5,746	..	..	2,923	2,823
			1971	NM	2·04	7,296	+1,550	+26·98	3,718	3,578
			1981	NM	2·04	8,080	+ 784	+10·75	4,091	3,989
	(f) Cannanore Cantonment	Cannanore	1961	Cantt.	1·79	2,859	..	..	1,487	1,372
			1971	Cantt.	1·79	4,750	+1,891	+66.14	2,836	1,914
			1981	Cantt.	1·79	4,489	—261	—5.49	2,632	1,857
8.	Palghat Urban Agglomeration	Palghat	1901	..	..	44,177	..	..	21,673	22,504
			1911	..	..	44,319	+ 142	+ 0·32	21,776	22,543
			1921	..	..	45,487	+ 1,168	+ 2·64	22,619	22,868
			1931	..	..	49,064	+ 3,577	+ 7·86	24,234	24,830
			1941	..	..	55,160	+ 6,096	+12·42	26,975	28,185
			1951	..	..	69,504	+14,344	+26·00	34,529	34,975
			1961	..	26·60	77,620	+ 8,116	+11·68	38,813	38,807
			1971	..	26·60	95,788	+18,168	+23·41	47,776	48,012
			1981	..	30·59	117,986	+22.198	+23·17	58,595	59,391
	(i) Palghat	Palghat	1901	M	..	44,177	..	..	21,673	22,504
			1911	M	..	44,319	+ 142	+ 0·32	21,776	22,543
			1921	M	..	45,487	+ 1,168	+ 2·64	22,619	22,868
			1931	M	..	49,064	+ 3,577	+ 7·86	24,234	24,830
			1941	M	..	55,160	+ 6,096	+12·42	26,975	28,185
			1951	M	..	69,504	+14,344	+26·00	34,529	34,975
			1961	M	26·60	77,620	+ 8,116	+11·68	38,813	38,807
			1971	M	26·60	95,788	+18,168	+23·41	47,776	48,012
			1981	M	26·60	111,245	+15,457	+16·14	55,222	56,023
	(ii) Palghat Railway Colony	Palghat	1981	OG	3·99	6,741	..	..	3,373	3,368

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
	CLASS II (50,000—99,999 population) (2 Urban Agglomerations and 5 Towns)									
ALL TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS		**KERALA**	**1901**	..	..	**196,099**	..	..	**103,205**	**92,894**
			1911	..	..	**211,680**	**+ 15,581**	**+ 7·95**	**111,007**	**100,673**
			1921	..	..	**228,372**	**+ 16,692**	**+ 7·89**	**119,090**	**109,282**
			1931	..	..	**195,289**	**— 33,083**	**—14·49**	**100,422**	**94,867**
			1941	..	..	**173,992**	**— 21,297**	**—10·91**	**88,093**	**85,899**
			1951	..	..	**210,972**	**+ 36,980**	**+21·25**	**105,582**	**105,390**
			1961	..	**100·35**	**376,566**	**+165,594**	**+78·49**	**190,139**	**186,427**
			1971	..	**115·49**	**399,509**	**+ 22,943**	**+ 6·09**	**199,642**	**199,867**
			1981	..	**174·25**	**454,017**	**+ 54,508**	**+13·64**	**222,226**	**231,791**
9.	Tellicherry Urban Agglomeration	Cannanore	1901	..	..	27,883	..	..	13,657	14,226
			1911	..	..	29,258	+ 1,375	+ 4·93	14,275	14,983
			1921	..	..	27,576	— 1,682	— 5·75	13,090	14,486
			1931	..	..	30,349	+ 2,773	+10·06	14,211	16,138
			1941	..	..	36,320	+ 5,971	+19·67	18,580	17,740
			1951	..	..	40,040	+ 3,720	+10·24	19,360	20,680
			1961	..	7·80	44,763	+ 4,723	+11·80	21,899	22,864
			1971	..	15·35	68,759	+23,996	+53·61	33,738	35,021
			1981	..	26·01	98,704	+29,945	+43·55	48,259	50,445
	(a) Tellicherry	Cannanore	1901	M	..	27,883	..	..	13,657	14,226
			1911	M	..	29,258	+ 1,375	+ 4·93	14,275	14,983
			1921	M	..	27,576	— 1,682	— 5·75	13,090	14,486
			1931	M	..	30,349	+ 2,773	+10·06	14,211	16,138
			1941	M	..	36,320	+ 5,971	+19·67	18,580	17,740
			1951	M	..	40,040	+ 3,720	+10·24	19,360	20,680
			1961	M	7·80	44,763	+ 4,723	+11·80	21,899	22,864
			1971	M	15·35	68,759	+23,996	+53·61	33,738	35,021
			1981	M	15·35	75,561	+ 6,802	+ 9·89	36,886	38,675
	(b) *Dharmadom*	Cannanore	1981	NM	10·66	23,143	..	..	11,373	11,770
10.	Kottayam	Kottayam	1901	M	..	17,552	..	..	9,147	8,405
			1911	M	..	15,141	— 2,411	—13·74	7,863	7,278
			1921	M	..	18,833	+ 3,692	+24·38	9,855	8,978
			1931	M	..	25,236	+ 6,403	+34·00	13,280	11,956
			1941	M	..	33,364	+ 8,128	+32·21	17,380	15,984
			1951	M	..	44,204	+10,840	+32·49	22,549	21,655
			1961	M	15·54	52,685	+ 8,481	+19·19	26,850	25,835
			1971	M	15·55	59,714	+ 7,029	+13·34	30,075	29,639
			1981	M	15·55	64,431	+ 4,717	+ 7·90	32,281	32,150
11.	Badagara	Kozhikode	1901	NM	..	11,319	..	..	5,886	5,433
			1911	NM	..	11,149	— 170	— 1·50	5,707	5,442
			1921	NM	..	9,804	1,345	12·06	4,975	4,829
			1931	NM	..	11,259	+ 1,455	+ 14·84	5,756	5,503
			1941	NM	..	17,924	+ 6,665	+ 59·20	8,944	8,980
			1951	NM	..	20,964	+ 3,040	+ 16·96	10,491	10,473
			1961	M	21·34	43,908	+22,944	+109·44	21,971	21,937
			1971	M	21·34	53,938	+10,030	+ 22·84	26,902	27,036
			1981	M	21·34	64,174	+10,236	+ 18·98	31,810	32,364
12.	Kayamkulam	Alleppey	1901	NM	..	5,745	..	..	2,916	2,829
			1911	M	..	5,830	+ 85	+ 1·48	2,772	3,058
			1921	M	..	9,172	+ 3,312	+57·32	1,676	4,496
			1931	M	..	10,841	+ 1,669	+18·20	5,555	5,286
			1941	M	..	10,916	+ 75	+ 0·69	5,445	5,471
			1951	M	..	13,177	+ 2,261	+20·71	6,576	6,601
			1961	M	21·78	44,571	+31,394	+238·25	22,126	22,445
			1971	M	21·79	54,102	+ 9,531	+ 21·38	26,690	27,412
			1981	M	21·79	61,327	+ 7,225	+ 13·35	30,118	31,209

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
13.	Guruvayur Urban Agglomeration	Trichur	1961	..	14·61	28,903	..	..	13,454	15,449
			1971	..	19·90	45,306	+16,403	+56·75	21,094	24,212
			1981	..	23·00	59,467	+14,161	+31·26	27,218	32,249
	(a) Chavakkad	Trichur	1961	NM	14·61	28,903	..	..	13,454	15,449
			1971	NM	12·41	29,443	+ 540	+ 1·87	13,643	15,800
			1981	M	12·41	34,344	+4,901	+16.65	15,846	18,498
	(b) *Guruvayur Township	Trichur	1971	TS	6·49	15,863	..	..	7,451	8,412
			1981	TS	6·49	17,858	+1,995	+12·58	8,045	9,813
	(c) *Iringaprom*	Trichur	1981	NM	4·10	7,265	..	..	3,327	3,938
14.	Manjeri	Malappuram	1941	NM	..	5,547	..	..	2,735	2,812
			1951	NM	..	10,357	+ 4,810	+ 86·71	5,042	5,315
			1961	NM	13·26	12,276	+ 1,919	+ 18·53	6,016	6,260
			1971	NM	13·27	15,734	+ 3,458	+ 28·17	7,700	8,034
			1981	M	53·06	53,959	+38,225	+242·95	26,924	27,035
15.	Changanacherry	Kottayam	1901	NM	..	14,264	..	..	7,166	7,098
			1911	NM	..	17,242	+2,978	+20·88	8,826	8,416
			1921	M	..	18,955	+1,713	+ 9·94	9,814	9,141
			1931	M	..	24,201	+5,246	+27·68	12,615	11,586
			1941	M	..	28,381	+4,180	+17·27	14,634	13,747
			1951	M	..	36,289	+7,908	+27·86	18,764	17,525
			1961	M	13·26	42,376	+6,087	+16·77	21,389	20,987
			1971	M	13·50	48,545	+6,169	+14·56	24,195	24,350
			1981	M	13·50	51,955	+3,410	+ 7·02	25,616	26,339
	CLASS III (20,000– 49,999 population) (49 towns)									
	ALL TOWNS	**KERALA**	**1901**		..	**124,789**	..	..	**61,789**	**63,000**
			1911	..	..	**151,773**	**+ 26,984**	**+ 21·62**	**75,751**	**76,022**
			1921	..	..	**185,874**	**+ 34,101**	**+ 22·47**	**92,601**	**93,273**
			1931	..	..	**286,321**	**+100,447**	**+ 54·04**	**145,172**	**141,149**
			1941	..	..	**203,317**	**— 83,004**	**— 28·99**	**102,686**	**100,631**
			1951	..	..	**326,393**	**+123,076**	**+ 60·53**	**160,607**	**165,786**
			1961	..	**383·07**	**693,317**	**+366,924**	**+112·42**	**343,562**	**349,755**
			1971	..	**563·86**	**955,782**	**+262,465**	**+ 37·86**	**472,575**	**483,207**
			1981	..	**815·51**	**1,520,399**	**+564,617**	**+ 59·07**	**745,803**	**774,596**
16.	*Eravipuram*	Quilon	1981	NM	10·06	47,274	..	..	23,505	23,769
17.	Nedumangad	Trivandrum	1921	NM	..	1,833	..	..	941	892
			1931	NM	..	2,231	+398	+21·71	1,141	1,090
			1941	NM	..	2,538	+307	+13·76	1,250	1,288
			1951	NM	..	3,098	+560	+22.06	1,556	1,542
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	NM	7·76	14,643	..	..	7,247	7,396
			1981	M	32·52	43,989	+29,346	+200·41	21,557	22,432
18.	*Vadakkevila*	Quilon	1981	NM	8·55	43,680	..	..	21,828	21,852
19.	Ponnani	Malappuram	1901	NM	..	10,562	..	..	5,281	5281
			1911	NM	..	13,984	+ 3,422	+32·40	6,860	7,124
			1921	NM	..	13,345	— 639	— 4·57	6,536	6,809
			1931	NM	..	16,210	+ 2,865	+21·47	7,837	8,373
			1941	NM	..	17,838	+ 1,628	+10·04	8,485	9,353
			1951	NM	..	23,606	+ 5,768	+32·34	11,283	12,323
			1961	NM	5·39	22,977	— 629	— 2·66	10,939	12,038
			1971	NM	9·32	35,723	+12,746	+55·47	17,426	18,297
			1981	M	9·32	43,226	+ 7,503	+21·00	20,973	22,253
20.	Kasaragod	Cannanore	1911	NM	..	8,295	..	..	4,153	4,142
			1921	NM	..	7,314	— 981	— 11·83	3,755	3,559
			1931	NM	..	9,169	+ 1,855	+25·36	4,611	4,558
			1941	NM	..	11,566	+ 2,397	+26·14	5,892	5,674
			1951	NM	..	22,708	+11,142	+96·33	11,087	11,621
			1961	NM	16·68	27,635	+ 4,927	+21·70	13,643	13,992
			1971	M	16·68	34,984	+7,349	+26·59	17,595	17,389
			1981	M	16·68	43,137	+8,153	+23·30	21,448	21,689

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
21.	Punalur	Quilon	1921	NM	..	6,442	..	..	3,351	3,091
			1931	NM	..	8,442	+2,000	+31·05	4,341	4,101
			1941	NM	..	12,249	+3,807	+45·10	6,308	5,941
			1951	NM	..	18,995	+6,746	+55·07	9,785	9,210
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	NM	4·05	13,562	..	..	6,869	6,693
			1981	M	34·60	43,039	+29,477	+217·35	21,401	21,638
22.	*Vadakkekara*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	16·71	42,267	..	..	20,565	21,702
23.	Chalakudy	Trichur	1931	NM	..	5,886	..	..	2,939	2,947
			1941	NM	..	7,429	+ 1,543	+ 26·21	3,690	3,739
			1951	NM	..	10,847	+ 3,418	+ 46·01	5,307	5,540
			1961	NM	8·91	16,864	+ 6,017	+ 55·47	8,528	8,336
			1971	M	25·23	37,562	+20,698	+122·73	18,722	18,840
			1981	M	25·23	41,894	+ 4,332	+ 11·53	20,682	21,212
24.	Tirur	Malappuram	1941	NM	..	9,489	..	..	4,667	4,822
			1951	NM	..	11,830	+ 2,341	+ 24·67	5,892	5,938
			1961	NM	8·65	13,397	+ 1,567	+ 13·25	6,662	6,735
			1971	NM	16·59	32,272	+18,875	+140·89	16,009	16,263
			1981	M	16·59	40,803	+ 8,531	+ 26·43	19,997	20,806
25.	Shertallai	Alleppey	1921	NM	..	4,781	..	..	2,586	2,195
			1931	NM	..	5,940	+ 1,159	+ 24·24	3,078	2,862
			1941	NM	..	6,765	+ 825	+ 13·89	3,406	3,359
			1951	NM	..	7,116	+ 351	+ 5·19	3,579	3,537
			1961	M	16·19	31,155	+24,039	+337·82	15,382	15,773
			1971	M	16·19	36,752	+ 5,597	+ 17·97	18,164	18,588
			1981	M	16·19	40,492	+ 3,740	+ 10·18	20,132	20,360
26.	*Malappuram	Malappuram	1971	M	33·60	32,002	..	..	15,889	16,113
			1981	M	33·60	39,786	+7,784	+24·32	19,854	19,932
27.	Azhikode	Cannanore	1961	NM	16·03	24,212	..	..	12,204	12,008
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	16·05	37,273	..	..	18,563	18,710
28.	Thodupuzha	Idukki	1931	NM	..	3,455	..	..	1,910	1,545
			1941	NM	..	4,172	+717	+20·75	2,223	1,949
			1951	NM	..	5,141	+969	+23·23	2,747	2,394
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	NM	21·85	20,880	..	..	10,840	10,040
			1981	M	35·43	35,743	+14,863	+71·18	17,946	17,797
29.	*Paravoor*	Quilon	1981	NM	16·19	35,562	..	..	17,186	18,376
30.	Shoranur	Palghat	1941	NM	..	8,587	..	..	4,231	4,356
			1951	NM	..	11,596	+ 3,009	+35·04	5,694	5,902
			1961	NM	12·46	14,307	+ 2,711	+23·38	7,132	7,175
			1971	NM	17·20	22,038	+ 7,731	+54·01	10,988	11,050
			1981	M	32·28	35,120	+13,082	+59·36	17,102	18,018
31.	Varkala	Trivandrum	1921	NM	..	3,612	..	..	1,852	1,760
			1931	NM	..	4,293	+ 681	+ 18·85	2,094	2,199
			1941	NM	..	4,898	+ 605	+ 14·09	2,308	2,590
			1951	NM	..	5,666	+ 768	+ 15·68	2,702	2,964
			1961	NM	4·09	7,560	+ 1,894	+ 33·43	3,579	3,981
			1971	NM	10·28	20,365	+12,805	+169·38	9,869	10,496
			1981	M	15·42	34,009	+13,644	+ 67.00	16,041	17,968
32.	*Kothamangalam	Ernakulam	1951	NM	..	7,657	..	..	3,796	3,861
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	NM	5·77	6,534	..	..	3,271	3,263
			1981	M	37·45	33,122	+26,588	+406·92	16,625	16,497

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
33.	Pathanamthitta	Quilon	1931	NM	..	4,165	..	..	2,166	1,999
			1941	NM	..	4,880	+715	+17·17	2,482	2,398
			1951	NM	..	5,846	+966	+19·80	3,044	2,802
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1981	M	23·50	32,967	..	..	16,329	16,638
34.	*Kodiyeri*	Cannanore	1981	NM	11·44	32,590	..	..	15,166	17,424
35.	*Kottuvally*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	21·00	30,665	..	..	15,191	15,474
36.	*Methala*	Trichur	1981	NM	11·66	30,426	..	..	14,681	15,745
37.	Chittur-Thathamangalam	Palghat	1901	NM	..	14,317	..	..	6,874	7,443
			1911	NM	..	14,706	+ 389	+ 2·72	7,010	7,696
			1921	M	..	18,150	+3,444	+23·42	8,673	9,477
			1931	M	..	18,915	+ 765	+ 4·21	9,120	9,795
			1941	M	..	21,105	+2,190	+11·58	10,205	10,900
			1951	M	..	23,746	+2,641	+12·51	11,342	12,404
			1961	M	14·71	26,457	+2,711	+11·42	12,840	13,617
			1971	M	14·71	28,510	+2,053	+ 7·76	14,027	14,483
			1981	M	14·71	30,407	+1,897	+ 6·65	14,893	15,514
38.	Taliparamba	Cannanore	1961	NM	8·00	12,894	..	..	6,470	6,424
			1971	NM	8·02	16,227	+3,333	+25·85	8,135	8,092
			1981	NM	18·21	29,901	+13,674	+84·27	14,967	14,934
39.	Attingal	Trivandrum	1921	M	..	11,048	..	..	5,654	5,394
			1931	M	..	10,612	— 436	— 3·95	5,313	5,299
			1941	M	..	16,237	+5,625	+53·01	7,985	8,252
			1951	M	..	18,668	+2,431	+14·97	9,219	9,449
			1961	M	14·17	22,051	+3,383	+18·12	10,914	11,137
			1971	M	14·18	27,052	+5,001	+22·68	13,274	13,778
			1981	M	14·18	29,645	+2,593	+ 9·59	14,164	15,481
40.	*Edakkad*	Cannanore	1981	NM	18·26	29,474	..	..	14,244	15,230
41.	*Thiruvalla*	Alleppey	1911	NM	..	7,969	..	..	4,268	3,701
			1921	M	..	12,010	+4,041	+50·71	6,292	5,718
			1931	M	..	14,489	+2,479	+20·64	7,458	7,031
			1941	M	..	18,002	+3,513	+24·25	9,015	8,987
			1951	M	..	20,709	+2,707	+15·04	10,212	10,497
			1961	M	14·48	24,242	+3,533	+17·06	11,750	12,492
			1971	M	14·47	26,683	+2,441	+10·07	12,912	13,771
			1981	M	14·47	29,225	+2,542	+ 9·53	13,956	15,269
42.	*Maradu*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	12·35	28,749	..	..	14,306	14,443
43.	Kodungallur	Trichur	1921	NM	..	5,805	..	..	2,930	2,875
			1931	NM	..	6,866	+1,061	+18·28	3,381	3,485
			1941	NM	..	10,876	+4,010	+58·40	5,312	5,564
			1951	NM	..	12,862	+1,986	+18·26	6,211	6,651
			1961	Declassified						
			1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1981	M	17·30	28,334	..	..	13,531	14,803
44.	*Angamaly	Ernakulam	1971	NM	6·81	12,932	..	..	6,431	6,501
			1981	M	24·05	28,307	+15,375	+118·89	14,012	14,295
45.	Neyyattinkara	Trivandrum	1921	M	..	8,033	..	..	4,176	3,857
			1931	M	..	9,264	+1,231	+15·32	4,670	4,594
			1941	M	..	13,830	+4,566	+49·29	6,885	6,945
			1951	M	..	16,376	+2,546	+18·41	8,183	8,193
			1961	M	10·00	20,268	+3,892	+23·77	10,219	10,049
			1971	M	9·70	23,983	+3,715	+18·33	11,963	12,020
			1981	M	9·70	27,993	+4,010	+16·72	13,984	14,009
46.	Pappinisseri	Cannanore	1961	NM	19·30	16,420	..	..	8,200	8,220
			1971	NM	15·21	21,952	+5,532	+33·69	11,039	10,913
			1981	NM	15·24	27,062	+5,110	+23·28	13,525	13,537

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
47.	Mavelikkara	Alleppey	1921	M	..	12,209	..	..	6,263	5,946
			1931	M	..	14,194	+1,985	+16·26	7,032	7,162
			1941	NM	..	16,022	+1,828	+12·88	7,969	8,053
			1951	M	..	17,274	+1,252	+ 7·81	8,465	8,809
			1961	M	9·32	18,974	+1,700	+ 9·84	9,161	9,813
			1971	M	12·65	25,648	+6,674	+35·17	12,416	13,232
			1981	M	12·65	26,598	+ 950	+ 3·70	12,765	13,833
48.	Parur	Ernakulam	1901	NM	..	12,962	..	..	6,771	6,191
			1911	NM	..	13,782	+ 820	+ 6·33	7,067	6,715
			1921	M	..	11,949	—1,833	—13·30	6,320	5,629
			1931	M	..	15,176	+3,227	+27·01	7,686	7,490
			1941	M	..	16,179	+1,003	+ 6·61	8,067	8,112
			1951	M	..	18,241	+2,062	+12·74	8,907	9,334
			1961	M	8·62	20,852	+2,611	+14·31	10,136	10,716
			1971	M	9·03	24,393	+3,541	+16·98	11,958	12,435
			1981	M	9·03	26,288	+1,895	+7·77	12,939	13,356
49.	Irinjalakuda	Trichur	1901	NM	..	8,420	..	..	4,193	4,227
			1911	NM	..	8,699	+ 279	+ 3·31	4,402	4,297
			1921	NM	..	9,457	+ 758	+ 8·71	4,644	4,813
			1931	NM	..	11,047	+1,590	+16·81	5,391	5,656
			1941	M	..	17,330	+6,283	+56·88	8,383	8,947
			1951	M	..	19,804	+2,474	+14·28	9,678	10,126
			1961	M	12·10	22,335	+2,531	+12·78	10,747	11,588
			1971	M	11·24	25,405	+3,070	+13·75	12,315	13,090
			1981	M	11·24	26,096	+ 691	+ 2·72	12,498	13,598
50.	*Chendamangalam*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	10·83	25,893	..	..	12,573	13,320
51.	Elayavoor	Cannanore	1961	NM	3·08	6,345	..	..	3,077	3,268
			1971	Declassified						
			1981	NM	11·57	25,481	..	..	12,389	13,092
52.	Muvattupuzha	Ernakulam	1921	NM	..	4,517	..	..	2,431	2,086
			1931	NM	..	5,626	+ 1,109	+ 24·55	2,991	2,635
			1941	NM	..	9,079	+ 3,453	+ 61·38	4,663	4,416
			1951	NM	..	10,159	+ 1,080	+ 11·90	5,155	5,004
			1961	M	19·76	22,900	+12,741	+125·42	11,837	11,063
			1971	M	13·18	22,137	— 763	— 3·33	11,396	10,741
			1981	M	13·18	25,313	+ 3,176	+ 14·35	12,784	12,529
53.	Alwaye	Ernakulam	1911	M	..	3,869	..	..	2,103	1,766
			1921	M	..	6,772	+2,903	+75·03	3,714	3,058
			1931	M	..	7,621	+ 849	+12·54	4,269	3,352
			1941	M	..	9,744	+2,123	+27·86	5,277	4,467
			1951	M	..	16,354	+6,610	+67·84	8,625	7,729
			1961	M	7·17	20,863	+4,509	+27·57	11,129	9,734
			1971	M	7·18	24,067	+3,204	+15·36	12,463	11,604
			1981	M	7·18	25,278	+1,211	+ 5·03	12,499	12,779
54.	Chengannur	Alleppey	1931	NM	..	10,738	..	..	5,577	5,161
			1941	NM	..	12,543	+ 1,805	+16·81	6,307	6,236
			1951	NM	..	14,561	+ 2,018	+16·09	7,268	7,293
			1961	NM	11·09	22,277	+ 7,716	+52·99	10,850	11,427
			1971	NM	5·60	13,316	— 8,961	—40·23	6,591	6,725
			1981	M	13·00	24,862	+11,546	+86·71	11,922	12,940
55.	*Kuthuparamba	Cannanore	1971	NM	5·88	10,305	..	..	5,136	5,169
			1981	NM	16·76	24,690	+14,385	+139·59	12,007	12,683
56.	Ottappalam	Palghat	1941	NM	..	8,281	..	..	4,152	4,129
			1951	NM	..	22,695	+14,414	+174·06	10,811	11,884
			1961	NM	10·93	10,782	—11,913	— 52·49	5,189	5,593
			1971	NM	22·18	24,823	+14,041	+130·23	11,971	12,852
			1981	NM	16·98	23,156	—1,667	— 6·72	10,999	12,157

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*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
57.	Perumbavoor	Ernakulam	1931	NM	..	5,863	..	..	2,981	2,882
			1941	NM	..	7,764	+1,901	+32·42	3,991	3,773
			1951	NM	..	8,022	+ 258	+3·32	3,927	4,095
			1961	M	11·50	16,147	+8,125	+101·28	8,353	7,794
			1971	M	13·59	20,888	+4,741	+29·36	10,755	10,133
			1981	M	13·59	23,064	+2,176	+10·42	11,748	11,316
58.	Palai	Kottayam	1921	NM	..	2,204	..	..	1,266	938
			1931	NM	..	2,628	+ 424	+ 19·24	1,457	1,171
			1941	NM	...	3,035	+ 407	+ 15·49	1,600	1,435
			1951	M	..	13,121	+10,386	+342·21	6,799	6,622
			1961	M	14·56	15,457	+ 2,036	+ 15·17	7,937	7,520
			1971	M	15·93	20,273	+ 4,816	+ 31·16	10,292	9,981
			1981	M	15·93	21,624	+ 1,351	+ 6·66	10,728	10,896
59.	*Eranholi*	Cannanore	1981	NM	10·08	21,521	..	..	10,292	11,229
60.	*Mulavucad*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	19·27	21,397	..	..	10,652	10,745
61.	Vaikom	Kottayam	1921	M	..	11,259	..	..	5,840	5,419
			1931	M	..	13,808	+2,549	+22·64	7,077	6,731
			1941	M	..	15,246	+1,438	+10·41	7,690	7,556
			1951	M	..	15,646	+ 400	+ 2·62	7,826	7,820
			1961	M	8·73	17,418	+1,772	+11·33	8,685	8,733
			1971	M	8·73	20,014	+2,596	+14·90	9,855	10,159
			1981	M	8·73	21,097	+1,083	+ 5·41	10,381	10,716
62.	*Pathirappally*	Alleppey	1981	NM	5·91	21,068	..	..	10,382	10,686
63.	*Kalliasseri*	Cannanore	1981	NM	15·73	20,497	..	..	9,872	10,625
64.	*Chiyyaram*	Trichur	1981	NM	4·91	20,315	..	..	10,026	10,289
			CLASS IV (10,000—19,999 population) (17 towns)							
ALL	**TOWNS**	**KERALA**	**1901**		..	**112,252**	..	..	**57,152**	**55,100**
			1911	..	..	**104 843**	**— 7,409**	**— 6·60**	**52,982**	**51,861**
			1921	..	..	**127,758**	**+ 22,915**	**+21·86**	**65,247**	**62,511**
			1931	..	..	**181,746**	**+ 53,988**	**+42·26**	**90,526**	**91,220**
			1941	..	..	**253,323**	**+ 71,577**	**+39·38**	**125,126**	**128,197**
			1951	..	..	**386,940**	**+133,617**	**+52·75**	**191,577**	**195,363**
			1961	..	**31··94**	**432,122**	**+ 45,182**	**+11·68**	**213,455**	**218,667**
			1971	..	**180·06**	**316,810**	**—115,312**	**—26·69**	**157,073**	**159,737**
			1981	..	**132·50**	**227,871**	**—88,939**	**—28·07**	**110,466**	**117,405**
65.	Kunnamkulam	Trichur	1901	NM	..	7,194	..	..	3,498	3,696
			1911	NM	..	8,336	+1,142	+15·87	4,064	4,272
			1921	NM	..	8,517	+ 181	+ 2·17	4,126	4,391
			1931	NM	..	13,822	+5,305	+62·29	6,532	7,290
			1941	NM	..	12,207	—1,615	—11·68	5,772	6,435
			1951	M	...	15,359	+3,152	+25·82	7,120	8,239
			1961	M	6·97	16,268	+ 909	+ 5·92	7,565	8,703
			1971	M	6·96	18,367	+2,099	+12·90	8,623	9,744
			1981	M	6,96	19.440	+1,073	+ 5·84	9,237	10,203
66.	*Kanimangalam*	Trichur	1981	NM	8·55	15.084	..	..	7,290	7,794
67.	*Kadachira*	Cannanore	1981	NM	7·95	14,782	..	..	7,159	7,623
68.	*Chelora*	Cannanore	1981	NM	11·35	14,549	..	..	7,207	7,342
69.	*Kottayam (Malabar)*	Cannanore	1981	NM	8·43	14,519	..	..	7,106	7,413
70.	*Aranattukara*	Trichur	1981	NM	5·84	14,397	..	..	7,190	7,207
71.	*Muzhappilangad*	Cannanore	1981	NM	7·19	14,345	..	..	6,940	7,405
72.	*Nadathara*	Trichur	1981	NM	5·52	14,321	..	..	6,982	7,339

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*concld.*

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
73.	*Peralassery*	Cannanore	1981	NM	10·81	13,395	..	..	6,488	6,907
74.	*Pinarayi*	Cannanore	1981	NM	9·63	13,107	..	..	6,325	6,782
75.	*Chala*	Cannanore	1981	NM	9·26	12,645	..	..	6,192	6,453
76.	*Chevvoor*	Trichur	1981	NM	6·08	12,318	..	..	5,900	6,418
77.	*Edakkunny*	Trichur	1981	NM	5·59	11,835	..	..	5,699	6,136
78.	*Puducad*	Trichur	1981	NM	6·41	11,112	..	..	5,387	5,725
79.	*Marathakkara*	Trichur	1981	NM	6·91	10,936	..	..	5,326	5,610
80.	*Pullazhi*	Trichur	1981	NM	7·88	10,759	..	..	5,026	5,733
81.	*Kanhirode*	Cannanore	1981	NM	8·14	10,327	..	..	5,012	5,315
		CLASS V (5,000—9,999 population) (4 towns)								
ALL TOWNS		**KERALA**	**1901**	..	..	**21,359**	..	..	**10,607**	**10,752**
			1911	..	..	**47,538**	**+ 26,179**	**+122·57**	**23,857**	**23,681**
			1921	..	..	**107,887**	**+ 60,349**	**+126·95**	**54,779**	**53,108**
			1931	..	..	**115,416**	**+ 7,529**	**+ 6·98**	**58,436**	**56,980**
			1941	..	..	**135,022**	**+ 19,606**	**+ 16·99**	**67,901**	**67,121**
			1951	..	..	**180,410**	**+ 45,388**	**+ 33·62**	**90,021**	**90,389**
			1961	..	**61·89**	**71,509**	**—108,901**	**— 60.36**	**35,387**	**36,122**
			1971	..	**65·99**	**67,224**	**— 4,285**	**— 5·99**	**33,450**	**33,774**
			1981	..	**43·42**	**33,526**	**— 33,698**	**— 50·13**	**16,757**	**16,769**
82.	*Avinissery*	Trichur	1981	NM	4·69	9,303	..	..	4,600	4,703
83.	*Iddukki Townsnip*	Idukki	1981	TS	32·00	8,886	..	..	4,636	4,250
84.	*Koorkkancherry*	Trichur	1981	NM	2·60	8,624	..	..	4,243	4,381
85.	*Cheriyakadavu*	Ernakulam	1981	NM	4·13	6,713	..	..	3,278	3,435
		CLASS VI (Less than 5,000 population)								
ALL TOWNS		**KERALA**	**1901**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1911	..	..	**8,827**	..	..	**4,503**	**4,324**
			1921	..	..	**31,009**	**+22,182**	**+251·30**	**16,107**	**14,902**
			1931	..	..	**27,740**	**— 3,269**	**— 10·54**	**14,448**	**13,292**
			1941	..	..	**29,868**	**+ 2,128**	**+ 7·67**	**14,935**	**14,933**
			1951	..	..	**62,587**	**+32,719**	**+109·55**	**31,813**	**30,774**
			1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1971	..	**5·90**	**4,382**	..	..	**2,471**	**1,911**

NOTE:—

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 (vide col. 2) are printed in *italics*. Population of earlier decades of those urban units which were not treated as towns in 1971 but were parts of towns and are appearing as independent towns in 1981 have been shown in this table. Though these towns are newly added towns of 1981 census, they have not been printed in *italics*. The details of newly added towns are given as Explanatory Note A to Appendix I of this table.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in the 1971 census (vide col. 2) have been marked with an asterisk(*) on their left.

3. The following abbreviations are used to denote the civic status of towns.

C—Corporation; M—Municipal town; Cantt—Cantonment; TS—Township; OG—Outgrowth; NM –Census town (Non-Municipal)

4. Area figures for 1961,1971 and 1981 are given in col. 6 of the table for each town as supplied by the local authorities in the respective censuses. Wherever there is change in area between 1971 and 1981, the reasons for the same have been given in Appendix 4 of this table.

5. The total area of all towns (under all classess) comes to 1,787·56 sq. km. whereas the total urban area shown in Table A-1 comes to 1,788·0 sq. km. The difference is due to the fact that the urban area in Table A-1 has been derived by adding the urban area of taluks after rounding off the same upto one place of decimal, while area figures of all classes have been derived by adding the area figures under each class given upto 2 places of decimal. Similarly the area figures shown for each class have been derived by adding the area figures of urban agglomeration/town falling under the respective class.

6. The jurisdiction of each town/urban outgrowth of 1981 is given in Appendix 5 of this table.

7. The total for any class in any past census has been worked out as the total of towns of that particular class in that particular census. They include towns which might have been individually withdrawn from urban status in preceding or succeeding censuses except in cases where several towns merged into one in which the class totals have been changed having regard to the computed population of the unit and not the individual towns.

8. The 1981 jurisdiction of Palghat Railway Colony, Kilikollur and Thumba urban outgrowths were wholly or partly included in Hemambikanagar town of 1971 Census, Kilikollur town of 1961 & 1971 censuses and Attipra town of 1961 Census respectively. Their populations for earlier census are not given in the above table.

9. The notes given hereunder in respect of some of the towns given in Table A-4 will help to explain the reasons for the variation of population, status and jurisdiction of town.

1(*a*) (*i*) *Cochin:* Cochin Corporation was formed on 1st November 1967 by including Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Edappally, Ernakulam, Willingdon Island and Trippunithura (part) towns of 1961 census and some adjoining rural areas. However, the population of Cochin for 1961 and earlier censuses have been built up by adding the population of five towns viz. Fort Cochin, Mattancherry, Edappally, Ernakulam and Willingdon Island which have been entirely merged into it.

1(*a*) (*ii*) *Thrikkakara:* The entire Thrikkakara South village of Kanayannur taluk is now treated as an urban outgrowth of Cochin urban agglomeration.

1(*b*) *Eloor:* Kuttikkattukara of Kadungallur village of Parur taluk which formed part of Eloor town of 1971 census has been declassified as rural in 1981. Instead, the entire Varapuzha village is now treated as a town with the name Eloor.

1(*c*) *Kalamassery:* In the 1971 census, Kalamassery town comprised of only a portion of Thrikkakara North village whereas in 1981 the entire village was treated as town.

1(*d*) *Trippunithura:* Trippunithura town of 1971 along with some adjoining rural areas was elevated to the status of a municipal town on 15th August 1978.

2(*a*) *Calicut:* The present Calicut Corporation includes Calicut, Edakkad, Parayancheri, Nellikkode, Kommeri and part of Puthiyangadi towns of 1961 and some adjoining rural areas. However, the population of Calicut for 1961 was built up by adding the population of the towns (Edakkad, Parayancheri, Calicut, Nellikkode and Kommeri) which have been entirely merged into it. Of these, except Calicut all others were new towns of 1961.

2(*b*) *Beypore and* 2(*c*) *Cheruvannur:* Part of Beypore town of 1961 is included in Cheruvannur town of 1971 census.

2(*e*) *Olavanna:* Olavanna, comprising of Olavanna amsom of Kozhikode taluk was first treated as a town in 1961 and it was declassified as rural in 1971. The present jurisdiction of town comprises of the entire reorganized Olavanna village.

3(*a*) (*i*) *Trivandrum:* Poonthura town of 1951 (Population: 5,662, M- 2,915; F- 2,747) was merged with the Muttathura of 1961 census. Parts of Kadakampally and Muttathura towns of 1961 have been included in Trivandrum Corporation while the remaining parts are declassified as rural in 1971.

3(*a*) (*ii*) *Thumba:* This urban outgrowth comprises of Vayakkalam and Kolluru karas of Attipra village. These karas were part of Attipra town of 1961 but declassified as rural in 1971.

3(*b*) *Kadakampally:* See note under 3(a) (i) above.

4(*a*)(*ii*) *Peringavu:* Peringavu urban outgrowth of Trichur urban agglomeration comprises of Peringavu desom (portion outside municipal limits) of Peringavu village and bit of Chembukavu desom of Trichur village.

4(*b*) *Ollur:* Panamkuttichira and Edakkunny desoms of Edakkunny village which formed part of Ollur town in 1971 are now form part of Edakkunny town. The entire Ollur village is now treated as a separate town.

4(*c*) *Mannuthy:* Ollukkara village is known as Mannuthy town in 1981.

6(ii) *Kilikollur:* Kannimel and Kilikollur karas of Kilikollur town of 1971 are now treated as urban outgrowth of Quilon urban agglomeration. The remaining karas of Kilikollur town of 1971 are declassified as rural.

7(*b*) *Chirakkal:* Chirakkal town of 1961 comprised of Chirakkal desom was declassified as rural in 1971. In 1981, the entire reorganized Chirakkal village was treated as a town.

7(*c*) *Puzhathi:* Puzhathi desom of Puzhathi village was a town in 1961 but declassified as rural in 1971. It was again treated as a town in the 1981 census.

7(*d*) Chalad desom of Pallikunnu village was treated as a town in 1961 with the name Chalad but declassified in 1971. Again in 1981 the entire Pallikunnu village is treated as a town with the name Pallikunnu.

7(*e*) *Valapattanam:* Valapattanam town was known as Baliapatam in 1961.

7(*f*) *Cannanore Cantonment:* It is only in 1961 that Cannanore Municipality and Cantonment have been treated as separate towns. In the previous censuses these formed one town only, though the cantonment was separated from the municipal limits as early as 1st January 1938. Hence from 1901 to 1951, its population has been included in the figures of Cannanore municipal town.

8(*ii*) *Palghat Railway Colony*: Hemambikanagar census town (population 7,032) of 1971 is treated as an urban outgrowth of Palghat urban agglomeration in the 1981 census with the name Palghat Railway Colony.

13(*a*) *Chavakkad* : A portian of Chowghat (renamed as Chavakkad in 1971) town of 1961 became part of Guruvayur Township in 1971 Chavakkad was elevated as a municipal town on 1st October 1978.

13(*b*) *Guruvayur*: See Note above.

14. *Manjeri:* Manjeri town of 1971 census was elevated as a municipal town on 1st April 1978 by including some adjacent rural areas.

17. *Nedumangad:* Except for 1961 Nedumangad was a town in earlier censuses. It was treated as a municipal town on 1st April 1978 with addition of some neighbouring rural areas.

19. *Ponnani:* Ponnani was elevated to the status of municipal town on 15th November 1977.

21. *Punalur:* Except for 1961, Punalur was a town in earlier censuses. It was treated as a municipal town on 1st April 1971 with addition of some rural areas.

24. *Tirur:* Known as Trikkandiyur in 1941, 1951 and 1961 censuses. It became a municipality with effect from 1st October 1971,

27. *Azhikode*: Azhikode was a town in 1961 but declassified in 1971 and again treated as a town in 1981.

28. *Thodupuzha:* Except in 1961 Thodupuzha continued as a town from 1931. It was treated as a municipal town on 1st September 1978 with addition in area.

30. *Shoranur:* Shoranur was elevated as a municipal town from 15th July 1978 with change in area.

31. *Varkala:* Varkala was elevated to the status of a municipal town from 15th May 1980 with change in area.

32. *Kothamangalam:* Kothamangalam, with change in area, was treated as a municipal town from 1st April, 1978.

33. *Pathanamthitta:* Pathanamthitta was a town from 1931 to 1951, declassified in 1961 and became municipal town on 1st October 1978.

34. *Chittur - Thathamangalam:* In 1921, 1931 and 1951 censuses, Chittur-Thathamangalam was treated as a single town by merging the two towns Chittur and Thathamangalam. (*Chittur*—Population : 12,732; M-6127; F-6,605 in 1941; P-8,528, M-4,078, F-4,450 in 1911 and R—8,095, M-3,897, F-4,198 in 1901; *Thathamangalam*—Population: 8,373, M-4,078, F-4,295 in 1941; P-6,178, M-2,932, F-3,246 in 1911 and P—6,222, M-2,977, F-3,245 in 1901). These towns are treated as a single unit in all the censuses for working out the class totals.

38. *Taliparamba:* Trichambaram town of 1961 has been merged with Taliparamba town of 1971 census.

43. *Kodungallur:* Kodungallur was a town from 1921 to 1951, declassified in 1961 and became a municipal town with effect from 1st August 1977.

44. *Angamaly:* Treated as a municipal town with effect from 1st April 1978.

51. *Elayavoor*: Portion of Elayavoor village was treated as a town in 1961 with the name Chovva, but declassified in 1971. Again in 1981 the entire village is treated as a town with the name Elayavoor.

54. *Chengannur:* Elevated to the status of a municipality on 1st April 1978 with addition in area.

55. *Kuthuparamba:* Entire village is treated as a town in the 1981 census.

57. *Ottappalam:* Jurisdiction of this town has been changed in the 1981 census.

58. *Palai:* This town was known as Meenachil in 1921, 1931 and 1941 censuses.

62. *Pathirappalli:* The rural portion of Aryad South village lying outside Alleppey municipality was treated as a non-municipal town in 1981 with the name Pathirappally.

66. *Kadachira:* Entire Kadambur village of Cannanore was treated as a town in 1981 with the name Kadachira.

73. *Peralassery:* The entire Makreri village of Cannanore taluk was treated as a town in 1981 with the name Peralassery.

77. *Edakkunny:* Panamkuttichira and Edakkunny desoms of Edakkunny village which formed part of Ollur town in 1971 are now formed part of Edakkunny town. The entire Edakkunny village is treated as Edakkunny town in 1981.

83. *Idukki:* Idukki township which was formed in 1976 lies in two taluks viz. Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha.

85. *Cheriyakadavu:* The rural portion of Palluruthy village of Cochin taluk is treated as a town in 1981 with the name Cheriyakadavu.

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

New towns added in 1981 and towns in 1971 declassified in 1981

	New town added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981			
			Population				Population	
District	Name of town	Area in km²	1981	1971	Name of town	Area in Km²	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cannanore	1. *Kalliasseri*	15.73	20,497	16,397	1. Manjeshwar	9.38	15,677	12,967
	2. Azhikode†	16.05	37,273	30,439	2. Kumbla	13.42	10,811	8,812
	3. Chirakkal†	13.56	36,124	29,956	3. Kanhangad	32.34	41,471	31,869
	4. Pallikunnu†	6.90	22,101	19,033	4. Nileshwar	26.23	31,528	25,297
	5. Puzhathi†	9.17	26,099	20,436	5. Payyannur	23.63	31,448	26,524
	6. Elayavoor†	11.57	25,481	21,143				
	7. *Chelora*	11.35	14,549	11,238				
	8. *Kanhirode*	8.14	10,327	8,104				
	9. *Chala*	9.26	12,645	10,283				
	10. *Edakkad*	18.26	29,474	23,485				
	11. *Muzhappilangad*	7.19	14,345	11,417				
	12. *Kadachira*	7.95	14,782	12,072				
	13. *Peralassery*	10.81	13,395	11,177				
	14. *Dharmadam*	10.66	23,143	19,866				
	15. *Pinarayi*	9.63	13,107	11,072				
	16. *Eranholi*	10.08	21,521	18,771				
	17. *Kodiyeri*	11.44	32,590	27,381				
	18. *Kottayam* (Malabar)	8.43	14,519	11,782				
2. Wayanad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	Olavanna†	21.43	34,004	26,663	1. Pantalayani	12.74	34,350	28,530
					2. Elathur	5.12	13,322	11,273
					3. Kunnamangalam	24.42	27,033	21,756
					4. Mokkam	13.41	11,811	9,813
					5. Kadalundi	5.33	18,476	15,555
4. Malappuram	..	..	..	..	Perintalmanna	5.10	10,376	9,121 ~~9,813~~
5. Palghat	..	..	..	..	1. Pattambi	8.09	12,933	10,411
					2. Mannarghat	7.62	N.A.	12,580
					3. Hemambikanagar£	..	..	..
					4. Nemmara	15.90	14,942	12,897
6. Trichur	1. *Viyyur*	5.09	11,489	9,395	1. Wadakkancherry	10.25	9,686	7,245
	2. *Vilvattom*	6.25	13,704	13,016	2. Pazhanji	7.72	14,807	13,762
	3. *Mannuthy*	13.35	25,474	21,605				
	4. *Ayyanthole*	7.25	11,767	8,985				
	5. *Pullazhi*	7.88	10,759	8,598				
	6. *Aranattukara*	5.84	14,397	11,112				
	7. *Koorkkancherry*	2.60	8,624	7,732				
	8. *Chiyyaram*	4.91	20,315	18,188				
	9. *Nadathara*	5.52	14,321	10,946				
	10. *Marathakkara*	6.91	10,936	9,257				
	11. *Kanimangalam*	8.55	15,084	13,061				
	12. *Avinissery*	4.69	9,303	7,882				
	13. *Edakkunny*@	5.59	11,835	10,722				
	14. *Chevvoor*	6.08	12,318	10,621				
	15. *Methala*	11.66	30,426	25,958				
	16. Kodungallur*	17.30	28,334	25,684				
	17. *Puducad*	6.41	11,112	10,794				
	18. *Iringaprom*	4.10	7,265	5,960				

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

New towns added in 1981 and towns in 1971 declassified in 1981

	New town added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981			
			Population				Population	
District	Name of town	Area in km²	1981	1971	Name of town	Area in km²	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Ernakulam	1. *Vadakkekara*	16.71	42,267	39,330	Njarakkal	8.60	19,229	19,221
	2. *Chendamangalam*	10.83	25,893	24,371				
	3. *Kottuvally*	21.00	30,665	26,378				
	4. *Maradu*	12.35	28,749	22,817				
	5. *Mulavucad*	19.27	21,397	19,379				
	6. *Cheriyakadavu*	4.13	6,713	5,798				
8. Idukki	1. *Idukki Township*	32.00	8,886	..	Munnar	5.90	5,460	4,382
9. Kottayam					1. Ettumanoor	7.42	N.A.	15,715
					2. Ponkunnam	13.80	13,242	13,672
					3. Kanjirappally	26.42	24,640	20,687
					4. Mundakkayam	5.25	N.A.	10,142
10. Alleppey	1. *Pathirappally*	5.91	21,068	16,824	1. Pandalam	9.50	13,288	11,884
					2. Haripad	13.34	N.A.	31,145
11. Quilon	1. *Pathanamthitta**	23.50	32,967	28,684	1. Kundara	5.56	11,200	10,262
	2. *Vadakkevila*	8.55	43,680	33,773	2. Kilikollur@@	11.21	21,079@@	41,871
	3. *Eravipuram*	10.06	47,274	35,727				
	4. *Paravoor*	16.19	35,562	31,683				
12. Trivandrum	Kadakampally†	8.14	20,594	15,141	1. Chirayinkil	5.65	9,014	8,838
					2. Kazhakuttam	8.40	12,383	9,829
					3. Nemom	12.18	33,288	25,846
					4. Balaramapuram	8.31	19,384	12,384
					5. Kovalam	4.11	23,225	13,999

Towns treated for the first time in 1981 are printed in *italics* in column 2

†Azhikode, Chirakkal, Puzhathi, Elayavoor, Olavanna and Kadakampally were treated as towns for the first time in 1961 but declassified in the 1971 census. They were again treated as towns in the 1981 census. Chalad desom of Pallikunnu village and Chovva desom of Elayavoor village were towns in 1961 also with names Chalad and Chovva respectively.

*Kodungallur (Cranganore) was a town from 1921 to 1951 but was declassified in 1961. Similarly Pathanamthitta was a town from 1931 to 1951 censuses. Both these places were again treated as towns in the 1981 census.

@A portion of Edakkunny town was included in Ollur of 1971 census.

£Hemambikanagar having population of 7,032 in 1971 census is treated as urban outgrowth of Palghat urban agglomeration with the name Palghat Railway Colony.

@@Excludes the population of Kilikollur urban outgrowth (which comprises of 2 karas—Kannimel & Kilikollur) of Quilon urban agglomeration.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE A

Constituent units of newly added towns/urban outgrowths in 1981

District	Name of newly added town/O.G. (1981)	Constituent units as in 1971			
		Name of village/town	Name of desom/kara/ward	Location code number (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOWNS			
Cannanore	1. Kalliasseri	Kalliasseri	Irinavu	1-4-10-1	4,217
			Kannapuram	1-4-10-2	2,088
			Kalliasseri	1-4-10-3	10,092
	2. Azhikode	Azhikode	Azhikode	1-4-11-1	30,439
	3. Chirakkal	Chirakkal	Chirakkal	1-4-12-1	14,352
			Puzhathi	1-4-12-2	15,604
	4. Pallikunnu	Pallikunnu	Chalat	1-4-16-1	13,998
			Pallikunnu	1-4-16-2	5,035
	5. Puzhathi	Puzhathi	Puzhathi	1-4-15-1	20,436
	6. Elayavoor	Elayavoor	Chovva	1-4-17-1	7,933
			Athirakom	1-4-17-2	2,836
			Mundayad	1-4-17-3	4,399
			Elayavoor	1-4-17-4	3,563
			Kizhuthalli	1-4-17-5	2,412
	7. Chelora	Chelora	Peringalayi	1-4-21-1	866
			Valannur	1-4-21-2	599
			Chelora	1-4-21-3	1,951
			Macheri	1-4-21-4	2,241
			Kappad	1-4-21-5	1,836
			Thillannur	1-4-21-6	3,745
	8. Kanhirode	Kanhirode	Poravoor	1-4-20-1	1,112
			Kanhirode	1-4-20-2	4,545
			Thalamunda	1-4-20-3	2,066
			Thattiode	1-4-20-4	381
	9. Chala	Chembilode	Chala Kizhakkekara	1-4-23-1	2,457
			Thannanda	1-4-23-2	1,867
			Koyyode	1-4-23-3	3,126
			Chembilode	1-4-23-4	2,833
	10. Edakkad	Edakkad	Cannanore karar	1-4-22-1	6,387
			Attadappa	1-4-22-2	1,775
			Chala Padinjarekara	1-4-22-3	1,567
			Chala Pantrandukandi	1-4-22-4	1,175
			Thottada	1-4-22-5	1,525
			Chirakkuthazha	1-4-22-6	1,353
			Kizhunna	1-4-22-7	2,837
			Kuttikkakam	1-4-22-8	4,262
			Edakkad	1-4-22-9	2,604
	11. Muzhappilangad	Muzhappilangad	Edakkadangadi	1-4-29-1	356
			Muzhappilangad	1-4-29-2	10,419
			Mammakunnu	1-4-29-3	642
	12. Kadachira	Kadambur	Aadur	1-4-28-1	3,196
			Kottur	1-4-28-2	1,666
			Kannadichal	1-4-28-3	281
			Kadambur	1-4-28-4	5,402
			Orikkara	1-4-28-5	1,527
	13. Peralassery	Makreri	Bavode	1-4-26-1	1,300
			Pariyaram	1-4-26-2	383
			Kilaloor	1-4-26-3	619
			Makreri	1-4-26-4	1,418
			Pilanhi	1-4-26-5	464
			Vadakumpad	1-4-26-6	1,171
			Kottam	1-4-26-7	2,307
			Mundalore	1-4-26-8	3,515

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE A—*contd.*

Constituent units of newly added towns/urban outgrowths in 1981

District	Name of newly added town/O.G. 1981	Constituent units as in 1971			
		Name of village/town	Name of desom/kara/ward	Location code number (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOWNS—*contd.*			
Cannanore—*concld.*	14. Dharmadom	Dharmadom	Melur	1-5-21-1	3,765
			Andalur	1-5-21-2	2,870
			Palayad	1-5-21-3	5,745
			Dharmadom	1-5-21-4	7,486
	15. Pinarayi	Pinarayi	Paraprom	1-5-20-1	1,699
			Pinarayi	1-5-20-2	5,596
			Cherikkel	1-5-20-3	851
			Kizhakkumbhagam	1-5-20-4	2,167
			Padannakkara	1-5-20-5	759
	16. Eranholi	Eranholi	Vadakkumbad	1-5-19-1	6,886
			Eranholi	1-5-19-2	7,911
			Perunthattil	1-5-19-3	2,188
			Madathumbhagom	1-5-19-4	1,786
	17. Kodiyeri	Kodiyeri	170 Vayalalam	1-5-22-1	3,173
			Muzhikara	1-5-22-2	3,355
			Kodiyeri	1-5-22-3	8,723
			171 Punnol	1-5-22-4	1,683
			Puduvacheri	1-5-22-5	885
			172 Punnol	1-5-22-6	1,769
			Kurichiyil	1-5-22-7	3,146
			Etannur	1-5-22-8	995
			Ayikkal	1-5-22-9	2,294
			Perumunderi	1-5-22-10	1,027
			Kallayi	1-5-22-11	331
	18. Kottayam (Malabar)	Kottayam	Kinavakkal	1-5-16-1	1,934
			Kottayam	1-5-16-2	3,561
			Kuvappadi	1-5-16-3	1,296
			Olayikkara	1-5-16-4	967
			Eruvatti	1-5-16-5	4,024
Kozhikode	19. Olavanna	Olavanna	Palazhi	2-4-30-1	2,465
			Iringallur	2-4-30-2	6,041
			Kailamadam	2-4-30-3	2,424
			Olavanna	2-4-30-4	10,152
			Kodal	2-4-30-5	5,581
Trichur	20. Iringaprom	Guruvayur (portion)	Choolpuram (portion)	5-3-5-1	3,115
			Iringaprom	5-3-5-2	2,229
			Puthenpally (portion)	5-3-5-3	468
			Thiruvenkitam (portion)	5-3-5-4	148
	21. Viyyur	Viyyur	Puducad	5-2-11-1	3,443
			Ramavarmapuram	5-2-11-2	110
			Viyyur	5-2-11-3	3,286
			Evanur	5-2-11-4	2,556
	22. Vilvattam	Vilvattam	Ramavarmapuram	5-2-12-1	2,059
			Nellikad	5-2-12-2	971
			Villadam	5-2-12-3	1,498
			Kuttumuck	5-2-12-4	2,877
			Mannukad	5-2-12-5	2,514
			Cherur	5-2-12-6	3,097
	23. Mannuthy	Ollukkara (portion)	Paravattani (portion)	5-2-31-1	1,047
			Kunnathumkara	5-2-31-2	2,549
			Kalathodu	5-2-31-3	2,125
			Nellikunnu (portion)	5-2-31-4	3,210
			Krishnapuram	5-2-31-5	1,665
			Ollukkara	5-2-31-6	2,963
			Mannuthy	5-2-31-7	4,707
			Mullakkara	5-2-31-8	2,858
			Pattikkad Range	5-2-6F-2	..
			Peechi Range	5-2-6F-3	481

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE A—*contd.*

Constituent units of newly added towns/urban outgrowths in 1981

District	Name of newly added town/O.G. (1981)	Constituent units as in 1971			
		Name of village/town	Name of desom/kara/ward	Location code number (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOWNS—*contd.*			
Trichur—*concld.*	24. Ayyanthole	Ayyanthole(portion)	Puthurkara	5-2-27-1	3,070
			Ayyanthole	5-2-27-2	4,424
			Kanattukara (portion)	5-2-27-3	8
			Thrikkumaramkudam (portion)	5-2-27-4	1,483
	25. Pullazhi	Pullazhi	Pullazhi	5-2-25-1	4,623
			Chettupuzha	5-2-25-2	3,975
	26. Aranattukara	Aranattukara (portion)	Olavikkara	5-2-26-1	3,084
			Aranattukara (portion)	5-2-26-2	3,286
			Laloor	5-2-26-4	2,278
			Ashtamangalam	5-2-26-5	1,422
			Kariattukara	5-2-26-6	409
			Elthuruth	5-2-26-7	633
	27. Koorkkancherry	Koorkkancherry (portion)	Vadukara	5-2-44-1	4,574
			Koorkkancherry (portion)	5-2-44-2	3,158
	28. Chiyyaram	Chiyyaram (portion)	Chelakkottukara (portion)	5-2-42-1	1,683
			Kannamkulangara	5-2-42-2	10,178
			Chiyyaram	5-2-42-3	6,327
	29. Nadathara	Nadathara (portion)	Nellikunnu (portion)	5-2-38-1	1,058
			Anchery	5-2-38-2	1,482
			Nadathara	5-2-38-3	4,090
			Eravimangalam	5-2-38-4	4,316
	30. Marathakkara	Marathakkara	Padavaratt	5-2-39-1	1,881
			Marathakkara	5-2-39-2	4,375
			Elamthuruthi	5-2-39-3	1,394
			Konikara	5-3-39-4	928
			Kothore	5-2-39-5	679
	31. Kanimangalam	Kanimangalam	Nedupuzha	5-2-43-1	2,872
			Panamuck	5-2-43-2	4,241
			Kanimangalam	5-2-43-3	5,948
	32. Avinissery	Avinissery	Avinissery	5-2-60-1	3,203
			Vallissery	5-2-60-2	3,292
			Perinchery	5-2-60-3	1,387
	33. Edakkunny	Edakkunny (portion)	Thaikattussery	5-2-41-1	4,132
		Ollur town	Panamkuttichira	5-V-3	4,039
			Edakkunny	5-V-4	2,551
	34. Chevvoor	Chevvoor	Chevvoor	5-2-59-1	2,256
			Vallukunnathussery	5-2-59-2	4,003
			Perumpillissery	5-2-59-3	4,362
	35. Kodungallur (M)	Lokamaleswaram	Lokamaleswaram	5-4-3-1	15,470
		Pullut	Pullut	5-4-4-1	9,005
			Narayanamangalam	5-4-4-2	1,209
	36. Methala	Methala	Methala	5-4-8-1	25,958
	37. Puducad	Thoravu	Thoravu Vadakkummuri	5-5-4-1	2,424
			Kanjoor	5-5-4-2	857
			Valanjapadam	5-5-4-3	1,502
			Kannambathur	5-5-4-4	1,723
			Puducad	5-5-4-5	2,225
			Thoravu Thekkemmuri	5-5-4-6	2,063

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I—*contd*

EXPLANATORY NOTE A—*contd.*

Constituent units of newly added towns/urban outgrowths in 1981

District	Name of newly added town/O.G. (1981)	Constituent units as in 1971			
		Name of village/town	Name of desom/kara/ward	Location code number (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOWNS—*contd.*			
Ernakulam	38. Vadakkekara	Vadakkekara (portion)	Munambam	6-2-1-1	309
			Maliamkara	6-2-1-2	2,426
			Chettikad	6-2-1-3	1,840
			Kottuvallikad	6-2-1-4	2,730
			Moothakunnam	6-2-1-5	2,755
			Madaplathuruth	6-2-1-6	6,144
			Thuruthipuram	6-2-1-7	1,374
			Onathukad	6-2-1-8	221
			Kattathuruth	6-2-1-9	1,172
			Oravanthuruth	6-2-1-10	465
			Vavakkad	6-2-1-11	2,421
			Kunjithai	6-2-1-12	2,674
			Paliathuruth	6-2-1-13	858
			Machamthuruth	6-2-1-14	1,552
			Alamthuruth	6-2-1-15	1,656
			Maravanthuruth	6-2-1-16	1,597
			Nendoor (portion)	6-2-1-17	1,962
			Pathanam	6-2-1-18	4,073
			Pooyappilly	6-2-1-19	1,138
			Chittattukara (portion)	6-2-1-20	1,272
			Thiyathuruth (portion)	6-2-1-21	234
			Cheriapanickanthuruth	6-2-1-22	457
	39. Chendamangalam	Chendamangalam	Chathedam	6-2-2-1	875
			Kurumpathuruth	6-2-2-2	896
			Gothuruth	6-2-2-3	2,692
			Kadalvathuruth	6-2-2-4	2,598
			Kochuthuruth	6-2-2-5	494
			Vadakkumpuram	6-2-2-6	4,337
			Cheriapazhampillythuruth	6-2-2-7	420
			Valiapazhampillythuruth	6-2-2-8	649
			Kizhakkumpuram	6-2-2-9	3,065
			Koottukad	6-2-2-10	1,982
			Manakkodam	6-2-2-11	1,022
			Karimpadam	6-2-2-12	1,646
			Thekkumpuram	6-2-2-13	1,591
			Palathuruth	6-2-2-14	2,104
	40. Kottuvally	Kottuvally (portion)	Kizhakkepram (portion)	6-2-6-1	5,504
			Thathappilly	6-2-6-2	1,532
			Valluvally	6-2-6-3	9,244
			Kaitharam	6-2-6-4	5,952
			Kottuvally	6-2-6-5	4,146
	41. Mulavucad	Mulavucad (portion)	Panambukad	6-4-2-1	4,371
			Vallarpadam	6-4-2-2	2,418
			Mulavucad	6-4-2-3	4,848
			Ponnarimangalam	6-4-2-4	4,227
			Ponjikara	6-4-2-5	3,515
	42. Maradu	Maradu	Nettoor	6-4-9-1	9,457
			Kundannur	6-4-9-2	2,330
			Maradu	6-4-9-3	11,030
	43. Cheriyakadavu	Palluruthy (portion)	Manassery	6-3-6-1	2,338
			Cheriyakadavu	6-3-6-2	3,460
Idukki	44. Idukki Township	Kalkoonthal (portion)	Attupura (portion)	6-2-8-2	N.A.
		Idukki (portion)	Udumbanur area (portion)	6-7-16-1	N.A.
			Arakkulam area (portion)	6-7-16-2	N.A.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE A—*concld.*

Constituent units of newly added towns/urban outgrowths in 1981

District	Name of newly added town (1981)	Constituent units as in 1971			
		Name of village/town	Name of desom/kara/ward	Location code number (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		TOWNS—*concld.*			
Alleppey	45. Pathirappally	Aryad South	Thumbolly (portion)	8-2-3-1	2,602
			Aryad South (portion)	8-2-3-2	14,222
Quilon	46. Pathanamthitta (M)	Pathanamthitta (part)	Vettipram	9-3-11-1	10,583
			Kumbazha (part)	9-3-11-3	5,028
			Kundamankara	9-3-11-4	1,119
			Kulasekharapathi	9-3-11-5	2,659
			Valanchuzhi	9-3-11-6	1,395
			Mavoor	9-3-11-7	649
			Azhoor	9-3-11-8	2,162
			Chittoor	9-3-11-9	1,455
			Nannukkad	9-3-11-10	2,974
			Kodumthara	9-3-11-11	660
	47. Vadakkevila	Vadakkevila (portion)	Pattathanam (portion)	9-6-11-1	5,416
			Ayathil	9-6-11-2	9,718
			Punthalathazham	9-6-11-3	4,188
			Mulluvila	9-6-11-4	1,739
			Vadakkevila	9-6-11-5	8,380
			Manakkad	9-6-11-6	2,108
			Palathara	9-6-11-7	788
			Thattamala	9-6-11-8	1,436
	48. Eravipuram	Eravipuram (portion)	Thekkevila	9-6-12-1	13,695
			Kayyalakkal	9-6-12-2	2,901
			Panthrandumuri	9-6-12-3	2,160
			Pinackal	9-6-12-4	380
			Valathungal	9-6-12-5	5,448
			Thazham	9-6-12-6	557
			Akkolil	9-6-12-7	2,555
			Vadakkumbhagam	9-6-12-8	2,798
			Mayyanad	9-6-12-9	1,012
			Thekkumbhagam	9-6-12-10	4,221
	49. Paravoor	Paravoor (portion)	Poozhikkara	9-6-18-1	1,945
			Kurumandal (portion)	9-6-18-2	7,212
			Koonayil	9-6-18-3	6,720
			Kottappuram	9-6-18-4	5,756
			Thekkumbhagam	9-6-18-5	5,017
			Kongal	9-6-18-6	5,001
Trivandrum	50. Kadakampally	Kadakampally (portion)	Karikkakam (portion)	10-3-12-1	3,630
			Kadakampally (portion)	10-3-12-2	7,106
			Pully (portion)	10-3-12-3	4,405
		URBAN OUTGROWTHS			
Palghat	1. Palghat Railway Colony	Hemambikanagar	Puduppariyaram	4-V-1	1,013
			Akathethara	4-V-2	6,019
Trichur	2. Peringavu	Peringavu (portion)	Peringavu (portion)	5-2-29-1	1,843
		Trichur (portion)	Chembukavu (portion)	5-2-30-2	..
Ernakulam	3. Thrikkakara	Thrikkakara South	Pallippuram	6-4-5-1	3,256
			Cherumattapuzha	6-4-5-2	2,892
			Kakkanad	6-4-5-3	14,332
			Thengode	6-4-5-4	3,510
			Kundannur	6-4-5-5	765
			Thuthiyur	6-4-5-6	2,107
Quilon	4. Kilikollur	Kilikollur (portion)	Kilikollur	9-IV-4	14,390
			Kannimel	9-IV-5	10,139
Trivandrum	5. Thumba	Attipra (portion)	Attipra	10-3-11-1	8,070
			Vayakkalam	10-3-11-2	5,694

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 1—*concld.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE B

Constituent villages into which 1971 towns have relapsed after declassification in 1981

Towns of 1971 declassified in 1981	District	Constituent village in 1981			
		Name	Location code number (1981)	Area in km²	Population (1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Manjeshwar	Cannanore	Kunjathur	10-1-1-1	12·65	13,336
		Hosbettu	10-1-1-7	11·75	13,140
2. Kumbla	,,	Koipady	10-1-1-17	23·39	18,355
3. Kanhangad	,,	Hosdurg	10-1-2-8	15·94	25,087
		Kanhangad	10-1-2-9	23·60	21,089
4. Nileshwar	,,	Nileshwar	10-1-2-17	26·23	31,528
5. Payyannur	,,	Payyannur	10-1-3-2	20·03	26,472
		Vellur	10-1-3-3	14·87	17,839
6. Pantalayani	Kozhikode	Pantalayani	10-2-2-17	12·74	34,350
7. Elathur	,,	Elathur	10-2-3-16	13·58	32,125
8. Kunnamangalam	,,	Kunnamangalam	10-2-3-18	27·23	29,786
9. Mokkam	,,	Thazhecode	10-2-3-25	19·64	15,598
10. Kadalundi	,,	Kadalundi	10-2-3-31	11·83	29,988
11. Perintalmanna	Malappuram	Perintalmanna	10-3-2-15	15·12	19,721
12. Pattambi	Palghat	Pattambi	10-4-1-31	15·84	18,368
13. Mannarghat	,,	Mannarghat I	10-4-2-10	32·93	21,577
14. Hemambikanagar£	,,				
15. Nemmara	,,	Nemmara	10-4-4-23	15·90	14,942
16. Wadakkancherry	Trichur	Kumaranellur	10-5-2-37	5·40	5,726
		Wadakkancherry	10-5-2-55	14·98	13,573
		Enkakkad	10-5-2-56	7·59	6,840
17. Pazhanji	,,	Kattakampal	10-5-2-1	8·90	10,620
		Pazhanji	10-5-2-2	7·96	11,835
18. Njarakkal	Ernakulam	Njarakkal	10-6-7-5	8·60	21,672
19. Munnar	Idukki	K.D. Hills	10-7-1-4	556·87	78,883
20. Ettumanoor	Kottayam	Athirampuzha	10-8-3-3	20·73	33,650
		Ettumanoor	10-8-3-4	27·27	35,367
21. Ponkunnam	,,	Chirakkadavu	10-8-5-2	27·61	24,221
22. Kanjirappally	,,	Kanjirappally	10-8-5-3	65·27	41,594
23. Mundakkayam	,,	Mundakkayam	10-8-5-4	72·75	35,891
		Erumely	10-8-5-5	137·06	65,593
24. Pandalam	Alleppey	Thonnallur	10-9-7-13	30·29	37,228
25. Haripad	,,	Haripad	10-9-6-5	9·56	13,770
		Kumarapuram	10-9-6-6	14·39	24,618
		Karthigappally	10-9-6-7	8·73	16,815
		Pallipad	10-9-6-8	16·93	22,409
		Chingoli	10-9-6-9	7·24	13,121
26. Kundara	Quilon	Mulavana	10-10-6-5	26·64	36,928
27. Kilikolloor	,,	Kilikolloor $	10-10-6-8	5·33	21,079
28. Chirayinkil	Trivandrum	Sarkara-Chirayinkil	10-11-1-24	10·87	28,887
29. Kazhakuttam	,,	Kazhakkuttam-Menamkulam	10-11-3-7	16.73	25,574
30. Nemom	,,	Nemom	10-11-3-18	29·41	60,211
31. Balaramapuram	,,	Kottukal (portion)	10-11-4-10	28·95	74,198
		Athiyannur (portion)	10-11-4-11	17·53	30,942
32. Kovalam	,,	Kottukal (portion)	10-11-4-10	28·95	74,198

£ Hemambikanagar is treated as urban outgrowth of Palghat Urban Agglomeration with the name 'Palghat Railway Colony'.

$ Excludes the population of Kilikollur urban outgrowth (which comprised of 2 karas--Kannimel and Kilikollur) of Quilon Urban Agglomeration.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 2

Places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981

NIL

APPENDIX 3

Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981

Place	District	Area in km² in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4
Munnar	Idukki	5.90	4,382

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 4

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area

Name of Town	Area (in km²) 1971	Area (in km²) 1981	Population 1971	Population 1981	Reasons for the change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Taliparamba	8.02	18.21	16,227	29,901	Change in jurisdiction
2. Kuthuparamba	5.88	16.76	10,305	24,690	Change in jurisdiction
3. Manjeri	13.27	53.06	15,734	53,959	Change in jurisdiction
4. Shoranur	17.20	32.28	22,038	35,120	Change in jurisdiction
5. Ottappalam	22.18	16.98	24,823	23,156	Change in jurisdiction
6. Ollur	8.45	9.33	25,957	27,802	Change in jurisdiction
7. Eloor	10.43	20.73	20,725	46,856	Change in jurisdiction
8. Angamaly	6.81	24.05	12,932	28,307	Change in jurisdiction
9. Kothamangalam	5.77	37.45	6,534	33,122	Change in jurisdiction
10. Kalamassery	12.77	27.00	17,957	43,767	Change in jurisdiction
11. Trippunithura	13.66	18.69	28,090	43,646	Change in jurisdiction
12. Thodupuzha	21.85	35.43	20,880	35,743	Change in jurisdiction
13. Chengannur	5.60	13.00	13,316	24,862	Change in jurisdiction
14. Punalur	4.05	34.60	13,562	43,039	Change in jurisdiction
15. Varkala	10.28	15.42	20,365	34,009	Change in jurisdiction
16. Nedumangad	7.76	32.52	14,643	43,989	Change in jurisdiction

Note : A bit of Thiruvarpu village (0.10 hectare) was added to Kottayam municipal town in February 1980 but the total area in 2 decimal places for the town remains unchanged.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

Town/Outgrowth	Area in sq. km.	Constituent revenue units with area (in sq. km.) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
1	2	3
CANNANORE DISTRICT		
1. Kasaragod (Municipal)	16.68	Kasaragod (16.68) village
2. Taliparamba	18.21	Taliparamba (18.21) village
3. Kalliasseri	15.73	Kalliasseri (15.73) village
4. Pappinisseri	15.24	Pappinisseri (15.24) village
5. Valapattanam	2.04	Valapattanam (2.04) village
6. Azhikode	16.05	Azhikode (16.05) village
7. Chirakkal	13.56	Chirakkal (13.56) village
8. Pallikunnu	6.90	Pallikunnu (6.90) village
9. Puzhathi	9.17	Puzhathi (9.17) village
10. Cannanore (Municipal)	11.03	Chovva desom and portion of Cannanore karar desom of Cannanore I (7.39) village; and Chalat, Kannothumchal, Puzhathi and Cannanore karar desoms and portion of Kanathur desom of Cannanore II (3.64) village.
11. Cannanore Cantonment	1.79	Portion of Cannanore karar desom of Cannanore I (1.66) village and portion of Kanathur desom of Cannanore II (0.13) village
12. Elayavoor	11.57	Elayavoor (11.57) village
13. Chelora	11.35	Chelora (11.35) village
14. Kanhirode	8.14	Kanhirode (8.14) village
15. Chala	9.26	Chembilode (9.26) village
16. Edakkad	18.26	Edakkad (18.26) village
17. Muzhappilangad	7.19	Muzhappilangad (7.19) village
18. Kadachira	7.95	Kadambur (7.95) village
19. Peralassery	10.81	Makreri (10.81) village
20. Dharmadom	10.66	Dharmadom (10.66) village
21. Pinarayi	9.63	Pinarayi (9.63) village
22. Eranholi	10.08	Eranholi (10.08) village
23. Tellicherry (Municipal)	15.35	Tellicherry (5.54) and Thiruvangad (9.81) villages
24. Kodiyeri	11.44	Kodiyeri (11.44) village
25. Kottayam (Malabar)	8.43	Kottayam (8.43) village
26. Kuthuparamba	16.76	Kuthuparamba (16.76) village
WAYANAD DISTRICT		
No towns		
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT		
27. Badagara (Municipal)	21.34	Badagara (8.50) and Nadakkuthazha (12.84) villages
28. Calicut (Corporation)	82.67	Katchery (13.41), Kasaba (5.58), Nagaram (3.44), Panniyankara (14.63), Chevayur (14.58), Vengeri (10.01), Chelavoor (10.50), Nellikode (9.91) villages and portion of Naduvattam desom of Beypore (0.31) village
29. Olavanna	21.43	Olavanna (21.43) village
30. Cheruvannur	10.31	Cheruvannur (10.31) village
31. Beypore	10.41	Beypore desom and portion of Naduvattam desom of Beypore (10.41) village
32. Feroke	13.53	Feroke (13.53) village
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT		
33. Manjeri (Municipal)	53.06	Narukara (19.18), Payyanad (20.61) and Manjeri (13.27) villages

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5—*contd.*

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

Town/Outgrowth	Area in sq. km.	Constituent revenue units with area (in sq. km.) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
1	2	3
34. Malappuram (Municipal)	33.60	Melmuri (13.54) and Malappuram (20.06) villages
35. Tirur (Municipal)	16.59	Tirur (16.59) village
36. Ponnani (Municipal)	9.32	Ponnani Nagaram (7.17) village and Puthuponnani desom of Ezhuvathiruthi (2.15) village
PALGHAT DISTRICT		
37. Shoranur (Municipal)	32.28	Shoranur I (15.09) and Shoranur II (17.19) villages
38. Ottappalam	16.98	Ottappalam II (16.98) village
39. Palghat (Municipal)	26.60	Palghat I (8.57), Palghat II (7.79) and Palghat III (10.24) villages
40. Palghat Railway Colony (Outgrowth)	3.99	Portion of Akathethara desom of Akathethara village (0.10) and portion of Puduppariyaram desom of Puduppariyaram II (3.89) village
41. Chittur-Thathamangalam (Municipal)	14.71	Portion of Chittur desom of Chittur (7.63) village and portion of Thathamangalam desom of Thathamangalam (7.08) village
TRICHUR DISTRICT		
42. Chavakkad (Municipal)	12.41	Manathala (8.90) village and portions of Palayoor, Muthuvattoor and Mammiyur desoms of Guruvayur (3.51) village
43. Guruvayur (Township)	6.49	Guruvayur and Karakkad desoms and portions of Choolpuram, Puthempally, Mammiyur, Muthuvattoor, Thiruvenkitam, Palayoor desoms of Guruvayur (4.43) village; and Perumpully Chavakkad desom and portions of Chavakkad, Thaikkad and Nemmini desoms of Chavakkad (2.06) village
44. Iringaprom	4.10	Iringaprom desom and portions of Choolpuram, Puthempally, Thiruvenkitam desoms of Guruvayur (4.10) village
45. Kunnamkulam (Municipal)	6.96	Portion of Alathur desom of Anjur (0.02) village, Chiralayam, Mencheri, Parayil Angadi, Kunnamkulam, Thekkepuram, Kaniyampal, Kurukkampara desoms and portions of Kizhur, Kakkad desoms of Kunnamkulam (6.56) village Portion of Kavanam, Chittur desoms of Chowannur (0.13) village Portion of Kanipayyur desom of Kanippayyur (0.25) village
46. Viyyur	5.09	Viyyur (5.09) village
47. Vilvattom	6.25	Vilvattom (6.25) village
48. Mannuthy	13.35	Kalathode, Krishnapuram, Ollukkara, Mannuthy, Mullakkara desoms and portions of Paravattani, Kunnathumkara and Nellikunnu desoms and Mudicode Forest Area of Ollukkara (13.35) village
49. Trichur (Municipal)	12.65	Portions of Paravattani and Nellikunnu desoms of Ollukkara (0.46) village; Paramekkavu, Kottapuram, Poothole, Chirakkal, Veliyannur, Angadi, Kizhakkumpattukara desoms and portions of Poonkunnam, Chembukavu desoms of Trichur (8.17) village; Portion of Kizhakkumpattukara desom of Peringavu (0.37) village; portions of Kanattukara and Thrikkumaramkudam desoms of Ayyanthole (0.83) village; Poothole desom and portions of Aranattukara desom of Aranattukara (1.30) village; portion of Koorkkancherry desom of Koorkkancherry (0.81) village; portion of Chelakkottukara of Chiyyaram (0.63) village and portion of Nellikunnu desom of Nadathara (0.08) village
50. Peringavu (Outgrowth)	0.90	Peringavu desom of Peringavu (0.84) village and portion of Chembukavu desom of Trichur (0.06) village
51. Ayyanthole	7.25	Puthurkara and Ayyanthole desoms and portions of Kanattukara and Thrikkumaramkudam desoms of Ayyanthole (7.25) village
52. Pullazhi	7.88	Pullazhi (7.88) village
53. Aranattukara	5.84	Olarikkara, Laloor, Kariattukara, Elthuruth and Ashtamangalam desoms and portions of Aranattukara desom of Aranattukara (5.84) village
54. Koorkkancherry	2.60	Vadukkara and portion of Koorkkancherry desom of Koorkkanchery (2.60) village

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5—*contd.*

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

Town/Outgrowth	Area in sq. km.	Constituent revenue units with area (in sq. km.) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
1	2	3
55. Chiyyaram	4.91	Kannamkulangara and Chiyyaram desoms and portions of Chelak, kottukara desom of Chiyyaram (4.91) village
56. Nadathara	5.52	Anchery, Nadathara, Eravimangalam and portion of Nellikunnu desoms of Nadathara (5.52) village
57. Marathakkara	6.91	Marathakkara (6.91) village
58. Ollur	9.33	Ollur (9.33) village
59. Kanimangalam	8.55	Kanimangalam (8.55) village
60. Avinissery	4.69	Avinissery (4.69) village
61. Edakkunny	5.59	Edakkunny (5.59) village
62. Chevoor	6.08	Chevoor (6.08) village
63. Kodungallur (Municipal)	17.30	Lokamaleswaram (6.54) and Pullut (10.76) villages
64. Methala	11.66	Methala (11.66) village
65. Puducad	6.41	Thoravu (6.41) village
66. Irinjalakuda (Municipal)	11.24	Portion of Kizhthani desom of Karalam (0.09) village; portion of Kattungachira desom of Porathissery (0.03) village; portion of Pullur desom of Pullur (0.75) village; portions of Karukulamgara, Mangadikunnu and Kattungachira desom of Irinjalakuda (5.25) village; portions of Thanissery, Cheloor and Kombara desoms of Manavalassery (5.15) village
67. Chalakudy (Municipal)	25.23	Perambra (6.37) Potta (5.23), Kizhakke Chalakudy (7.70) and Padinjare Chalakudy (5.93) villages
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT		
68. Vadakkekara	16.71	Munambom, Cheriapamickanthuruthu, Maliamkara, Chettikkad, Kottuvallikkad, Moothakunnam, Madaplathuruthu, Thuruthippuram, Onathukad, Kattathuruth, Oravanthuruth, Vavakkad, Kunjithai, Paliathuruth, Machamthuruth, Alamthuruth, Maravanthuruth, Pattanam, Pooyappilly and portions of Neendoor, Chittattukara and Thiyathuruth karas of Vadakkekara (16.71) village
69. Chendamangalam	10.83	Chendamangalam (10.83) village
70. Parur (Municipal)	9.03	Portions of Neendoor, Chittattukara and Thiyyathuruth karas of Vadakkekara (0.10) village; portions of Cheriapallamthuruth, Paravoothara, Perumpadanna, Kedamangalam and Nanthiattukunnam karas of Parur-Ezhikkara (6.91) village and portion of Kizhakkepram kara of Kottuvally (2.02) village
71. Kottuvally	21.00	Thathappilly, Valluvally, Kaitharam and Kottuvally karas and portions of Kizhakkepram kara of Kottuvally (21.00) village
72. Eloor	20.73	Varapuzha (20.73) village
73. Angamaly (Municipal)	24.05	Kothakulangara, Champannoor, Angamaly, Vengoor and Nayathodu karas and portion of Peechanikad kara of Kothakulangara South (24.05) village
74. Alwaye (Municipal)	7.18	Thottukkattukara and portions of Veliyathunad and Alwaye karas of Alwaye (7.18) village
75. Perumbavoor (Municipal)	13.59	Vallom, Kanjirakkad, Perumbavoor and Karattupally karas and portion of Iringole kara of Perumbavoor (13.59) village
76. Kothamangalam (Municipal)	37.45	Kothamangalam (37.45) village

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5—*contd.*

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

Town/Outgrowth	Area in sq. km.	Constituent revenue units with area (in sq. km.) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
1	2	3
77. Muvattupuzha (Municipal)	30.18	Kavumkara and Velloorkunnam karas and portions of Vazhappilly and Kadathy karas of Velloorkunnam (7.11) village; portions of Peringazha, Ramamangalam and Marady North karas of Marady (3.83) village and portions of Randar and Muvattupuzha karas of Muvattupuzha (2.24) village
78. Mulavucad	19.27	Panambukad, Vallarpadam, Mulavucad, Ponnarimangalam kara and portions of Ponjikara kara of Mulavucad (19.27) village
79. Kalamassery	27.00	Thrikkakara North (27.00) village
80. Trippunithura (Municipal)	18.69	Nadamel (12.00) and Thekkumbhagam (6.69) villages
81. Maradu	12.35	Maradu (12.35) village
82. Cochin (Corporation)	94.88	Portion of Ponjikara kara of Mulavucad (0.39) village; Vaduthala kara of Cheranalloor (3.41) village; Edappally North (5.78), Edappally South (10.81), Ernakulam (12.37), Elamkulam (12.83), Poonithura (9.71) villages; Gundu Island and Vimanadweep karas of Elangunnapuzha (0.24) village; Palluruthy South and Edacochin karas of Palluruthy (12.41) village and Fort Cochin (2.97), Mattancherry (12.58) and Rameswaram (11.38) villages (Divisions of I to XXV of the Cochin corporation lies in Cochin taluk and Divisons XXVI to L in Kanayannur taluk)
83. Thrikkakara (Outgrowth)	27.46	Thrikkakara South (27.46) village
84. Cheriyakadavu	4.13	Manassery and Cheriyakadavu karas of Palluruthy (4.13) village
IDUKKI DISTRICT		
85. Idukki (Township)	32.00	Portion of Meriyapuram kara of Kalkoonthal (3.85) village; and Cheruthoni and Painavu karas and portion of Vazhathope kara of Idukki (28.15) village
86. Thodupuzha (Municipal)	35.43	Portion of Manakkad kara of Manakkad (4.53) village and portion of Vengallur kara of Kumaramangalam (3.34) village; Annayikannam, Karikkode karas and portions of Irekode, Keerikode and Thekkumbhagom karas of Karikkode (5.01) village; Muthalakodam, Kudayathoochira, Puthuchira, Pettenad, Thodupuzha, Cheriyathodupuzha, Kanjiramattam, Olamattam, Thalamattam and Kolari karas and portion of Thattarathatta kara of Thodupuzha (20.93) village; and Kolanikara of Karimkunnam (1.62) village
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT		
87. Vaikom (Municipal)	8.73	Portions of P[illegible] Iruboozhikara of Vadakkemur[illegible]heri South kara and portions [illegible]akkumchery South, Kizhakkume[illegible] North of Naduvila (6.43) village and portions of Padinjattumcheri South, Chemmanattukara and Palliprathussery karas of Vaikom (1.73) village
88. Palai (Municipal)	15.93	Arunapuram kara of Puliyanoor (1.38) village; Kizhuthadiyoor, Lalam and Vellappadu karas of Lalam (11.35) village; and Palai kara of Meenachil (3.20) village
89. Kottayam (Municipal)	15.55	Panayakazhappu and Muttampalam karas and portions of Nattasseri and Manganam karas of Vijayapuram (6.36) village; Govindapuram, Kottayam, Chaliyakunnu, Thirunakkara, Kodimatha karas and portions of Karapuzha and Veloor karas of Kottayam (9.19) village; and portion of Kummanam kara of Thiruvarppu (0.001) village
90. Changanacherry (Municipal)	13.50	Vazhappally East kara of Vazhappally East (4.17) village; portion of Vazhappally west kara of Vazhappally west (4.29) village and Puzhavathu kara and portions of Perunna West and Perunna East karas of Changanacherry (5.04) village

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5—*contd.*

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

Town/Out growth	Area in sq. km.	Constituent revenue units with area (in sq.km.) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
1	2	3
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT		
91. Shertallai (Municipal)	16.19	Portions of Uzhava and Vayalar karas of Vayalar East (0.23) village; portions of Kokkothamangalam North and Kokkothamangalam South karas of Kokkothamangalam (4.74) village; portion of Pathiyaveettilbhagam kara of Shertallai North (7.86) village; and portion of Puliyamkottubhagam kara of Shertallai South (3.36) village
92. Pathirappally	5.91	Portions of Thumboly and Aryad South karas of Aryad South (5.91) village
93. Alleppey (Municipal)	46.77	Kanjiramchira kara and portions of Thumboly and Aryad South karas of Aryad South (20.00) village; Alleppey, Thiruvampady, Kaithavana, Kalarcode and Vadakkal karas and portions of Pallathuruthy kara of Alleppey (26.77) village
94. Thiruvalla (Municipal)	14.47	Thukalasseri, Palliakkara and Mathilbhagam karas and portions of Menthoor, Kattookkara, Iruvallipra karas of Thiruvalla (11.26) village and Peringole, Mannamkarachira, Kavumbhagam, Thiruvambady and Nagachery karas and portions of Azhiyidathuchira and Naduvilechira karas of Kavumbhagam (3.21) village
95. Chengannur (Municipal)	13.00	Vazharmangalam, Mangalam, Edanadu, Puthenkavu, Angadickal Mundankavu, Lakasseri, Thittamel and Keezhcherimel karas of Vadakkekara (13.00) village
96. Kayamkulam (Municipal)	21.79	Kayamkulam kara and portion of Eruva karas of Pathiyoor (3.94) village; portions of Malamelbhagam, Veruvallibhagam, Kannampally bhagam and Keerikkad karas of Keerikkad (3.51) village; portions of Govindamuttom and Vadakkukochumuri karas of Puthuppally (1.63) village and Cheruvally and Chirakkadavu karas and portions of Peringala, Pullikkanakku, Kappil West and Krishnapuram karas of Kayamkulam (12.71) village
97. Mavelikkara (Municipal)	12.65	Mavelikkara (6.77) village; portion of Cherukole kara of Chennithala (0.34) village; portions of Muttom North, Muttom South and Erezha North karas of Kannamangalam (1.87) village; portions of Ponakam and Umberkad karas of Thekkekara (2.64) village and portions of Thazhakkara and Akkanattukara karas of Thazhakkara (1.03) village
QUILON DISTRICT		
98. Pathanamthitta (Municipal)	23.50	Kulasekharapathy, Valanchuzhi, Maroor, Vettiprom, Chittoor, Nannuvakkad, Azhoor and Kodunthara karas and portion of Kumbazha and Kundamankara karas of Pathanamthitta (23.50) village
99. Punalur (Municipal)	34.60	Punalur (34.35) village and portion of Mathrakara of Karavaloor (0.25) village
100. Quilon (Municipal)	18.48	Manayikulangara, Punnathala, Thangassery, Kaikulangara, Kottakkakam, Thevally, Olayil, Valiyakada, Pallithottam, Vadakkumbhagam, Andamukkom, Asramam and Valiyakovil karas and portions of Kureepuzha and Thirumullavaram karas of Quilon (14.98) village; Karpooram kara and portion of Pattathanam kara of Vadakkevila (1.24) village; and Udayamarthandapuram and Amrudukulangara karas of Eravipuram (2.26) village
101. Kilikollur (Outgrowth)	5.88	Kannimel and Kilikollur karas of Kilikollur (5.88) village
102. Vadakkevila	8.55	Ayathil, Punthalathazham, Mulluvila, Vadakkevila, Manakkad, Palathara and Thattamala karas and portion of Pattathanam kara of Vadakkevila (8.55) village

A—4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX 5—*concld.*

Towns and urban outgrowths and their constituent revenue units with their area

	Town/Outgrowth	Area in sq km	Constituent revevne units with area (in. sq. km) falling within the town/outgrowth limits
	1	2	3
103.	Eravipuram	10.06	Thekkevila, Kayyalakkal, Panthrandumuri, Pinackal, Valathungal Thazham, Akkolil, Vadakkumbhagam, Mayyanad and Thekkumbhagam karas of Eravipuram (10.06) village
104.	Paravoor	16.19	Poozhikkara, Koonayil, Kottappuram, Kongal and Thekkumbhagom karas and portion of Kurumandal kara of Paravoor (16.19) village
	TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT		
105.	Varkala (Municipal)	15.42	Varkala (15.42) village
106.	Attingal (Municipal)	14.18	Portion of Thencherikkonam kara of Manamboor (0.25) village; Attingal town kara of Alamcode (1.97) village; Kottiyott town kara and portion of Karichiyilkara of Avanavancherry (5.33) village; Thottavaram, Edavakandazhivu, Kandazhivu and Kodumon karas and portion of Attikunnam kara of Attingal (4.56) village; portion of Valloor kara of Keezh Attingal (0.13) village, portions of Edavilakam, Kottummal, Kurisukotty karas of Kizhuvilam-Koonthalloor (1.73) village and portion of Cheruvally kara of Edakkode (0.21) village
107.	Nedumangad (Municipal)	32.52	Chellamgode, Arasupatambu, Thekkumkara, Vadakkumkara karas and portion of Karippur kara of Nedumangad (32.52) village
108.	Kadakampally	8.14	Portions of Karikkakam, Kadakampally and Pully karas of Kadakampally (8.14) village
109.	Trivandrum (Corporation)	74.93	Madathuvilakam (9.63), Palkulangara (6.45), Vanchiyoor (6.16), Chengazhasseri (5.49), Iranimuttam (7.59) and Aramada (9.79) villages; portion of Pedikad kara of Cheruvikkal (1.26) village; portion of Vayalarikam kara of Ulloor (0.18) village; portions of Kinavoor and Nedumpuram karas of Chettivilakam (0.76) village; Puthichakkonam kara and portions of Thuruthumoola and Randamada karas of Randamada (5.10)village; Mudavaram and Anchamada karas and portion of Muthada kara of Anchamhda (10.68) village; portions of Karikkakam, Kadakampally and Pully karas of Kadakampally (3.70) village and Muttathura, Viruthivilakam and Aykkaraveedu karas and portion of Manathitta kara of Muttathura (8.14) village
110.	Thumba (Outgrowth)	10.67	Vayakkalam and Kolluru karas of Attipra (10.67) village
111.	Neyyattinkara (Municipal)	9.70	Portion of Kottukal East kara of Kottukal (0.41) village; portions of Chithirampazhanji and Pattakkudi karas of Athiyannoor (2.13) village; Maruthoor kara and portions of Vadakode, Vattapazhanji, Kulavumthala and Kadavattaram karas of Neyyattinkara (6.19) village; portion of Dhanuvachapuram kara of Kollayil (0.10) village and portion of Keezhkolla kara of Chenkal (0.87) village

A-5

STANDARD URBAN AREAS

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

FLY—LEAF

Change in concepts of aerial units

While preparing master plans for cities and towns, some difficulty was experienced in getting basic data for the lowest unit. In the 1961 census, the data for urban areas were published both for individual towns and town groups. The town group was defined as a group of towns situated so close together that in course of time the intervening rural areas are likely to merge gradually in the urban areas to form ultimately a single city or town comprising the various units of the town group and the intervening rural areas. Towns located within reasonable proximity of the core town were taken into account for the purpose of formation of town groups. Thus the intention of forming town groups was to identify functionally linked urban areas, urban spills beyond the administrative boundaries and metropolitan conurbations. However, no strict application of the concept was followed in the 1961 census throughout the country. Moreover, it was experienced that the concept of town group had somewhat little relevance as the data generated thereunder could not be put to the use envisaged earlier. It was realised that the data became incomparable from one census to another owing to the boundaries of the towns getting changed and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. The International Geographical Conference, which held its deliberations at New Delhi in 1969 also emphasized the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban development planning. A new concept was evolved after a series of meetings involving the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organization and the Office of the Registrar General, India. Thus to overcome the shortcomings of the town group concept of 1961 census, two concepts viz. 'Urban Agglomeration' and 'Standard Urban Area' were evolved in the 1971 census.

Distinction between Standard Urban Area and Urban Agglomeration

2. It is necessary here to spell out the distinction between the Standard Urban Area and the Urban Agglomeration. Urban Agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognized urban outgrowths, which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These 'urbanized' villages or outgrowths deserved to be reckoned along with the town in conformity with the continuous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread *at a given time.*

3. The Standard Urban Area was 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 rural area which are potentially urban. Such a tract include all extra-municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanized by 1991. The standard urban area will thus be *a larger areal unit* which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments upto 1991. Thus it will remain as a statistical reporting unit for the censuses, 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. Thus the urban agglomeration represents the actual urban spread at a given time while the Standard Urban Area represents a larger areal unit which includes the existing urban areas and intervening rural areas lying in close proximity and are likely to be urbanized by 1991.

Characteristic features of Standard Urban Areas (SUA)

4. The characteristic features of a standard urban area are that—

(i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000;

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

(iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanized within a period of 2 to 3 decades.

The standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a standard urban area remains coterminus with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Procedure adopted for delineating Standard Urban Area in 1971

5. The demarcation of the standard urban area in 1971 was jointly done in Kerala by the Town Planning Department of Kerala, Office of the Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Office of the Registrar General, India and the Central Town and Country Planning Organization, New Delhi.

6. The standard urban areas were delimited in 1971 only for cities whose estimated population was 50,000 or more in 1971. While demarcating these units, the following objective considerations were applied:

(i) The population growth trends of the main city was carefully analysed in order to make a proper appraisal of the magnitude of growth of population of the city by 1991.

(ii) The predominant urban land use was considered. The trends in the urban spread of the principal central town or city was taken note of. This involved the appreciation of the extent and the directions of urban growth and the recognition of any physical constraints such as topography, water bodies, marshes etc. to such urban expansion.

(iii) The growth of the villages and towns on the periphery of the limits of the municipality/town and the prospects of their coalescence in future with the main city was assessed. This implied the projection of their population and the extent of their physical growth upto 1991.

(iv) Inclusion of any other villages or town in the vicinity of the main city or town on special considerations such as intensity of interaction, strong economic or social linkages etc. was also considered. The intensive interaction with urban centres was determined as reflected in commutation for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of products like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloth and general provision etc. by the consumers directly. The surveys and studies which the State Town Planning Department which were conducted in connection with the preparation of master plans for towns gave an insight into the interlinkages. Those areas in the vicinity of the focal town which had a very high degree of interdependence with it and which were expected to become part of a continuous urban tract by 1991 were included within the "Standard Urban Areas", so that there should not be any change in its extent during the period.

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

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

(vii) While including the village, the entire revenue area of the village then existent was brought within the 'Standard Urban Area' and not merely the village site.

7. There were thus 13 standard urban areas in Kerala state. They were (1) Cannanore, (2) Tellicherry (3) Badagara, (4) Calicut, (5) Palghat, (6) Trichur, (7) Cochin, (8) Kottayam, (9) Changanacherry,(10) Alleppey (11) Kayamkulam (12) Quilon and (13) Trivandrum. Of these, as per the 1971 census, Changanacherry had a population of slightly less than 50,000. Its population was only 48,545 but the shortfall being marginal it was considered as a Standard Urban Area as special case. In the 1981 census, there is no addition to or deletion from this list.

Change in the limits of SUA of 1981

8. In the 1981 census, the approach was that the boundaries of the standard urban area fixed in the 1971 census should not be disturbed as far as possible because the area covered by the standard urban area is intended to serve as the basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town upto 1991. The Chief Town Planner of Kerala was also consulted in finalising the Standard Urban Area for the 1981 census. Consequently the boundaries of the standard urban areas as delineated for the 1971 census was continued in the 1981 census also except in the case of Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum Standard Urban Areas. In the case of Trivandrum Standard Urban Area, it became necessary to revise the boundary owing to Thumba being treated as an outgrowth of Trivandrum Urban Agglomeration. The principle adopted was that the unit of an Urban Agglomeration should not fall outside the limits of the standard urban area. Accordingly the boundary of Trivandrum Standard Urban Area was redelineated by including Thumba Urban Outgrowth. Three newly added towns of 1981 viz. Edakkad (Cannanore district), Olavanna (Kozhikode district), Edakunny (Trichur district) lie partly in the concerned Standard Urban Areas and partly outside. Since the Standard Urban Area does not permit part of a town to remain outside the SUA, Edakkad, Olavanna and Edakunny towns were entirely included within Cannanore Calicut and Trichur Standard Urban Areas respectively. A small bit of Thiruvarppu village lying between Meenachil river and Illickal-Alummood road was added to the Kottayam Municipal town and its Standard Urban Area boundary has been changed accordingly. It was also examined whether any fresh standard urban area is required to be delineated in respect of those core towns having a population of 50,000 and above for which no Standard Urban Area were delineated in the 1971 census. As per the 1981 census figures, only 'Manjeri' town has a population of over 50,000 but not treated as Standard Urban Area. In the light of the concept of the Standard Urban Area in 1971, no fresh delineation of Standard Urban Area was made on the basis of 1981 population. Hence the 13 Standard Urban Areas which were delineated in 1971 continued in 1981 also with the same jurisdiction except in regard to Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Kottayam and Trivandrum Standard Urban Areas, as explained above.

9. In the 1981 census, the definition of urban area was strictly applied and consequently some of the census towns of 1971 were declassified as rural in 1981 and some places were treated as new towns also. This strict application of the criteria also resulted in some changes in urban components and rural groups of the standard urban areas of 1981.

10. 27 villages falling in seven standard urban areas of 1971 have been treated as towns/urban outgrowths in the 1981 census. Their details are given below:

STATEMENT I

NEW TOWNS/URBAN OUTGROWTHS IN THE 1981 CENSUS FORMED FROM AMONG RURAL COMPONENTS OF STANDARD URBAN AREAS OF 1971

Name of standard urban area (1981)	Name of rural component 1971		Name of urban component town (1981)
	Village	Whole/Part	
1	2	3	4
1. Cannanore	Azhikode	Whole*	Azhikode
	Chirakkal	Whole	Chirakkal
	Puzhathi	Whole	Puzhathi
	Pallikunnu	Whole	Pallikunnu
	Elayavoor	Whole	Elayavoor
	Edakkad	Part	Edakkad (Whole)
2. Tellicherry	Kodiyeri	Whole*	Kodiyeri
	Dharmadom	Whole	Dharmadom
	Eranholi	Whole	Eranholi
3. Calicut	Olavanna	Part	Olavanna (Whole)
4. Trichur	Ollukkara	Whole*	Mannuthy
	Chiyyaram	Whole*	Chiyyaram
	Aranattukara	Whole*	Aranattukara
	Nadathara	Whole*	Nadathara
	Vilvattom	Whole	Vilvattom
	Edakkunny	Part	Edakkunny (Whole)
	Ayyanthole	Whole*	Ayyanthole
	Viyyur	Whole	Viyyur
	Koorkkancherry	Whole*	Koorkkancherry
	Peringavu	Part	Peringavu (OG)
5. Cochin	Thrikkakara South	Whole	Thrikkakara (OG)
	Maradu	Whole	Maradu
	Mulavucad	Whole	Mulavucad
	Palluruthy	Whole*	Cheriyakadavu
6. Alleppey	Aryad South	Whole*	Pathirappally
7. Quilon	Eravipuram	Whole*	Eravipuram
	Vadakkevila	Whole*	Vadakkevila
8. Trivandrum	Kadakampally	Whole*	Kadakampally

*Entire portion of the revenue village lies outside municipal limits OG—Urban outgrowth

11. The following 5 towns of 1971 have been either wholly or partly declassified as rural and retained as rural components of Standard Urban Areas in 1981.

STATEMENT 2

TOWNS OF 1971 WHOLLY OR PARTLY DECLASSIFIED AS RURAL AND FORMING PART OF THE RURAL COMPONENTS OF STANDARD URBAN AREAS IN 1981

Standard urban area (1981)	Town of 1971		Name of village appearing in the rural component of SUAs in 1981
	Name	Whole/Part	
1	2	3	4
1. Calicut	1. Kadalundi	Part	Kadalundi
	2. Elathur	Part	Elathur
2. Cochin	3. Eloor	Part	Kadungallur (i.e. Kuttikattukara)
3. Quilon	4. Kilikollur (excluding Kannimel and Kilikollur karas)	Part	Kilikollur
4. Trivandrum	5. Nemom	Part	Nemom

12. A statement showing the change in the constituent units of urban components in Standard Urban Areas of 1971 including the change in boundary between 1971-81 and nature and reasons of change is furnished below:

STATEMENT 3

CHANGES IN CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN COMPONENTS IN STANDARD URBAN AREAS INCLUDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1981 AND NATURE AND REASON(S) OF CHANGE

Urban components in 1971			Urban components in 1981			Nature and reason of change 1971-81
Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1. CANNANORE STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Cannanore (M)	11.03	55,162	1. Cannanore (M)	11.03	60,904	Azhikode, Chirakkal, Pallikunu, Puzhathi, Elayavoor villages which were treated as rural components have now been treated as urban in the 1981 census. In the 1971 census, Cannanore karar of Edakkad village was included in the SUA. Now the entire Edakkad town of 1981 is treated as part of the SUA. There is no rural component in the Cannanore SUA for 1981.
2. Valapattanam (NM)	2.04	7,296	2. Azhikode (NM)	16.05	37,273	
3. Cannanore Cantonment	1.79	4,750	3. Chirakkal (NM)	13.56	36,124	
			4. Edakkad (NM)	18.26	29,474	
			5. Puzhathi (NM)	9.17	26,099	
			6. Elayavoor (NM)	11.57	25,481	
			7. Pallikunnu (NM)	6.90	22,101	
			8. Valapattanam (NM)	2.04	8,080	
			9. Cannanore Cnatonment	1.79	4,489	
			2. TELLICHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA			
Tellicherry (M)	15.35	68,759	1. Tellicherry (M)	15.35	75,561	Dharmadom, Eranholi and Kodiyeri villages which formed rural components have now become urban components. There is no rural component for the Tellicherry SUA for 1981.
			2. Kodiyeri (NM)	11.44	32,590	
			3. Dharmadom (NM)	10.66	23,143	
			4. Eranholi (NM)	10.08	21,521	

STATEMENT 3—*contd.*

CHANGES IN CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN COMPONENTS IN STANDARD URBAN AREAS INCLUDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1981 AND NATURE AND REASON(S) OF CHANGE

Urban components in 1971			Urban components in 1981			Nature and reason of change 1971-81
Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			3. CALICUT STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Calicut (C)	82.67	333,979	1. Calicut (C)	82.67	394,447	Kadalundi and Elathur towns of 1971 census have been declassified as rural and included under rural component of 1981. Only portion of Olavanna village (Palazhi, Iringallur and Olavavanna desoms) was treated as rural component in 1971. Since the entire Olavanna village is treated as town in the 1981 census, the entire area is included in the Calicut SUA.
2. Cheruvannur (NM)	10.31	28,522	2. Beypore (NM)	10.41	40,946	
3. Beypore (NM)	10.41	27,688	3. Cheruvannur (NM)	10.31	38,941	
4. Feroke (NM)	13.53	30,516	4. Feroke (NM)	13.53	37,720	
5. Kadalundi (NM)	5.33	15,555	5. Olavanna (NM)	21.43	34,004	
6. Elathur (NM)	5.12	11,273				
			4. PALGHAT STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Palghat (M)	26.60	95,788	1. Palghat (M)	26.60	111,245	The Hemambika Nagar, an independent town of 1971, has since been declassified in 1981 and it has been renamed as Palghat Railway Colony which is appended urban outgrowth to Palaghat Municipal town.
2. Hemambika Nagar (NM)	3.99	7,032	2. Palghat Railway Colony (OG)	3.99	6,741	
			5. TRICHUR STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Trichur (M)	12.65	76,241	1. Trichur	13.55	79,886	Ollur town of 1971 which formed part of the urban component of Trichur SUA was formed part of areas falling in Ollur and Edakkunny villages. In the 1981 census, Ollur and Edakkunny villages were treated as separate census towns and, therefore, they became urban components. Since the entire Edakkunny town was included in the Urban Component, Thaikkattussery desom of Edakkunny village which was outside the boundaries of the SUA of 1971 was included within the Trichur SUA of 1981. Viyyur, Vilvattom, Ollukkara (renamed as Mannuthy), Ayyanthole, Aranattukara, Koorkkancherry, Chiyyaram and Nadathara villages which were rural areas in 1971 have become non-municipal towns in 1981 and consequently they are treated as urban components. Portions of Peringavu and Trichur villages are treated as Peringavu urban outgrowth of Trichur Urban Agglomeration and hence it is included under the urban component. The remaining portion of 1971 SUA continued as rural components.
2. Ollur (NM)	8.45	25,957	(i) Trichur (M)	12.65	77,923	
			(ii) Peringavu (OG)	0.90	1,963	
			2. Ollur (NM)	9.33	27,802	
			3. Mannuthy (NM)	13.35	25,474	
			4. Chiyyaram (NM)	4.91	20,315	
			5. Aranattukara (NM)	5.84	14,397	
			6. Nadathara (NM)	5.52	14,321	
			7. Vilvattom (NM)	6.25	13,704	
			8. Edakkunny (NM)	5.59	11,835	
			9. Ayyanthole (NM)	7.25	11,767	
			10. Viyyur (NM)	5.09	11,489	
			11. Koorkkancherry (NM)	2.60	8,624	
			6. COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Cochin (C)	94.88	439,066	1. Cochin	122.34	551,567	Trippunithura town of 1971 was elevated to the status of a municipality with addition of Thekkumbhagam village included under
2. Trippunithura (NM)	13.66	28,090	(i) Cochin (C)	94.88	513,249	
3. Alwaye(M)	7.18	24,067	(ii) Thrikkakara (OG)	27.46	38,318	
4. Eloor (NM)	10.43	20,725	2. Eloor (NM)	20.73	46,856	

STATEMENT 3—*contd.*

CHANGES IN CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN COMPONENTS IN STANDARD URBAN AREAS INCLUDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1981 AND NATURE AND REASON(S) OF CHANGE

Urban components in 1971			Urban components in 1981			Nature and reason of change 1971-81
Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			6. COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA—*concld.*			
5. Kalamassery (NM)	12.77	17,957	3. Kalamassery (NM)	27.00	43,767	the rural component of 1971 Eloor town of 1971 comprised of portions of Kadungalloor and Varapuzha villages. In the 1981 census, the portion of Kadungallur village was declassified as rural and the extent of Eloor town extended over the entire Varapuzha village and included under the urban component. Kalamassery town of 1981 comprises of the entire Thrikkakara North village instead of a portion of the village in 1971. Mulavucad, Maradu and Palluruthy villages which were treated as rural components are treated as urban in the 1981 census. The Palluruthy village is, however, renamed as Cheriyakadavu town in the 1981 census. Thrikkakara South village which was included under rural component has been treated as an urban outgrowth of Cochin Urban Agglomeration and hence included under the urban component of Cochin SUA.
			4. Trippunithura (M)	18.69	43,646	
			5. Maradu (NM)	12.35	28,749	
			6. Alwaye (M)	7.18	25,278	
			7. Mulavucad (NM)	19.27	21,397	
			8. Cheriyakadavu (NM)	4.13	6,713	
			7. KOTTAYAM STANDARD URBAN AREA			
Kottayam (M)	15.55	59,714	Kottayam (M)	15.55	64,431	A small bit (0.10 hectare) of Thiruvarppu village lying between Meenachil river and Illickal-Alummood road was added to the Kottayam Municipal Town. No change in the rural-urban components since 1971.
			8. ALLEPPEY STANDARD URBAN AREA			
Alleppey (M)	46.77	160,166	1. Alleppey (M)	46.77	169,940	Aryad South village, which was a rural component in 1971, is treated as a census town in 1981 with the name Pathirappally and hence included as an urban component in 1981. There is no other change in the rural components of Alleppey SUA.
			2. Pathirappally (NM)	5.91	21,068	
			9. QUILON STANDARD URBAN AREA			
1. Quilon (M)	18.48	124,208	1. Quilon	24.36	167,598	A portion of Kilikollur town of 1971 is treated as urban outgrowth of Quilon Urban Agglomeration and the residuary portion declassified as rural. Vadakkevila and Eravipuram villages of 1971 have been treated as towns in 1981 and included under urban component. There is no other change in the rural components of Quilon Standard Urban Area.
2. Kilikollur (NM)	11.21	41,871	(i) Quilon (M)	18.48	137,943	
			(ii) Kilikollur (OG)	5.88	29,655	
			2. Eravipuram (NM)	10.06	47,274	
			3. Vadakkevila (NM)	8.55	43,680	

STATEMENT 3—*concld.*

CHANGES IN CONSTITUENT UNITS OF URBAN COMPONENTS IN STANDARD URBAN AREAS INCLUDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARY BETWEEN 1971 AND 1981 AND NATURE AND REASON(S) OF CHANGE

Urban components in 1971			Urban components in 1981			Nature and reason of change 1971-81
Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. TRIVANDRUM STANDARD URBAN AREA						
1. Trivandrum (C)	74.93	409,627	1. Trivandrum	85.60	499,531	Nemom town of 1971 has been declassified as rural in 1981 and included under the rural component. Kadakampally village which was treated as rural component in the 1971 census is now an urban component in the 1981 census. There is no other change in the rural components since 1971. Thumba urban outgrowth which was outside the Trivandrum SUA of 1971 was included within the SUA by changing the boundary of SUA. Thumba is treated as an urban component in the 1981 census.
2. Nemom (NM)	12.18	25,846	(i) Trivandrum (C)	74.93	483,086	
			(ii) Thumba (OG)	10.67	16,445	
			2. Kadakampally (NM)	8.14	20,594	

C—Corporation, M—Municipal, NM—Census town (Non-Municipal), OG—Urban Outgrowth.

The area figures given in col. 2 of the statement are taken from col. 3 of the Table A-I of Part II-A—General Population Tables of 1971 census.

Demographic characteristics in Standard Urban Areas

13. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to analyse inter-SUA comparison of some of the demographi characteristics like area, population size, density, sex ratio, growth of population, density of occupied residential houses, proportion of households to occupied residential houses and household size.

(i) *Area*

14. The Cochin Standard Urban Area is the largest SUA in Kerala with 373.01 sq. km. Calicut comes second with 230.14 sq. km. followed by Trivandrum (143.56) and Palghat (134.61). Rest of the SUAs have an extent of less than 100 sq. km., the smallest being Kayamkulam SUA (31.21).

(ii) *Population size*

15. Cochin is the most populous SUA (947,108) followed by Calicut SUA (689,640), Trivandrum SUA (653,840) and Quilon SUA (363,049). Population of Cannanore, Trichur and Alleppey SUAs vary between 2 and 3 lakhs while the remaining SUAs have a population of less than 2 lakhs.

(iii) *Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*

16. Only in respect of Cochin and Kottayam SUAs, sex ratio is in favour of males with 985 and 988 respectively. All the other SUAs have preponderance of females, the highest being in Tellicherry SUA with 1,073. Other SUAs have less than 1,050 females per 1,000 males.

(iv) *Density of population*

17. Trivandrum SUA leads the rest in regard to density with 4,554 persons per sq. km. in 1981. Quilon SUA has a density of 4,400 in 1981. The third and fourth ranks are held by Alleppey (3,458) and Tellicherry (3,215) and the last rank by Palghat (1,412).

(v) *Density of occupied residential houses*

18. Trivandrum SUA has a unique position with 778 occupied residential houses per sq. km. followed by Quilon SUA (730), Alleppey SUA (553), Trichur (463), Kottayam (437), Calicut (423), Tellicherry (422), Kayamkulam (416) and Cochin (411). Rest of the SUAs have less than 400 occupied residential houses, the lowest position is held by Palghat (235).

(vi) *Proportion of households to occupied residential houses*

19. Changanacherry SUA has the largest proportion of households in an occupied residential house i.e. 109 households for every 100 occupied residential houses, the lowest is in Trichur (102).

(vii) *Household size*

20. Two SUAs viz. Tellicherry and Cannanore have more than 7 persons in a household while Badagara, Calicut, Changanacherry and Kayamkulam have the household size varying between 6 and 7. The remaining SUAs fall in the range 5 to 6 persons per household, the lowest being in Trichur i.e. 5.37 persons as against Tellicherry which claims the highest position with 7·29.

Salient features of Standard Urban Areas

21. It is useful to describe the composition of each Standard Urban Area, location particulars of the core town with particular reference to channels of communications, history and importance of the core town, population growth over the decade 1971-81 and spatial direction of urbanization trend etc. The following paragraphs give a brief description on each SUA on the above lines.

1. CANNANORE STANDARD URBAN AREA

22. Cannanore SUA, the northern-most SUA in the State, comprises of 9 towns (Cannanore municipality, Cannanore Cantonment and Valapattanam, Azhikode, Chirakkal, Pallikunnu, Puzhathi, Elayavoor and Edakkad census towns). All the rural components which were part of the SUA of 1971 have now become urban components.

23. Cannanore is the core town of the Cannanore SUA. It became a municipal town as early as 24th June 1867. Till 1st January, 1938, Cannanore Cantonment was part of Cannanore town. The core town is well-linked by rail and road including National Highway 17 which passes through the town. The railway line which passes through Cannanore was opened for traffic in 1907.

24. In ancient days, Cannanore was the capital of North Kolathiri Rajas and it was a great emporium of trade between Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Southern India. When Vasco-da Gama passed through Cannanore, it was 'a large town of thatched houses inside a bay'. In 1501, Pedro Alvarez Cabral founded a factory and four years later (in 1505) Don Francisco-de Almeyde constructed the Cannanore Fort, known as Fort St. Angelo. This fort was later captured by the Dutch and finally the East India Company took it over in 1790. Cannanore became a district headquarters on 1st January 1957 when a new district was formed.

25. The town is growing towards Valapattanam side and to Tellicherry side. While delimiting the SUA, the development of the fishing harbour and port at Azhikode were also considered. The urban map of Cannanore district reveals that many new census towns have come up on the outskirts of the SUA boundary. Urban growth is pronounced on the southern, northern and eastern side of the core town.

2. TELLICHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA

26. Tellicherry SUA, lying south of Cannanore SUA, comprises of 4 towns viz. Tellicherry municipal town and Eranholi, Dharmadom and Kodiyeri census towns. There is no rural component as per the 1981 census. The three rural components in 1971 census have now become census towns.

27. Tellicherry municipal town the core town of Tellicherry SUA is on the National Highway 17. It is also an important station in the west-coast railway line falling under the Palghat Railway Division. The core town is the oldest municipality in the Cannanore district, which was formed as early as 1st November, 1866.

28. Historically, Tellicherry is an important place. The East India Company established their first settlement on the Malabar Coast at Tellicherry in 1683. The Tellicherry fort was built on 20th August 1708. Tiruvangad Temple, the Church in Nittur Hill established by Dr. Gundert in 1839, the Anglican Church founded by Lord Napier Ettrick and the Brennen College established in 1890 and Odathilpalli are some of the ancient institutions of the town.

29. The western boundary of the SUA is washed by the Lakshadweep sea. The SUA boundary at the south borders Mahe of Pondicherry Union territory. Therefore, the expansion of the town is mainly towards east and north. Besides the constituent units of the SUA, some more census towns have sprung up on the periphery of the SUA.

3. BADAGARA STANDARD URBAN AREA

30. Badagara SUA, the northern-most SUA in the Kozhikode district, comprises of Badagara municipal town and portions of Onchiam, Chorode, Villiapally and Palayad villages.

31. Badagara, the core town, lies on the National Highway 17. It is also an important railway station north of Calicut. Badagara municipality was constituted with effect from 1st October 1958.

32. The historical ruined fort at Badagara originally belonged to the Kolathiri Rajas. In 1564, it was acquired by the Kadathanad Raja and later taken over by the Mysoreans. The British took over the fort from Tippu Sultan in 1790 and handed it over to the Kadathanad Raja who converted the same into a Brahmin feeding house of the Paravantala Subramanya temple. The Lokanarkavu, mentioned frequently in the Ballads of North Malabar (Vadakkan Pattukal) is situated within the SUA limits.

33. Lakshadweep sea forms the western boundary, while Kuttiyadi river, which is also the taluk boundary, lies on the southern side. Evidently the urbanization of the town is towards north especially on the sides of the National Highway and to a certain extent towards east.

4. CALICUT STANDARD URBAN AREA

34. Calicut SUA comprises of 5 towns (Calicut Corporation and Olavanna, Cheruvannur, Beypore and Feroke census towns) and 7 villages (Elathur, Perumanna, Ramanattukara, Kadalundi, Chelambra, Pallikkal and Thenhipalam) extending over Kozhikode taluk of Kozhikode district, Ernad and Tirur taluks of Malappuram district.

35. Calicut, the core town is well-connected by road and rail. The National Highway 17 passes through the town while it is an important railway station in the Southern railway. Calicut, the core town became a municipal town on 3rd July 1866 and it was elevated to the status of a corporation in 1962.

36. Calicut has an important place in the political map of India. Founded by the Zamorins this town was prosperous in ancient days. Many renowned travellers like Ibn Batuta, Mahuan, Abdur Razzak, Nicolo Conti, Athanasius Niketan have visited Calicut and their graphic accounts present a picture of the town upto the fifteenth century. Vasco-da Gama landed at Kappad about 18 km. north of Calicut on 27th May 1498. The Portuguese established its first fort in 1513. The Dutch, French and English also established their forts in this town. It was the headquarters of Malabar district of Madras Presidency for about two centuries. After the States' Reorganization Act in 1956, Malabar was added to Kerala. It was followed by the formation of the Kozhikode district out of the Malabar district. Since then Calicut has continued to be the headquarters of Kozhikode district, though the size of the district has dwindled consequent on the formation of Malappuram and Wayanad districts.

37. Calicut is a coastal town and hence development can be possible only on the other three sides. Development is more visible towards south of the town where most of the census towns lie. Both sides of the National Highway 17 are the rapid developing zone.

5. PALGHAT STANDARD URBAN AREA

38. Palghat SUA comprises of Palghat municipal town and Palghat Railway Colony (urban outgrowth) as urban components and Marutharode village and portions of Puduppariyaram II, Akathethara, Malampuzha I, Kodumba and Pirayiri villages as rural components.

39. Palghat, the core town of the SUA, is situated at the Palghat Gap on the Western Ghats. It is connected by National Highway 47 and is also an important railway junction and headquarters of Palghat Railway Division. Palghat was declared as a municipal town in 1866.

40. Historically Palghat is an important place. In 1766, Hyder Ali built a garrison which was later converted as a Fort by Tippu Sultan. Palghat was part of the Madars Presidency till 1956 and it became the district headquarters on 1st January 1957.

41. The periphery of the Palghat SUA limits has extensive paddy fields which limit the scope of expansion. Its growth is restricted to a ribbon-type development on either side of the National Highway 47 towards Coimbatore and towards Chittur. Another area of development is towards north-east (Malampuzha dam side) and west (Parli side).

6. TRICHUR STANDARD URBAN AREA

42. Trichur SUA comprises of 11 towns (Trichur municipal town and Ollur, Viyyur, Vilvattam, Mannuthy, Ayyantholc, Aranattukara, Koorkkancherry, Chiyyaram, Nadathara and Edakkunny census towns) and one urban outgrowth (Peringavu) as urban components and 4 villages (Nettissery village and portions of Poonkunnam, Peringavu and Trichur villages) as rural components.

43. Situated on the National Highway 47, the core town, Trichur has also an important railway station. Though Trichur was treated as a census town from the 1891 census, it obtained the present status of municipality only in 1921.

44. The core town, Trichur, was also an important place in the erstwhile Cochin State. The Vadakkunnatha Temple located at the centre of the town with its ancient mural paintings and the annual festival known as Trichur Pooram are the chief attractions of the town. Its history is closely associated with the history of the Cochin Royal family, especially with Saktan Thampuran who was reponsible for the development of the town. After the integration of Travancore and Cochin States on 1st July 1949, Trichur became a district headquarters.

45. Trichur is developing to all sides but the vast paddy fields lying at the limits of the core town stand in the way of a continuous urban spread. The future urbanization trend is towards south (Ollur side), east (Mannuthy side) and north (Shoranur side). It is expected that the urbanization may not overlap the SUA boundaries in the near future.

7. COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA

46. Cochin SUA comprises of 8 towns (Cochin corporation and Trippunithura, Alwaye, Eloor, Kalamassery, Cheriyakadavu, Mulavucad and Maradu census towns), one urban outgrowth (Thrikkakara) and 5 villages [Alwaye (portion), Kadungallur, Cheranallur (portion), Thiruvamkulam and Chemmanad] which spread over in Parur, Alwaye, Kunnathunad, Kanayannur and Cochin taluks of Ernakulam district.

47. Cochin, the core town of the SUA, is the industrial capital of Kerala. Situated about 220 km. from Trivandrum, the State capital, Cochin is blessed with all types of communication facilities with an aerodrome, railway junction, all-weather natural harbour, inland navigation system and net-work of roads. Fort Cochin, Mattancherry and Ernakulam municipal towns and some adjoining census towns and rural areas were merged to form the Cochin Corporation on 1st November 1967.

48. Cochin has a chequered history. The topography of Cochin was changed in 1341 AD, when an extraordinary deluge occurred resulting in the conversion of large area into one of the finest and safest harbours in India. Many foreign travellers visited Cochin and praised its beauty and facilities. Cochin came to prominence with the arrival of Portuguese in India (1498 AD). Cochin port passed from the Portuguese to Dutch (1663 A.D.) and from then to the English (1814 A.D.). Cochin the capital of the erstwhile princely state, continued its status till it was integrated with the Travancore State to form the Travancore-Cochin State on 1st July 1949. In the history of the town only for a short spell of about 9 years, it was not even a district headquarter. It again became a district headquarters on 1st April 1958 when the Ernakulam district was formed.

49. Urbanization is fast in the suburbs of Cochin, especially on either side of National Highway 47. The growth is predominent over a continuous belt starting from Alwaye in the north to Maradu in the south comprising of Alwaye village, Kalamassery town, Thrikkakara outgrowth, Chemmannad village, Trippunithura municipal town and Maradu census town. There is every likelihood that this rapid expansion may cross the SUA limits towards Aroor of Shertallai taluk of Alleppey district especially when the construction of the bye pass road of National Highway 47 and the Ernakulam-Alleppey railway link are completed.

8. CHANGANACHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA

50. Changanacherry SUA comprises of Changanacherry municipal town and its neighbouring villages of Vazhappally East (portion) and Changanacherry (portion) villages.

51. The core town is situated on the Main Central Road connecting Trivandrum with Angamaly. Changanacherry is also having a railway station and a boat jetty which provide good transport facilities. Changanacherry was treated as a census town in the 1901 census and it became a municipal town from the 1921 census.

52. Changanacherry was part of the Thekkumkur kingdom in ancient days. Marthanda Varma's forces under captain D'Lannoy annexed Changanacherry in September 1749. Changanacherry, the headquarters of Changanacherry taluk, came into prominence with the establishment of a vegetable market in 1905 one of the largest in the State, by Velu Thampi, the Dalwa of the erstwhile Travancore State. It is also the seat of the Arch Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church and the headquarters of the Nair Service Society.

53. The urbanization trend of the town is towards south and north-east but may not overlap the SUA limits in the near future.

9. KOTTAYAM STANDARD URBAN AREA

54. Kottayam SUA comprises of Kottayam Municipal town and portion of Vijayapuram, Perumbaikkad, Aimanam, Kottayam, Nattakom and Panachikkad villages.

55. Kottayam, the core town of the SUA, is an important place on the Main Central Road. It is also well connected by railway and inland waterways. Kottayam became a census town in the 1881 census and became a municipal town from the 1931 census.

56. Kottayam was, for some time, capital of Thekkumkur kingdom, before it was annexed by Marthanda Varma in 1749. However, it was believed that Kottayam was a centre of maritime trade and a meeting place of ancient civilization. It is a centre of learning also. The first Malayalam Printing Press was established here in 1820 by Benjamin Baily. Now Kottayam has attained a unique position in the field of journalism and book industry.

57. The urbanization trend of the town is towards north and east of the town. There is no possibility to have any remarkable urban growth in the periphery of the SUA which requires a change in the SUA boundary.

10. ALLEPPEY STANDARD URBAN AREA

58. Alleppey SUA comprises of Alleppey municipal town and Pathirapally census town and portion of Punnapra village.

59. Alleppey, the core town of Alleppey SUA, is situated on the National Highway 47. The railway line connecting Ernakulam junction and Alleppey is being constructed. Alleppey is well connected with its hinterland by river and backwaters. Alleppey was treated as a town in the 1881 census and became a municipal town in 1921.

60. Till the second half of the 18th century, Alleppey was a jungle. Raja Keasava Das, the Dewan of Travancore, got the jungle cleared and established a port in about 1762. Canals were also dug to link the port with the river and backwaters. The first post office in Travancore was established at Alleppey in 1857. Till the integration of Travancore and Cochin State in July 1949, Alleppey formed part of Quilon revenue division. From 1st July 1949, it became part of Quilon district till Alleppey district was formed on 17th August 1957. Thus Alleppey became a district headquarters.

61. The movement of urbanization is towards north and south on either side of the National Highway. The Lakshadweep Sea on the west and the backwaters and river on the eastern side limit the town's expansion to those sides. In the near future, the urbanization may cross the SUA boundary.

11. KAYAMKULAM STANDARD URBAN AREA

62. Kayamkulam SUA comprises of Kayamkulam municipal town and Kayamkulam village lying outside the municipal limits.

63. Situated on the National Highway 47, Kayamkulam, the core town, is midway between Quilon and Alleppey. It has also a railway station besides inland navigational facilities. Kayamkulam was treated as a census town in the 1901 census and became a municipal town in the next census.

64. Historically, Kayamkulam is an important place. It has been the scene of many battles in the past. Marthanda Varma annexed Kayamkulam to Travancore in 1746.

65. The present urbanization trend is low and it is unlikely to have any expansion beyond the SUA limits.

12. QUILON STANDARD URBAN AREA

66. Quilon Standard Urban Area comprises of Quilon municipal town, Kilikollur urban outgrowth and Eravipuram and Vadakkevila census towns as urban components and portions of Thekkumbhagam village of Karunagappally taluk, Thrikkadavoor village and portion of Quilon and Kilikollur villages as rural components.

67. Situated on the National Highway 47, Quilon, the core town, is also an important railway junction. The Ashtamudi Lake on the northern side of the town provides excellent inland navigational facility and a fishing harbour. The western side of the town is washed by the Lakshadweep sea. Quilon became a town from 1891 census.

68. Quilon has a chequered history. The Portuguese established their trading settlement at Thangasseri in 1502 which was captured by the Dutch in 1661 and finally they surrendered to the English in 1795. Till 1830, Quilon was the capital of Venad and later of Travancore. Quilon is an important commercial centre of several industries viz. cashew, tiles, timber, textile, tin containers, oil mills etc. It is also an educational centre and headquarters of the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Sanghom. Quilon is at present the headquarters of the Quilon district.

69. Since the western side is flanked by the Lakshadweep sea, it is not possible to have any further urbanization. The northern side (Neendakara side) is a growing centre of fish curing yards but the availability of land and other transportation facilities are less here as compared to the other areas in the town. The trend of urbanization indicates that the town is growing towards south and east.

13. TRIVANDRUM STANDARD URBAN AREA

70. The Trivandrum Standard Urban Area comprises of Trivandrum Corporation, Kadakampally census town and Thumba urban outgrowth as urban components and portions of Cheruvikkal, Ulloor, Chettivilakam, Randamada, Anchamada, Muttathura, Nemom and Thiruvallam villages as rural components.

71. Trivandrum, the core town of the SUA, is the state capital and it is well-connected by air, rail and road facilities. The National Highway 47 passes through the town. It is also the headquarters of Trivandrum railway division. Trivandrum is also an international airport. The town first formed in 1881 became a corporation in 1942.

72. Trivandrum or Thiru Ananthapuram,taking its name from the celebrated Vaishnavite temple of Anantha-sayanam (Sree Padmanabha) was the seat of Rajas of Travancore from 1830 till India attained independence. The history of Trivandrum is associated with the history of Travancore state. It became the capital of Travancore-Cochin State on 1st July 1949 and later that of Kerala on 1st November 1956. Besides being an administrative centre, Trivandrum is also a centre of learning.

73. The trend of urbanization is towards north and south-east of the town particularly on the sides of the National Highway. The opening of the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari railway line has also given an impetus to the economic growth of the town.

Presentation of data in table A-5

74. This table corresponds to table A-V of 1971. The general presentation of the table remains same except the column headings of 16, 17 and 18 i.e. instead of giving population for 1951, 1961 and 1971 in table A-V of 1971, the population figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 are presented. In table A-V of 1971 census, the population figures for 1951 and 1961 were adjusted upto the 1971 census area of the units. The urban-rural components of the Standard Urban Areas have undergone considerable change and consequently the population figures in columns 16 and 17 have to be revised for these units.

75. The population figures for 1961 and 1971 have been adjusted to 1981 jurisdiction for total, total urban group and total rural group but not for individual constituents. In respect of total, total urban group and total rural group the figures as published in the 1971 census have been given in brackets. The guidelines followed in the presentation of 1961 and 1971 census figures for the component units of Standard Urban Area of 1981 are given below:

(i) In all such cases where the urban/rural components are appearing in 1981 frame without change in their 1961 as well as 1971 population are reproduced in column Nos. 16 & 17 from the corresponding table A-V of 1971 without making any adjustment.

(ii) Wherever the town(s)/OG(s) which were included in the 1971 SUA frame have now been merged with some other component town(s) (say to form a corporation or municipality) the 1961 and 1971 population in the columns 17 and 18 appearing in table A-V of 1971 are added to the respective towns to which the town(s) and OG(s) have since been merged before 1981 census. Per contra, if any town/OG appeared in the 1971 urban frame of the SUA has been dropped from the urban frame of 1981 the same had been presented as a rural component in the 1981 SUA frame. The urban population recorded for 1961 and 1971 in respect of such units are not reflected in the rural frame of 1981 as these no longer enjoy the urban status in 1981.

(iii) If a rural component of 1971 SUA frame is now covered under urban component as a town or an OG in the 1981 SUA frame, its 1961 and 1971 population appearing in A-V table of 1971 were not reflected in the 1981 urban frame against these units since these were not enjoying urban status earlier. This would enable the readers to see the data on components of 1981 census in relation to the components of the 1971 SUA table.

(iv) It is appropriate that in those cases where certain urban components [town(s)/OG(s)] of 1971 SUA frame have now been partly merged with some other town which was already figuring as a component unit in the 1971 SUA frame and partly appear as such in the truncated form in 1981, an attempt has been made to provide the population figures of 1961 and 1971 of the portion merged along with the population of the respective town. The population of the unmerged portion was shown against the unit (town/OG) concerned. However, in case where the population of the merged portion for the previous decades is not readily available the entire 1961 and 1971 population of such units were shown against the truncated unit which is already appearing as an urban component in 1981. Likewise, in case of those rural components of 1971 which have now partly merged with some towns or now appear as an OG in the SUA frame of 1981 their relevant population for 1961 and 1971 were shown against the truncated rural units which have not merged and continue in the rural frame for 1981 in the truncated form.

(v) In those cases where the new urban/rural components of 1981, not covered by the 1971 SUA frame, the urban population of the new urban component units were shown under the columns 16 and 17 on the

basis of the population of the town recorded in the earlier census though lying outside the SUA frame. Similarly, the rural population of the newly added units in 1981 frame were shown for 1961 and 1971 in the rural frame.

(vi) Further, there may be certain special cases where a portion of a village was covered as an urban component town or OG in the 1971 SUA frame but its remaining portion was lying outside the 1971 SUA frame and now the entire village is included in the relevant urban component. In these cases the population of such units for 1961 and 1971 are not adjusted. The urban population as published in 1971 table A-V are shown under columns 16 and 17 in the 1981 SUA frame. However, in cases of rural components if a portion of the village was lying outside and another portion was treated as a rural component of 1971 SUA and now in 1981 SUA the entire village has become a rural component its 1961 and 1971 population in respect of both the portion may be shown in columns 16 and 17 of 1981 SUA.

76. In Badagara, Palghat, Kottayam, Changanacherry and Kayamkulam Standard Urban Areas, there is no change in the urban-rural components. Of thsese, in Palghat SUA the Hemambikanagar of 1971 has been declassified as rural and again treated as an urban outgrowth of Palghat Municipal town with the name Palghat Railway Colony. In Kottayam SUA a small bit of Thiruvarppu village was added. The figures for 1961 and 1971 for SUA Total, Total Urban Group and Total Rural Group will be the same as published in table A-V of 1971. However, when the figures for 1961 and 1971 for individual units are added, the total does not agree, as there is change in the component units in Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Trichur, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum Standard Urban Areas. Their details are furnished below, as they affect the population figures for 1961 and 1971 in table A-5.

(i) CANNANORE STANDARD URBAN AREA

77. Azhikode (Population 1971: 30,439; 1961: 24,212), Chirakkal (1971: 29,956; 1961: 24,829), Puzhathi (1971: 20,436; 1961: 15,214), Pallikunnu (1971: 19,033; 1961: 16,297) and Elayavoor (1971: 21,143; 1961: 16,598) villages which formed part of rural components of Cannanore SUA are now treated as urban components in 1981 and hence their population figures are not shown in cols. 16 and 17 of the table. Cannanore karar desom of Edakkad village (1971: 6,387; 1961: Not available) was a rural component in the 1971 census. But in the 1981 census, the entire Edakkad village is treated as a town and included in the SUA. The population for these urban units for 1961 and 1971 are not presented in the table, as they were not towns in these censuses.

(ii) TELLICHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA

78. Eranholi (1971: 18,771; 1961: 15,202), Dharmadom (1971: 19,866; 1961: 16,070), Kodiyeri (1971: 27,381; 1961: Not available) villages of Tellicherry taluk which were included as rural components in Tellicherry SUA in the 1971 census are treated as urban components in the 1981 census. The population for these urban units for 1961 and 1971 are not given in the table as they were not towns in these censuses.

(iii) CALICUT STANDARD URBAN AREA

79. Olavanna village (1971: 18,658; 1961: 14,213) was a rural component in 1971 census but it is treated as a town in the 1981 census. Olavanna desom of Olavanna village was a town in the 1961 census and it was declassified as rural in 1971 census. In presenting the population figures for 1961, the population (7,841) of Olavanna town in 1961 has been shown under urban component while 'nil' has been recorded in 1971 census as it was declassified as rural in that census. Elathur town (1971: 11,273; 1961: 8,604) of 1971 census was declassified as rural in the 1981 census and hence it has been included under rural component. Since Elathur was a town in 1971 and 1961 censuses, its figures are not included under rural components for these censuses. Kadalundi (1971: 15,555; 1961: 12,287) was a town in 1971 census but declassified in 1981. Hence the population figures for 1961 and 1971 relating to Mannur desom of Kadalundi village which formed part of the rural component are alone presented in the table.

(iv) TRICHUR STANDARD URBAN AREA

80. In 1971 census, the urban components comprised of Trichur municipal town and Ollur town, Peringavu desom (1971: 1,843; 1961: NA) which formed part of the rural component is now treated as urban outgrowth of Trichur municipal town. Therefore, its population for earlier censuses are not given. In the case of Ollur town (1971: 25,957; 1961: NA), the jurisdiction has been changed. Ollur town of 1971 comprised of portion of Ollur village (1971: 19,367; 1961: NA) and portion of Edakkunny village (1971: 6,590; 1961: NA). In the 1981 census, Ollur and Edakkunny are two separate towns and included in the urban components. Consequently, population figures of the portion of Ollur village (1971: 4,171, 1961: 2,567) which now forms part of urban component are not presented against Ollur town. Viyyur (1971: 9,395; 1961: NA) village, Vilvattom (1971: 13,016; 1961: NA) village and portions of Aranattukara (1971: 11,112; 1961: NA), Ayyanthole (1971: 8,985; 1961: NA), Ollukkara (1971: 21,124; 1961: 14,769), Nadathara (1971: 10,946; 1961: 7,886), Chiyyaram (1971: 18,188; 1961: 13,199) and Kurkkancherry (1971: 7,732; 1961: 5,236) villages were rural components in 1971 but are towns in 1981. Ollukkara village is known as Mannuthy town in 1981 census. For all these towns, the population for earlier censuses are not given, as they were not treated as urban except in case of Ollur town for 1971 (25,957).

(v) COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA

81. Thrikkakara South (1971: 26,862; 1961: 16,678) village of Kanayannur taluk which formed part of the rural component of Cochin SUA has been treated as an urban outgrowth of Cochin Corporation and included in the urban component. Consequently these population figures are not given for 1961 and 1971 censuses, as they were rural in these censuses. Eloor town of 1971 census (1971: 20,725; 1961: 12,547) had change in jurisdiction in 1981 by deleting Kuttikkattukara (1971: 4,708; 1961: 2,321) and including the portion of Varapuzha village (1971: 23,668; 1961: 17,769). Therefore, in presenting the figures for 1961 and 1971 censuses for Eloor town, the figures as per the jurisdiction of the town in 1971 alone is presented in the table. Kalamasseri town (1971: 17,957; 1961: 10,570) had change in jurisdiction by including in it the rural component of Thrikkakara North (portion) village (1971: 11,589; 1961: 7,063). Therefore, in presenting the figures for 1961 and 1971 only population figures of Kalamassery town alone have been considered as the added portion in 1981 does not enjoy urban status. Trippunithura town was treated as a municipality after the 1971 census and consequent changes in population has been effected, i.e. by including the population of Thekkumbhagom (portion) village (1971: 8,503; 1961: 6,834) which formed part of the rural component of 1971. Maradu, Mulavucad and Cheriakadavu towns of 1981 census are formed from portions of Maradu (1971: 22,817; 1961: 17,026), Mulavucad (1971: 19,379; 1961: 15,216) and Palluruthy (1971: 5,798; 1961: NA) villages falling under the rural component. Since all these towns have been newly formed in 1981, the population for earlier censuses are not presented as they are not urban areas during those censuses.

(vi) ALLEPPEY STANDARD URBAN AREA

82. Pathirappally town of 1981 census comprised of portion of Aryad South village (1971: 16,824; 1961: 12,941) included as a rural component in the Alleppey SUA of 1971. Consequent on treating it as a census town, the population figures for these censuses for Pathirappally town are not given in the table.

(vii) QUILON STANDARD URBAN AREA

83. The entire Kilikollur village (1971: 41, 871; 1961: 32,273) was treated as a town in the 1971 census. In the 1981 census, only two karas, viz. Kannimel and Kilikollur, were treated as urban outgrowth of Quilon SUA and the remaining portion declassified as rural. The figures for Kilikollur town for 1961 and 1971 census relate to the jurisdiction of Kilikollur town of 1971. Portion of Eravipuram (1971: 35,727; 1961: 26,344) and Vadakkevila (1971: 33,773; 1961: 22,438) villages which formed part of rural component of Quilon SUA are not treated as towns in the 1981 census. Consequently the population figures for 1961 and 1971 censuses are not presented against these towns, as they were not enjoying urban status in earlier censuses.

(viii) TRIVANDRUM STANDARD URBAN AREA

84. The Nemom town (1971: 25,846; 1961: NA) of 1971 census has been declassified as rural and, therefore, it has been included as rural component in the 1981 census. Since it was urban in 1971 census, the population figures for 1961 and 1971 census, are not given against Nemom village of 1981 census. The portion of Kadakampally village (1971: 15,141; 1961: NA) is treated as a town in 1981 census and consequently the population for 1961 and 1971 censuses for the town are not given, as they do not enjoy urban status in those censuses. Two karas (Vayakkalam and Kolluru) of Attipra village (1971: 13,509; 1961: NA) have been treated as Thumba urban outgrowth of the Trivandrum Corporation. Since the urban outgrowth has been formed in 1981, the population figures for 1961 and 1971 censuses are not given for the newly added area. The SUA boundary has been extended by including the Thumba urban outgrowth area.

85. The abbreviations used for denoting the status of the component units in the table are as follows:

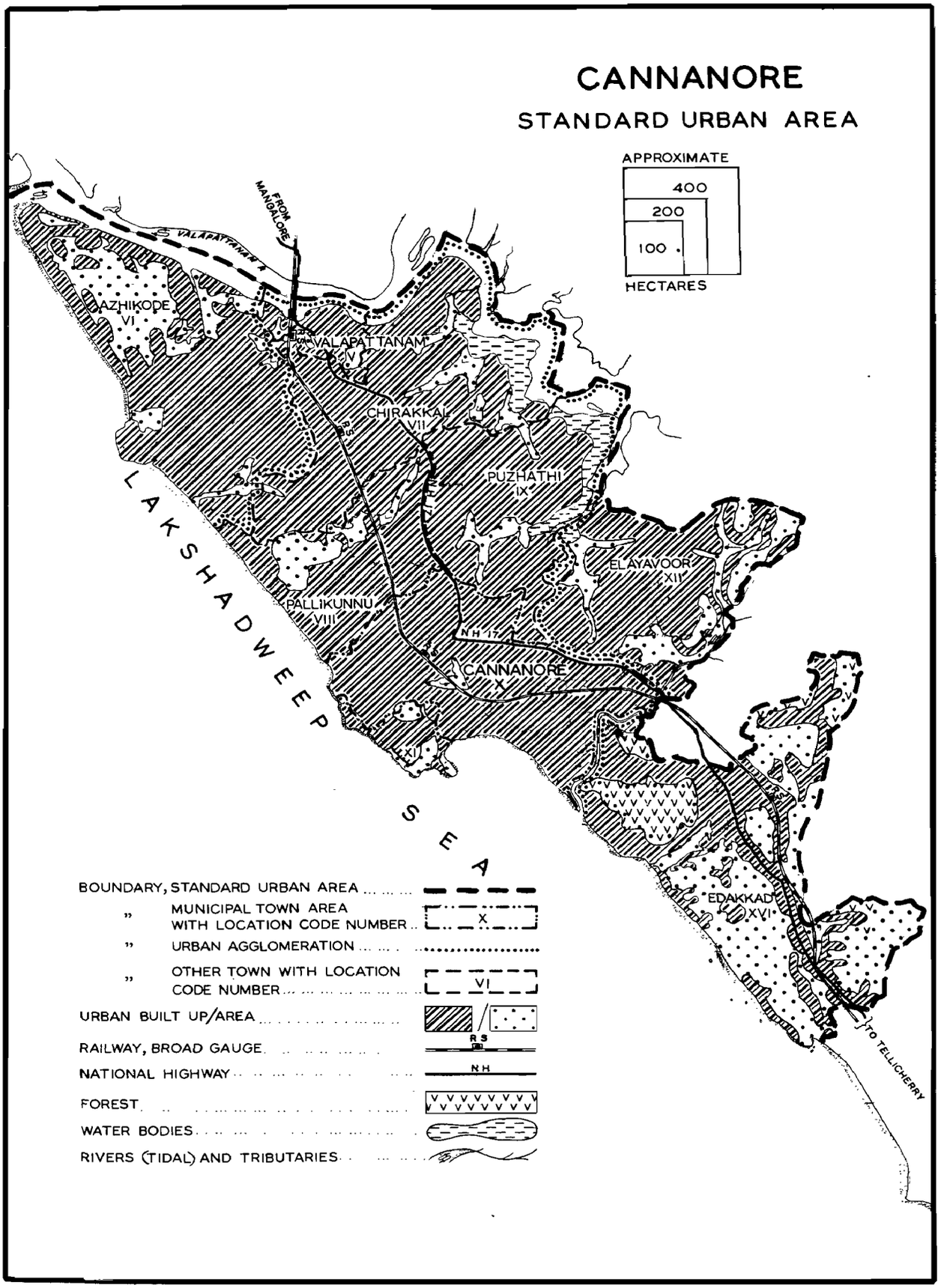
C — Corporation

M — Municipal town

Cantt — Cantonment

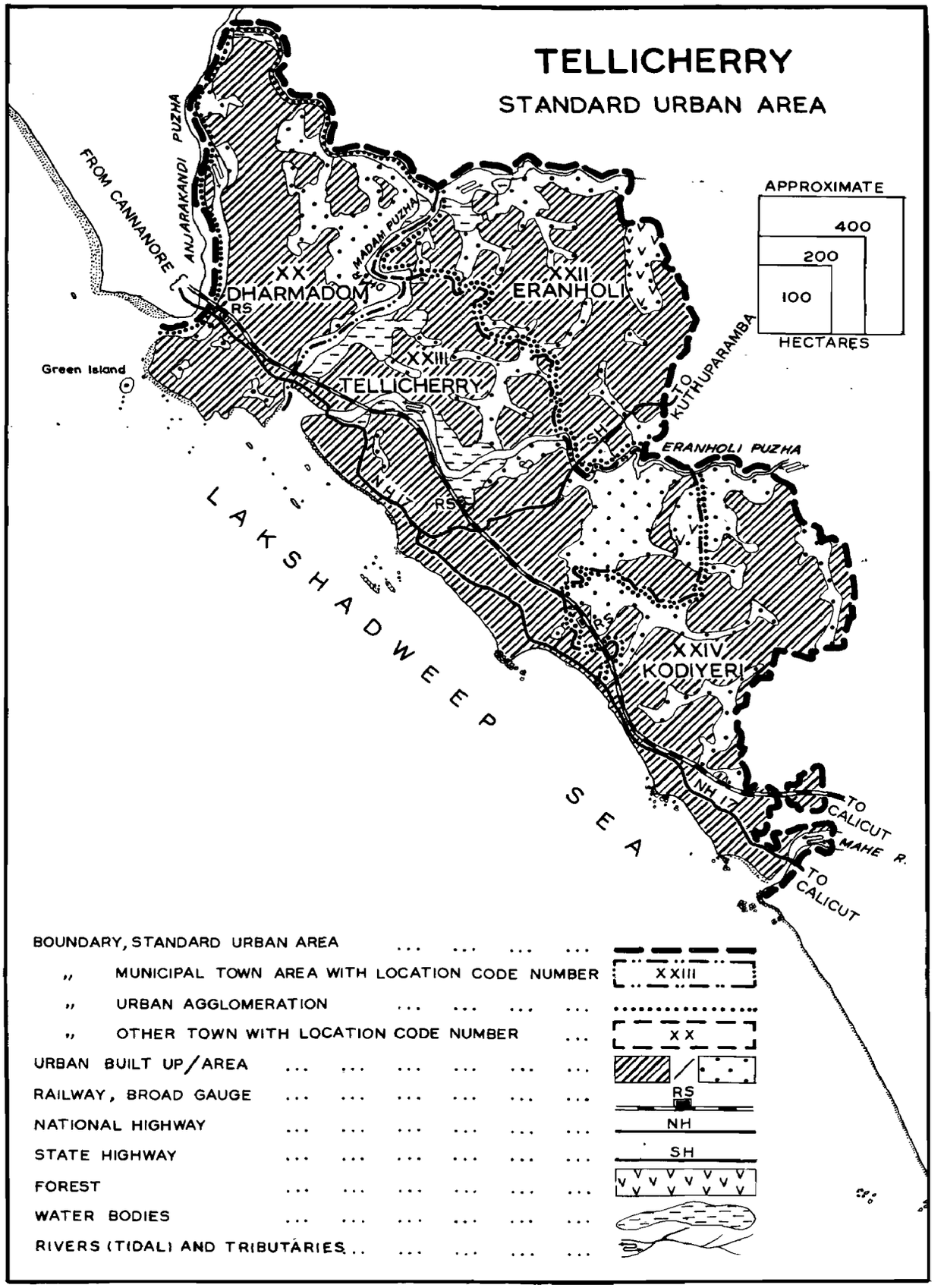
NM — Census town (Non-municipal)

OG — Urban outgrowth



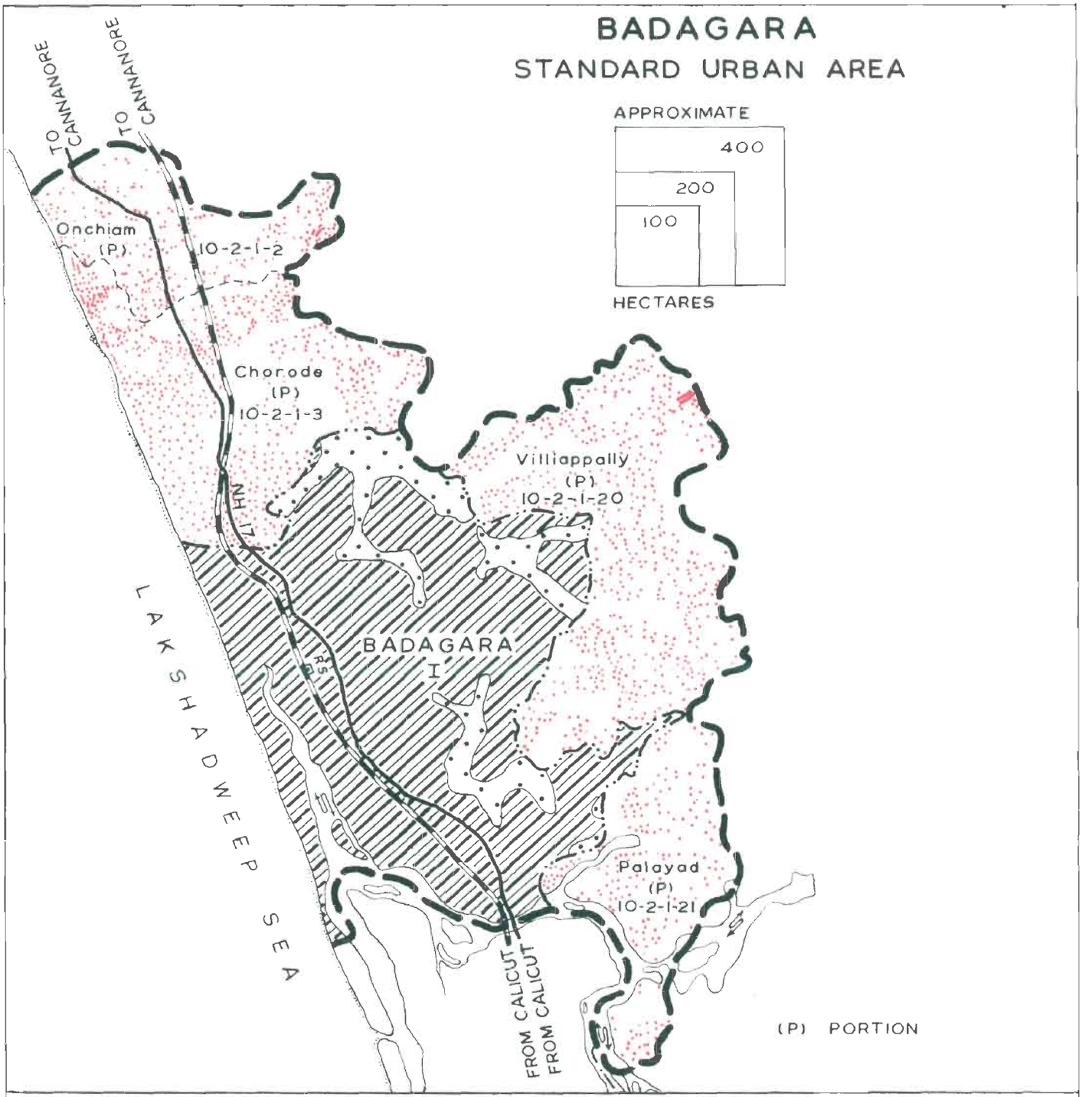
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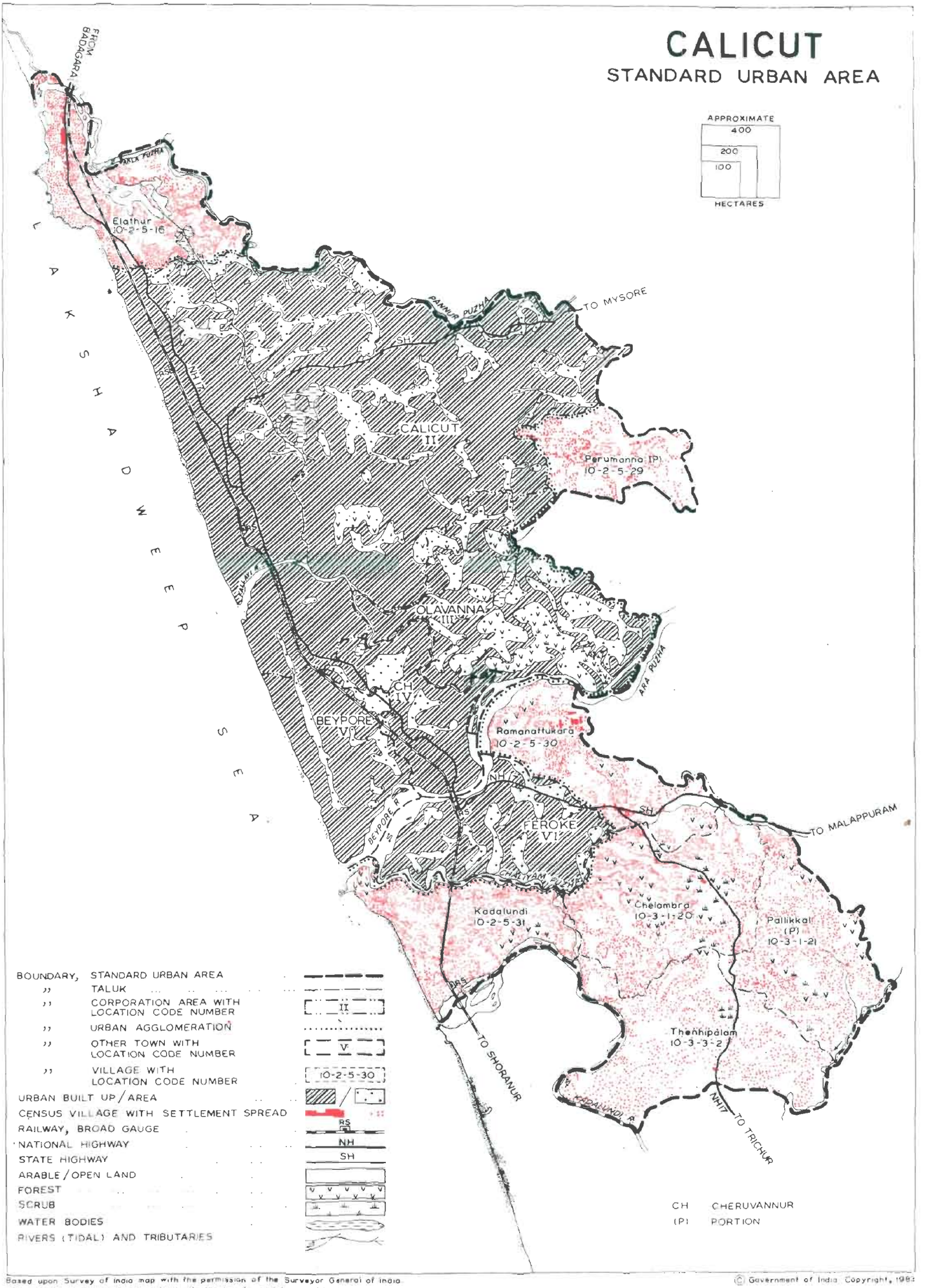


BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA	
,, TALUK	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	I
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	10-2-1-21
URBAN BUILT UP / AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE	RS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES	

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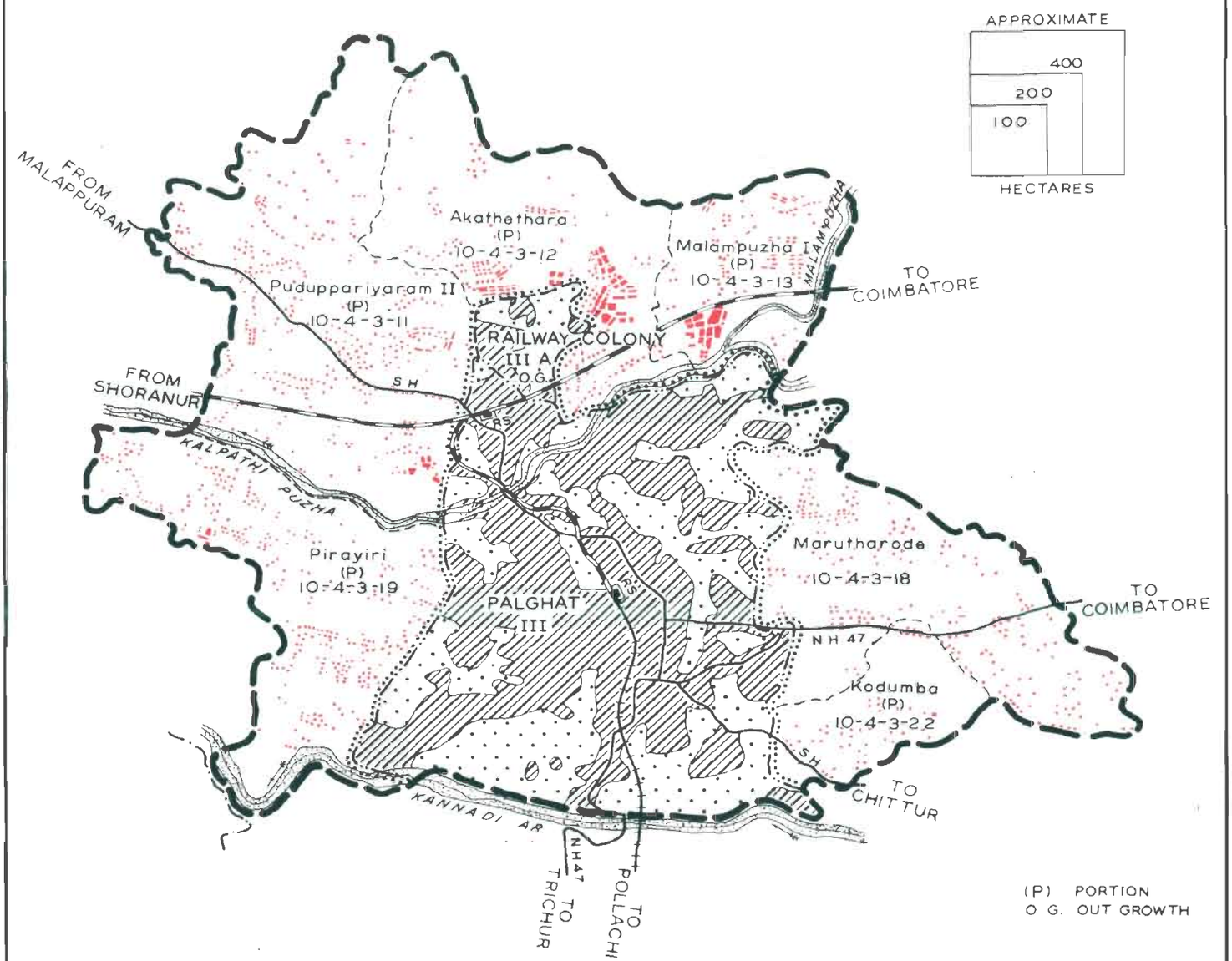


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PALGHAT

STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA

,, TALUK

,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — III

,, URBAN AGGLOMERATION

,, OTHER TOWN WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — III A

,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER — 10-4-3-12

URBAN BUILT UP / AREA

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE — RS

,, METRE GAUGE — RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY — NH

STATE HIGHWAY — SH

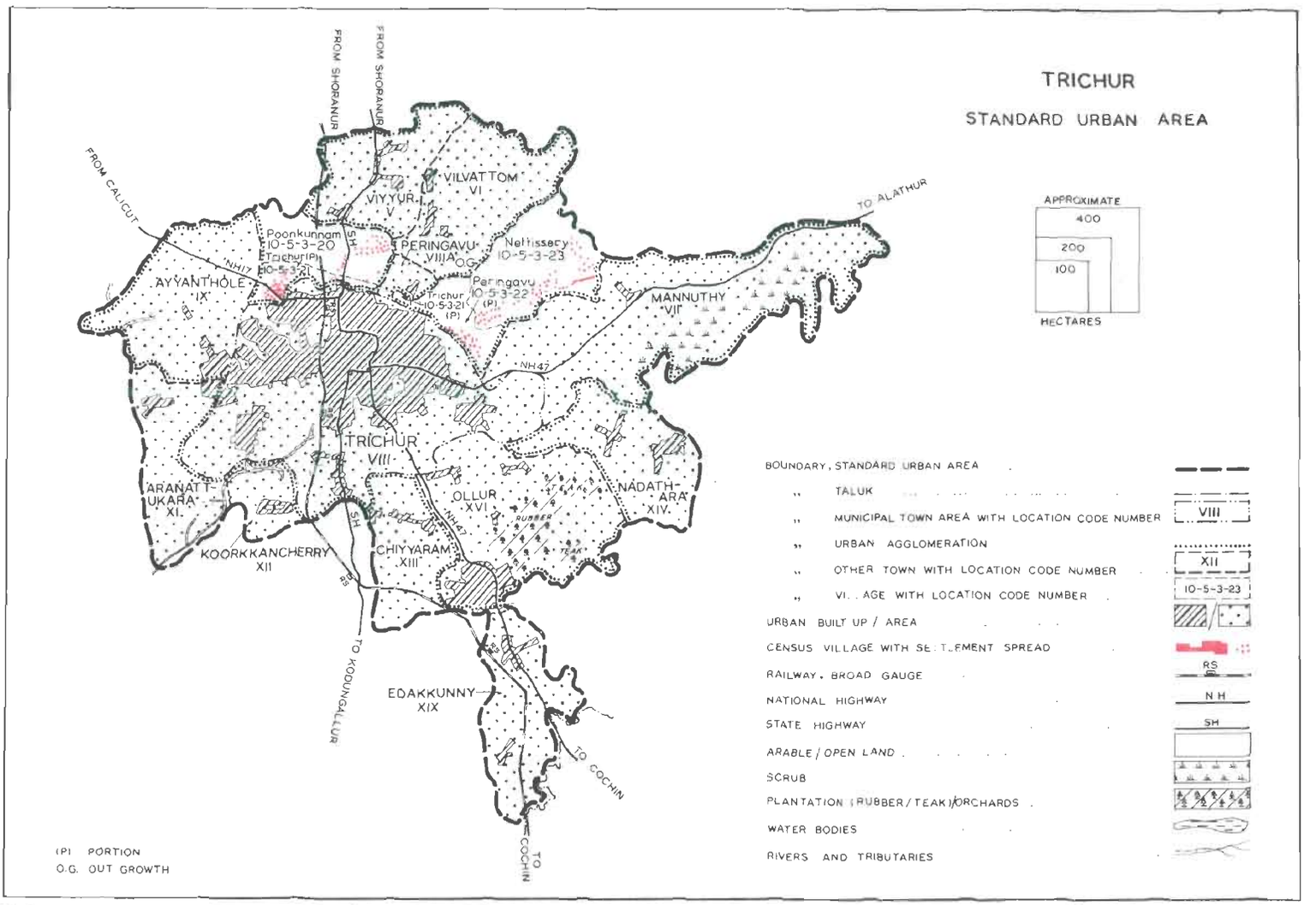
ARABLE / OPEN LAND

RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES

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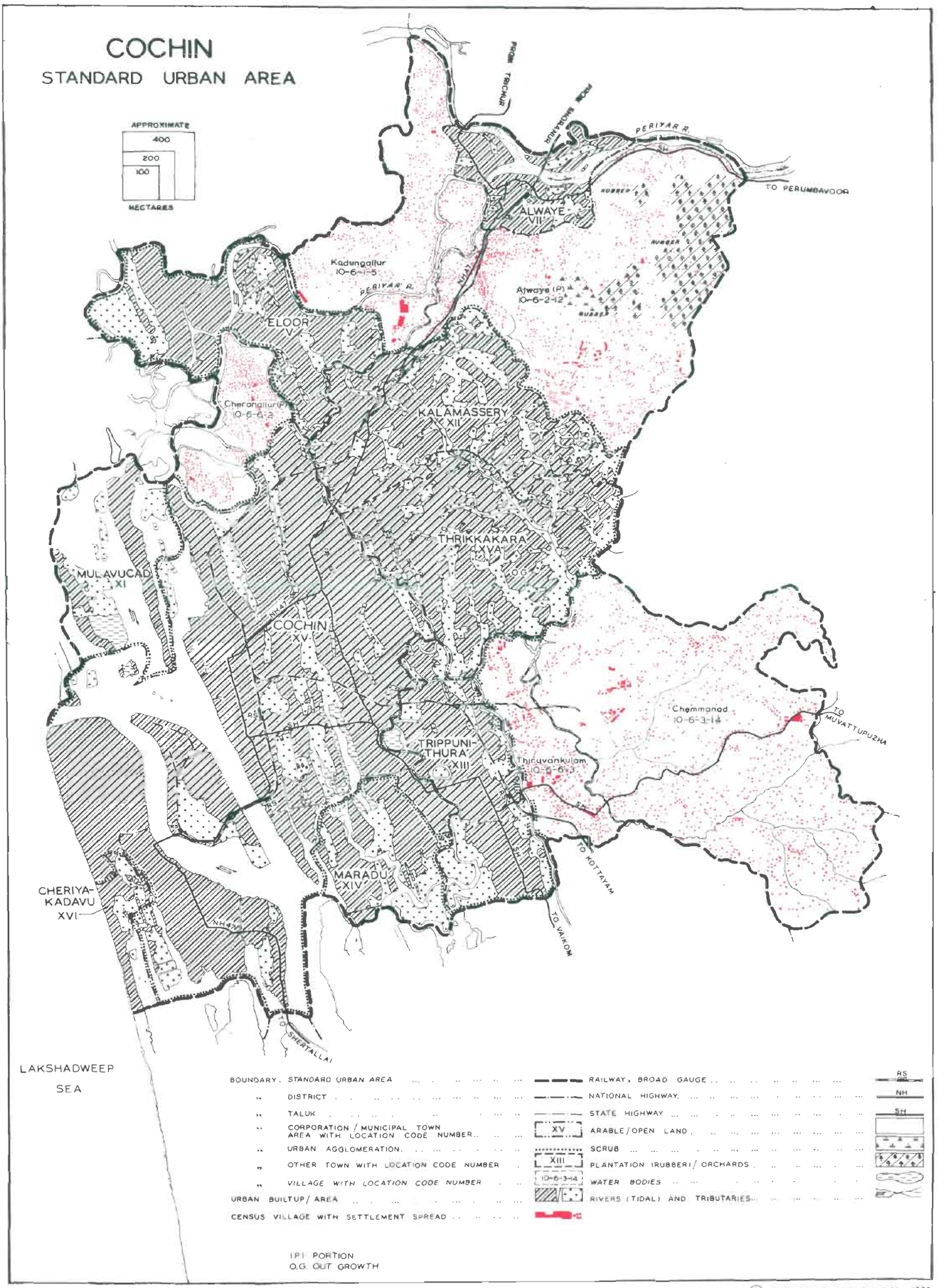
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SUA MAP 6



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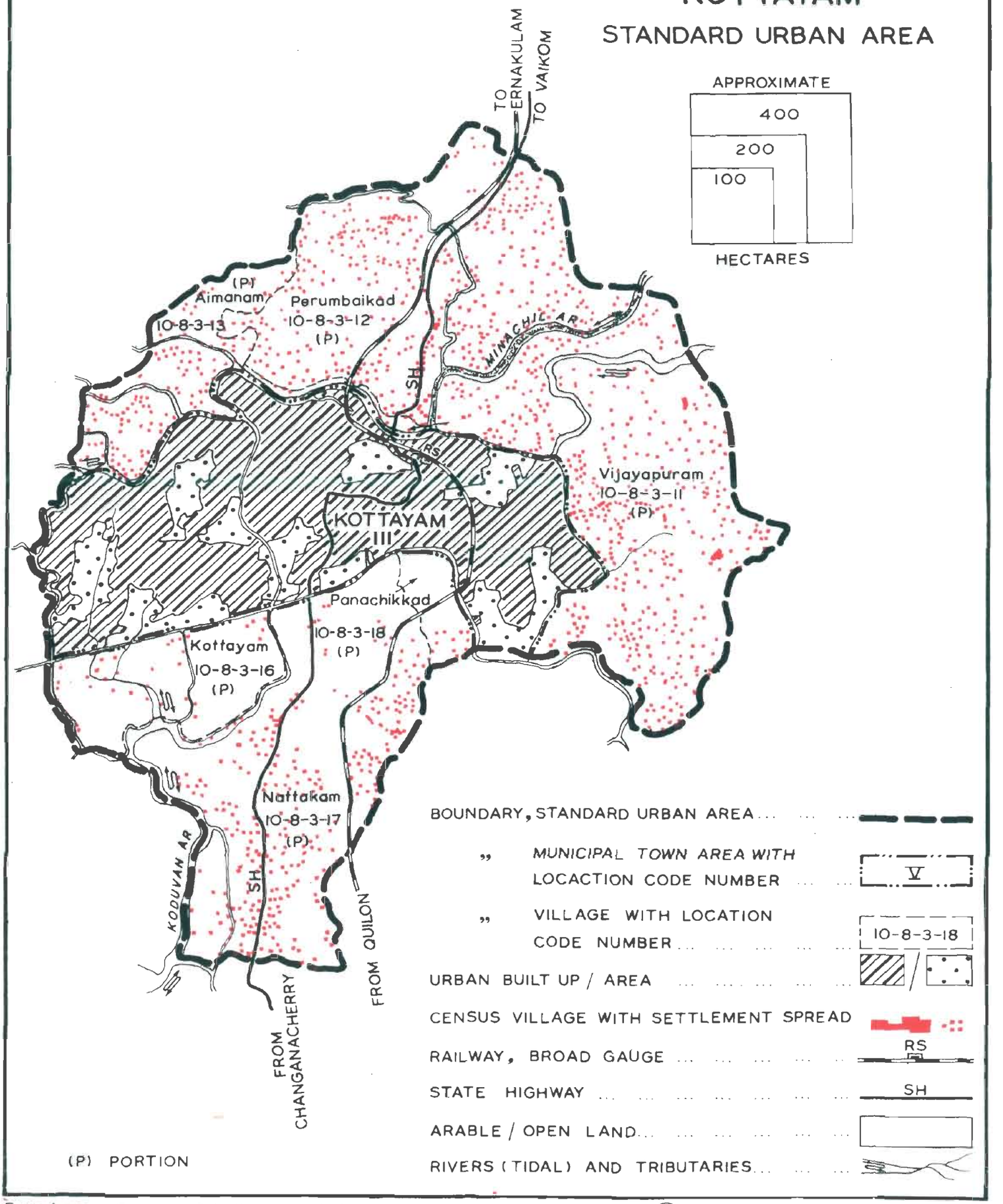
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KOTTAYAM

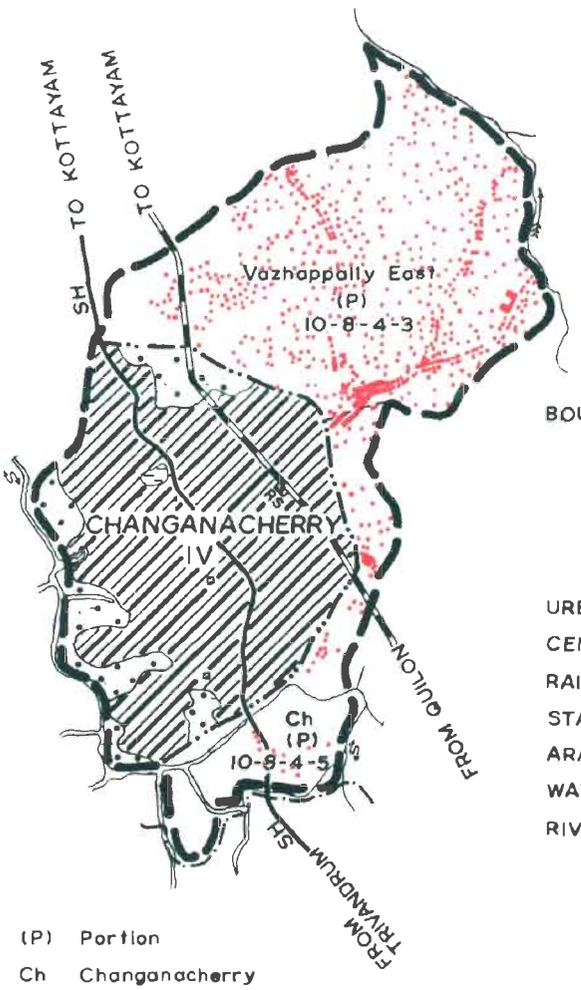
STANDARD URBAN AREA



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CHANGANACHERRY
STANDARD URBAN AREA



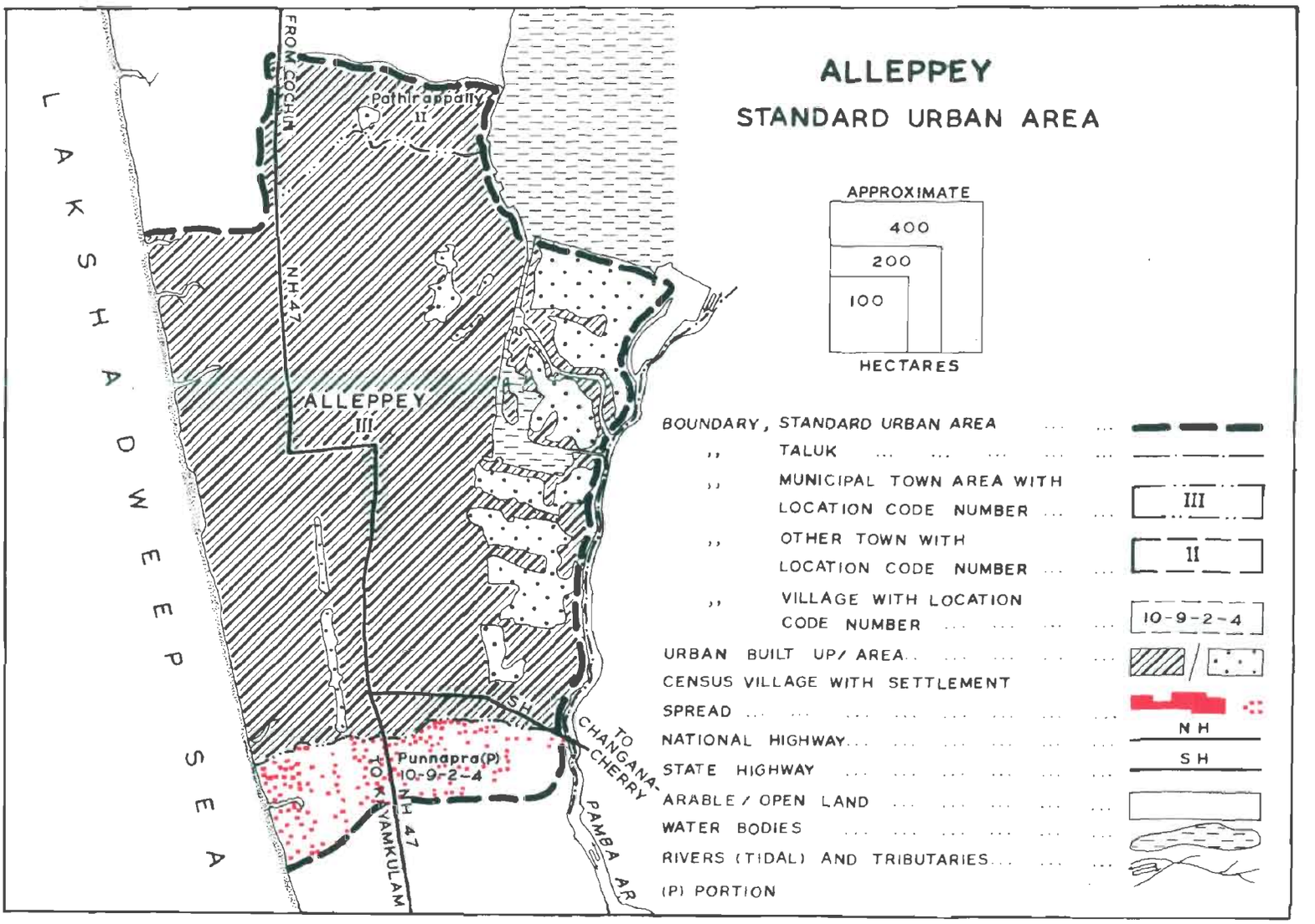
(P) Portion
Ch Changanacherry

APPROXIMATE
400
200
100
HECTARES

BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA...	
,, TALUK	
,, MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	IV
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	10-8-4-3
URBAN BUILT UP/AREA	
CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD	
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE	RS
STATE HIGHWAY	SH
ARABLE / OPEN LAND	
WATER BODIES	
RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES...	

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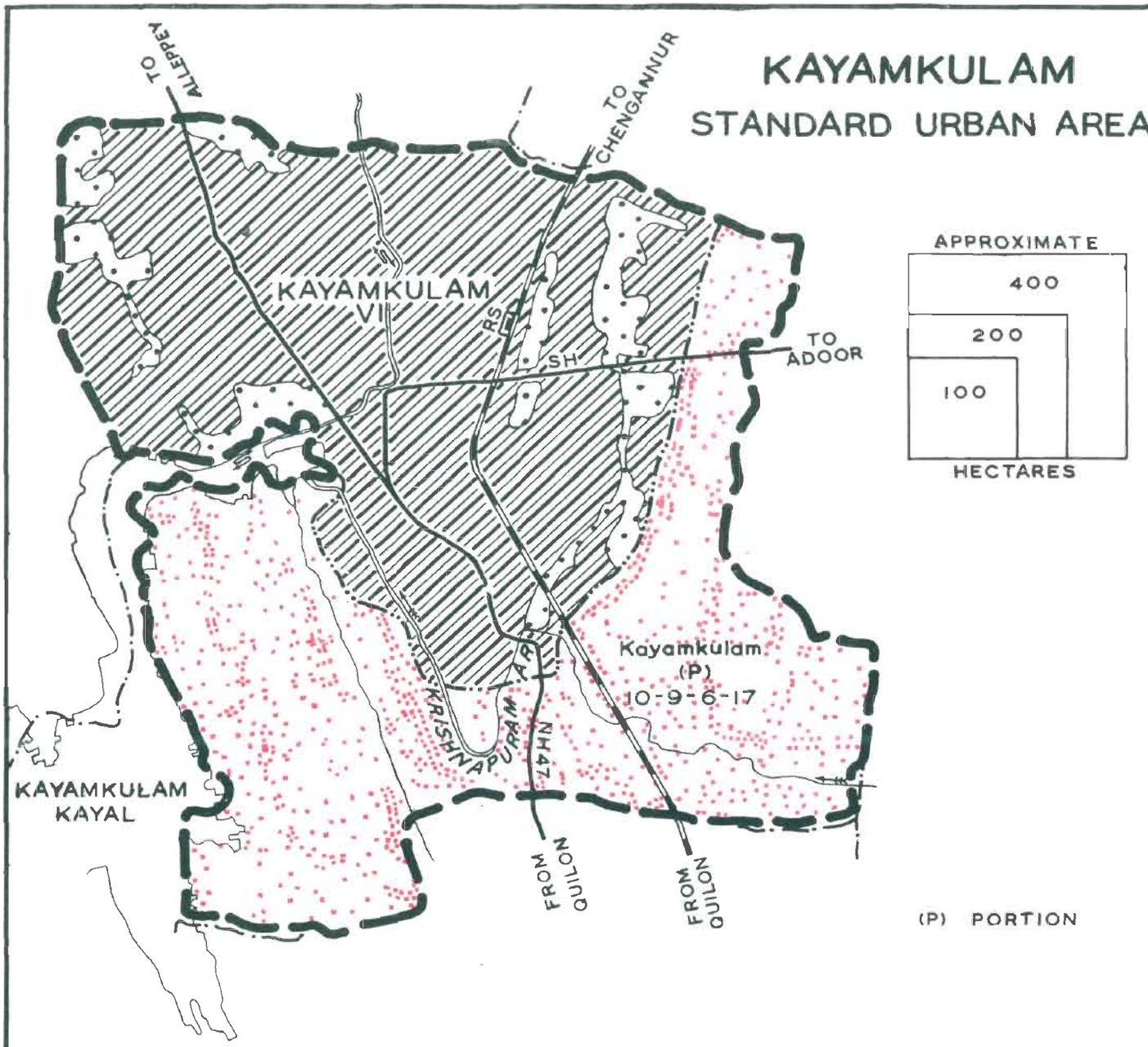
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KAYAMKULAM
STANDARD URBAN AREA



BOUNDARY, STANDARD URBAN AREA ... ...

" TALUK ... ...

" MUNICIPAL TOWN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER VI

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER... 10-9-6-17

URBAN BUILT UP AREA ... ...

CENSUS VILLAGE WITH SETTLEMENT SPREAD ... ...

RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE ... ... RS

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NH

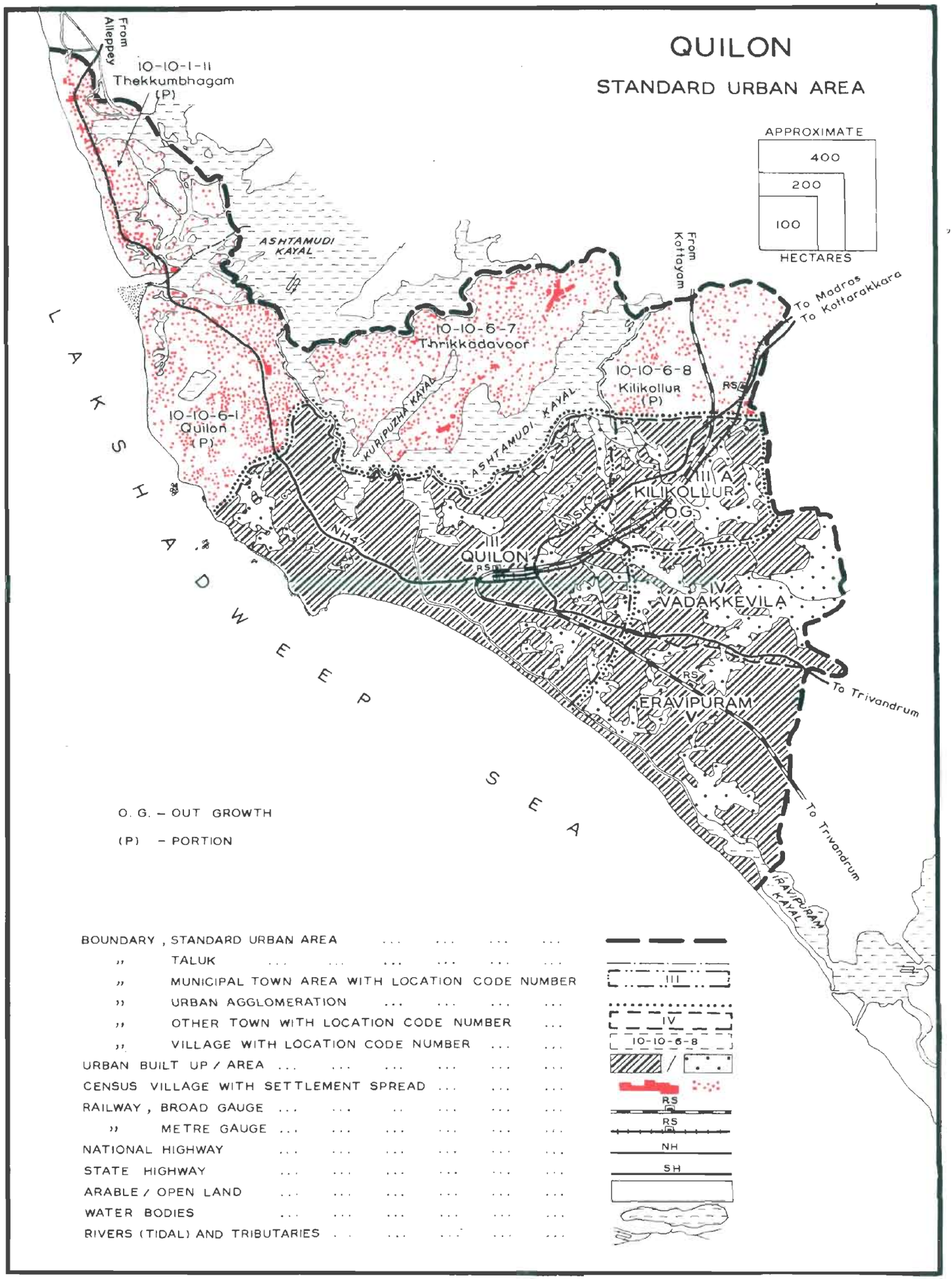
STATE HIGHWAY ... ... SH

ARABLE / OPEN LAND... ... ...

RIVERS (TIDAL) AND TRIBUTARIES ... ...

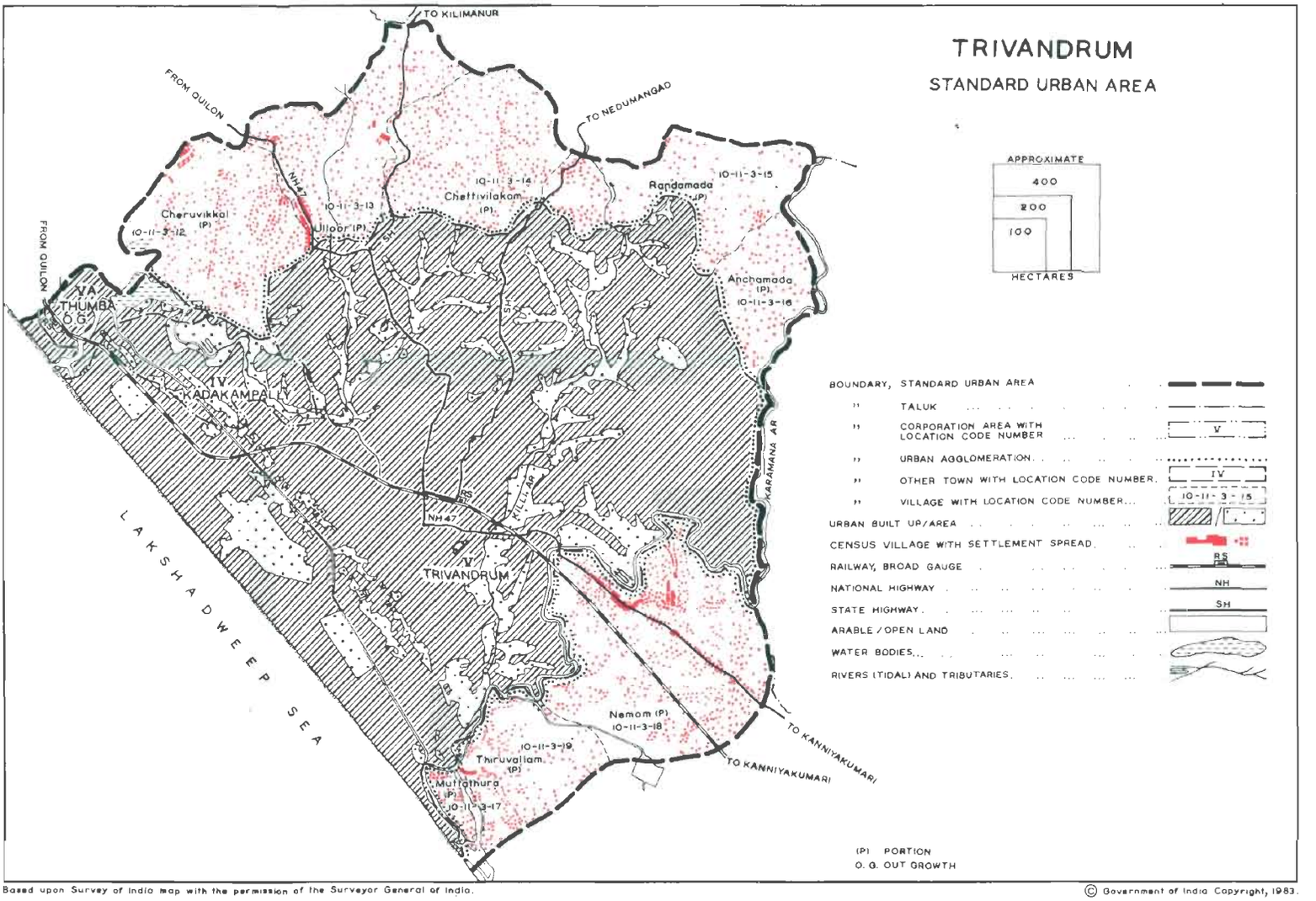
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A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREA

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9
KERALA	**TOTAL**		**1,421.84**	**2,893**	**642,897**	**2,782**	**3,754**	**2,265**
	URBAN TOTAL		**879.38**	**3,737**	**508,243**	**2,646**	**3,555**	**2,110**
	RURAL TOTAL		**542.46**	**1,524**	**134,654**	**136**	**199**	**155**
CANNANORE DISTRICT	**CANNANORE STANDARD URBAN AREA TOTAL**		**90.37**	**2,767**	**33,583**	**142**	**238**	**152**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Cannanore	M	11.03	5,522	8,194	63	101	55
	2. Azhikode	NM	16.05	2,322	4,890	5	13	..
	3. Chirakkal	NM	13.56	2,664	4,748	11	11	..
	4. Edakkad	NM	18.26	1,614	4,229	4	4	7
	5. Puzhathi	NM	9.17	2,846	3,461	3	4	..
	6. Elayavoor	NM	11.57	2,202	3,540	23	53	56
	7. Pallikunnu	NM	6.90	3,203	3,055	6	11	4
	8. Valapattanam	NM	2.04	3,961	797	19	34	22
	9. Cannanore-Cantonment	Cantt.	1.79	2,508	669	8	7	8
	Total Urban Group		90.37	2,767	33,583	142	238	152
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS Nil							
	Total Rural Group		..	..	..	..	..	..
	TELLICHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA							
	TOTAL		**47.53**	**3,215**	**20,052**	**181**	**261**	**107**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Tellicherry	M	15.35	4,923	9,098	177	259	105
	2. Kodiyeri	NM	11.44	2,849	4,489	1	..	1
	3. Dharmadom	NM	10.66	2,171	3,229	1	1	..
	4. Eranholi	NM	10.08	2,135	3,236	2	1	1
	Total Urban Group		47.53	3,215	20,052	181	261	107
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENT NIL							
	Total Rural Group		..	..	..	..	..	..
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	**BADAGARA STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**50.39**	**2,421**	**17,032**	**68**	**109**	**73**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	Badagara	M	21.34	3,007	8,611	62	98	67
	Total Urban Group		21.34	3,007	8,611	62	98	67
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Onchiyam Village (Portion) 10-2-1-2		4.90	2,547	1,809	3	8	6
	Uralungal desom				818	1	3	1
	Madappally desom				236	..	..	..
	Vellikulangara desom				755	2	5	5
	2. Chorode village (Portion) 10-2-1-3		8.28	2,605	2,950	..	..	..
	Rayarangoth desom				796	..	..	..
	Chorode desom				436	..	..	..
	Chennamangalam desom				214	..	..	..
	Muttungal desom				655	..	..	..
	Erapuram desom				682	..	..	..
	Nelliyankara desom				167	..	..	..
	3. Villiappally village (Portion) 10-2-1-20		10.33	1,614	2,576	3	3	..
	Mayyannoor desom				798	2	2	..
	Thirumana desom				453	..	..	..
	Memunda desom				818	..	..	..
	Kuttoth desom				507	1	1	..
	4. Palayad Village (Portion) 10-2-1-21		5.54	1,280	1,086	..	..	..
	Pathiyarakkara desom				864	..	..	..
	Palayad desom				222	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		29.05	1,990	8,421	6	11	6

URBAN AREAS

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houselsss population)			Population during 1961—1981			Standard urban area and component units	State/District
No. of house-holds	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
5,578	**51,949**	**33,172**	**685,368**	**2,047,038**	**2,065,912**	**NA**	**2,830,347 (3,421,684)†**	**4,112,950**	**TOTAL**	
4,859	**44,702**	**29,233**	**543,507**	**1,634,426**	**1,651,617**	**NA**	**2,243,766 (2 296,440)†**	**3,286,043**	**URBAN TOTAL**	**KERALA**
719	**7,247**	**3,939**	**141,861**	**412,612**	**414,295**	**NA**	**586,581 (1,125,244)†**	**826,907**	**RURAL TOTAL**	
									CANNANORE STANDARD URBAN AREA	**CANNANORE DISTRICT**
491	**4,186**	**704**	**35,185**	**124,052**	**125,973**	**NA**	**67,208 194,602†**	**250,025**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
50	1,023	442	8,752	29,937	30,967	NA	55,162	60,904	1. Cannanore	
94	524	1	5,073	18,563	18,710	..	..	37,273	2. Azhikode	
19	68	..	4,957	17,916	18,208	..	..	36,124	3. Chirakkal	
49	184	19	4,291	14,244	15,230	NA	..	29,474	4. Edakkad	
51	876	15	3,622	13,397	12,702	..	..	26,099	5. Puzhathi	
40	165	59	3,607	12,389	13,092	..	..	25,481	6. Elayavoor	
37	195	..	3,197	10,883	11,218	...	..	22,101	7. Pallikunnu	
16	52	12	968	4,091	3,989	5,746	7,296	8,080	8. Valapattanam	
45	1,099	156	718	2,632	1,857	2,859	4,750	4,489	9. Cannanore Cantonment	
491	4,186	704	35,185	124,052	125,973	NA	67,208	250,025	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS NIL	
..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	Nil (127,394)†	..	*Total Rural Group*	
									TELLICHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA	
150	**1,192**	**415**	**20,965**	**73,717**	**79,098**	**NA**	**68,759 (134,777)†**	**152,815**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
110	967	391	9,894	36,886	38,675	NA	68,759	75,561	1. Tellicherry	
8	25	5	4,578	15,166	17,424	..	..	32,590	2. Kodiyeri	
25	96	18	3,244	11,373	11,770	..	..	23,143	3. Dharmadom	
7	104	1	3,249	10,292	11,229	..	..	21,521	4. Eranholi	
150	1,19	415	20,965	73,717	79,098	NA	68,759	152,815	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENT NIL	
	..	..	..	..	..	NA	Nil (66,018)†	..	*Total Rural Group*	
									BADAGARA STANDARD URBAN AREA	**KOZHI KODE DISTR ICT**
144	**878**	**234**	**17,544**	**59,943**	**62.050**	**80,879**	**101,047**	**121,993**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
107	531	205	9,042	31,810	32,364	43,908	53,938	64,174	Badagara	
107	531	205	9,042	31,810	32,364	43,908	53,938	64,174	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
10	53	..	1,835	6,036	6,444	8,215	10,197	12,480	1. Onchiyam Village (Portion) 10-2-1-2	
2	9	..	821	2,750	2,992	3,793	4,664	5,742	Uralungal desom	
1	5	..	256	907	949	1,374	1,661	1,856	Madapally desom	
7	39	..	758	2,379	2,503	3,048	3,872	4,882	Vellikulangara desom	
5	26	6	2,997	10,600	10,972	13,973	17,816	21,572	2. Chorode village (Portion) 10-2-1-3	
2	4	6	802	2,669	2,773	3,632	4,471	5,442	Rayarangoth desom	
..	..	..	440	1,277	1,412	1,696	2,203	2,689	Chorode desom	
..	..	..	214	607	721	936	1,209	1,328	Chennamangalam desom	
1	3	..	665	2,706	2,602	3,206	4,198	5,308	Muttungal desom	
2	19	..	709	2,805	2,853	3,708	4,755	5,658	Erapuram desom	
..	..	..	167	536	611	795	980	1,147	Nelliyankara desom	
22	268	23	2,582	8,104	8,573	10,338	13,376	16,677	3. Villiappally village (Portion) 10-2-1-20	
7	56	6	801	2,565	2,797	3,219	4,237	5,362	Mayyannoor desom	
11	167	17	455	1,506	1,581	1,876	2,345	3,087	Thirumana desom	
2	21	..	818	2,498	2,608	3,380	4,201	5,106	Mamunda desom	
2	24	..	508	1,535	1,587	1,863	2,543	3,122	Kuttoth desom	
..	..	..	1,088	3,393	3,697	4,445	5,720	7,090	4. Palayad village (Portion) 10-2-1-21	
..	..	..	864	2,660	2,916	3,449	4,512	5,576	Pathiyarakkara desom	
..	..	..	224	733	781	996	1,208	1,514	Palayad desom	
37	347	29	8,502	28,133	29,686	36,971	47,109	57,819	*Total Rural Group*	

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km. 2	Population per km.2	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KOZHIKODE AND MALAPPURAM DISTRICTS	**CALICUT STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**230.14**	**2,997**	**97,441**	**650**	**990**	**614**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Calicut	C	82.67	4,771	53,439	574	844	497
	2. Beypore	NM	10.41	3,933	5,833	..	..	..
	3. Cheruvannur	NM	10.31	3,777	5,619	2	2	..
	4. Feroke	NM	13.53	2,788	5,616	13	25	18
	5. Olavanna	NM	21.43	1,587	5,476	7	20	20
	Total Urban Group		138.35	3,947	75,983	596	891	535
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	I. *In Kozhikode taluk*							
	1. Elathur village 10-2-3-16		13.58	2,366	4,446	11	9	8
	Elathur desom				1,875	4	3	7
	Perunthiruthi desom				177	..	..	..
	Karannur desom				453	4	4	..
	Mokavoor desom				505	..	..	..
	Puthur desom				912	1	1	..
	Puthiyangadi desom				524	2	1	1
	2. Perumanna village (Portion) 10-2-3-29		7.73	1,308	1,536	29	66	56
	Velliparamba desom				1,084	24	51	47
	Kuttikkattur desom				452	5	15	9
	3. Ramanattukara village 10-2-3-30		11.71	1,805	3,164	2	2	..
	Karimkallayi desom				1,416	..	..	..
	Velipram desom				1,748	2	2	..
	4. Kadalundi village 10-2-3-31		11.83	2,535	4,425	4	7	8
	Kadalundi desom (inclusive of forest area)				2,586	2	7	6
	Mannur desaom				1,839	2	..	2
	II. *In Ernad Taluk of Malappuram District*							
	5. Chelambra village 10-3-1-20		15.81	1,233	3,069	..	..	..
	Chalambra desom				3,069	..	..	..
	6. Pallikkal village (Portion) 10-3-1-21		13.81	892	1,854	..	..	..
	Pallikkal desom				1,483	..	..	..
	Puthur desom				371	..	..	..
	III. *In Tirur taluk of Malappuram District*							
	7. Thenhippalam village 10-3-3-2		17.32	1,064	2,964	8	15	7
	Thenhippalam desom				2,964	8	15	7
	Total Rural Group		91.79	1,564	21,458	54	99	79
PALGHAT DISTRICT	**PALGHAT STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**134.61**	**1,412**	**31,595**	**195**	**223**	**166**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	Palghat		30.59	3,857	19,104	178	202	139
	(i) Palghat	M	26.60	4,182	17,707	174	198	137
	(ii) Palghat Rly. Colony	O.G.	3.99	1,689	1,397	4	4	2
	Total Urban Group		30.59	3,857	19,104	178	202	139
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Puduppariyaram II village (Portion) 10-4-3-11		16.03	1,103	3,086	4	2	4
	Puduppariyaram desom (Portion)				2,374	4	2	4
	Kavalppad desom				712	..	..	..
	2. Akathethara village (Portion) 10-4-3-12		19.00	782	2,599	6	9	10
	Akathethara desom (Portion) (lying south of Malampuzha Rt. Bank. Canal)				2,599	6	9	10
	Puthur desom				Uninhabited			
	3. Malampuzha I village (Portion) 10-4-3-13		45.80	172	1,515	1	..	1
	Kadukkankunnu desom (Portion) (lying south west of Malampuzha dam)				1,515	1	..	1
	4. Marutharode village 10-4-3-18		9.52	1,282	2,174	..	..	..
	Puthur desom				Uninhabited			
	Koppam desom				131	..	..	..
	Kunnathur desom				329	..	..	..
	Kallepully desom				1,051	..	..	..
	Marutharode desom				663	..	..	..

URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

Institutional population			Total population (Including institutional and houseless population)							
						Population during 1961—81				
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981	Standard urban area and component units	State/District
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
790	**8,197**	**5,477**	**104,536**	**343,317**	**346,323**	**NA**	**507,091**	**689,640**	**CALICUT STANDARD URBAN AREA TOTAL**	**KOZHIKODE AND MALAPPURAM DISTRICTS**
							(552,577)†		(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
603	6,740	5,098	59,428	196,628	197,819	NA	333,979	394,447	1. Calicut	
36	235	3	6,044	20,326	20,620	NA	27,688	40,946	2. Beypore	
24	159	81	5,865	19,351	19,590	21,434	28,522	38,941	3. Cheruvannur	
7	66	8	5,729	18,761	18,959	24,124	30,516	37,720	4. Feroke	
9	52	..	5,521	16,998	17,006	7,841		34,004	5. Olavanna	
679	7,252	5,190	82,587	272,064	273,994	NA	420,705	546,058	*Total Urban Group*	
							(447,533)†		(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
									I. *In Kozhikode taluk*	
6	16	8	4,686	15,805	16,320	NA	15,211	32,125	1. Elathur village 10-2-3-16	
4	10	6	1,955	6,541	6,781	..	..	13,322	Elathur desom	
..	..	..	181	526	559	762	950	1,085	Perunthiruthi desom	
..	..	..	467	1,412	1,487	2,126	2,626	2,899	Karannur desom	
..	..	..	507	1,531	1,566	2,004	2,524	3,097	Mokavoor desom	
1	2	..	925	3,082	3,321	3,387	4,740	6,403	Puthur desom	
1	4	2	651	2,713	2,606	NA	4,371	5,319	Puthiyangadi desom	
2	80	19	1,575	5,172	4,935	5,489	7,681	10,107	2. Perumanna village (Portion) 10-2-3-29	
2	80	19	1,117	3,712	3,559	3,843	5,535	7,271	Velliparamba desom	
..	..	..	458	1,460	1,376	1,646	2,146	2,836	Kuttikkattur desom	
31	377	..	3,184	10,732	10,399	12,498	15,983	21,131	3. Ramanattukara villag 10-2-3-30	
24	357	..	1,423	4,957	4,541	NA	6,945	9,498	Karimkallayi desom	
7	20	..	1,761	5,775	5,858	NA	9,038	11,633	Velipram desom	
16	53	21	4,513	14,526	15,462	7,876	9,694	29,988	4. Kadalundi village 10-2-3-31	
10	36	6	2,650	8,944	9,543	..	..	18,487	Kadalundi desom (inclusive of forest area)	
6	17	15	1,863	5,582	5,919	7,876	9,694	11,501	Mannur desom	
									II. *In Ernad Taluk of Malappuram District*	
5	30	2	3,090	9,686	9,806	10,851	14,896	19,492	5. Chelambra village 10-3-1-20	
5	30	2	3,090	9,686	9,806	10,851	14,896	19,492	Chelambra desom	
7	50	12	1,876	6,191	6,128	7,240	9,865	12,319	6. Pallikkal village (Portion) 10-3-1-21	
4	45	9	1,501	4,942	4,894	5,779	7,755	9,836	Pallikkal desom	
3	5	3	375	1,249	1,234	1,461	2,110	2,483	Puthur desom	
									III. *In Tirur taluk of Malappuram District*	
44	339	225	3,025	9,141	9,279	9,723	13,056	18,420	7. Thenhippalam village 10-3-3-2	
44	339	225	3,025	9,141	9,279	9,723	13,056	18,420	Tenhippalam desom	
111	945	287	21,949	71,253	72,329	NA	86,386	143,582	*Total Rural Group*	
							(105,044)†			
435	**2,134**	**1,565**	**34,082**	**94,387**	**95,697**	**NA**	**156,428**	**190,084**	**PALGHAT STANDARD URBAN AREA TOTAL**	**PALGHAT DISTRICT**
274	1,358	1,345	20,968	58,595	59,391	NA	102,820	117,986	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
259	1,304	1,209	19,546	55,222	56,023	77,620	95,788	111,245	(i) Palghat	
15	54	136	1,422	3,373	3,368	NA	7,032	6,741	(ii) Palghat Rly. Colony	
274	1,358	1,345	20,968	58,595	59,391	NA	102,820	117,986		
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
41	138	16	3,236	8,722	8,961	NA	15,474	17,683	1. Puduppariyaram II village (Portion) 10-4-3-11	
38	130	16	2,459	6,634	6,773	N.A	11,988	13,407	Puduppariyaram desom (Portion)	
3	8	..	777	2,088	2,188	2,954	3,486	4,276	Kavalppad desom	
47	366	43	2,728	7,559	7,291	NA	8,725	14,850	2. Akathethara village (Portion)10-4-3-12	
47	366	43	2,728	7,559	7,291	NA	8,725	14,850	Akathethara desom (Portion) (lying south of Malampuzha Rt. Bank canal) Puthur desom	
39	167	134	1,559	3,940	3,954	NA	5,786	7,894	3. Malampuzha I V village (Portion) 10-4-3-13	
39	167	134	1,559	3,940	3,954	NA	5,786	7,894	Kadukkamkunnu desom (Portion) lying south west of Malampuzha dam)	
25	77	22	2,325	6,037	6,168	6,938	9,052	12,205	4. Marutharode village 10-4-3-18	
..	..	..	131	379	354	441	519	733	Puthur desom	
2	11	2	357	941	904	929	1,450	1,845	*Koppam desom*	
4	8	20	1,135	2,870	3,022	3,127	4,053	5,892	Kunnathur desom	
19	58	..	702	1,8[illegible]7	1,888	2,441	3,030	3,735	Kallepully desom	
									Marutharode desom	

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km.²	Population per km.²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	5. Pirayiri village (portion) 10-4-3-19		10.26	1,580	2,544	1	1	..
	Kallekkad desom				469	1	1	..
	Vadakkanthara desom				475	..	..	..
	Pirayiri desom				1,600	..	..	..
	6. Kodumba village (Portion) 10-4-3-22		3.41	954	573	5	9	12
	Karimkarapully desom				573	5	9	12
	Total Rural Group		104.02	693	12,491	17	21	27
TRICHUR DISTRICT	**TRICHUR STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**88.42**	**2,822**	**40,901**	**120**	**206**	**156**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Trichur		13.55	5,896	12,805	97	168	125
	(i) Trichur	M	12.65	6,160	12,470	97	168	125
	(ii) Peringavu	OG	0.90	2,181	335	..	..	..
	2. Ollur	NM	9.33	2,980	4,681	3	3	2
	3. Mannuthy	NM	13.35	1,908	4,162	7	7	9
	4. Chiyyaram	NM	4.91	4,137	3,299	..	..	..
	5. Aranattukara	NM	5.84	2,465	2,367	3	1	2
	6. Nadathara	NM	5.52	2,594	2,427	1	..	1
	7. Vilavattom	NM	6.25	2,193	2,376	4	12	9
	8. Edakkunny	NM	5.59	2,117	1,860	2	5	2
	9. Ayyanthole	NM	7.25	1,623	1,993	1	1	..
	10. Viyyur	NM	5.09	2,257	1,844	2	9	6
	11. Koorkkancherry	NM	2.60	3,317	1,426	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		79·28	3,022	39,240	120	206	156
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Poonkunnam village 10-5-3-20		1.46	14	4	..	..	..
	Poonkunnam desom				4	..	..	..
	2. Trichur village (Portion) 10-5-3-21		1.51	915	237	..	..	..
	Poonkunnam desom (Portion)				135	..	..	..
	Chembukavu desom (Portion)				101	..	..	..
	Kokkala desom (Portion)				1	..	..	..
	3 Peringavu village (Portion) 10-5-3-22		1.95	531	189	..	..	..
	Veluthur desom				21	..	..	..
	Chembukavu desom (Portion)				16	..	..	..
	Kizhakkumpattukara desom				152	..	..	..
	4. Nettissery village (Portion) 10-5-3-23		4.22	1,777	1,231	..	..	..
	Nallamkara desom				360	..	..	..
	Nettissery desom				244	..	..	
	Mukkattukara desom				627	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		9.14	1,087	1,661	..	..	..
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	**COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA TOTAL**		**373·01**	**2,539**	**153,440**	**633**	**808**	**494**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Cochin		122.34	4,508	86,369	458	583	343
	(i) Cochin	C	94.88	5,409	79,782	456	581	341
	(ii) Thrikkakara	O.G.	27.46	1,395	6,587	2	2	2
	2. Eloor	NM	20.73	2,260	8,307	22	18	4
	3. Kalamassery	NM	27.00	1,621	7,877	24	35	36
	4. Thrippunithura	M	18.69	2,335	7,575	32	54	26
	5. Maradu	NM	12.35	2,328	4,788	1	1	...
	6. Alwaye	M	7.18	3,521	4,099	68	94	67
	7. Mulavucad	NM	19.27	1,110	3,441	2	1	1
	8. Cheriyakadavu	NM	4.13	1,625	1,046	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		231.69	3,315	123,502	607	786	477
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	I. *In Parur Taluk*							
	1. Kadungalloor village 10-6-1-5		15.88	1,755	4,727	9	6	3
	Edayarkara				337	..	..	..
	Eramamkara				273	..	..	..
	Muppathadomkara				12,06	..	..	..
	Elookkarakara				345	..	..	..
	Kadungalloor East kara				772	1	..	1
	Kunjini kara				193	..	..	..
	Uliyannoor kara				321	..	..	..
	Kayantikara kara				213	..	..	..
	Kuttikkattukara				1,067	8	6	2

URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1961—1981			Standard urban area and component units	State/District
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
1	3	..	2,633	7,964	8,250	8,141	12,229	16,214	5. Pirayiri village (Portion) 10-4-3-19	
1	3	..	515	1,838	1,449	1,435	2,253	2,787	Kallekkad desom	
..	..	..	481	1,577	1,605	1,843	2,628	3,182	Vadakkanthara desom	
..	..	..	1,637	5,049	5,196	4,863	7,348	10,245	Pirayiri desom	
8	25	5	633	1,570	1,682	2,028	2,342	3,252	6. Kodumba village (Portion) 10-4-3-22	
8	25	5	633	1,570	1,682	2,028	2,342	3,252	Karimkarappully desom	
161	776	220	13,114	35,792	36,306	NA	53,608	72,098	*Total Rural Group*	
									TRICHUR STANDARD URBAN AREAS	**TRICHUR DISTRICT**
332	**4,022**	**4,102**	**41,795**	**122,142**	**127,411**	**NA**	**110,654 (217,166)†**	**249,553**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
204	1,648	2,545	13,251	38,518	41,368	NA	76,241	79,886	1. Trichur	
204	1,648	2,545	12,916	37,540	40,383	NA	76,241	77,923	(i) Trichur	
..	..	..	335	978	985	..	..	1,963	(ii) Peringavu	
10	76	87	4,747	13,712	14,090	NA	25,957	27,802	2. Ollur	
21	436	184	4,199	12,617	12,857	..	..	25,474	3. Mannuthy	
8	208	92	3,346	10,026	10,289	..		20,315	4. Chiyyaram	
5	159	..	2,400	7,190	7,207	..	..	14,397	5. Aranattukara	
13	39	246	2,445	6,982	7,339	..	..	14,321	6. Nadathara	
31	324	371	2,408	6,583	7,121	..	..	13,704	7. Vilvattom	
14	85	124	1,911	5,699	6,136	..	..	11,835	8. Edakkunny	
3	29	19	2,053	5,718	6,049	..	..	11,767	9. Ayyanthole	
63	997	272	1,896	6,029	5,460	..	..	11,489	10. Viyyur	
4	6	67	1,445	4,243	4,381	..	..	8,624	11. Koorkkancherry	
376	4,007	4,007	40,101	117,317	122,297	NA	102,198	239,614	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
..	..	..	4	13	8	NA	13	21	1. Poonkunnam village 10-5-3-20	
..	..	..	4	13	8	NA	13	21	Poonkunnam desom	
..	..	..	241	671	711	NA	1,099	1,382	2. Trichur village (Portion) 10-5-3-21	
..	..	..	136	390	407	NA	640	797	*Poonkunnam desom* (porton)	
..	..	..	104	279	301	NA	445	580	Chembukavu desom (Portion)	
..	..	..	1	2	3	NA	14	5	Kokkala desom (Portion)	
..	..	..	190	503	532	NA	613	1,035	3. Peringavu village (Portion) 10-5-3-22	
..	..	..	21	69	62	NA	112	131	Veluthur desom	
..	..	..	16	40	54	NA	95	94	Chembukavu desom (Portion)	
..	..	..	153	394	416	NA	406	810	Kizhakkumpattukara desom	
6	15	95	1,259	3,638	3,863	5,415	6,731	7,501	4. Nettissery village (Portion) 10-5-3-23	
..	..	..	371	1,111	1,078	1,819	2,129	2,189	Nallamkara desom	
..	..	..	248	680	731	814	1,185	1,411	Nettissery desom	
6	15	95	640	1,847	2,054	2,782	3,417	3,901	Mukkattukara desom	
6	15	95	1,694	4,825	5,114	NA	8,456 (114,968)†	9,939	*Total Rural Group*	
									COCHIN STANDARD URBAN AREA	**ERNAKULAM DISTRICT**
1,759	**13,407**	**7,507**	**163,718**	**477,134**	**469,974**	**NA**	**666,178 (784,794)†**	**947,108**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
1,095	8,824	4,411	94,242	277,553	274,014	NA	439,066	551,567	1. Cochin	
1,059	8,546	4,092	87,566	258,323	254,926	NA	439,066	513,249	(i) Cochin	
36	278	319	6,676	19,230	19,088	..	..	38,318	(ii) Thrikkakara	
181	634	370	8,466	23,976	22,880	12,547	20,725	46,856	2. Eloor	
161	1,316	513	8,123	22,801	20,966	10,570	17,957	43,767	3. Kalamassery	
41	153	167	7,815	21,652	21,994	NA	28,090	43,646	4. Thrippunithura	
6	13	28	4,823	14,306	14,443	..	..	28,749	5. Maradu	
66	500	734	4,458	12,499	12,779	20,863	24,067	25,278	6. Alwaye	
4	16	1	3,524	10 652	10,745	..	..	21,397	7. Mulavucaud	
3	2	31	1,085	3,278	3,435	..	..	6,713	8. Cheriyakadavu	
1,557	11,458	6,255	132,536	386,717	381,256	NA	529,905	767,973	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
									I. *In Parur Taluk*	
35	135	..	4,853	14,208	13,669	12,475	17,463	27,877	1. Kodungalloor village 10-6-1-5	
3	11	..	342	1,041	1,013	2,037	1,666	2,054	Edayarkara	
..	..	..	273	747	773	454	902	1,520	Eramamkara	
..	..	..	1,220	3,489	3,371	2,985	5,335	6,860	Muppathadomkara	
2	3	..	352	1,086	1,074	1,195	1,682	2,160	Elookkarakara	
..	..	..	802	2,379	2,368	3,013	3,996	4,747	Kadungalloor East kara	
2	62	..	203	728	656	660	972	1,384	Kunjini kara	
..	..	..	326	1,101	1,090	1,317	1,852	2,191	Uliyannoor kara	
..	..	..	215	663	626	814	1,058	1,289	Kayantikkara kara	
28	59	..	1,120	2,974	2,698	..	..	5,672	Kuttikattukara	

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km.²	population per km.²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II. *In Alwaye Taluk*							
	2. Alwaye village (portion) 10-6-2-12		48.07	1,584	12,230	9	8	12
	Kadungallur kara				214	..	..	..
	Veliyathunad kara (portion)				724	..	..	..
	Muttom kara				394	..	..	..
	Choornikkara kara				651	3	3	6
	Thaikkattukara kara				1,468	2	2	..
	Alwaye kara (Portion)				543	2	..	2
	Erumathala kara				2,096	..	..	..
	Thottumugham kara				542	..	..	..
	Kuttamassery kara				445	..	..	..
	Chalakka kara				356	1	3	3
	Keezhmad kara				1,920	..	..	..
	Edathala kara				1,984	1	..	1
	Nochimel kara				571	..	..	..
	Kakkanattuthara kara				322	..	..	..
	III. *In Kunnathunad Taluk*							
	3. Chemmanad villgae 10-6-3-14		56.29	733	7,121	4	3	1
	Brahamapuram kara				551	..	..	..
	Veloor Kara				633	..	..	..
	Kaninad Kara				205	..	..	..
	Kutta kara				222	..		..
	Ramalloor kara				53	..	..	..
	Kottamchappally kara				40	..	..	..
	Cherukunnam kara				60	..	..	..
	Pannikuzhi kara				213	3	2	1
	Puttumanoor kara				290	..	..	..
	Kuzhikkad kara				831	1		..
	Muttam kara				..	..	..	
	Adoor kara				55	..	..	
	Kollimuttam kara				166	..	..	..
	Kodinjoor kara				198	..	..	..
	Venmony kara				44	..	..	..
	Kakkad kara				328	..	..	..
	Mattakuzhy kara				344	..	..	..
	Varikkoli kara				204	..		..
	Monappilly kara				211	..		..
	Venkida kara				94	..		..
	Puliyirangu kara				78	..		..
	Marangattully kara				636	..	..	..
	Chemmanad kara				266	..	..	..
	Kokkappilly kara				254	..	..	..
	Muriyamangalam kara				391	..	..	..
	Chottanikkara kara				2	..	..	..
	Kuzhiyara kara				137	..	..	..
	Kodumboor kara				162	..	..	..
	Thiruvaniyoor kara				433	..	..	..
	IV. *In Kanayannur Taluk*							
	4. Cheranallur village (Portion) 10-6-6-2		10.59	1,736	3.014	2	4	..
	Cheranallur muri				1,596	1	1	..
	Edayakunnam muri				376	1	3	..
	Valam muri				127	..	..	..
	Chittur muri				862	..	..	
	Kurunkotta muri				53	..	..	..
	Thiruvankulam village 10-6-6-3		10.49	1,479	2,846	2	1	1
	Irumbanam muri				1,500	..	..	..
	Thiruvamkulam muri				1,346	2	1	1
	Total Rural Group		141.32	1,268	29,938	26	22	17
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	**CHANGANACHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**37.72**	**1,937**	**10,975**	**124**	**151**	**86**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	Changanacherry	M	13.50	3,849	7,699	122	149	86
	Total Urban Group		13.50	3,849	7,699	122	149	86
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Vazhappally East village (Portion) 10-8-4-3		11.04	1,749	2,983	2	2	..
	Veroor kara				2,983	2	2	..
	2. Changanacherry village (Portion) 10-8-4-5		13.18	135	293	..	..	
	Perunna west kara (portion)				51	..	..	..
	Laikkad kara				224	..	..	..
	Perunna East kara (portion)				18	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		24.22	871	3,276	2	2	..

URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1961—1981			Standard urban area and component units	State/District
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									II. *In Alwaye Taluk*	
127	1,148	1,164	12,625	38,295	37,829	37,457	56,405	76,124	2. Alwaye village (Portion) 10-6-2-12	
..	..	..	216	566	589	519	787	1,155	Kadungallur kara	
12	339	102	743	2,574	2,387	3,541	3,866	4,961	Veliyathunad kara (Portion)	
6	14	..	404	1,081	991	820	1,620	2,072	Muttom kara	
1	5	..	684	1,898	1,843	2,054	2,950	3,741	Ghoornikkara kara	
8	21	127	1,508	4,695	4,610	4,156	6,667	9,305	Thaikkattukara kara	
2	..	55	610	1,829	1,929	1,826	3,291	3,749	Alwaye kara (Portion)	
29	133	68	2,152	6,544	6,547	6,429	10,168	13,091	Erumathala kara	
16	99	380	548	1,681	2,008	2,390	3,207	3,689	Thottumugham kara	
3	23	2	451	1,336	1,369	1,779	2,712	2,705	Kuttamassery kara	
1	1	..	360	1,149	1,063	1,324	1,759	2,212	Chalakka kara	
24	266	395	1,995	5,999	6,142	4,682	7,111	12,141	Keezhmad kara	
19	200	35	2,039	6,185	5,798	5,736	8,606	11,983	Edathala kara	
6	47	..	587	1,830	1,650	1,541	2,455	3,480	Nochimel kara	
..	..	..	328	928	912	660	1,206	1,840	Kakkanattuthara kara	
									III. *Kunnathunadu Taluk*	
18	578	84	7,734	20,941	20,295	NA	33,979	41,236	3. Chemmanad village 10-6-3-14	
..	..	..	567	1,571	1,529	1,494	2,435	3,100	Brahmapuram kara	
2	2	4	639	1,673	1,702	976	2,724	3,375	Veloor kara	
..	..	..	207	545	567	740	935	1,112	Kaninad kara	
..	..	..	223	600	597	825	1,107	1,197	Kutta kara	
..	..	..	53	142	146	187	297	288	Ramalloor kara	
1	1	..	40	96	117	124	219	213	Kottamchappally kara	
1	..	14	60	150	177	168	269	327	Cherukunnam kara	
..	..	..	220	554	571	870	1,110	1,125	Pannikuzhi kara	
1	14	..	315	836	809	1,096	1,343	1,645	Puttumanoor kara	
10	466	..	1,364	3,802	3,180	3,027	5,038	6,982	Kuzhikkad kara	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	Muttam kara	
..	..	..	55	170	154	NA	304	324	Adoor kara	
..	..	..	166	364	349	657	..	713	Kollimuttam kara	
1	..	10	203	498	512	466	895	1,010	Kodinjoor kara	
..	..	..	44	138	128	176	228	266	Venmony kara	
..	..	...	332	909	875	1,136	1,500	1,784	Kakkad kara	
..	..	..	346	984	1,003	1,216	1,744	1,987	Mattakkuzhy kara	
1	87	53	205	677	568	621	1,103	1,245	Varikkoli kara	
..	..	..	211	550	579	817	1,013	1,129	Monappilly kara	
..	..	..	95	273	270	400	469	543	Venkida kara	
1	8	3	78	218	227	310	410	445	Puliyirangu kara	
..	..	..	638	1,731	1,759	2,447	3,244	3,490	Marangattully kara	
..	..	..	266	701	696	813	1,195	1,397	Chemmanad kara	
..	..	..	257	722	728	926	1,176	1,450	Kokkappilly kara	
..	..	..	396	1,002	1,032	1,172	1,560	2,034	Muriyamangalam kara	
..	..	..	2	6	3	16	10	9	Chottanikkara kara	
..	..	..	137	370	394	571	669	764	Kuzhiyara kara	
..	..	..	182	514	485	326	375	999	Kodumboor kara	
..	..	..	433	1,145	1,138	1,986	2,457	2,283	Thiruvaniyoor kara	
									IV. *In Kanayannur Taluk*	
3	6	4	3,052	9,190	9,191	NA	15,135	18,381	4. Cheranallur village (Portion) 10-6-6-2	
2	6	..	1,621	4,890	4,864	6,461	8,194	9,754	Cheranallur muri	
..	..	..	378	1,144	1,176	1,619	2,054	2,320	Edayakunnam muri	
..	..	..	131	385	376	NA	430	761	Valam muri	
1	..	4	867	2,608	2,602	3,138	4,141	5,210	Chittur muri	
..	..	..	55	163	173	255	316	336	Kurumkotta muri	
19	82	..	2,918	7,783	7,734	10,052	13,291	15,517	5. Thiruvankulam village 10-6-6-3	
8	33	..	1,532	4,153	4,110	5,268	7,132	8,263	Irumbanam muri	
11	49	..	1,386	3,630	3,624	4,784	6,159	7,254	Thiruvamkulam muri	
202	1,949	1,252	31,182	90,417	88,718	NA	136,273 (254,889)†	179,135	*Total Rural Group*	
157	**1,473**	**2,196**	**11,956**	**36,054**	**36,992**	**56,469**	**66,533**	**73,046**	**CHANGANACHERRY STANDARD URBAN AREA TOTAL**	**KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
144	1,355	1,879	8,549	25,616	26,339	42,376	48,545	51,955	Changanacherry	
144	1,355	1,879	8,549	25,616	26,339	42,376	48,545	51,955	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
13	118	317	3,094	9,572	9,741	12,782	16,532	19,313	1. Vazhappally East village (Portion) 10-8-4-3	
13	118	317	3,094	9,572	9,741	12,782	16,532	19,313	Verror kara	
..	..	..	313	866	912	1,311	1,456	1,778	2. Changanacherry village (Portion) 10-8-4-5	
..	..	..	52	173	132	449	221	305	Perunna west kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	243	645	729	800	1,132	1,374	Paikkad kara	
..	..	..	18	48	51	62	103	99	Perunna East kara (Portion)	
13	118	317	3,407	10,438	10,653	14,093	17,988	21,091	*Total Rural Group*	

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km.²	Population per km.²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	KOTTAYAM STANDARD URBAN AREA							
	TOTAL		**54.23**	**2,585**	**23,691**	**145**	**149**	**59**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	Kottayam	M	15.55	4,143	10,954	136	137	57
	Total Urban Group		15.55	4,143	10,954	136	137	57
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Vijayapuram village (Portion) 10-8-3-11		10.69	1,630	2,932	1	1	1
	Nattasseri kara (portion)				1,345	1	1	1
	Maganam kara (portion)				1,587	..	..	..
	2. Perumbaikad village (Portion) 10-8-3-12		9.48	3,089	4,752	5	8	1
	Perumbaikadusserrikara				1,853	5	8	1
	Nattasseri kara				1,903	..	..	..
	Malloosserrikara				996	..	..	..
	3. Aimanam village (Portion) 10-8-3-13		2.82	2,646	1,257	..	..	..
	Kudamaloor kara				463	..	..	..
	Aimanam Mariyathuruthu kara				534	..	..	..
	Kummanam kara				260	..	..	..
	4. Kottayam village (Portion) 10-8-6-16		3.40	417	251	..	..	..
	Karappuzha kara (Portion)				82	..	..	..
	Veloor kara (Portion)				169	..	..	..
	5. Nattakam village (Portion) 10-8-3-17		11.21	1,731	3,418	3	3	..
	Muppaikad kara				337	..	..	..
	Moolavattam kara				528	..	..	..
	Kakkuru kara				646	..	..	..
	Mulakkuzha kara				283	..	..	..
	Muttom kara				269	1	1	..
	Mariappally kara				660	..	..	..
	Pakku kara				695	2	2	..
	6. Panachikkad village (Portion) 10-8-3-18		1.08	688	127	..	..	..
	Punnakkal kara				127	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		38.68	1,058	12,737	9	12	2
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	**ALLEPPEY STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**58.14**	**3,458**	**32,153**	**116**	**147**	**68**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Alleppey	M	46.77	3,634	26,539	110	131	53
	2. Pathirappally	NM	5.91	3,565	3,893	3	7	4
	Total Urban Group		52.68	3,626	30,432	113	138	57
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	Punnapra village (Portion) 10-9-2-4		5.46	1,843	1,721	3	9	11
	Vadackal kara				1,090	3	9	11
	Kalarcode kara				631	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		5.46	1,843	1,721	3	9	11
	KAYAMKULAM STANDARD URBAN AREA							
	TOTAL		**31.21**	**2,581**	**12,982**	**24**	**50**	**44**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	Kayamkulam	M	21.79	2,814	9,636	23	49	41
	Total Urban Group		21.79	2,814	9,636	23	49	41
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Kayamkulam village (Portion) 10-9-6-17		9.42	2,041	3,346	1	1	3
	Peringala kara (Portion)				422	..	..	..
	Pullikkanakku kara (Portion)				507	1	1	3
	Kappil West kara (Portion)				720	..	..	..
	Kappil East kara				762	..	..	..
	Njakkanal kara				493	..	..	..
	Krishnapuram kara (Portion)				399	..	..	..
	Memana kara				43	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		9.42	2,041	3,346	1	1	3

URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)							
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	Population during 1961—1981 1961	1971	1981	Standard urban area and component units	State/District
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									KOTTAYAM STANDARD URBAN AREA	
234	**2,972**	**2,457**	**25,118**	**70,504**	**69,672**	**NA**	**124,245**	**140,176**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
157	1,958	1,857	11,642	32,281	32,150	52,685	59,714	64,431	1. Kottayam	
157	1,958	1,857	11,642	32,281	32,150	52,685	59,714	64,431	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
33	701	418	3,064	8,908	8,521	12,081	15,340	17,429	1. Vijayapuram village (Portion) 10-8-3-11	
12	134	47	1,404	4,031	3,892	5,973	7,415	7,923	Nattasseri kara (Portion)	
21	567	371	1,660	4,877	4,629	6,108	7,925	9,506	Manganam kara (Portion)	
26	182	137	5,081	14,812	14,476	18,589	23,419	29,238	2. Perumbaikad village (Portion) 10-8-3-12	
5	32	..	2,026	5,845	5,737	7,132	8,356	11,582	Perumbaikadusserri kara	
11	124	117	2,005	5,870	5,773	7,793	10,280	11,643	*Nattasseri* kara	
10	26	20	1,050	3,097	2,966	3,664	4,783	6,063	Mallooserri kara	
4	13	24	1,336	3,706	3,755	4,963	6,760	7,461	3. Aimanam village (Portion) 10-8-3-13	
4	13	24	478	1,262	1,334	1,720	2,097	2,596	Kudamaloor kara	
..	...	..	578	1,598	1,587	2,399	3,105	3,185	Aimanam Mariyathuruthu kara	
..	..	..	280	846	834	844	1,558	1,680	Kummanam kara	
..	..	..	260	714	704	NA	1,198	1,418	4. Kottayam village (Portion) 10-8-6-16	
..	..	..	84	247	208	305	432	455	Karappuzha kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	176	467	496	NA	766	963	Veloor kara (Portion)	
14	118	21	3,604	9,704	9,702	NA	17,142	19,406	5. Nattakam village (Portion) 10-8-3-17	
..	..	..	351	966	980	642	1,150	1,946	Muppaikad kara	
2	26	..	564	1,602	1,573	3,266	3,520	3,175	Moolavattam kara	
2	12	14	688	1,854	1,893	NA	2,828	3,747	Kakkuru kara	
..	..	..	298	772	711	1,331	1,569	1,483	Mulakkuzha kara	
1	3	..	285	801	754	1,501	1,530	1,555	Muttom kara	
5	38	4	692	1,865	1,849	2,127	3,051	3,714	Mariappally kara	
4	39	3	726	1,844	1,942	4,193	3,494	3,786	Pakku kara	
..	..	..	131	379	364	521	672	743	6. Panchikkad village (Portion) 10-8-3-18	
..	..	..	131	379	364	521	672	743	Punnakkal kara	
77	1,014	600	13,476	38,223	37,522	NA	64,531	75,745	*Total Rural Group*	
									ALLEPPEY STANDARD URBAN AREA	**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**
131	**1,378**	**1,047**	**34,626**	**99,240**	**101,829**	**145,259**	**168,737**	**201,069**	**TOTAL**	
						(158,200)†	**(185,561)†**		(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
120	1,351	1,044	28,902	84,012	85,928	138,834	160,166	169,940	1. Alleppey	
9	16	3	3,955	10,382	10,686	..	..	21,068	2. Pathirappally	
129	1,367	1,047	32,857	94,394	96,614	138,834	160,166	191,008	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
2	11	..	1,769	4,846	5,215	6,425	8,571	10,061	Punnapra village (Portion) 10-9-2-4	
2	11	..	1,125	3,080	3,232	4,057	5,376	6,312	Vadackal kara	
..	..	..	644	1,766	1,983	2,368	3,195	3,749	Kalarcode kara	
2	11	..	1,769	4,846	5,215	6,425 (19,366)	8,571 (25,395)	10,061	*Total Rural Group*	
									KAYAMKULAM STANDARD URBAN AREA	
24	**232**	**214**	**13,350**	**39,483**	**41,069**	**58,905**	**71,177**	**80,552**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
21	220	212	9,959	30,118	31,209	44,571	54,102	61,327	Kayamkulam	
21	220	212	9,959	30,118	31,209	44,571	54,102	61,327	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
3	12	2	3,391	9,365	9,860	14,334	17,075	19,225	Kayamkulam village (Portion) 10-9-6-17	
..	..	..	429	1,173	1,231	1,754	2,059	2,404	Peringala kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	515	1,318	1,434	1,906	2,347	2,752	Pullikkanakku kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	724	1,951	2,113	3,193	4,389	4,064	Kappil West kara (Portion	
2	4	2	773	2,141	2,150	3,301	3,270	4,291	Kappil East kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	503	1,375	1,524	2,186	2,547	2,899	Njakkanal kara	
1	8	..	404	1,257	1,288	1,825	2,189	2,545	Krishnapuram kara (Portion)	
..	..	..	43	150	120	172	274	270	Memana kara	
3	12	2	3,391	9,365	9,860	14,334	17,075	19,225	*Total Rural Group*	

State/District	Standard urban area and component units	Civic status	Area in km.²	Population per km.²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
QUILON DISTRICT	**QUILON STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**82.51**	**4,400**	**57,313**	**84**	**94**	**56**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Quilon		24.36	6,880	26,161	63	69	44
	(i) Quilon	M	18.48	7,464	21,618	57	64	43
	(ii) Kilikollur	OG	5.88	5,043	4,543	6	5	1
	2. Eravipuram	NM	10.06	4,699	7,333	3	3	..
	3. Vadakkevila	NM	8.55	5,109	6,880	1	1	2
	Total Urban Group		42.97	6,017	40,374	67	73	46
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	I. *In Karunagappally Taluk*							
	1. Thekkumbhagam village (Portion) 10-10-1-11		10.19	1,337	2,224	4	4	1
	Neendakara kara				2,224	4	4	1
	II. *In Quilon Taluk*							
	2. Quilon village (Portion) 10-10-6-1		9.17	4,205	6,089	3	3	2
	Sakthikulangara kara				1,704	1	1	..
	Meenathucherry kara				1,331	2	2	2
	Kureepuzha kara (Portion)				901	..	..	..
	Kannimel kara				2,077	..	..	..
	Thirumullavaram kara (Portoin)				76	..	..	..
	3. Thrikkadavoor village 10-10-6-7		14.85	2,103	5,253	1	1	..
	Kureepuzha kara				1,442	1	1	..
	Neeravil kara				866	..	..	..
	Mathilil kara				887	..	..	..
	Kadavoor kara				57	..	..	..
	Kottakkakom kara				412	..	..	..
	Murunthal kara				768	..	..	..
	Njarackal kara				300	..	..	..
	4. Kilikollur village (Portion) 10-10-6-8		5.33	3,955	3,373	9	13	7
	Karikkode kara				1,904	5	5	6
	Arunoottimangalam kara				514	..	..	..
	Mangad kara				955	4	8	1
	Total Rural Group		39.54	2,643	16,939	17	21	10
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	**TRIVANDRUM STANDARD URBAN AREA**							
	TOTAL		**143.56**	**4,554**	**111,739**	**300**	**328**	**190**
	(i) URBAN COMPONENTS							
	1. Trivandrum		85.60	5,836	85,522	299	327	190
	(i) Trivandrum	C	74.93	6,447	82,458	297	323	187
	(ii) Thumba	OG	10.67	1,541	3,064	2	4	3
	2. Kadakampally	NM	8.14	2,530	3,551	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group		93.74	5,549	89,073	299	327	190
	(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS							
	1. Cheruvikkal village (portion) 10-11-3-12		8.70	2,065	3,046	..	..	..
	Cheruvikkal kara				981	..	..	..
	Kunnam kara				798	..	..	..
	Pedikad kara (portion)				1,267	..	..	..
	2. Ulloor village (portion) 10-11-3-13		7.97	2,548	3,494	..	..	..
	Chencherri kara				873	..	..	..
	Mavarthalakonam kara				1,660	..	..	..
	Vayalarikam kara(portion)				961	..	..	..
	3. Chettivilakam village (portion) 10-11-3-14		7.69	3,526	4,450	..	..	..
	Pathirippally kara				409	..	..	..
	Thekkeveed kara				851	..	..	..
	Vazhayila kara				884	..	..	..
	Chettivilakam kara				409	..	..	..
	Cheriyamannara kara				360	..	..	..
	Panayara kara				505	..	..	..
	Kinavoor kara (portion)				374	..	..	..
	Nedumpram kara Portion				658	..	..	..

URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1961—1981			Standard urban area and component units	State/District
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
									QUILON STANDARD URBAN AREA	**QUILON DISTRICT**
133	**991**	**1,442**	**61,260**	**180,795**	**182,254**	**NA**	**233,473 (302,973)†**	**363,049**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
95	845	1,146	28,267	83,173	84,425	NA	166,079	167,598	1. Quilon	
88	748	1,146	23,360	68,577	69,366	NA	124,208	137,943	(i) Quilon	
7	97		4,907	14,596	15,059	32,273	41,871	29,655	(ii) Kilikollur	
3	8	62	7,734	23,505	23,769	..	..	47,274	2. Eravipuram	
3	6	4	7,182	21,828	21,852	..	..	43,680	3. Vadakkevila	
101	859	1,212	43,183	128,506	130,046	NA	166,079	253,552	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
									I. *In Karunagapally Taluk*	
11	74	119	2,352	6,900	6,723	8,745	11,887	13,623	1. Thekkumbhagam village (Portion) 10-10-1-11	
11	74	119	2,352	6,900	6,723	8,745	11,887	13,623	Neendakara kara	
									II. *In Quilon Taluk*	
9	14	87	6,663	19,367	19,192	23,522	30,123	38,559	2. Quilon village (Portion) 10-10-6-1	
3	6	10	1,765	5,399	5,043	6,732	8,664	10,442	Sakthikulangara kara	
2	3	11	1,494	4,242	4,294	5,755	7,247	8,536	Meenathucherry kara	
..	..	..	987	2,983	3,002	3,297	4,283	5,985	Kureepuzha kara (Portion)	
2	5	2	2,332	6,520	6,530	7,460	9,561	13,050	Kannimel kara	
2	..	64	85	223	323	278	368	546	Thirumullavaram kara (Portion)	
7	22	11	5,534	15,542	15,694	21,437	25,804	31,236	3. Thrikkadavoor village 10-10-6-7	
..	..	..	1,532	4,361	4,353	5,497	6,715	8,714	Kureepuzha kara	
3	11	..	910	2,589	2,498	3,861	4,290	5,087	Neeravil kara	
2	3	11	981	2,765	2,734	3,566	4,188	5,499	Mathilil kara	
..	..	..	591	1,671	1,722	1,902	2,686	3,393	Kadavoor kara	
..	..	..	423	1,264	1,243	2,033	2,287	2,447	Kottakkakom kara	
2	8	..	709	2,078	2,225	3,519	3,961	4,303	Murunthal kara	
..	..	..	308	874	919	1,059	1,257	1,793	Njarackal kara	
5	22	13	3,528	10,480	10,599	..	..	21,079	4. Kilikollur village (portion) 10-10-6-8	
1	..	9	2,001	6,022	6,033	..	..	12,055	Karikkode kara	
2	16	..	540	1,648	1,637	..	..	3,285	Arunoottimangalam kara	
2	6	4	987	2,810	2,929	..	..	5,739	Mangad kara	
32	132	230	18,077	52,209	52,208	53,704 (102,486)†	67,394 (136,894)†	104,497	*Total Rural Group*	
									TRIVANDRUM STANDARD URBAN AREA	**TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT**
838	**10,887**	**5,812**	**121,233**	**326,270**	**327,570**	**NA**	**488,817 (529,804)†**	**653,840**	**TOTAL**	
									(i) URBAN COMPONENTS	
758	8,932	4,905	92,041	249,026	250,505	NA	409,627	499,531	1. Trivandrum	
754	8,790	4,894	88,863	240,928	242,158	NA	409,627	483,086	(i) Trivandrum	
4	142	11	3,178	8,098	8,347	..	..	16,445	(ii) Thumba	
5	27	..	3,892	10,213	10,381	..	..	20,594	2. Kadakampally	
763	8,959	4,905	95,933	259,239	260,886	NA	409,627 (435,473)†	520,125	*Total Urban Group*	
									(ii) RURAL COMPONENTS	
16	890	418	3,301	9,180	8,788	NA	14,250	17,968	1. Cheruvikkal village (Portion) 10-11-3-12	
6	479	131	1,086	3,260	2,959	NA	5,400	6,219	Cheruvikkal kara	
4	41	85	829	2,184	2,274	NA	3,247	4,458	Kunnam kara	
6	370	202	1,386	3,736	3,555	NA	5,603	7,291	Pedikad kara(portion)	
18	515	72	3,804	10,307	10,002	NA	16,163	20,309	2. Ulloor Village (portion) 10-11-3-13	
1	..	7	939	2,338	2,458	NA	4,498	4,796	Chencherri kara	
15	507	65	1,859	5,295	4,871	NA	7,560	10,166	Mavarthalakonam kara	
2	8	..	1,006	2,674	2,673	NA	4,105	5,347	Vayalarikam kara (portion)	
21	438	412	5,057	13,481	13,637	NA	20,053	27,118	3. Chettivilakam village (portion) 10-11-3-14	
..	..	..	453	1,152	1,186	1,317	1,806	2,338	Pathirappally kara	
5	337	69	959	2,704	2,513	2,533	3,415	5,217	Tekkeveed kara	
1	6	..	1,018	2,720	2,694	2,903	3,988	5,414	Vazhayila kara	
..	..	..	482	1,272	1,302	1,515	2,109	2,574	Chettivilakam kara	
..	..	..	388	1,005	974	1,200	1,987	1,979	Cheriyammannara kara	
10	74	343	572	1,583	1,854	1,634	1,959	3,437	Panayara kara	
..	..	..	428	1,078	1,121	NA	1,977	2,199	Kinavoor kara portion	
5	21	..	757	1,967	1,993	NA	2,812	3,960	Nedumpram kara portion	

State/District	Standard urban area component units	Civic status	Area in km²	Population per km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless population		
						Number of households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4. Randamada village (portion) 10-11-3-15		7.19	2,320	2,873	..	..	..
	Thuruthumoola kara (portion)				762	..	..	..
	Randamada kara (portion)				2,111	..	..	..
	5. Anchamada village (portion) 10-11-3-16		3.43	2,206	1,363	..	..	..
	Muthada kara (portion)				1,363	..	..	..
	6. Muttathura village (portion) 10-11-3-17		0.91	1,080	178	..	..	..
	Manathittakara (known as Edayar) (portion)				178	..	..	..
	7. Nemom village (portion) 10-11-3-18		12.18	2,733	5,556	1	1	..
	Edavilakam kara				1,860	..	..	..
	Pappanamcode kara				1,303	..	..	..
	Nemon hara				1,454	1	1	..
	Ponnumangalam kara				939	..	..	..
	8. Thiruvallam village (portion) 10-11-3-19		1.75	5,597	1,706	..	..	..
	Thiruvallam kara				1,706	..	..	..
	Total Rural Group		49.82	2,684	22,666	1	1	..

URBAN AREAS—*concld.*

Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1961—1981			Standard urban area and component units	State/District
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
8	15	5	3,170	8,364	8,317	NA	12,072	16,681	4. Randamada village (portion) 10-11-3-15	
2	6	..	819	2,158	2,153	NA	3,314	4,311	Thuruthumoola kara (portion)	
6	9	5	2,351	6,206	6,164	NA	8,758	12,370	Randamada kara (portion)	
..	..	..	1,542	3,722	3,846	NA	5,598	7,563	5. Anchamada village (portion) 10-11-3-16	
..	..	..	1,542	3,722	3,846	NA	5,598	7,568	Muthada kara (portion)	
..	..	..	188	464	524	NA	996	988	6. Muttathura village (portion) 10-11-3-17	
..	..	..	188	464	524	NA	996	988	Manathittakara (known as Edayar (portion)	
12	70	..	6,367	16,540	16,748	..	..	33,288	7. Nemom village (portion) 10-11-3-18	
1	4	..	2,141	5,197	5,428	..	..	10,625	Edavilakam kara	
4	32	..	1,443	3,973	3,846	..	..	7,819	Pappanamcode kara	
7	34	..	1,688	4,463	4,526	..	..	8,989	Nemom kara	
..	..	..	1,095	2,907	2,948	..	..	5,855	Ponnumangalam kara	
..	..	..	1,871	4,973	4,822	6,060	10,058	9,795	8. Thiruvallam village (portion) 10-11-3-19	
..	..	..	1,871	1,973	4,822	6,060	10,058	9,795	Thiruvallam kara	
75	1,928	907	25,300	67,031	66,684	NA	79,190 (94,331)†	133,715	*Total Rural Group*	

†See paragraphs 74 to 84 of fly-leaf to Table A-5 for details

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

(Act No. 37 of 1948)

(Passed by Dominion Legislature)

Received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd September 1948

(Amended by Acts 40 of 1949, 51 of 1950, the Adaptation of Laws Order 1950, Act 36 of 1957, Act 22 of 1959 and Act 56 of 1974)

An act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in [1]***India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and extent:**—(1) This Act may be called The Census Act, 1948

[2][(2) It extends to the whole of India[3]****]

2. **Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir:**—[4][Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872) shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.]

3. **Central Government to take census:**—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and thereupon the census shall be taken.

4. **Appointment of census staff:**—(1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations[5] to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as census officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit, the power of appointing census officers conferred by sub-section (2).

5. **Status of census authorities as public servants:**—The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations[5] and all Census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

6. **Discharge of duties of census officers in certain cases:**—(1) Where the District Magistrate or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

(a) every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air force, or of any vessel of war, of India,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, work house, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any serai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

(e) every manager or officer of railway or any commerical or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,

shall perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to Census Officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

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1 The words "the Provinces and Acceding States" were repealed by the A.O. 1950.

2 Subs. *ibid.*, for the former sub-section.

3 The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959, S. 2.

4 Ins. by S. 3, *ibid.* The original S. 2 was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, S. 2 and sch.

5 Sub. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).

7. **Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance:**—The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(b) all members of the district municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) all officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

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

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

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

9. **Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers:**—Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

10. **Occupier or manager to fill up schedule:**—(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 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.

11. **Penalties:**—(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 purposes of, a census return, or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or

(d) 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, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

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

12. **Sanction required for prosecution:**—No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

13. **Operation of other laws not barred:**—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

14. **Jurisdiction:**—No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class [1]***, shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

15. **Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence:**—No persons shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872) no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

16. **Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities:**—Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations[2] or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

17. **Grant of statistical abstracts:**—The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations[2] or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for (India or any State), as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion[3] it is resonable for that authority or person to require.

18. **Power to make rules:**—(1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census officers or to give assistance towards the taking of census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

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1 The words "or in a part B State, A Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" ins. by Act 51 of 1950, S. 4 omitted by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956.

2 Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).

3 Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".

ANNEXURE B

SCHEDULES

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No .....

HOUSE LIST

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....Name of Village/Town .....Code No.....

Name of District .....Code No .....Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential fill Enterprise List)	House-hold No.	Name of the head of house-hold	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? if yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	XX	(a)	XXX	(a)	XXX	XX							XXX

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

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

Note: (a) Count number of entries and give total.

Signature of Office Compiler.....Date.....

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State/Union Territory .....Code No .....
2. District .....Code No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. .....Code No .....
4. Village/Town .....Code No .....
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....
7. C.D. Block..... Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban..... Code No.....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl.No.of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl.No.of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel usad for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprise (Code 2 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers): Males	Females	Total	Hired: Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1(1)	2	3	4	4(i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	X	[a]	[a]	X X X	X	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]				[c]			[c]		[c]	X X X

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

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

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership—private-1, co-operative-2, central government-3, state government-4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity—without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE** **CONFIDENTIAL**

Book No.....
Form No.....

Part I: Household Particulars

Location Code.....Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged houselist).....Type of household, whether institutional or houseless* .....

1. Name of head of household.....
2. Religion of the head of household.....
3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste, write (1)/If scheduled tribe, write (2).....
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household.....
5. Language mainly spoken in the household.....
6. Does the household live in owned house? Yes(1)/No(2).....
7. If No in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes(1)/No (2).....
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by the household.

   (a) WALL | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) |

   (b) ROOF | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C.(7) | Others (8) |

   (c) FLOOR | Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) |

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD:

   (a) Drinking water supply (i) Source: | Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/Canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) |

   (ii) Within premises(1)/Outside premises (2).....

   (b) Electricity: Yes(1)/No(2)..... (c) Toilet (for urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2).....

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household.....
11. Number of married couples usually lvinig in the household.....
12. Does the household cultivate land? Yes (1)/No (2)..... 13. If Yes in 12, category | Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) |.....
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy.....
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II Population Record).....

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'. **Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T. put cross (X) in the box.

MALE

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Male	Female	Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A	
							Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)				

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler..... .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

MALE										FEMALE													
		Entry in 14B		Entry in 15A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/ Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A		Entry in 14B		Entry in 15A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Serial No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 | INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) | CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location code.....( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name.....

2 Relationship to head.....

3 Male (1)/Female (2).....

4 Age.....

5 Marital status.....

6 Mother-tongue.....

7 Two other languages known

.....

.....

8 Religion.....

.....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2).....

10 Name of caste/tribe.....

.....

11 Literate (1) or Illiterate (2).....

12 Educational attainment.....

.....

.....

13 Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2).....

14A Worked any time at all last year? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1) /No (2).....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work.....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

.....

(iv) Class of work.....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW) /No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW).....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Description of work.....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

.....

(iv) Class of worker.....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes 1 /No 2.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL

(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rual (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) Others (5)

ANNEXURE C

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

2. The houselist which is proposed to be canvassed during the houselisting operations is given at the end of this book. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumeration blocks for the census itself. The houselist also serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate "Enterprise List" will have to be canvassed as part of the houselisting operations.

3. The manner in which the houselist has to be completed and the concepts and their explanation are described in detail in this book. It is absolutely essential for you to become thoroughly familiar with these instructions since this job of houselisting is an extremely important one. Apart from listing of houses you will also be collecting some essential data on the physically handicapped which are badly wanted for planning for this disadvantaged group. The success of the houselisting operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts definitions and instructions and on a faithful application of these concepts and definitions and your following the instructions in the actual filling of the houselist form. If you have any doubts you should not hesitate to ask your Supervisor or your Charge Officer for clarification. As a census enumerator you have a great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task with pride and devotion to duty.

4. The houselisting operations will involve certain basic steps which may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

(2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

(5) Filling up the Enterprise List for which separate instructions have been issued to you.

(6) Preparation of the abstract of the Enterprise List.

5. The preparation of the notional map and the lay-out sketch is first described and after that the basic concepts relating to a building, a census house and the household are indicated. Thereafter, the actual instructions with regard to filling up of the houselist have been given.

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the lay-out sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay-out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicates is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and land marks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets should also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block. Specimen notional maps for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexures—A and B.

9. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the notional map the block assigned to you.

Lay-out Sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that, based on the lay-out sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of the notional map, in the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a

document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it would be necessary for you to go around the village or block assigned to you so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

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 numbers 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 owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

11. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown by signs like a square ▭ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for *Kutcha* house further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows:—

▭ —*Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential

—*Pucca* wholly non-residential

△ —*Kutcha* houses, whether wholly or partly residential


—*Kutcha* wholly non-residential

12. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kutcha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be longlasting, anyone 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 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, Ekra, etc.

Roof material: Tiles, GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (reinforced brick concrete), RCC (reinforced cement concrete) 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, loosely packed stone, etc. may be treated as *Kutcha* houses.

13. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, i.e., left to right or in a clockwise order or north-west to south-east 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 given in the lay-out sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some places. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines you may ink them. Specimen lay-out sketches for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexures—A, C and D.

14. 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 so that one is sure that any house falling in a particular area may be reckoned with reference to a particular village.

15. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on a settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages, the normal procedure for preparing lay-out sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there could be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. Your work will be facilitated 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). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if it has a local name. If there is no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent features such as a stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out sketch, the location of each house should be indicated on it and a 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.

16. 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.

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You have only to find out from the estate or plantation authorities, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay-out sketch.

18. *Urban areas*: The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas except 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 in extremely handy. 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 outskirts 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 the road may fall within the town limits and the other side get excluded as it may be outside the

defined boundary of the town. All these points should be carefully verified on the 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 limit 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 unit in which they fall.

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block 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 number of sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your 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 sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching as indicated in paragraph 11. Here again the important permanent buildings such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc., etc., should be indicated on the map.

20. For those towns which already have a satisfactory housenumbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of house-numbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper housenumbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised housenumbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. *The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.*

22. *Building*: A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work-sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of pruposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. 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 a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

27. If there is 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 subnumber like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows:—

(i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of street, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from north-west to south-east. 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 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 run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) Arabic numerals, i.e., 1, 2, 3.....etc. 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 *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering 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

29. A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building *having a separate main entrance* from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., *used or recognised as a separate unit.* It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

30. 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 staircase 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 owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for, sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second households as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

34. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

35. It is usual to find in municipal towns and 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 cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

36. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

37. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be 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 after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

Household

38. 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 a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

39. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

40. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow 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

41. After the preparation of the notional housenumbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in a prescribed schedule, namely, the houselist.

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given in Annexure B.

43. The instructions given below will guide you in filling up the houselist.

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No., District with Code No., name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., name of Village/Town and its Code No., name or No. of Wards/ Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter 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 it identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III, IV etc.) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals* (1, 2, 3, 4 *etc.*). You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

Col. 1 : Line No.

45. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The serial 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 No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

46. Some municipal towns may have a 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.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

48. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the systems described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

49. Arabic numerals (e.g., 1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers. In cases where there are numbers already present and painted or fixed these instructions naturally will not apply. These instructions will apply entirely depending on local circumstances.

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks or flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exist in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have to enter the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below.

HOUSELIST

Sl. No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215	215
2	216	216
3	217	217
4	218	218
5	219	219
6	220	220
7	221	221
8	222	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3 : Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.

52. In accordance with the instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to part of a building. 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. This will be repeated in this column. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate, they will be considered as 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. The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clock-wise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to do it clock-wise.

53. Sometimes a building which may form a single structure may be occupied in its different parts or suites of rooms or even some single rooms by different households. These individual parts are likely to have separate entrances from a common verandah, staircase or a courtyard. Then each of these parts would assume the character of a separate census house.

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, e.g., 9(1), 9(2),.....12(1), 12(2), 12(3).....etc.

NOTE : You should not indicate the number as 9/1 or 9/2 etc. as this method will be used in the assignment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 9 and before No. 10.

Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and *write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.*

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.

(2) Factory/Workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory (For a detailed description of factory, please see Appendix II). 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 such as say, handloom weaving, *bidi* rolling, *papad* making, toy making, etc. is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. 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 for 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 for 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 institutions.

(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 workshop.

(9) Place of entertainment : Examples –Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayat ghar), etc.

(10) Place of worship, etc. Examples –Temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institutions : Examples –Orphanage, rescue home, jail reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others : Examples –Cattleshed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.

(The exact use to be fully described in each case).

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the houselisting is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc'. *If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.*

58. If a particular census house is wholly or partly non-residential you must first enter the use to which it is put in this column. Having done so, if an enterprise is being carried on in such a wholly or partly non-residential census house, you will have to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there as will be described in the instructions for filling up the enterprise list which have been supplied to you separately.

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census houses or in the open, i.e., without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise In column 4, details of only those enterprises which are carried on *within* census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income, turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises :

Cereal Crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.)

Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)

Raw cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, caster seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g., bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e.g., betelnuts etc.)

Important : Please note that while the growing of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport storage, warehousing, communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as

temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

64. You will notice that an enterprise can be carried on within a census house or outside the census house. Please note that some of the activities referred to earlier can be carried on within or outside a census house. The entries you make will be either in clolumn 4 or column 7 depending on whether these enterprises are carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

65. In Appendix III an illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

66. It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle for production of milk will be an enterprise. In such a case, and in similar cases, care should be taken to be sure that this activity can be classified as an enterprise. For example, if the milk produced is for self consumption and is not *usally sold as a regular practice*, then this activity will not be treated as an enterprise. Occasional sale of milk where a person keeps cattle will not be an enterprise since he keeps cattle evidently for production of milk for self-consumption. The same approach should be adopted with regard to similar activities like rearing of pigs, hens, bees, gathering of wood or forest products, etc.

In some parts of the country as we have noticed earlier, there are *baithaks* or *sanghois* which sometimes have to be considered as separate census houses but which are only used by the household for sleeping or sitting etc. No enterprise is carried on in such a census house and therefore, details of *baithaks* or *sanghois* need not be entered in the enterprise list. Similar examples where census houses will not be considered as having an enterprise would be a garage, passenger shelter, etc.

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if different activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

68. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic
11	..	..	Shop (6)
12	..	..	Clinic (7)
13	..	430(2)	Bakery-cum-flour mill
14	..	..	Bakery (8)
15	..	..	Flour mill (9)

70. You will notice that the *non-residential uses* of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance, in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a census house, that you would have to use more than one line as indicated in the example.

Col. 5 : Household No.

71. 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 or of mixed type. 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 provided it as a common kitchen. So also is a jail.

72. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential. There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential.

73. *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 (a), (b), (c), etc. as suffixes to the Census House No. For example, if building No. 2 is 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, these 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 a census house and has only one household the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

74. You will notice how the numbering of the building, the census houses and the households are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows :—

		Building No.	*Census house No.*	*Household No.*
	1	2	3	4
1.	Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	..
2.	Building No. 9 having one census house and one household	9	9	9
3.	Building No. 9 having one census house and two households	9	9	9(a)
		..	..	9(b)
4.	Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each	9	9(1)	9(1)
		..	9(2)	9(2)
5.	Buidling No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other.	9	9(1)	9(1)(a)
		..	..	9(1)(b)
		..	9(2)	9(2)(a)
		..	..	9(2)(b)
		..	..	9(2)(c)

75. In such a case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

76. 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 or she 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 agrument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

77. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated person living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households, such as hostels, jails, etc., where the head of the institutional household can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailor, etc., you may enter this designation in this column.

78. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name or designation of the head in this column.

Col. 7 : Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List

79. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without primises (Please see para 59). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, i.e., in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such case. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is a situation where a household carries on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples could be brick-making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

81. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

82. Where a household has more than one enterprise which is carried on outside the census house in which it lives and without any premises it is necessary to cover such enterprises separately. For this purpose, you will have to enter each of these enterprises in a separate line. This will have to be done as illustrated in the examples below. Please note that in such cases you will have to give a line number, since you will be using an extra line but there will be no entry regarding building No., census house No., use to which the census house is put, household number or name of the head of household. In such cases, there will only be an entry in column 1 which relates to line number and column 7. In all other columns relating to such entries, please put a dash (—). In other words, building No., census house No., etc. will not be repeated.

83. The manner in which the entries will be made in cases where enterprises exist both in census houses and outside premises in the case of households is illustrated in the following examples :—

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes (1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	..
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	..
9	..	..	Doctor's clinic-allopathic (5)	..	..	..
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	..
11	..	..	Workshop (6)	..	..	..
12	..	..	Shop (7)	..	..	..
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes (2)
14	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-*Baithak*	442(1)	Yadav	Yes (3)
15	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	..	..	..
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes (4)
17	..	..	..	..	..	Yes (5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
	Total ××	11	×××	9	×××	××

Cols. 8—10: Number of persons normally residing in census household

84. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of person in column 10 (column 8+9).

85. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of your 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.

Cols. 11—13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

87. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped persons in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

88. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost *both* arms and legs. The loss of *either* of these, i.e., both arms *or* both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

89. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled, etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

90. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffer from such a disability.

91. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

Col. 14 : Remarks

92. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

93. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

94. Total of columns 3, 5 and 8 to 13 will have to be struck for each page of the Houselist. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-note of the Houselist form. However, this is recapitulated below.

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2/100, A2/101(1), A2/101(2), A2/102, A2/103(1), A2/103(2), A2/103(3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2/100, A2/101(1)(a), A2/101(1)(b), A2/102, A2/103(1)(a), A2/103(1)(b), A2/103(2), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total number of households in this column will be 9.

(c) For columns 8, 9 and 10, there should be no difficulty. It will be a simple total for each column separately.

(d) Under columns 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Houselist Abstract

95. After filling the entries in the houselist, i.e., after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available. The specimen form of the Houselist Abstract is given at Annexure—F at the end of these instructions.

96. There should be no difficulty in preparing the abstract but so that you have no doubt on the matter certain indications as to how the abstract should be prepared are given here. In particular, you are requested to carefully read the instructions regarding filling of columns 3 to 8 of the Houselist Abstract which relate to the number of census houses on the basis of the use to which they are put.

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist

You will recall that you must number each page of the houselist, and you will have to arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted one below the other.

Col. 2 : Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)

As mentioned in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 3 of the houselist. Please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

Cols. 3—8 : Number of census houses by use

The purpose for which a census house is used will have been noted by you in column 4 of the houselist. The figures for columns 3, 4 and 6 of the abstract will have to be got by you by carefully adding up the different uses to which census houses are put from column 4 of the houselist. You will have noted census houses by use as only residential, partly residential, vacant if not being used and census houses

which are not used at all wholly or partly as residence but have other uses such as workshops, etc. You will have to separately add the census houses falling into each of these categories from column 4 of the houselist and enter them separately under columns 3, 4 and 6 of the houselist abstract.

Columns 5 and 7 of the houselist abstract are just totals and should present no difficulty.

Please note that if in a census house there is more than one household, there is still only one use to which this census house is put namely, "Residential" and you *should take care to see that no duplicate counting takes place due to any confusion between census house and households.*

Col. 8 : Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)

This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by subtracting column 7 from column 2.

Col. 9 : Total number of households

This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10—15 : Total population—Total number of handicapped persons

Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, i.e., columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

97. You should prepare a duplicate set of the houselist form giving all the pages and entries and submit both the copies to your Supervisor along with the Houselist Abstract. It is enough if one copy of the houselist abstract is prepared.

98. Please do not forget to note on the notional map, the lay-out sketch, and on each page of the houselist and of the houselist abstract relevant location particulars of your block which will be supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor. The location particulars must include the details from the state down to your block.

99. After you have completed the houselisting operations of your block, you must have with you the following documents:—

(a) Lay-out sketch

(b) Notional map

(c) Houselist forms, pinned together (2 sets)

(d) Houselist abstract

(e) Enterprise Lists, pinned together

(f) Abstract of Enterprise List.

Please hand these over to your Supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this matter will be issued to you by your Charge Officer also.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No..... Name of Village/Town .....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No..... Enumerator's Block No.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

Checked and found correct.

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

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

APPENDIX II

Definition of Factories

(THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948)

(As modified up to the 1st May, 1977)

Extracts

"factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof—

(i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or ordinarily so carried on; or

(ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

2. "manufacturing process" means any process for—

(i) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or

(ii) pumping oil, water, sewage or any other substance; or

(iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or

(iv) composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding; or

(v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

3. "power" means electrical energy , or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency.

4. "worker" means a person employed, directly or by or through any agency (including a contractor) with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether remuneration or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process but does not include any member of the armed forces of the Union.

APPENDIX III

Description of Enterprises

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

Cattle and goat-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc. and production of milk.
Rearing of sheep and production of wool.
Rearing of pigs and other animals.
Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.
Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs.
Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.
Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.
Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.
Operations of irrigation systems.
Animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services).
Grading agricultural and livestock products.
Horticultural and nursery services.
Soil conservation.
Scientific services like, soil testing.
Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining, etc.)

Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation

Hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sports).

Forestry and Logging

Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

Logging—felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round hewn or riven ogs (including incidental hauling).

Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests.

Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests.

Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests.

Other forests products not elsewhare classified such as munjh.

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.

Inland water fishing.

Pisciculture—rearing of fish.

Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.

Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal.

Lignite.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude Petroleum.

Natural Gas.

Metal Ore Mining

Iron Ore.

Manganese.

Chromite.

Bauxite.

Gold and silver ores.

Copper ore.

Lead and zinc ores.

Limenite and Rutile.

Wolfram.

Metal ores not elsewhere classified.

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.

Chemicals and fertilizer mineral mining (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.).

Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans.

Precious and semi-precious stones.

Mica.

Gypsum.

Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, talc and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.)

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat.

Manufacture of dairy products.

Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacean and similar foods.

Grain mill products.

Manufacture of bakery products.

Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories).

Production of indigenous sugar, boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugarcane and palm juice.

Production of common salt.

Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweetmeats).

Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati, ghee, etc.

Manufacture of other edible oils and fats, e.g., mustard oil, groundnut oil, til oil, etc.

Tea processing.

Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.

Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.

Manufacture of ice.

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

Manufacture of starch.

Manufacture of parched rice (pohwa or chira or chirva).

Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.

Wine industries.

Malt liquors and malt.

Production of country liquor and toddy.

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.

Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture.

Manufacture of bidi.

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.

Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).

Production of khadi.

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi.

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres.

Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)

Knitting mills.

Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.

Embroidery and making of crapes, laces and fringes.

Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.

Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.

Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.

Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.

Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.

Manufacture of coir and coir products.

Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling, etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.

Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood).

Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden container, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.

Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging).

Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.

Manufacture of cork and cork products.

Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.

Manufacture of bamboo and cane funiture and fixtures.

Manufacture of wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint.

Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board.

Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.

Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.

Printing and publishing of newspaper.

Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories, etc.

Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security presses, etc.

Engraving, etching, block making, etc.

Book-binding.

Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing, etc.

Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except repair)

Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.

Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.

Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc., of leather and substitutes of leather.

Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear).

Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.

Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.

Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.

Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries.

Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber.

Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).

Petroleum refineries.

Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.

Production of coaltar in coke ovens.

Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)

Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts, gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.

Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.

Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Manufacture of drugs and medicines.

Manufacture of perfumers, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations.

Manufacture of medible oils.

Manufacture of tarpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass.

Manufacture of matches.

Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works.

Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper).

Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Manufacture of structural clay products.

Manufacture of glass and glass products.

Manacfacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery.

Manufacture of chinaware and porcclainware.

Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.

Manufacture of mica products.

Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing and stoneware.

Manufacture of earthen and plaster statutes and other products.

Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.

Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries.

Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel.

Manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Copper manufacturing.

Brass manufacturing.

Aluminium manufacturing.

Zinc manufacturing.

Other non-ferrous metal industries.

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of structural metal products.

Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.

Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.

Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing of metal products.

Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like typefounding.

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.

Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.

Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts.

Industrial machinery for food and textile industries.

Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries.

Manufacture of refrigerators, airconditioners, and fire fighting equipment and other parts, components and accessories.

Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, e.g., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like pentagraph, mapograph, etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks, etc., mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers etc., power driven pumps, etc., air gas compressors and vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces) etc.

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.

Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armament, etc.

Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electromagnetic clutches and brakes etc.).

Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.

Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners, etc., excluding repairing.

Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor, radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and re-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group.

Manufacture and repair of Radiographic X-ray apparatus and tubes and parts.

Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipment.

Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts

Ship building and repairing.

Manufacture of Locomotives and parts.

Manufacture of Railway wagons and coaches and parts.

Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.

Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts.

Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts.

Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.

Manufacture of Bullock-carts, push-carts, hand-carts, etc.

Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.

Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo chemicals, sensitised paper and film).

Manufacture of watches and clocks.

Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

Minting of coins.

Manufacture of sports and athletic goods.

Manufacture of musical instruments.

Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.

Repair

Repair of footwear and other leather goods.

Electrical repair shops.

Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery.

Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.

Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

Generation and transmission of electric energy.

Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.

Gas and Steam

Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution through mains to household, industrial, commercial and other users.

Water Works and Supply

Water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water.

CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction

Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).

Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, harbours, runways, etc.

Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems.

Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube-wells, etc.

Construction of hydro-electric projects.

Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.

Construction not elsewhere classified.

Activities allied to Construction

Plumbing

Heating and air conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.

Setting of tile, marble, brick, glass and stone.

Plumber works such as fixing of doors, windows, panels, painting and decorating.

Electrical installation.

Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of handpumps.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings and hosiery goods.

Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.

Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products.

Wholesale trade in animals.

Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.

Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.

Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.

Wholesale trade in metal, procelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware.

Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Skins and Inedible Oils

Wholesale trade in petrol, mobile oil and allied products.

Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.

Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.

Wholesale trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.

Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.

Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.

Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.

Wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.

Whole sale trade in rubber and rubber products.

Wholesale trade in household equipment not elsewhere classified.

Wholesale trade in building materials.

Whole sale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.

Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.

Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.

Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants

Grain and grocery store.

Vegetable and fruit selling.

Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.

Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs.

Pan, bidi and cigarette shops.

Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream.

Wine and liquor shops.

Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.

Retail trade in Textiles

Dealers in textiles (non-ready made).

Dealers in ready-made garments.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables

Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.

Utensil shops.

Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).

Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.

Furniture shops.

Jewellery marts.

Footwear shops.

Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade in Others

Medical shops.

Booksellers and stationers.

Dealers in building material.

Dealers in transport equipment.

Petrol filling stations.

Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.

Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transport

Railway transport.

Passenger transport by tramway and bus services.

Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.

Frieght transport by motor vehicles.

Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.

Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.

Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.)

Pipeline transport.

Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc

Water Transport

Ocean and coastel water transport.

Inland water transport.

Supporting services to water transport, like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, light-houses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).

Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.

Services Incidental to Transport

Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating travel agency, etc.

Storage and Warehousing

Warehousing.

Cold-storage.

Storage and warehousing not elsewhere classified.

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.

Telephone communications.

Communications not elsewhere classified.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions

Banking.

Credit Institutions other than banks, such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, etc.

Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money-lenders, financiers, chit funds, etc.

Providents and Insurance

Provident services.

Insurance carriers, life.

Insurance carriers other than life, such as fire, marine, accident, health, etc.

Real Estate and Business Services

Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing rea estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appris ing real estate on contract or fee basis.

Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.

Auctioneering.

Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.

Data processing and tabulating services.

Engineering, architectural and technical services.

Advertising and publicity services.

Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.

News agency e.g., P.T.I., U.N.I., Reuter, etc.

Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.

Legal Services

Legal Services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtiars, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Public Administration and Defence Services

Public services in the Union Government including Defence Services.

Public Services in State Governments including Police Services.

Public Services in local bodies, departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.

Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies.

Sanitary Services

Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.

Education, Scientific and Research Services

Educational services rendered by technical or vocatinal colleges, schools and other institutions.

Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions.

Research and scientific services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institutions and laboratories engaged in research in the biological, physical and social sciences, meteorological institutes and medical research organisations, etc.

Medical and Health Services

Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternal and child welfare clinics—allopathic, ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic etc., practitioners.

Veterinary Services

Community Services

Religious services by organisations or individuals.

Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community, such as relief societies, creaches, homes for the aged and blind, fire brigade services, etc.

Business, professional and labour organisations.

Community services not elsewhere classified.

Recreational and Cultural Services

Motion picture production.

Motion picture distribution and projection.

Theatrical producers and entertainment services.

Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.

Radio and television broadcasting.

Operation of circuses and race tracks.

Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.

Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Personal Services

Domestic Services.

Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.

Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.

Portrait and commercial photographic studios.

Personal services not elsewhere classified.

International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services

International and other extra territorial bodies.

Services not elsewhere classified

Services not elsewhere classified.

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)

Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force).

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above)

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above).

ANNEXURE D

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE ENTERPRISE LIST

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE ENTERPRISE LIST

Introduction

In the instructions for filling up the Houselist, it has been mentioned that the Houselist serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate Enterprise List will be prepared as part of the houselisting operations. After identifying the enterprises in column 4 or column 7 of the Houselist, enterprises and their seleted characteristics will have to recorded in the form of the Enterprise List supplied to you. This form is to be canvassed along with the Houselist immediately after an enterprise is identified either through column 4 or column 7 of Houselist. at the end of this booklet (The specimensform of Enterprises List is given in Annexure B). It will be observed that the form is simple and that it collects certain basic items of information for the identified enterprises.

2. The manner in which the Enterprise List is to be completed and the concepts and definitions and explanations are described in detail in this booklet. The success of the Enterprise List operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on faithful applications of these concepts and definitions and your following these instructions in the actual filling of the Enterprise List form. If you have any doubt, please do not hesitate to ask your supervisor or your charge officer for necessary clarifications. As a census enumerator, you have great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task efficiently with pride and devotion to duty.

3. The form is to be filled by eliciting the required information by contacting only the head or any other responsible person of the enterprise and not through other sources. If you feel a doubt about the entry, you may mark question symbol (?) on the line in the remarks column of the Enterprise List and make reference to your supervisor for clarification, where necessary. Arabic numerals should be used in filling the form (i.e., 1, 2, 3....).

4. The instructions for filling the Enterprise List are first described. Later, the preparation of the Abstract of the Enterprise List is discussed.

5. Before going into the details of the content of each of the columns in the Enterprise List form, the concepts of th eprincipal terms used in the form are given below.

Enterprise

6. An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. The activities of an enterprise may be carried out at one or more than one distinct location. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as enterprises. An enterprise may be owned or operated by a single household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body.

Agricultural Enterprise

7. An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing (corresponding to the major groups 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06 of National Industrial Classification, 1970). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantations (codes 00 and 01 of National Industrial Classification, 1970) will not be covered under the census.

Non-agricultural Enterprise

8. Enterprises engaged in all other activities will be termed as non-agricultural enterprises.

9. The activities which are not to be treated as enterprises and which are to be treated as enterprises are illustrated in paragraphs 62 to 66 of the booklet on the "Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Houselist", supplied to you separately.

Enterprise List

10. On the top of the Enterprise List form, provision is made to write the name of the State/Union Territory, District, Tehsil/Taluka/ P.S./Dev. Block/Circle, Village/Town, name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block Number. These items are to be copied by you from the Houselist form which you have already filled in. However, in the Entrprise List, you have to fill in two more items viz. Community Development (C.D.) Block and whether your area of jurisdiction is rural or urban. Your charge officer or supervisor would also have indicated to you the C.D. Block. In some States, against item 3. Development Block alone might have been indicated. In such cases it is to be repeated against item 7 also. Likewise, the area of your jurisdiction whether it is rural or urban would also have been indicated to you. You have to enter the names and the code numbers in the relevant spaces. For rural areas, write 'rural' and put the corresponding code 1 in the space provided; if the area is urban, write 'urban' and put the code 2. Also, give the page number in the right hand corner at the top of the page of the Enterprise List.

11. The detailed instructions for filling up various columns in the Enterprise List are given below.

Col. 1 : Line number of Houselist (Col. 1 of HL)

12. Every line in the Houselist must have been numbered by you serially in column 1 of Houselist. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in the Houselist either in column 4 or column 7, there is a line number given i.e. entry in column 1 of HL. This number is to be copied from column 1 of Houselist and entered in column 1 of the Enterprise List.

Col. 1 (i) : Census house No. (Col. 3 of HL)

13. Corresponding to the enterprise identified in column 4 or column 7, there is a census house number given in column 3 of HL. The census house number need not necessarily be indicated in column 3 on the same line as that of the enterprise. It is possible that the census house number is indicated in column 3 against the first entry of column 4. It has to be ensured that the same census house number is copied from column 3 of HL and entered in column 1(i) of the Enterprise List.

Col. 2 : Serial number of enterprise (Col. 4 of HL)

14. Each enterprise identified in column 4 of Houselist by enquiring the purpose for which the census house is used, must have been given a continuous serial number within brackets. This number is to be copied and entered in column 2 of Enterprise List.

Col. 3 : Serial number of enterprise (Col. 7 of HL)

15. In the Houselist, an enterprise without premises might have been identified in column 7 and a continuous serial number must have been given to such an enterprise also within brackets. This number is to be entered in this column.

Col. 4 : Description of activity of enterprise

16. For the enterprise serially numbered either in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List form, the description of the activity of the enterprise is to be written in this column. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the acivity of the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of income or turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiry. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise. Some other examples where the activities might not be distinguished are flour mill and selling commodities such as rice, wheat etc.; furniture shop engaged in manufacture of furniture and renting of furniture; grocery shop also engaged as travel agent; etc.

17. Certain situations pertaining to identification and classification of enterprises are indicated below :

(i) Where the structure of an enterprise covers more than one village, the enterprise may be considered to be belonging to that village where the main entrance of the enterprise lines.

(ii) Brick kilns in the open will normally be netted through column 7 of the Houselist. In cases where brick kiln activity is reported by one household, please enquire whether the activity is done on partnership basis. If the partner is in same enumeration block record suitably in the remarks column. The enterprise particulars are to be recorded against one household only.

(iii) General labourers doing different types of jobs depending on the availability of work e.g. loading, unloading, helping a mason or carpenter, doing earth work for a contractor, should not be treated as engaged in own account enterprises, as they are not engaged in any entrepreneurial activity.

(iv) Owners of tubewells, tractors who utilise their spare capacity to earn extra money should not be treated as ones with entrepreneurial activity, as spare capacity utilisation will be only on some occasions and not on regular basis.

(v) When the head of the household replies that they are engaged in entrepreneurial activity outside the census house and without premises, the enumerator should ascertain further whether such activity is carried on in a shopping centre/market place regularly or whether the activity is of moving type. For activities which are of moving type, the Enterprise List may be filled at the household itself. For others, they have to be linked to a census house and enterprise number given, at the time of visit to the shopping place/market centre.

18. Description of activity of the enterprise is one of the important items of information to be recorded. The information will have to be adequately elaborate to enable proper classification of the entrepreneurial activity. Sufficient details of the activity of the enterprise should, therefore, be given. For instance, it is not enough to write simply 'shop'. It is necessary to give full description such as 'electrical repair shop', 'medical shop', etc. The name of the enterprise is also to be written wherever it is displayed.

19. A few examples of description of activity of the enterprises are given below :

(i) cattle rearing and production of milk,

(ii) rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of egg,

(iii) rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk,

(iv) animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services),

(v) production of fuel by exploitation of forests,

(vi) gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests,

(vii) spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha,

(viii) flour making chakki,

(ix) oil ghani,

(x) carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows

(xi) hair cutting,

(xii) wholesale store for grains and cereals,

(xiii) blacksmithy,

(xiv) production of hosiery goods,

(xv) stationery store,

(xvi) earthen ware pottery works,

(xvii) private tuition,

(xviii) goods transport by motor truck,

(xix) writing for papers and periodicals,

(xx) health clinic and

(xxi) inspection bungalows, dak bungalows, rest houses.

20. Appendix III of the 'Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist' gives an illustrative list of description of activities. Appendix II of this instructions gives an additional list of description of activities particularly pertaining to handicrafts, handloom and khadi.

Col. 4 (i) : Code

21. This column is to be left blank. The four digit code will be filled in the office.

Col. 5 : Classification of enterprise (agri.1, non-agri.2)

22. In this column, the enterprise is to be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural depending on the nature of the activity of the enterprise. Agricultural enterprises are those engaged in any of the activities relating to livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing. The activities pertaining to crop production and plantations are not covered under this Census. Thus, it will be observed that only certain specified agricultural activities are taken into account. Non-agricultural enterprises are those that are engaged in any of the activities covered under the following divisions 1 to 9 and 'X' of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

Division	Description
1	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	Manufacturing and Repair Services
4	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels
7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	Community, Social and Personal Services
10	Others

23. Enterprises engaged in the processing of primary produce of agricultural and allied activities are not to be recorded as agricultural enterprises but are be treated as non-agricultural enterprises. A few examples to indicate the distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural activities are given below :

Agricultural activity	Non-agricultural activity
(i) rearing of sheep and production of wool	— bailing and pressing of wool
(ii) production of milk	—door to door collection of milk and selling, manufacture of cream/butter etc., sale of milk and milk products
(iii) rearing of cattle	—slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
(iv) rearing of fish	—processing and sale of fish
(v) logging-felling and cutting of trees,	—sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood)

24. Taking into account the description of activity given in col. 4, the enterprise may be classified as agricultural or non-agricultural according to the concepts and definitions given in the above paragraphs. If the enterprise is of agricultural type, code 1 is to be entered. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type, code 2 is to be entered.

Col. 6 Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)

25. Against this column, information as to whether the enterprise runs more or less regularly throughout the year or in particular season or seasons, is to be entered in terms of codes. If the entrepreneurial activity is carried out throughout the year such as in the grocery shop, code 1 is to be entered. If the activity such as gur making is carried out only during a part of the year, code 2 is to be recorded.

Col. 7 Type of ownership

26. Type of ownership of the enterprise is to be entered in this column in accordance with the code list printed at the bottom of the Enterprise List form. The enterprise may belong to the private sector or may be managed by the Central Government, State Governments or run by local authorities like municipal boards.

27. An enterprise will be treated as private if it is being managed by single or a group of private persons. If an enterprise takes loans from the Government, it should not be treated as a Government enterprise. The enterprises, which will be classified under private type of ownership are, thus private shops, limited companies, entrepreneurial activities of a private contractor, manufacturer and trader. For these enterprises, code 1 is to be entered.

28. All enterprises registered under the laws of registration of co-operative societies will be considered as belonging to the category of 'co-operative'. Code 2 is to be recorded against such enterprises.

29. An enterprise will be treated as Government/quasi-Government institution if the Central and/or State Government owns it completely. Code 3 is to be entered for Central Government enterprise and for State Government enterprise, code 4 is to be entered.

30. An enterprise will be considered as one run by local body, if managed by Zilla Parishad, City Corporation and Municipal Authority etc. Code 5 is to be recorded in such cases.

31. Enterprises like universities, educational boards which are autonomous but are getting grants by Central or State Government or local bodies will be included in the category of 'others'. Similarly, an enterprise being run with the share of both the Government and private-body is said to be in the joint sector and it should be classified under 'others'. For all these situations of 'others' category, code 6 should be entered.

Col. 8 : Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, Others-3)

32. The code for the social group of owner of each enterprise will be recorded in this column. The codes are Scheduled Caste-1, Scheduled Tribe-2, Others-3. In case of enterprises whose type of ownership is other than private, code 3 will be entered under the column. If the private enterprise is run on partnership, and one of the partners is Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, the code corresponding to SC or ST should be given. If the enterprise is run on partnership basis by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and others the code for social group of owner should relate to the weaker section viz. scheduled tribe.

Col. 9 : Power/fuel used for activity

33. Under this column, power/fuel which is specifically used in carrying out the entrepreneurial activity should be recorded. For example, electricity used for the purpose of lighting or for heating the premises or electricity or gas for domestic cooking will be ignored and the code in such cases will be 1. On the other hand, if electricity is used as a source of power in cooking in a hotel or restaurant, the code will be 2. Other examples where code 1 is appropraite are offices, schools etc. In the case of an X-ray clinic which necessarily uses electricity, the code will be 2. But for nursing homes using electricity only for lighting etc., the code will be 1.

34. In case, more than one type of power/fuel is used for carrying out the entrepreneurial activity the code will refer to the major source i.e. the source on which the highest expenditure is incurred.

Cols. 10, 11 & 12 : No. of persons usually working daily—non-agricultural enterprises—total

35. In these columns, the total number of persons usually working daily in the enterprise with break-up into males and females is to be given. If the enterprise is of non-agricultural type i.e. code 2 is recorded in col. 5 then cols. 10, 11 and 12 are to be filled in. The number of persons to be recorded in these columns should include number of members of the household who work on the activity as well as the number of workers hired from outside for the same purpose or activity. In cases where the enterprise is engaged in more than one activity and the activities cannot be distinguished, and the major activity is treated as the activity of the enterprise, the number of persons usually working in that enterprise should relate to not merely the major activity but all activities of the enterprise.

Cols. 13, 14 & 15 : No. of persons usually working daily—non-agricultural enterprises—hired

36. After filling the cols. 10 to 12, proceed to enquire from the informant as to how many of the total number of workers are hired and record this number in col. 15. Afterwords, ascertain the distribution of this total number according to males and females and put the corresponding figures in cols. 13 and 14. If there are no hired employees, put dash(—) in cols. 13 to 15.

37. The figures of number of persons should represent, on an average, the number of persons usually working on a working day during the last year on the activity of the enterprise. The figures should relate to the position in the last year for perennial enterprises and the last working season in the seasonal enterprises. Care should be taken to include all categories of workers both supervisory and primary. Children below 14 years of age should also be counted in the number of persons usually working. A worker need not mean that the same person should be continued but it should refer to the position. Apprentices paid or unpaid will be treated as hired workers. Part-time employees may be treated as employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis.

Cols. 16 & 17 : No. of persons usually working daily—agricultural enterprises

38. These two columns are to be filled in if the enterprise is of agricultural type i.e. code 1 is recorded in col. 5. If corresponding to the enterprise number recorded in col. 2 or in col. 3, the cols. 10 to 15 are filled in, there will be no entries in cols. 16 and 17.

39. On the other hand if there are no entries from cols. 10 to 15 corresponding to an enterprise number entered in col. 2 or in col. 3, there will be entries in cols. 16 and 17. In col. 16, the total No. of persons should be entered. After enquiring the No. of persons hired, that number is to be recorded in col. 17.

Col. 18 : Remarks

40. In this column, any point or characteristic which further elucidates the entries made in different columns 2 to 17 may be noted, where necessary.

Totalling of columns

41. After filling all the lines on the page, do totalling and make necessary entries thereof in columns 2, 3 and 5 to 17. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot notes of the Enterprise List form. However, this is recapitulated below :

(i) Count the number of entries in columns 2 and 3 of EL and enter them in the 'total' line.

(ii) In cols. 5 to 9, count the number of entries of code 1 only and give the total in the respective columns.

(iii) In cols. 10 and 11, add up the figures in each of these columns and write the sum of figures in the respective columns.

(iv) In col. 12, first add up the figure and write total. Thereafter, write within brackets the number of figures which are added. For example, if the figures in col. 12 are 10, 8, 7 and 5, the entry in the 'total' line should be written as 30/4(4)

(v) In cols. 13 and 14, add up the figures in each of these columns and write the sum.

(vi) In col. 15, follow the procedure as done in col. 12.

(vii) In col. 16, add up the figures and write the sum.

(viii) In col. 17, follow the procedure as done in col. 12.

42. After completing the first page, proceed to next page in similar fashion, but write the page number in the space provided for in the right hand corner of the form. Proceed till all the enterprises listed in the Houselist of your block are completed and necessary information ascertained.

Enterprise List Abstract

43. After filling the entries in the Enterprise List (EL) i.e. after completing the listing of the enterprises and recording their particulars for your entire block, you have now to prepare an Enterprise List Abstract so that the figures of the number of enterprises with premises and without premises, number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, number of enterprises owned privately, run perennially, etc. and employment in these enterprises become easily available. The specimen copy of the Enterprise List Abstract is given in Appendix I at the end of these instructions.

44. There should be no difficulty in preparing the Abstract. However, certain indications as to how the Abstract is to be prepared are given below.

45. The identification particulars given at the top of the EL Abstract are to be copied from the EL. Further write the total number of Enterprise List pages you have filled in your blocks, on the right hand side corner of the EL Abstract.

Abstract Col. 1 : Page No. of Enterprise List (EL)

46. You will please recall that you had to number each page of the Enterprise List and arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted in this column one below the other.

47. The entries from columns 2 to 19 of the Abstract are to be copied from the 'total' line of the page of the Enterprise List.

Col. 2 : Total number of enterprises with premises

48. As indicated in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 2 of the Enterprise List. Please note that in the Enterprise List itself, you have to count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the total at the bottom of each page. Please check these totals and copy it in the Abstract.

Col. 3 : Total number of enterprises without premises

49. As mentioned in the heading itself, this will be copied from column 3 of the Enterprise List. Please check the total and copy in column 3 of the Abstract.

Col. 4 : Total number of agricultural enterprises

50. At the end of the page of EL in the 'total' row, the number of entries of code 1 must have been counted and their total entered. Please check this total of code 1 entries in col. 5 of EL and record it in this column.

Col. 5 : Total number of enterprises—perennial

51. In column 6 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 5 of the Abstract.

Col. 6 : Total number of enterprises - private

52. In column 7 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 6 of the Abstract.

Col. 7 : Total number of enterprises--owned by scheduled caste

53. In column 8 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 7 of the Abstract.

Col. 8 : Total number of enterprises--without power

54. In column 9 of the Enterprise List, the entries with code 1 must have been counted and their total number recorded. This total may be checked and entered in column 8 of the Abstract.

Cols. 9, 10 & 11 : Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises

55. In the Enterprise List, for each page, the total number of persons must have been put at the bottom of each page for each of the columns 10, 11 and 12 of Enterprise List. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the Abstract.

Col. 12 : Total number of non-agricultural enterprises

56. In column 12 of the Enterprise List, the total number of persons usually working in the non-agricultural enterprises were entered for each of the enterprises listed. The number of such entries is put within brackets in column 12 of EL. Copy this figure in column 12.

Cols. 13, 14 & 15 : Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises

57. At the bottom of each page of EL, the number of hired persons in non-agricultural enterprises must have been put for each of the columns 13, 14 and 15. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 13, 14 and 15 respectively.

Col. 16 : Number of non-agricultural enterprises with hired employment

58. In column 15 of the Enterprise List, the total hired employment of non-agricultural enterprises is entered for each of the enterprises listed in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List. The number of such entries of hired employment is put within brackets in column 15 of EL. Copy this figure in column 16 of the Abstract.

Cols. 17 & 18 : Total number of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises

59. At the bottom of each page of EL, the number of persons working in agricultural enterprises must have been put for each of the columns 16 and 17. These totals may be checked and entered in columns 17 and 18 respectively of the Abstract.

Col. 19: Number of agricultural enterprises with hired employment

60. In column 17 of the Enterprise List, the hired employment in the agricultural enterprises is recorded for the agricultural enterprises identified in column 2 or column 3 of the Enterprise List. The number of such entries of hired employment is put within brackets. Copy this figure in column 19 of the Abstract.

61. After copying the totals for each page of the Enterprise List you have canvassed in your block, add up the figures for each of the columns 2 to 19 of the Abstract and enter in the space provided at the bottom of the Abstract form.

62. If the Enterprise List Abstract for an enumerator's block runs to more than one page, the totals of the previous page should be carried over to the first line of the next page of the Abstract before filling in the information for other pages of the Enterprises List in the next page.

63. Please hand over the Enterprise List and Enterprise List Abstract, pinned separately to your supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions in this regard will be issued to you by your charge officer also.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

Total No. of Enterprise List Pages.....

1. State/Union Territory.....Code No.....
2. District.....Code No.....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....
4. Village/Town.....Code No.....
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....
7. C. D. Block.....Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban.....Code No.....

Page no. of Enterprise List [EL]	Total No. of enterprises		Total no. of agri. enterprises [col. 5 of EL]	Total number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agri. enterprises [figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL]	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL]	Total no. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 17 of EL]
	with premises [col. 2 of EL]	without premises [col. 3 of EL]		perennial [col. 6 of EL]	owned by: private [col. 7 of EL]	owned by: SC [col. 8 of EL]	without power [col. 9 of EL]	Males [col. 10 of EL]	Females [col. 11 of EL]	Total [col. 12 of EL]		Males [col. 13 of EL]	Females [col. 14 of EL]	Total [col. 15 of EL]		Total including unpaid workers [col. 16 of EL]	Hired [col. 17 of EL]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total																		

Checked and found correct

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

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

APPENDIX II

ADDITIONAL LIST OF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HANDICRAFTS, HANDLOOM AND KHADI

Description of activity

1. Processing and grinding of cereals and grain manually
2. Manufacture of 'khandsari' sugar
3. Printing of cloth by hand
4. Weaving of cotton textile in handloom other than khadi
5. Finishing of cotton textile in handloom other than khadi
6. Weaving of cotton textile in powerloom
7. Finishing of cotton textile in powerloom
8. Wool weaving in handloom
9. Wool weaving in powerloom
10. Manufacture of felts
11. Manufacture of blankets and shawls by hand
12. Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles by hand
13. Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles by hand
14. Cotton knitting in mills
15. Woollen knitting in mills
16. Synthetic fibre knitting in mills
17. Zari and zari products
18. Embroidery work by hand
19. Laces and fringes by hand
20. Manufacture of durries by hand
21. Weaving of woollen carpets, rugs, druggets etc. except of coir by hand
22. Weaving of silk carpets by hand
23. Weaving of cotton carpets by hand
24. Manufacture of ready made garments—hand printed
25. Manufacture of ready made garments—hand embroidered
26. Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings by hand
27. Manufacture of coir fibre and yarn
28. Manufacture of coir mattress, carpets, etc.
29. Manufacture of ropes and twines
30. Manufacture of baskets made from bamboo, cane reed and grass
31. Bamboo, cane and reed furniture
32. Bamboo, cane and reed fixtures
33. Grass mats
34. Manufacture of wooden household and other products not elsewhere classified
35. Manufacture of bamboo, cane, read and grass products not elsewhere classified (thatching, etc.)
36. Manufacture of hand carved wood articles and articles of inlay work
37. Manufacture of hand made pulp, paper, boards, etc.
38. Flaying and curing of raw hides and skin
39. Manufacture of leather purses and a ladies hand-bags, artistic leather presentation articles and novelties etc.
40. Manufacture of shellac
41. Manufacture of tiles
42. Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery artistic
43. Manufacture of chinaware
44. Manufacture of chinaware and porcelain ware—others
45. Manufacture of lime
46. Manufacture of stone artwares (statues and other decorated articles)
47. Manufacture of brass artwares (hukhhs, ash trays etc.)
48. Brass manufacturing—others
49. Manufacture of aluminium artwares
50. Manufacture of bidriwares
51. Manufacture of art metal ware
52. Manufacture of gold and silver articles and precious stone (jewellery)
53. Manufacture of gold and silver articles (other than jewellery)
54. Manufacture of hair brushes and dusters and feather articles
55. Manufacture of non-mechanical toys
56. Manufacture of bones, ivory, horns and similar products
57. Manufacture of wigs
58. Manufacture of costume and imitation jewellery
59. Manufacture of novelties, lampshades, presentation articles, badges, etc. including artificial flowers and art works not elsewhere classified.

ANNEXURE E

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INDIVIDUAL SLIP

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CHAPTER I

STEPS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION AND FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART I—HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Population Census is a great national task which we are called upon to undertake every ten years. It provides valuable information about the land and the people at a given point of time. It provides the trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential for planning. It has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electroal authorities, etc. A Census, therefore, has become a regular feature in progressive countries, whatever be their size and political set-up, and it is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives.

2. As a census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data we provide through the census are very much needed by the public and Government organisations for many aspects of economic and social planning and form the very basis for the delineation of electroal constituencies. You are privileged to be a census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are great. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

3. For your information, certain provisions of the Census Act, 1948, under which the census is conducted and which gives you the legal authority to canvass the census questionnaire and spells out your responsibilities, are reproduced below.

* * * *

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 qeustion to the best of his knowledge or beleif :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

* * * *

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 as 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 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.

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 purposes of a census return.....

* * * *

(d) 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 fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

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

* * * *

4. Please take note of the provisions of Sections 11(1) (a) and (b) which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

5. 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.

6. You will recall that as a preliminary to the census enumeration, the housenumbering and houselisting operations have been conducted sometime ago. On the basis of the Houselists, enumeration blocks have been carved out, one of which has been allotted to you for enumeration during February—March, 1981. You have also been provided with an Abridged Houselist in the prescribed form (specimen of the form may be seen at Annexure 1 to Appendix I at the end of this book) which furnishes the identification particulars of your enumeration block and the details of buildings, census houses, the uses to which census houses are put, household numbers, names of heads of households and the serial number of each household. In addition, in the remarks column certain details like reasons for vacancy, place(s) where houseless persons can be found, etc., have been noted.

7. It is quite likely that you may have been associated with the houselisting operations and you are already familiar with the preparation of Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch and the concepts and definitions of the terms like building, census house, census household, etc., and the manner in which the Houselist has been prepared. But in order to refresh your memory, these terms are explained below (para 7·1 to 10·2). If you have not been associated with the houselisting operations, please read these instructions carefully more than once.

7.1 The Notional Map, as its very name indicate, is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the Notional Map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. The topographical details which should be indicated on the Notional Map would include permanent features and land marks, such as the village site, well-known roads, hills, rivers, nalas, etc. as also railway lines and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris circles or *halkas* or hamlets are distinguished, if possible, and the names of hamlets would also be entered wherever known by a particular name. For the purposes of the preparation of Notional Map, you are provided with a separate sheet. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the Notional Map the block assigned to you.

7.2. Having prepared the Notional Map, you would have to prepare the detailed Lay-out Sketch of your block. The Lay-out Sketch is in fact a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which, will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this Lay-out Sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buidlings, so that based on the Lay-out Sketch, enumeration can be carried out. As in the case of the Notional Map, in the Lay-out Sketch also, important topographical details should be shown. However, it is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free-hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the Lay-out Sketch, it would be necessary for you to go round the village or the block assigned to you, so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone round the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a Sketch. 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 numbers 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 owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the filed, if any.

7.3. In the Lay-out Sketch, every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown by signs like square ☐ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kutcha* house, further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :

☐ *Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential

▤ *Pucca* houses, wholly non-residential

◿ *Kutcha* houses, whether wholly or partly residential

◭ *Kutcha* houses, wholly non-residential

7.4 It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the Lay-out Sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* 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 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, Ekra, etc.

Roof material—Tiles, G.C.I. (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, R.B.C. (reinforced brick concrete), R.C.C. (reinforced cement concrete) 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, loosely packed stone, etc., may be treated as *Kutcha* houses.

Numbering of buildings and census houses

8. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch, it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain numbers. No hard or fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house-numbers should run, i.e., left to right or in a clock-wise order or North-west to South-east and so on. Much depends on the layout. 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 marked 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 housenumbering 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 given in the Lay-out Sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual sketch of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some place. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines, you may ink them.

8.1. In urban areas, very detailed plans showing location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location houses in urban areas, it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A Lay-out Sketch of your 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 sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching, as indicated earlier in this section. Here again, the important permanent buildings such as town hall, large office buildings, court buildings, post office, hostel, school, church, market building, etc., should be indicated on the map.

Definition of Building, Census House and Household

8.2. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

8.3. **Building:**—A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

8.4 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 a separate building and given a separate number. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

8.5. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this would avoid your having to renumber these.

8.6. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking of company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or stair case and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

8.7. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses, as the case may be.

8.8. If there is 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.

8.9 The buildings should be numbered as follows :—

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

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) International numerals, i.e., 1, 2, 3.....,etc., 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 *Kutcha* 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.

9. **Census House:**—A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

9.1. 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 staircase 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 owned by different persons, then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. Colony where the buildings are owned by the

Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

9.2. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household, then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

9.3. In case of hostels, hotels, etc.,even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak* etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, etc., they should be treated as separate census houses.

9.4. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

9.5. It is usual to find in municipal towns and 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 cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas, the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

9.6. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

9.7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be 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 after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc., or 11(1), 11 (2), 11(3) etc.

10. **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 a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescuse homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

10.1. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

10.2. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow 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.

11. You have been provided with a filled in Abridged Houselist form for your enumeration block in which the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. You will notice that Section 2 runs from page 1 through page 14 of the Abridged Houselist booklet and pages 15 and 16 deal with Section 3. Section 1 on page 1 and Section 3 on pages 15 and 16 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be filled in by you as per instructions issued by your superior officers. The general instructions issued in this behalf are reproduced in Appendix I.

12. You will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and Individual Slip containing 16 questions with parts for each individual in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages :

(a) Enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and

(b) Revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981.

These will involve the following steps :

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and a Lay-out Sketch of your enumeration block,

(ii) Updating the Abridged Houselist,

(iii) Filling up of the Household Schedule. Part I—Household particulars,

(iv) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record, cloumns 1 to 7,

(v) Filling up of the Individual Slip for each individual in that household,

(vi) Filling up of columns 8 through 35 of Household Schedule, Part II—Population Record with reference to the entries in Individual Slips filled for each member of that household.

(vii) Revisional round and updating of records,

(viii) Filling up of the enumerator's working sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract,

(ix) Filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract,

(x) Filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist,

(xi) Handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Lay-out Sketch, all filled in Household Schedules, all filled in Individual Slips, filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the working sheets for preparing Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

Reference date and enumeration period

13. The reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of **March 1, 1981** which implies that the census is expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of **March 1, 1981.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore the enumeration period has been fixed from February 9 to February 28. Thus, you will have to actually commence your work of enumeration on February 9 and complete the work on February 28, 1981. During this period you will have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate all households and every person living in households as will be explained later in this booklet. On the night of February 28, 1981, you will be required to count the houseless households. Thereafter, in order to bring the information upto date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1 to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh Individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the Individual Slips relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of March 1, 1931. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of March 1, 1981, need not be taken note of by you.

Preparation of Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch

14. You will be required to prepare a Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch of your enumeration block for which necessary drawing sheet have been supplied to you. The instructions for preparing the Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch have been given in paragraph 7.1 aboves Please go through these instructions carefully and draw the Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch for your enumeration block.

14.1 While drawing the Lay-out Sketch you may come across new constructions which have not been reflected in the Abridged Houselist supplied to you. These constructions will have to be shown in the Lay-out Sketch at the appropriate places and assigned building numbers with oblique strokes. Thus if a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found in the midst of buildings already numbered it should be given a new number which may bear sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1. These new structures 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 between building number 10 and building number 11.

Updating the Abridged Houselist

15. As mentioned in paragraph 11 above, you will have been provided with an Abridged Houselist for your enumeration block. In this form the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. The general instructions as to how Sections 2 and 3 must be updated are reproduced in Appendix 1 and doubtless you would have been trained in the procedure to do this.

15.1 As you go round your enumeration block carrying out enumeration you will have to correct Section 2 and fill Section 3 as the case may be, in the Abridged Houselist. Please carry out the corrections in Section 2 and additions in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as you go round your block. Do not put this work off because it is essential to ensure that no building, census house or household is missed or not covered and that the present situation is fully reflected in the Abridged Houselist. Please read the instructions given in Appendix I once more.

Filling up of Household Schedule

16. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The first part incorporates the Household Particulars and the second part comprises the Population Record of which colums 1 to 7 should be filled in by you before you take up filling up of the Individual Slips

17. **Part 1—Household particulars:**—You will have to record the Book No. and Form No. at the top right hand corner of this form. Book No. is given on the cover page of the Household Schedule book and you have merely to copy this number on each Household Schedule form. The Form No. will run serially from 1 for each book.

Location Code

18. At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been alloted to each State, District, Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle or town, village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E.B.) number within brackets. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location

Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars in the cover page of the booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/Tehsil, etc.or town/village or ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets). Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals.

18.1 Location Code is a device by which every village or town in a Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle of every District in a State/Union Territory is identified by a combination of numbers. The enumeration blocks for villages and towns have also been assigned numbers and these constitute the last element of the Location Code and is recorded in the Location Code within brackets. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly identify the enumeration block within a village or a town. Thus, Code No. 2/10/3/46 (138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

18.2. If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one rural or urban enumeration block, please make sure that you have *separate books and pads for each rural or urban enumeration block*. Do not use the same book or pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular book or pad.

18.3 Please check that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household

19. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Hosuselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given in Appendix I. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

(i) A household has moved into a new building which has come up after the houselisting operations;

(ii) A household has moved into an existing building or census house which was not used for residential purposes before;

(iii) A new household has come in by sharing accommodation with other household(s) who were existing at the time of houselisting.

19.1. However, you may come across a new household which has replaced a household listed during the houselisting operations. In such a case, the serial number of the household given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist need not be changed. You should merely change the name of the head of the household in column 6 in Section 2 and adopt the serial number already entered in column 7 for this new household. Similarly, if the head of household has changed, you have merely to make change in column 6 of the Abridged Houselist and no change in the serial number given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist and updating the same as given in the instructions for *filling up* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged

Type of household

20. At the top right hand corner, below the Book No. and Form No. of the Household Schedule, you will have to record the type of the household, whether institutional or houseless by symbols as per instructions given in the foot note of the form itself. There are three types of households, viz., normal, institutional and houseless. While you are enumerating the members of the household, you will come to know whether the household falls in the category of normal household or institutional household or houseless household. For institutional write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'. For normal household no entry need be made.

Q. 1 : Name of head of household

21. The head of the household for census purposes is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus, the head of the household need not necessarily be the oldest male member but may be a female or even a younger member of either sex. However, you need not enter into an argument about this. You should record as head of the household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

21.1 In respect of institutional households such as hostels, boarding houses, messes, jails, etc., the warden or the manager or the superintendent, who has administrative responsibility or who, by common consent, is regarded as the head, should be recorded as the head of the household. In such cases, write warden, manager, superintendent, jailer, etc., as the case may be, or write the name of the person if there is no designation. If in a census house, in which there is an institutional household, separate families are also living, then each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases, care should be taken to enter the name of the head of the household and not that of the head of the institution.

Q. 2 : Religion of the head of household

22. You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and *not* in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question.

For Hindus	—write H
For Muslims	—write M
For Christians	—write C
For Sikhs	—write S
For Buddhists	—write B
For Jains	—write J

22.1 For 'others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for filling up this question. You are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the household. For institutional households, put '×' against this question.

Q, 3: Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T.

23. You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor. While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative, you have to record '1' in the case of Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. If the head returns himself as Scheduled Caste, you have to check his religion. He or she should belong to Hinduism or Sikhism. A person belonging to a Scheduled Caste cannot belong to any other religion. Persons who belong to a religion other than Hinduism and Sikhism will not be treated as a member of any of the Scheduled Castes. But a member of a Scheduled Tribe may belong to any religion. In case of institutional and non-S.C./S.T. head of household, write '×' in the box.

Q. 4: Name of caste/tribe of head of household

24. If you have recorded '1' or '2' for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, against Question 3 you have to enter here the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which finds place in the list provided to you. You have to be careful that only that name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be entered which is given in the list pertaining to your State/Union Territory. If the head returns any other name which does not find a place in the list, it is not to be recorded and the head should be told that you are authorised to record only those castes and tribes which are given in your list in relation to the State or Union Territory concerned. It is quite likely that at this point the head might return the name of the caste or tribe which finds mention in your list. If, however, the head returns any other name which does not find place in the list it should not be recorded and the entry in Question 3, if any, in the box should be corrected accordingly. In case the head replies that he does not belong to S.C. or S.T. you have to put '×' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write '×' on the line.

Q. 5: Language mainly spoken in the household

25. You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the members of the household among themselves. The language spoken in the household should not be confused with the mother-tongue of each individual member of the household. For institutional households put '×' on the line. Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6: Does the household live in owned house?

26. 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 owned house. This should be recorded by putting '1' in the box provided against this question. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be recorded as living in its own house, notwithstanding the fact that all instalments have not been paid.

26.1. If the household lives in a rented house or in the house which is not owned write '2' in the box. 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, as for example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies, etc. In such cases, the answer would be 'No' and you should write '2' in the box. For institutional and houseless households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 7: If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration?

27. If you recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, i.e., the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration, i.e. elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, i.e., 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the negative, i.e., 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8: Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household

28. This question has been divided in to three parts, i.e., (a) material of wall; (b) material of roof; (c) material of floor. For your convenience the description of the predominant construction material has been indicated within rectangles under each item, i.e., wall, roof and floor. A numerical code for a group of materials has been indicated. What you have to do so is to enquire about the material and enter the appropriate code in the box provided with reference to the description given within the rectangles for each of the materials of wall, roof and floor respectively. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

(a) Material of wall

29. For material of wall, 10 codes have been provided which are indicated in the schedule itself. In order to determine the material of wall you have to take into account the material out of which the major portions of the walls of the house are made and then select the appropriate code. The code thus selected should be entered in the box provided against this question.

(b) Material of roof

30. For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and *not* the ceiling, is made, i.e., tiles,

thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, etc. If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(c) Material of floor

31. For material of floor, 7 codes have been provided as indicated in the schedule itself. For the material of floor you have again, to take the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house is made. For example, if in a house only the drawing room has mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors have just cement flooring, the material of floor to be recorded here will be 'cement', i.e., code 5. Again, if a house has tiled floor in the bath room and all other rooms have cement floor the material of floor will again be 'cement'. For multi-storeyed buildings the floor of the upper storeys will be determined in the usual manner as discussed above. It may be noted that the material of the roof of the intervening floors of multi-storeyed buildings does not automatically become the material of floor of the upper stores. The floor material of the upper storey could be different from the fabric of the roof for the lower storey. For example, in a two storeyed building, the roof of the ground floor could be RCC while the floor material of the first floor could be mosaic.

31.1. It is again emphasised that while recording the materials of wall, roof and floor you have only to give the code number in the box provided against this question and *not* description.

Q. 9: Facilities available to the household

32. This question is divided into three parts, i.e., drinking water supply, electricity and toilet. The latter is meant for urban areas only. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the boxes.

(a) Drinking water supply

33. This question relating to drinking water supply has been divided into two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the source of drinking water supply. The sources have been put within blocks along with international numerical code against each. You have to enter the appropriate numerical code in the box provided.

33.1. If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write '2' in the box provided.

33.2. You may have a problem in determining whether water supply is available within the premises or not. Local conditions vary tremendously in this country. We may have a well, a hand pump or tube well within the house or even the backyard of the house opening to a river or canal. In all such cases, if within the house site the source of water is located, we may take it that drinking water supply is available within the premises. Otherwise it is not available within the premises.

(b) Electricity

34. If electricity is available to the household, enter '1' in the box; if it is not available record '2' in the box. It should be noted that we are concerned with the availability of electricity to the household as distinct from actual use of electricity by the household. The household may or may not be using electricity at the time of the visit but the fact that it is available is what we are interested in.

(c) Toilet (for urban areas only)

35. This question is to be canvassed for urban areas only. If toilet facilities are available to the household within the premises of the house, write '1' in the box, otherwise record '2'.

Q. 10: Number of living rooms in occupation of household

36. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. A 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, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

36.1. 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 by itself be construed to be a room.

36.2. In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattleshed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

36.3. If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household. Write the number of rooms available to household in the box provided.

36.4. A living room which is shared by more than one household will not be counted for any of them. In other words, only living room exclusively in possession of the household will be counted. For example, if two households share a single living room and therefore neither has a living room exclusively, write "No regular room" in the line and also enter "O" in the box in the Household Schedule of each of the

households. If two households have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households dut a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 11: Number of married couples usually living in the houshold

37. Enter the number of married couples usually living in the household in the box provided against this question. Count those couples who are usually living together in the household even if one of the spouses is temporarily absent and therefore not included as part of that household for the purpose of enumeration in Part II. You may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

37.1. This question must be canvassed for houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 12: Does the household cultivate land?

38. Enquire if the household is cultivating land or not. If the household cultivates land, enter '1' in the box provided, otherwise record '2' in the box. For determining whether a household is cultivating land or not, it would be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon, will be regarded as cultivating household for the purpose of this question. If the household has a visitor who cultivate land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household. For the purpose of this question either the head of the household or one of the usual members of the family should be cultivating land. This need not be the main activity. The land may be either owned or taken on rent in cash or kind. The size of the land cultivated is irrelevant. The land cultivated need not be in the place of enumeration. It may be anywhere.

38.1. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

38.2. Please note that cultivation is reckoned as such on the basis of the growing of certain crops only. In other words, a household will be considered as cultivating land if the household is engaged in growing the following crops only :

(i) **Cereal and millet crops :** Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra,maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.

(ii) **Pulses :** Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, etc.

(iii) **Fibre crops :** Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) **Oil seeds :** Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.

(v) **Cash crops :** Sugarcane.

38.3. The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation :*

(i) **Plantation crops :** Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, etc.

(ii) **Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut) :** Walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

(iii) **Fruits :** Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca)

(vii) Flowers

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom)

(ix) Vegetables

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

38.4. This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless household also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 13: If 'Yes' in 12, category

39. If you have noted code '1' against Question 12 i.e., the household is cultivating land, enquire whether the land is owned, rented or partly owned and partly rented. If it is owned record '1', if it is entirely rented record code '2' and if it is partly owned and partly rented record code '3'. Enter the appropriate code in the box. Encroached land will be treated as 'rented', because it does not belong to the person cultivating it.

Q. 14: If rented enter local name of tenancy

40. If in the Question 13 you have recorded 2 or 3, i.e., the household cultivates rented land either wholly or in combination with owned land, ask the local name of the tenancy. This local name should be recorded fully. For example, a household may be cultivating land taken on mortgage. It is known by different names in different parts of th country, like *sudbharna*, etc.,. Again, a household may be cultivating land as a 'share cropper' and the tenancy is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *Batai, tehai, bargadar, etc.* You may also come across cases where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par*, etc. You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases. If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land.

Q: 15: Total population of the household

41. Enter the total population of the household in the box provided. This should be done after you fill up columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record. Total of entries in column 2 of the Population Record should be copied here.

CHAPTER II

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II--POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 1 TO 7

42. Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part I of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

43. The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

43·1. 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 February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9--28, 1981) 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 February 28, 1981; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are 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 household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

43·2. Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is 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 move from this place.

Col. 1 : Serial No.

44. This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1—7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, etc., of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, etc. Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs. Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in the Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

44.1. *ONE WORD OF CAUTION:*—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. *Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.*

Col. 2 : Name

45. Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here. At this point you may please recall the provisions of section 8(2) of the Census Act reproduced in paragraph 3.

45.1. Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly do not insist on a female respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also some times the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and son's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the member of the household should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

45.2. Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even if a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household you should not make further use of the form. You should take up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Population Record which you are using. The word "continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the Location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Household Schedule form need not be filled in such cases.

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

46. In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, etc., who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

46.1. In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, i.e., she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 gives her serial number) against the child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

46.2. However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

46.3. The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better.

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital status
			M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Smt. ABC	Head		√	53	W
2.	Shri. DEF	Son	√		32	M
3.	Smt. GHI	Son's wife		√	25	M
4.	Shri JKL and so on	Son's son (3)	√		5	NM

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

47. For males, put tick (√) in column 4 and for females put tick (√) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (√) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

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

48.1. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age. As has been stated earlier make sure that infants even if one 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 '0' only.

48.2. 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 often times do not 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, who may be living 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 then easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

49. The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

50. Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3—Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below, please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided ofcourse that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col. 7 : Marital status

51. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM: Never married

M : Currently married

W : Widowed

S : Separated or Divorced.

51.1. The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) 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 locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) 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 decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

51.2. This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

51.3. 'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

51.4. The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, i.e., they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

52. Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entries made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to column 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip (Paragraphs 163 to 179).

CHAPTER III

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

53. In paragraph 12 of this booklet, you have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts, for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area, 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told in paragraph 13 that the reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of March 1, 1981. In the same paragraph, instructions have been given as to how the revisional round should be conducted.

54. In paragraph 43 of this booklet, you have been told as to who are the persons to be enumerated in a particular household of your jurisdiction. The instructions are briefly recapitulated below:

"Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

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 February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9 to February 28, 1981) 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 (February 28, 1981); and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are 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 household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is 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 move from this place."

55. In paragraph 42 of the booklet you have been told that columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule) should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual particulars of the household. In paragraphs 44 to 51, you have been told how columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record are to be filled. The concepts and definitions associated with each column have also been explained at appropriate places. You are now set for taking up the individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record.

56. You will be required to fill up an Individual Slip (Universal) for each member of the household. If you are an enumerator of a sample block or you have been asked to canvass the sample questions also in your block, you will have to canvass the relevant questions contained in the Sample Slip which will be found on the reverse of the Individual Slip (Universal) for each person. The instructions for filling up the Individual Slip (Universal) are given hereafter. Those for filling up the Sample Slip will be given at the end of the instructions of the Individual Slip (Universal).

INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

57. A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given on page 35. Please note that this document is marked 'Confidential' which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under paragraph 3 of this booklet.

Pad No. and Slip No.

58. On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found pad No. and slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the pad. The pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/Supervisor. The slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be. In some pads, the actual number of Individual Slips may, by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads will, therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in a sequence starting from 1.

Location Code

58.1. You will have to note the Location Code on each slip, as per instructions given in paragraph 18 of this booklet. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/Taluk/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge code (Tehsil, etc. or Town) would have been rubber-stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

58.2. If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, *please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block.* Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

58.3. Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

59. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist supplied to you will have been entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household. It would be worthwhile your recalling the instructions given under paragraph 19 of this booklet at this stage.

Q. 1: Name

60. This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips. At this point, you will be well advised to recall the instructions in paragraphs 44—45.

61. *Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in coliumn 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Popultion Record.*

Q. 2: Relationship to head

62. It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. The instructions in this regard are given in paragraph 46 of this booklet, which may be read for refreshing your memory. In the case of the head of the household, write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 3: Male (1)/Female (2)

63. For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4: Age

64. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only. It will be useful to recall the instructions in paragraphs 48 to 50 of this booklet in this connection.

Q. 5: Marital status

65. Instructions given under paragraph 51 of the booklet may be followed. You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question:

For never-married, write	'NM'
For currently married, write	'M'
For widowed, write	'W'
For separated or divorced, write	'S'

65.1. The entry as above will have to be made on the line and *not* in the dotted box.

NOTE: *The entries in Questions 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in columns 2 to 7 of the Population Record and you will be well-advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling up an Individual Slip for each of the members entered in column 2 of the Population Record.*

Q. 6: Mother-tongue

66. 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 should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

66.1. Record mother-tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and *do not use abbreviations.* Please note the following:

(a) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,

(b) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue,

(c) 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/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and

(d) If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother-tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tungue as *actually* returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. *You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.*

66.2. The mother-tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

66.3. At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10 of this booklet. Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother-tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7: Two other languages known

67. You have recorded the mother-tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him/her on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes, against this question. In ease he/she does not know any language apart from his/her mother-tongue, put '×' on the line against this question.

67.1. The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than *two.* These languages should be other than the mother-tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person needs not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he/she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him/her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8: Religion

68. In answering this question, use the following abbreviations:

For Hindus,	write 'H'
For Muslims,	write 'M'
For Christians,	write 'C'
For Sikhs,	write 'S'
For Buddhists,	write 'B'
For Jains,	write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

68.1. If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S.C. (1)/S.T.(2)

69. You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State/Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a preson who is not a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, put '×' in the box.

69.1. If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the pesron enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

69.2. Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he/she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8: Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste/tribe

70. For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, i.e., code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and not in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes.

70.1. Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor.

70.2. For those persons for whom '×' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

Q. 11 : Literate (1)/Illiterate(2)

71. *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 cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

71.1. For a person who is literate, i.e., who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. 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 Instruction Booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) 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 person enumerated.

71.2. 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 '2' in the box against this question. 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.

Q. 12 : Educational attainment

72. This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he/she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and *not* a cross (×), because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, i.e., for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

72.1. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her will be one that he/she has actually passed and *not* the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M.B.B.S. his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M.B.B.S., which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B.Com., etc. However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such.

72.2. 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 or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

72.3. In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject 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. For example, M.A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for manpower planning and should receive your careful attention.

73. Whenever, you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificate from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), you will have to issue to such persons 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' and ask the person(s) concerned to fill the schedule which will be collected by you during your revisional round between March 1 to 5, 1981. You will be supplied with adequate number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules and you are urged to issue as many schedules as there might be graduates or post-graduates or technical diploma or degree holders in the household that you have enumerated. This information will be readily available when you have ascertained information regarding educational attainment against Question 12 of the Individual Slip. While issuing the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule for each eligible person in the household, you should note the Location Code on the schedule while issuing it. You should put a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the person with the help of a tick (√) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible person. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given in this booklet, you must please collect all the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules issued by you to the members of the households in your jurisdiction and hand them over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke

(/) on the tick (√) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (√) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13 : Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2)

74. After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. *Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school.* Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women.

74.1. In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school/college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school/college, he/she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

75. In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely:—

I Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year? $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No(H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)}}$

Q. 14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No(2)

II Q. 15A Main activity last year? $\frac{\text{Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)}}{\text{No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)}}$

Q. 15B $\frac{\text{14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes(C/AL/HHI/OW)/No}}{\text{14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)}}$

III Q. 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

75.1. These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. *Every person must be asked Question* 14A, *including the very young or very old and the answer to this question must be filled in.* The other questions will have to be filled in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

75.2. These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

76. Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves, not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

77. In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like gur making, etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural seaons preceding he enumeration.

Etxplanation

78. There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that w ll give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14 B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

78.1. Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the person returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer **'Yes'** for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, *i.e.*, those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

78.2. The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he/she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in gur making and 3 months as an agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he/she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him/her was his/her main activity, i.e., in which capacity he/she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his/her main activity should be left to him/her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, i..e, those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

78.3. In Question 15B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year, i.e., those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

78.4. In Question 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in Question 14A, i.e. H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A, or 'No in question 14B, i.e., code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

78.5. It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry, etc., only in one season, i.e., less than 6 months/183 days he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

79. Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind:

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, etc., must be treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own house hold duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B, even though he or she may be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc. he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.

(v) 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 for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

(vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing *no* other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any other work like cultivation, etc., she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something *only* for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.

(ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authoriteis, etc.

80. Each of the economic questions can now be considered in detail. *Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.*

Q. 14A: Worked any time at all last year? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

81. This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

82. The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only *kharif* or *rabi*, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'.' Yes' should be written on the line and *not* in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

83. Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probin questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked abo t such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

84. It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house etc., but for the purposes of census, she is not a worker.

85. In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'Yes', against this question.

86. If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the line against this question.

87. In Question 14A we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows:

(i) Household duties	—	H
(ii) Students	—	ST
(iii) Dependents	—	D
(iv) Retired person or rentiers	—	R
(v) Beggars, etc.	—	B
(vi) Inmates of institutions	—	I
(vii) Other non-workers	—	O

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

88. The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs.

Household duties—H

88.1 This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. such persons should be entered as 'H'.

88·2. If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times, or prepare *papad, achar*, etc. and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A though she is mainly a housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties. Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes', in Question 14A.

88·3. It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. If they have, they would be workers for the purposes of Quesstion 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students —ST

89. This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

89·1. If a student participates in some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in household industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14A *and not as a student.* In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

89·2. Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time calsses will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

89·3. Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to net marginal workers.

89.4. Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask if such girls are students or not. If they are they should be recorded as 'ST' and *not* as 'H'.

Dependents—D

90. This category includes all dependents such as infants or children *not* attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

99·1. Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'

90·2. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, they should be entered as 'H', 'ST', or 'O' as the case may be, and *not* as 'D'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be dependent is studying or looking for work, etc. and if so, categories him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, etc.

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

91. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i. *e.*, not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, 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/she does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted for a person coming under this category in the space provided.

91·1. However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he/she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.—B

92. This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

92·1. For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

93. 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. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should *not* be recorded. but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

94. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the above *six categories* but who are looking for work. They should be noted as 'O' in the space provided. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is looking for work will come under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her 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/she reports that he or she is not engaged in any other activity *but is seeking work* will come under this category.

94·1. It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

Q 14 B: If yes 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

95. As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

95.1. Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

95.2. A person may have worked in differen tcapacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agrcicultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for a major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year ?—**Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)** / **No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)**

96. In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her *main* activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and *not* in the box), since he/she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she spent his/her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and *not* in the box.

97. The main activity of workers is classified into four categories, viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

98. For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

98.1. A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

98.2. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.*, and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, *etc.* and *does not* include fruit growing, vegetables growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

99. A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

99.1. For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

100. For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will *not* be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

100.1. You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer *only on the basis of the crops grown.* The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

(i) *Cereal and millet crops :* Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram etc.

(ii) *Pulses :* Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, *etc.*

(iii) *Fibre crops :* Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.

(iv) *Oil seeds :* Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.

(v) *Cash crops :* Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation :*

(i) *Plantation crops :* Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, etc.

(ii) *Edible nuts (other than ground-nut)* : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

(iii) *Fruits* : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca).

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

101. Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he/she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry

102. For a person who returns his/her main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi*- rolling, pottery manufacture, 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 space provided.

102.1. Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only whithin the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

102.2. There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

102.3. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in 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 prominance, 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 in the case of urban areas.

102.4. 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 the household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix II.

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

102.6. As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries.

102.7. Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI'.

(i) Plantation work.

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and raw silk, production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, *etc.*

(iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.

(iv) Forestry and logging : log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, etc.

(v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, etc.

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

102.8. In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below.

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

(a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.

(b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale.

(d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on *in the precincts of the house in which the household lives*. In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.

(e) The activity should not be on the scale of a Registered Factory.

(f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

103. All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

103.1. You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Please see paragraph 100.1. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q.15A—Further explanation

104. In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', i.e., for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying , or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

104.1. Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

104.2. If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he/she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season) you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, i. e., whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of his/her time is spent. You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, i.e., for six months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A (Paragraph 96) where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purposes of Question 15A, his/her main activity has been identified. In such a case his/her secondary work will be reflected in Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons, who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

104.3 What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples:

(a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a *hamali* (OW). He/she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He/she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

(b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be, for Question 15B.

(c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, etc. (OW) . He/she is mainly 'ST' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He/she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

105. In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of indutstry, trade, profession or service, and class of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

105.1. As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, i.e., code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross (×) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

106. Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, etc. 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, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, gur making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, etc., enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name ' the entry could read as 'Babulal's Paint shop' , etc. For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (×) on the line.

Q. 15A(ii) : Description of work

107. Under this question, the description of the actual work, i.e., the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

107.1. His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person where merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician/mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, etc. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly, in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, book-keeper, salesman, etc.

107.2. It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately . It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, etc., has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, etc., doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, e g., Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), etc.

107.3. To guide you in answering Question 15A (ii), the type of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

107.4. Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just helps in bringing home the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against Question 15A (ii).

107.5. It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a prob and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, etc.

107.6. For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service

108. The answer to this question will have to be given in detail 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, Processing, Servicing and Repairing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom e or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in foodgrains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

108.1. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix IV is by no means exhaustive. You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

109. There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A (ii) and 15A (iii). Question 15A (iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A (ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A (iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill', the answer to Question 15A (ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managaing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A (iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A (ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant', 'director of the department', 'jeep driver' in the department, etc. Again, against Question 15A (iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A (ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon', or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in Appendix V at the end of this booklet, the Industrial and Occupational classifications in Appendices IV and III and the instructions given by your Supervisor and other Census Officers will help you to clear any doubts you may have regarding the scope of the questions relating to nature of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A (iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A (iv) : Class of worker

110. For a person who is—

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii) 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 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of co-operative, write..SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....FW

Explanation

110.1. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A (iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

110.2. 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. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/hereslf be an employee is irrelevant.

110.3. A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/She is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. 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 producer's co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as 'SW'.

110.4. 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. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

110.5. **Please note the following important cases :**

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, viz., Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with 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 occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

(b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, i.e., economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact they are not workers.

(c) Members of a producer's co-operative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.

(d) In the case of partnership in which all the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.

(e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They will all be 'SW'.

(f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.

(g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as 'SW'. One may come across doctors and lawyers employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However, sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Workers—SW.

111. Some illustrations for filling the Question 15A are given in Appendix V.

Q. 15B : 14 B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes/(C/AL/HHI/OW/No)

14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

112. You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', *i.e.*, code '1' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

112.1. Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No' printed on the line.

112.2. If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, *viz.*, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

112.3. This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A. It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', *i.e.*, code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full-time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work ocassionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

112.4. This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No'. i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, this Question 15B should be asked without fail.* In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A in paragraphs 98 to 103. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

112.5. Ask of each person if, besides what he/she had already returned as his/her main [illegible] '5A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers [illegible] enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. 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 purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, 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, who is shown as 'ST" under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

112.6. Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending. Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa*.

112.7. After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B (i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or "OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs 106 to 110. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

113. A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

114. It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *caanot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major

part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B,you may have recorded as 'C',or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity is Question 15A. It is quite possible that he/she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

114.1. It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', *i.e.*, you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

Q. 16 : If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work?
Yes (1)/No (2)

115. This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in Question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

115.1. As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

115.2. If the person replies that he/she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his/her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

115.3. It should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C/AL/HHI/OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and *not* in the box.

Summary

116. It would be useful to summarise the main points with regard to the economic questions, *i.e.*, Questions 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16. These are indicated below.

(i) In Question 14A we are finding out if a person has worked any time at all last year. The word 'year' includes all the seaons for agricultural and associated activities. Even marginal workers must be covered by this question.

(ii) If the answer to Question 14A is 'No', then categorise as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O/

(iii) The work on the basis of which 'Yes' is recorded in Question 14A may be the main work of a person or what he/she has done or does mostly. If so, 'Yes'. *i.e.*, code '1' in Question 14B and C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15A would have been recorded. If this person is not doing this work mostly 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, in Question 15A would have been recorded. These details are recorded in Question 15A.

(iv) Secondary work or the marginal work of those recorded as C/AL/HHI/OW or as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O respectively in Question 15A is obtained through Question 15B.

(v) Note that if a person has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B, *there must be an entry such as C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15B.*

(vi) Question 16 is to be asked of all those for whom 'No' has been written in Question 14A or code '2' in Question 14B.

(vii) Details of name of establishment, industry, occupation and class of worker, in Questions 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

117. You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

118. Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below.

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, *i.e.*, a *Halwai* makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.

(b) If a *Halwai* only sells sweets, having brought them from some other place. he would be carrying on a trade and this would *not* be an industry.

(c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, *dhabas, chat* shops, *etc.*, where eatables are prepared and sold. For example in a *dhaba,* substantial meals such as *chapaties, dal, etc.*, are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.

(d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crushers and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on, trade and *not* manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.

(e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.

(f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, *i.e.*, the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or non-HHI depending on whether the household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

119. Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

120. As stated in paragraph 56 you will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate. Instructions for filling up columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record will be found in Chapter VI (Paragraphs 163—180). This will afford another opportunity to you to detect errors or gaps in the information collected which you can conveniently collect by re-visting the household(s).

CHAPTER IV

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

121. As stated in paragraph 53, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 36) will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

122. The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. The instructions for filling up the Universal Individual Slip are given in paragraphs 53—120. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

123. It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, *i.e.*, in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

124. Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1 (a) : Place of birth

125. Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

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

125.2. In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla/ward names. The name of a ward/hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town/village to which it belongs should be entered.

Q. 1 (b) : Rural(1)/Urban (2)

126. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present. To enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he/she 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/her birth is rural or urban, *e.g.*, existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, *etc.*

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town/city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country, put '×' in the box against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

126.1. If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line.

Q. 1 (c) : District

127. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

127.1. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or in a district in some other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

127.2. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1 (d) : State/Country

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

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

128.2. 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.

128.3. For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put '×' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

128.4. If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, etc., within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

129. The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, etc., he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

129.1. The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she 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 within 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 another place of residence than the village where he/she 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/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 54—56, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

129.2. It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, *etc.*, at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2 (a) : Place of last residence

130. For a person who has 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-part (a) and put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who 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 or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

Q. 2 (b) : Rural (1) Urban (2)

131. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write '×'.

131.1. For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

131.2. Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2 (c) : District

132. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

132.1. For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

132.2. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he/she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

132.3. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write '×' against this sub-part.

Q. 2 (d) : State/Country

133. 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 '×' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory.

133.1. 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.

Q. 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence

134. The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, *i.e.*, last residence However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written 'PL' against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reasons by entering the appropriate code. The codes which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

(a) Employment	1
(b) Education	2
(c) Family moved	3
(d) Marriage	4
(e) Others	5

134.1. These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

135. A person will have moved for employment in the following cases given on next page :

(a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.

(b) Because he/she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.

(c) Having already got a job, he/she has moved because of a transfer, even if this is on promotion.

135.1. If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code '1' in the box.

136. A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she has moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

137. The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves. Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, *etc.* There are cases where one or more members of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education or for other reasons. While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', i.e., 'Family moved'.

138. If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

139. Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, etc.

140. It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slips for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his/her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code '1' because his/her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependents should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases, particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case, in the case of the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of the elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '3'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

141. In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, *etc.* In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

142. It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

143. Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

Q. 4 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

144. Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

144.1. If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.*, in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the *latest 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/her continuous residence here.

144.2. 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 Question 2 (a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

144.3. For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

145. This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married.' The 'ever-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5 (a) : Age at marriage

146. You should ascertain the age at which the women, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5 (b) : Number of children surviving at present

147. In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, *i.e.*, at the time of enumeration.

147.1. Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, *i.e.*, the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be any where, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

147.2. Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

147.3. If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5 (c) : Number of children ever born alive

148. You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

148.1. The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, *i.e.*, children born dead should not be included in counting this number of children ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information.

148.2. You should ensure that all live births are ascertained irrespective of whether the children are alive now.

148.3. It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

148.4. Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

148.5. If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

149. 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 question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

150. 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. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should 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 a 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.

150.1. 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. 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 a 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 sentiments 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?"

150.2. 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 occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you mignt ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

150.3. In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3, etc., next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes (2) or 'Yes' (3).

151. On the reverse of Appendices VII-1 to VII-14 specimen entries in answer to questions included in the Sample Slip have been shown for your facility.

NOTE : You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981, You will have to take this into account and correct the answers against question 6 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.

CHAPTER V

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AND REVISIONAL ROUND

152. The enumeration of the houseless population will have to be carried out in all blocks irrespective of whether you are only in-charge of a universal block or incharge of a sample block. This is because the houseless can be found in any place and they should not be omitted.

153. The Revisional Round, the instructions for which are part of this chapter, must be carried out for all blocks irrespective of whether it is a universal or sample block. This is because the revisional round is an extremely important and essential step in the total process of enumeration and it is only after the revisional round is over that the correct population figures will be available. Therefore, do not neglect to carry out the revisional round of the block which you are enumerating.

Enumeration of the Houseless

154. As stated earlier in paragraph13 of this booklet, you will be required to enumerate the houseless population in your enumeration block(s) on the night of February 28, 1981. In order to do this, it would be necessary for you to complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households living in census houses in your jurisdiction between February 9 and February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have taken note of the possible places where houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, mandaps, platforms and the like. On the Night of February 28/March 1, 1981, but before sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly cover all such houseless households and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single-handed in one night, you should report to your Supervisor in advance, so that one or more extra enumerators can be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of the village. These people will have to be covered on the night of February 28, 1981. You should, of course, make sure that these persons have not been enumerated elsewhere.

155. At this point, please read the instructions about updating and filling up of the abridged Houselist, given in Appendix I. You will be required to enter the details of the houseless households in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist in the manner described therein. Also please recall the instructions given in paragraph 20 of this booklet where you have been told that for houseless housholds, you should record 'O' in bold letters. In giving the Serial Number of the household, you will have to indicate the Serial number of the household with a prefix 'O' separated by a dash (—), as explained in the instructions given in Appendix I.

156. Please remember that Household Schedule will be filled for each houseless household in the manner explained in paragraphs 1 to 52 of this booklet. Thereafter, you will have to fill up the Universal Individual Slip for each member of the household, as per instruction given in paragraphs 53 to 120. If you happen to be an enumerator for a sample block or the enumerator in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned in paragraph 121 you will be required to fill in questions 1 to 6 of the Sample Slip also, for each individual, as per instructions given in paragraphs 121 to 151. Thereafter, you will be required to fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), as per instructions given later.

Revisional Round

157. You have been told under paragraph 12 and paragraph 13 of this booklet that in the next five days, i.e., from March 1, 1981, to March 5, 1981, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and record any new births that had taken place after your last visit, but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/her/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period, *i.e.*, from February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981. or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and which has not been enumerated any where before. At this point, you may recall the instructions given in paragraph 43 of this booklet where instructions about persons eligible to be enumerated in a particular household have been given.

158. It is important to remember the following in this connection :

(1) If you are enumerating a new household in your block during the revisional round, please recall the instructions given in paragraph 19 about serial number of household and updating and filling up of Abridged Houselist, as given in Appendix I.

(2) In respect of every new birth, you should make sure that you give the correct location Code including the serial number of household, fill up and Individual Slip and make necessary entries in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned. Also correct the entry in Question 6 of the Sample Slip (if applicable in your case, *i.e.*, if you are an enumerator in a sample block or in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned earlier) pertaining to the mother of the child whom you are enumerating during the revisional round. Please make sure that the birth has taken place before the sunrise of March 1, 1981.

(3) You will have to ascertain if any death had unfortunately taken place in any of the households since your last visit and the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and cancel the individual Slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'died'. Please remember to make necessary correction in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned.

159. If you have exhausted the entire Population Record for recording the particulars of any household and it become necessary to record a new birth or visitor, then you will fill in another Household Schedule containing Population Record form in continuation of that Household Schedule, taking care that the location Code and other particulars are noted in the second Household Schedule form properly. In such a case, please write on the top right hand corner of the fresh Household Schedule 'continued' and note the Book and Form number of the connected Household Schedule. Similarly, on the connected Schedule note the word 'continued' and give the Book and Form number of the additional Household Schedule form.

160. Changes made in the Population Record like additions for new births or recording of visitors or deletion of entry in respect of deaths, should be done neatly and consequential changes in the total should be made. It is this final Total that must be entered in question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule.

161. You are now set for taking up the desk work at home in connection with the census enumeration that you have just completed. These are, as you will recall from paragraph 12 of this booklet, (1) filling up of the enumerator's Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, (2) filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract, (3) filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist and (4) handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the National Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedule books, all filled in individual Slip pads (Universal and Sample, where applicable), filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the Working Sheets for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

162. In addition, you have to collect the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules from the households and individuals for whom you had issued these schedules vide instructions given in paragraph 73. You have to hand over the filled in schedules to your Supervisor. You will also be required to return the blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules remaining surplus with you together with a statement (in the form given at Appendix VIII) giving an account of the number of blank forms given to you, number of forms issued to eligible persons in the households, number of filled in schedules collected and number of blanks forms returned to the Supervisor.

CHAPTER VI

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 8 TO 35

163. As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of colums 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Individual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

164. Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

165. It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35)of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22: Name of Scheduled Caste

166. For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), '1' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 of the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23: Name of Scheduled Tribe

167. As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Scheduled Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

167.1 *It must be noted that if there is a cross (×) against Question 9 of the individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, the corresponding columns 8 and 22 and 9 and 23 of the Population Record should be left blank.*

Cols. 10 & 24: Literate

168. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding individual slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick(√) under column 10 for males or a tick(√) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Clos. 11 & 25: Illiterate

169. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (√) mark under column11 for males or tick(√)mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26: Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

170. For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (√) under column 12 and if female, put tick (√) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27: Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

171. As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', i.e., 'H' or ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (√) under column 13 and if female, put a tick (√) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

172. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the corresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (√) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29: Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

173. Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entere d in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put tick (√) under column 15 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

174. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check if 'C' is recorded against Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick (√) under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'OW'

175. As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (√) should be put under the appropriate column 17 or 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34 : Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

176. For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (√) under column 20 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, the tick (√) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35 : Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

177. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered, in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (√) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (√) under column 35.

178. *Please note that there cannot be a tick* (√) *on the same line in columns* 8 *and* 22, *column* 9 *and column* 23, *column* 10 *and column* 24, *column* 11 *and column* 25, *column* 12 *and column* 26, *column* 13 *and column* 27, *column* 14 *and column* 28, *column* 15 *and column* 29, *column* 16 *and column* 30, *column* 17 *and column* 31, *column* 18 *and column* 32, *column* 19 *and column* 33, *column* 20 *and column* 34 *and column* 21 *and column* 35 *just as there cannot be a tick* (√) *on the same line in columns* 4 *and* 5 *of the Population Record.*

178.1. *Similarly, there cannot be a tick* (√) *on the same line in both columns* 10 *and* 11, 12 *and* 13, 14 *and* 15, 20 *and* 21, 24 *and* 25, 26 *and* 27, 28 *and* 29 *and* 34 *and* 35. *It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick* (√) *on the same line in more than one of the columns* 16, 17, 18, 19 *and* 30, 31, 32, 33.

179. Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals. Instructions for striking totals for columns 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9, 22 and 23, count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21, and 24 to 35, there should be no difficulty. You have merely to count the ticks (√) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

180. Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, you must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule, i.e., total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

CHAPTER VII

FILLING UP OF THE ENUMERATOR'S WORKING SHEET AND THE ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

181. The specimen form of the Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract is given on the pages 90—91. This form will be supplied to you in sufficient quantities. You will be required to use separate form(s) for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. On these you will have to strike totals for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. Thereafter, on the last page of the sheet(s) relating to the Normal households, you will have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households to strike a grand total for each of the columns of the Working Sheet except for column 2. The total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries and *not* just totalling the figures. At the end of your revisional round, you will have all the filled in Household Schedule books comprising Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. For the Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have indicated 'I' and 'O' respectively at the right hand corner of the first page of the Household Schedule. You will now be required to take the Household Schedule books and fill up the Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract. The Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract has 33 columns, of which columns 6 to 19 relate to 'males' and columns 20 to 33 relate to 'females'. The arrangement generally follows the pattern of Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule, which you have filled in during the course of your enumeration. You will be required to deal with Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households in separate sheets, while filling up the Working Sheet from the entries given in Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule. Each line in the Working Sheet will contain the totals for one household.

Page No.

182. On right hand top corner of the form, you will have to indicate page number. The page number will run continuously for each type of household. That is to say, for Normal households, the page number of the Working Sheet will start from 1, for Institutional households again the page number will start from 1 and similarly for Houseless households, the page number will start from 1.

182.1. You will have to arrange your filled in Household Schedule books in ascending order of the book numbers. You should take up the first book and pick up a form of Working Sheet for entering the details. If you are dealing with a schedule relating to a Normal household, you should enter details in the Working Sheet relating to 'Normal household'. During the course of your work, if you come across a schedule relating to an 'Institutional household', please do not forget to pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter relevant details in that sheet after assigning the page number and other details separately. Similarly, when you come across a 'Houseless household', please pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter the details in that sheet.

Location Code

183. Location Code of your enumeration block should be copied from Part I of the Household Schedule and written here. This will have five elements, *viz.*, State code, District code, Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, Village or Ward code and the Enumeration Block number within brackets. Location Code should be repeated on every page of the Working Sheets.

Number of households by type

184. It will be noticed that the same form is being supplied for entering details in respect of Normal/Institutional/Houseless households. At the right hand top, three types of households have been indicated. You will have to score out the entry which is not applicable. For example, if you are dealing with Normal households, please score out the entries 'Institutional' and 'Houseless'. Again, if you are dealing with Institutional households please score out the entries 'Normal' and 'Houseless'. Similarly, when you deal with Houseless households, score out 'Normal' and 'Institutional'. If you are using more then one page for a particular type of household, please do not forget to score out inapplicable types on each sheet, as indicated here.

184.1. For recording the number of households by type separately for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have to count the number of entries given in column 2 (Serial No. of household) of the working sheet relating to each type of household and enter the figure here. For example, for determining the number of Normal households, you will count the number of entries in column 2 of the set of working sheets dealing with Normal households and enter the figure on the first page of the set dealing with Normal households. Similar procedure will have to be followed for entering the number of Institutional households and Houseless households in the appropriate Working Sheets.

Name of Enumerator

185. This hardly calls for any explanation. You will be required to write your name here.

Col. 1 : Line No.

186. As in the Houselist form, which some of you may have handled in 1980 for Houselisting operations, here also, line numbers are being provided. The lines have been numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 and repeated likewise. The idea is to reduce your scriptory work, so that when you to the 10th line, you put 1 at the 10th place to make the line number read as 10. Similarly, write, 1 in the 10th place on the next line to read as 11 and so on. You should not change the printed line number in case you have to score out a line owing to mistakes committed in copying. The last line number will incidentally give you the total number of households of a particular type entered in the Working Sheet which should tally with the total of entries in column 2 which you are requied to enter at the right hand top corner of the form under 'Number of households by type', but if you have scored out any line owing to some mistake in copying, then this tally cannot be achieved.

Col. 2 : Sl. No. of household

187. This number will be copied from the top of the Household Schedule form you are dealing with.

Cols. 3 to 5 : Persons, males and females

188. In these columns, enter total of columns 2, 4 and 5 respectively as struck by you in the concerned Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule).

Cols. 6 to 33 of the Working Sheets

189. The column headings are self-explanatory. Under each column, the column number of the Population Record, i.e., Part II of the Household Schedule has been indicated within brackets. You have merely to take the total of the relevant column of the Population Record and post it under the appropriate column of the working sheet in respect of a particular household. Please note that as in the Population Record, the male and female sections are separate in the working sheet also for ease of copying.

Total

190. A separate line has been provided for entering the total. Total for columns 3 to 33 are straight forward totals. Total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries, as indicated in the foot-note.

190.1. It is expected that you will be using more than one Working Sheet for Normal households. Therefore, you will have to derive the 'totals' for all the columns pertaining to the Working Sheets of Normal households on the last page. Identify this line (i.e. total) by writing 'Normal' in column 2 meaning thereby that these totals relate to Normal households.

CENSUS OF

WORKING SHEET FOR PREPARING

(To be compiled from Household

Location code.....Name of Enumerator.....

Line No.	Sl. No. of house-hold	Persons (Col. 2)	Males (Col. 4)	Females (Col. 5)	S.C (Col. 8)	MALE										
						S.T. (Col. 9)	Literates (Col.10)	Illitera-tes (Col.11)	'Yes' in 14A (Col.12)	'No' in 14A (Col.13)	'Yes' in 14B (Col.14)	'No' in 14B (Col.15)	Entry in Q. 15A			
													C (Col.16)	AI (Col.17)	HH (Col.18)	C.W (Col.19)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
Total																

Checked and found correct

Signature of Circle Supervisor.....

Date.....

@Count number of entries

Column numbers shown within brackets refer to

INDIA 1981

Page No.....

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Schedule Part II : Population Record)

Number of households by type* Normal.....
Institutional.....
Houseless .....

		FEMALE												
'Yes' in 16 (Col.20)	'No' in 16 (Col.21)	S.C. (Col.22)	S.T. (Col.23)	Literates (Col.24)	Illitera-tes (Col.25)	'Yes' in 14A (Col.26)	'No' in 14A (Col.27)	'Yes' in 14B (Col.28)	'No' in 14B (Col.29)	Entry in Q. 15 A				'Yes' in 16 (Col.34)	'No' in 16 (Col.35)
										C (Col.30)	Al. (Col.31)	HHI (Col.32)	OW (Col.33)		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

190.2. Having struck totals for all columns relating to Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately, you have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households on to the last page of the sheets pertaining to 'Normal households' and strike grand total. For doing so, please write 'Institutional' against the concerned line in column 2 of the Working Sheet and 'Houseless' against the concerned line (in column 2 of the Working Sheet) and then strike the 'grand total' and write 'Grand total' in column 2. If, however, there be no space on the last page of the working sheet(s) relating to Normal households for striking these totals, you may use a separate sheet for this purpose and attach it to the set of Working Sheets relating to Normal households.

Instructions for filling up the Enumerator's Abstract form

191. A specimen of the Enumerator's Abstract form is given on the next page. The instructions are given hereafter.

Location Code

192. The Location Code, as noted in the Working Sheet and in all your other documents, consisting of the five elements, namely, State, District, Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town, Village or Ward and Enumeration block number within brackets should be given here.

Name of Enumerator

193. You should write your name here.

Total number of occupied residential houses

194. You have merely to copy the figures noted in sub-section B of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist.

Number of Normal households

195. You will recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the righthand top corner of the first page of the working sheets relating to Normal households. You have to take this figure for Normal households and post it here.

Number of Institutional households

196. You will again recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the righthand top corner of the first page of the Working Sheets relating to Institutional households. You have to take this figure for Institutional households and post it here.

Number of Houseless households

197. As in the case of number of Instituional households, you have to take the figure pertaining to Houseless households from the righthand top corner of the Working Sheet for number of households by type and post it here.

Total Number of households

198. On the right hand top, you have noted the number of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. You have merely to add them up and enter the figure here. As a quick check for accuracy, you may refer to Sub-section C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist where you have noted the number of households and these two figures should tally.

Cols. 1 to 5

199. The next section deals with 17 items and 5 columns. The particulars are given under column 2 and the column numbers of the Working Sheet to which the particulars relate have been indicated within brackets in each case. For particulars noted against Sl. Nos. 1 to 15, you have to take the relevant figures of the columns indicated within brackets and post them under the appropriate columns 3, 4 and 5 of this form. The figures will be found on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households against the line representing 'Grand total'.

Sl. No. 1 : Population inclusive of population shown against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of the form

200. In columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form, you will have to give the grand totals of columns 3, 4 and 5 as derived on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and where you have struck total for all entries in respect of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. These figures will be inclusive of the population figures reflected under columns 3, 4 and 5 against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of this form.

Sl. Nos. 2 to 15

201. These items hardly call for any explanation. The column numbers are indicated within brackets against each. You have merely to take the appropriate figure from the line representing 'Grand total' on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and post the appropriate figure under columns 4 and 5, as the case may be, and derive total in column 3.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(To be compiled from working sheet for Enumerator's Abstract)

Location Code .....

Name of Enumerator .....

Total No. of occupied residential houses .....

No. of normal households .....

No. of institutional households .....

No. of houseless households .....

Total No. of households .....

Sl. No.	Particulars	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Population inclusive of population shown against serial Nos. 16 & 17 (Total of cols. 3, 4, & 5 of grand total line in the last page of working sheets for *normal* households)			
2.	Scheduled Caste (grand total of cols. 6 & 20)			
3.	Scheduled Tribe (grand total of cols. 7 & 21)			
4.	Literate (grand total of cols. 8 & 22)			
5.	Illiterate (grand total of cols. 9 & 23)			
6.	'Yes' in 14A (grand total of cols. 10 & 24)			
7.	'No' in 14A (grand total of cols. 11 & 25)			
8.	'Yes' in 14B (grand total of cols. 12 & 26)			
9.	'No' in 14B (grand total of cols. 13 & 27)			
10.	'C' in 15A (grand total of cols. 14 & 28)			
11.	'AL' in 15A (grand total of cols. 15 & 29)			
12.	'HHI' in 15A (grand total of cols. 16 & 30)			
13.	'OW' in 15A (grand total of cols. 17 & 31)			
14.	'Yes' in 16 (grand total of cols. 18 & 32)			
15.	'No' in 16 (grand total of cols. 19 & 33)			
16.	Institutional population (Total of institutional line cols. 3, 4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			
17.	Houseless population (Total of houseless line cols. 3, 4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			

Checked and found correct

Signature of Supervisor .....

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator .....

Date.....

Note : Columns mentioned under col. 2 within brackets are columns of working sheet from which data have to be posted.

NOTE : Please put a cross (×) against the items 'Number of Institutional households' and 'Number of Houseless households', as the case may be, if there are no such households in your enumeration block.

Sl. No. 16 : Institutional households

202. On the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households, you have entered the total in respect of the Institutional households. You have to take the figures of columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line in the Working Sheet representing the 'Institutional households, and enter the same in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

Sl. No. 17 : Houseless population

203. Here again, you have to look to the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and take the figures given in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line representing Houseless households and post them in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

Please note that the Institutional population and Houseless population indicated against Sl. Nos. 16 *and* 17 *are included in the total population of your enumeration block shown against Sl. No.* 1.

204. It is needless to add that you should check the entries carefully and after satisfying yourself that everything is in order, you should sign the filled in Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract form. If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one enumeration block, please remember that you will have to prepare separate sets of Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract for each of the enumeration blocks assigned to you.

205. You have now to arrange all your records which would be the following :

(1) Notional Map.

(2) Layout Sketch.

(3) Filled in and updated Abridged Houselist which you have updated as per instructions given in paragraph 155.

(4) Filled in Household Schedule books.

(5) Filled in Individual Slip pads.

(6) Working Sheets for Enumerator's Abstract in three sets tagged together.

(7) Enumerator's Abstract form.

(8) Filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

(9) Statement showing the number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules received, issued, filled in schedules collected and blank schedules returned (appendix VIII).

(10) Blank forms, Household Schedule books and Individual Slip pads referred to above.

(11) Blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

206. You are now required to hand over all the documents with an inventory which should contain the Book No. of Household Schedule and Pad Nos. of Individual Slips to your Supervisor. Having done so, you have completed your job in so far as the 1981 Census operations is concerned and you can reasonably take pride in having performed a national task well.

APPENDIX I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR UPDATING SECTION 2, FILLING UP OF SECTION 3 AND FILLING UP OF SECTION 1 OF THE ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Introduction

As in the 1971 Census, an Abridged Houselist will have to be prepared at the 1981 Census also. The Abridged Houselist establishes an essential link between the Houselist and the population enumeration. It will serve as a frame for assigning household serial number to each household in an enumeration block, as will be seen later, and it will also serve as a frame for post-enumeration surveys and other surveys which may be taken up in the future. The Abridged Houselist will be prepared separately for each enumeration block. It is an important document and you must fill it up carefully after reading these instructions given in the notes to the Abridged Houselist form itself. A copy of the Abridged Houselist form comprising Sections 1, 2 and 3 is enclosed (Annexure I).

2. You will be given one copy of the Abridged Houselist form for your block by your Supervisor. You will notice that identification particulars and Section 2 of the form are already filled in (Annexure II). At the beginning will be given the identification particulars and location code of your block. Section 2 contains essentially a list of all census houses and households in your block copied from the Houselist. This list has to be updated by you as at the enumeration, because some changes might have taken place in your block since the houselisting operations. Some of the census houses which existed at the time of houselisting, might have been demolished and new census houses might have come up. Again, some of the households might have moved out and some new households might have moved in. All these will have to be taken care of by you in updating the Abridged Houselist. The new census houses and households will have to be listed by you in Section 3. Section 1 will be filled up at the end of the enumeration.

3. While going round your block for enumeration, you will have to check whether each census house and household listed in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist is actually there. At the same time, you will also have to look for new census houses and new households which are not listed in Section 2. It is also possible that some of the census houses or households in Section 2 are still there but their particular might have changed.

4. The following situations may arise :

(i) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant.

(ii) A building or census house listed in Section 2 might no longer exist.

(iii) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out and a new household might have moved in, in its place.

(iv) The fully residential, partly residential or non-residential use of a census house listed in Section 2 might have changed.

(v) The head of a household listed in Section 2 might have changed.

(vi) A new household might have moved into a vacant or non-residential census house.

(vii) A new building which is not listed in Section 2 might have come up.

(viii) A new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2.

(ix) A new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

5. In case of situations (i) and (ii), the relevant entries in Section 2 will have to be deleted, in case of (iii), (iv) (v) and (vi) the entries in Section 2 will have to be suitably amended and in case of (vii), (viii) and (ix), Section 3 will have to be filled The instructions for deleting or amending entries in Section 2 or for filling up Section 3 in each of these situations are given below.

Instructions for recording changes in Section 2

6. In the case of the first six situations mentioned in paragraph 4 above, necessary changes or corrections will have to be made in Section 2 as follows:

(i) If a household appearing in Section 2 has moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant then the entries in columns 5 to 8 relating to the household have to be deleted. In column 8 write in such cases "Household left". *Please note that when any census house or household is deleted in Section 2, the serial number in column 1, house number, household number or the serial number of household in column 7 of subsequent houses and household should not be changed.*

(ii) If you find that a building or census house appearing in Section 2 no longer exists, all the lines relating to the building or census house will have to be deleted. In this case also, the subsequent serial numbers in columns 1 and 7 need not be changed.

(iii) If a household listed in Section 2 has moved out and another household has moved in its place, the name of the head of household in column 6 will be changed in Section 2. Indicate this reason for the change in column 8.

(iv) If the use to which a census house is put has changed, the entry in column 4 for that census house in Section 2 will have to be scored out and the current use entered. Such a change in use of the house might be coupled with a household leaving or a household moving into the census house. For example, where a partly or fully residential house is now used for *purely* non-residential purposes, not only the entries in column 4 should be scored out and the current use of the house should be recorded, but the entries from columns 5 to 8 should also be deleted as the household living in it earlier would have moved out. If more than one household was recorded in that census house all the entries in subsequent lines relating to such households should also be deleted.

However, in cases where the census house has remained non-residential but only the use has changed, the entry in column 4 will have to be scored out and a fresh entry made to indicate the new use. Where a non-residential house has become a partly or fully residential house, one or more households might have moved into the census house. In this case, first the entries in Section 2 will be scored out and the current use should be recorded in column 8 for cross reference since particulars of the new household(s) which might have moved in would be entered in Section 3 in columns 1 to 8. In such cases please quote serial number of the entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2.

Other changes in use of a census house from partly residential to fully residential or from fully residential to partly residential may or may not involve household(s) moving in or household(s) moving out. If movement of households is involved, such movement should be treated in the manner described above.

(v) If the head of a household has changed, the entry in column 6 (name of head of household) in Section 2 should be scored out and the name of current head of household should be entered.

(vi) If a new household has moved into a vacant house, then the entries in all columns of Section 2 have to be scored out and fresh entries made in Section 3. Reason for scoring out should be given in column 8. If more than one new household has moved into such census house, then all the households have to be entered in Section 3. In this case also for cross reference please quote serial number of entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2.

7. *Please note that the reason for any change that you may make in Section 2 must be given in column 8 as illustrated above.*

Instructions for filling up Section 3

8. The columns of Section 3 and Section 2 are identical. The serial number in column 1 should run for Sections 2 and 3 continuously, *i.e.*, the first serial number entered in Section 3 will be in continuation of the last serial number in Section 2.

9. Before you enter a new building or census house in Section 3, please recall the definition of census house. The manner in which new buildings, new census houses or new households have to be numbered has already been indicated to you. It must be remembered that a new building will be numbered on the basis of the number which the previous building has. For example, a new building which has come up recently between building Nos. 45 and 46, will be numbered as 45/1, *etc.* Similarly, new census houses will have to be numbered by use of brackets. If in building No. 43, there was previously one census house but now there are two, these will have to be numbered as 43(1) and 43(2). For new households, you will have to number them by use of alphabets within brackets such as 43(1)(a), 43(1)(b), *etc.* *It is important to note that new non-residential houses must also be entered in Section* 3.

10. Section 3 will have to be filled up when you come across the situations mentioned in sub-paras vii, viii and ix of para 4. There are cases where a new building which is not listed in Section 2 has come up, or a new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2, or a new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

11. If you come across a new building which is not listed in Section 2, you must give it an appropriate building number (Please see Paragraph 9) and enter this building number in column 2. If there is only one census house in this new building, you must obviously enter the same number again in column 3, because in such a case the building number and the census house number are the same. If there are two or more census houses in this building, then you will have to give these appropriate census house numbers (Please see paragraph 9) and enter these in different lines in column 3. Having filled columns 1, 2 and 3, you must now record the use or uses to which this new building and the census house or houses in it is or are being put. Obviously if there is more than one census house, you must record the use to which each one of these is being put in column 4 in the appropriate line. If the use is completely non-residential, then no further details need be entered in columns 5, 6 and 7 and you must only write "—" in these columns.

12. The new building or the census houses in it may be occupied by a household or more than one household. If there is a household or more than one, you must give the household or households a household number (Please see paragraph 9) and enter this number in the appropriate line in column 5. Please note that if there is an entry in column 4 like "workshop-*cum*-residence", "residence", *etc.*, then there must be an entry in column 5. In all such cases, columns 6 and 7 must also be completed.

13. In case of a new census house in a building already listed in Section 2, enter census house number in column 3. Please note that if the building in Section 2 had only one census house, its census house number will now have to be changed. For example, if building number 43, had one census house only in Section 2 numbered as 43, and if you now find another census house in this building, the census house number in Section 2 will have to be changed as 43(1) and the new census house in Section 3 will be entered with number 43(2). It should however, be noted that if a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2, the census house number should not be repeated in column 3 of Section 3. You need only to fill columns 5 and 6 of Section 3 and put dashes '—' in columns 2, 3 and 4. Where more than one line relating to the same building or census house has to be filled, the building number or census house number should be entered only in the first line and in subsequent lines, write only '—'.

14. In column 4, the use of the census house should be recorded only for new census houses. For such census houses, the description of the purpose for which the census house is used, should be enquired and recorded in full, eg., residence, workshop-cum-residence, shop-cum-residence, *etc.* This will be recorded only in the first line used for the census house against the census house number. If more than one line is used for the new census house, because there are more than one household, put '—' in column 4 in the second and subsequent lines.

15. In column 5, the household number will be recorded for each new household. For a new census house listed in Section 3, the household residing in it will be listed in each line starting from the first line. If the census house is non-residential, write '—' in this column. Please note that where a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Secton 2 with only one household residing in it the number of the household listed in Section 2 will have to be changed. For example, if census house number 45 had only one household residing in it and listed as number 45 in Section 2 and you now find more than one household in that census house, then you will have to change the number of the household in Section 2 to 45(a). The new households will be entered in Section 3 and numbered as 45(b), 45(c) *etc.*, but there will be no entries in columns 2, 3 and 4, *i.e.*, building number, census house number and use to which census house is put, relating to households 45(b) and 45(c). You should put dash '—' in columns 2, 3 and 4 and record new household in column 8 for these households.

16. In column 6, against a household number in column 5, write the name of head of household. If in column 5, there is '—' *i.e.* if the use of the census house is solely non-residential repeat the '—' in column 6 also.

17. The serial number of household in column 7 should run continuously for the enumeration block. This means in Section 3, every household should be given a serial number *in continuation of the serial number* of the households in Section 2 (column 7).

18. You may remember that during houselisting, only those households which lived in census houses were listed. There are many households which live on pavements, *etc.*, and do not live in census houses. These are Houseless households. Such Houseless households will be noticed by you when you go round your enumeration block. You must enumerate the Houseless households as you would have been told on the last day of the enumeration period, *i.e.*, on the February 28, 1981, and this enumeration will be done late in the evening when these Houseless households settle down for the night. Every such household will have to be entered serially in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist after all the census houses have been covered. For these households only '—'will be entered in columns 2 to 4 and 'O' in column 5. The serial number in columns 1 and 7 will run continuously as mentioned earlier for these households also. The serial number of the household for these Houseless households will have a prefix 'O' , separated by a dash '—'. Examples of how these numbers will be written are given at the end (Annexe III).

Instructions for filling up Section I

19. Section 1 relating to the population of the Enumerator's Block will have to be filled in by you at the end of the enumeration After you have completed your Enumerator's Abstract, you must enter the figures of population, number of occupied residential houses and number of households against Parts A, B and C in Section 1. The instructions to fill in Parts A, B and C of Section 1 are described below.

20. Part A of Section 1 (Population of Enumerator's Block) will be copied from the Enumerator's Abstract which you will prepare after the revisional round has been completed in your enumeration block and totals struck. For filling up Part B of Section 1 (number of occupied residential houses) you will have to count the entries in column 3 (Census House No.) of both Sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist. It should be noted that in column 3 of the Abridged Houselist in Sections 2 and 3, not only residential houses, but non-residential houses would also have been entered. Therefore, in order to ascertain the number of occupied residential houses, you will have to check the entry in column 3 of Sections 2 and 3 with the corresponding entry in column 4 of the Abridged Houselist. A census house entered in column 3 will qualify to be counted as an occupied residential house if there is a corresponding entry of either 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in column 4. For example, if Census House No. 7(1) in column 3 is described as 'residence' in column 4, it will be reckoned as an occupied residential house. Similarly, if Census House No. 9 in column 3 is shown as workshop-*cum*-residence in the corresponding column 4, it will also be reckoned as an occupied residential house. On the other hand, if Census House No 7(1) is shown as 'office' in column 4 and Census House No. 7(2) is shown as 'factory' in column 4 of either Section 2 or 3 of the Abridged Houselist, neither of these will qualify to be reckoned as an occupied residential house. It must be noted that census houses entered in column 3 against which the corresponding entries are 'vacant' in column 4, should not be reckoned as occupied residential houses. Normally, for every occupied residential house, there will be corresponding entries in column 5 (Household No.), column 6 (Name of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the Household), except in cases where the occupants of a residential house have gone on a temporary journey/pilgrimage which fact will be noted in the remarks column. In such a case , the entry in column 4 will doubtless be shown as 'residence'. Please note that if a residential census house has been entered more than once in column 3 through oversight it should not be counted more than once because it will inflate the number of occupied residential houses.

21. Part C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist (Number of households), will have to be ascertained by counting entries in column 5 in Sections 2 and 3 which should be easy. The entries could be, say 1 or 1(1) or 1(a) or 1(1) (a) in column 5, depending on whether the household lives by itself in a house which is also a building or lives in a building which has more than one census house or is sharing the building with one or more households or sharing the census house with one or more census households respectively. Needless to say, there will be a corresponding entry in column C (Name of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the Household) for all such households. You should count the number for your block and write the figure in Part C of Section 1.

General

22. Before you hand over the completed Abridged Houselist, you must ensure that all the sections have been completed.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc .....Code No.....

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

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

SECTION : 1 : (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block.....(B) Number of occupied residential houses.....(C) Number of households.....

SECTION : 2 : Houselist particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION 2 : *contd.* **Location Code**..... Page No.....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION : 2—*concld.*

Location Code.....

Page No .....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dated Signature of
Charge Office Clerk .....

Checked and found correct
Charge-Officer.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No .....

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ....Code No .....

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

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet .....Code No .....

Enumerator's Block No .....

SECTION : 3 Addenda to Section 2 : (To record census house/households not covered in Section 2 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION : 3—*contd.*

Location Code.....

Page No.....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	*Purpose for which Census House is used*	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dated signature of
Charge Office Clerk.....

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....

Dated signature of
Enumerator.....

APPENDIX II

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

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 sweet-meats 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 material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of chrochet headgear; making of new 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, manufacrure 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 splinters, plywood and veneers, etc.; making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs; making of chicks 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 made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toy etc.

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying 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.

Cosmetics 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 carbings, 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 Metals 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 plough-share, etc.; making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufcacture 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; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidiware; repair of 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 III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS i.e., DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

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 early 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, homoeopathic, 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 Government Officer, an officer in a private firm or 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, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftries, 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 assistant, 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, gate keepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and related workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product 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: minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiders, shoe makers or repairers; saddlemakers, 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 cloth makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, 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 IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND 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, betal nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheeps, 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 irrigation 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, pisci-culture, 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 vegetables; fish, grain mill products; bakery products; sugar; gora; 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, cigarette, 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 handloom 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 textile 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 news-prints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc., engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

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 tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemical and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, etc., fertilizers 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; earthen ware 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; ferrolloys; 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 Equipment 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, railways, 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* installation 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 and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensils, crockery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvesters, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, et .; eye-glasses, *etc.*; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, 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 textile (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 railways, tramways, motor buses, 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, REAL 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 SERVICES

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 laundaries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and otner extra territorial bodies, etc.

APPENDIX V

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR FILLING UP THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FALLING UNDER QUESTION 15A or 15B

Broad classification 15A or 15B	Q. 15A(i) or 15B(i): Name of establishment	Q. 15A(ii) or 15 B(ii): Work description	Q. 15A(iii) or 15B(iii): Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 15A(iv) or 15B(iv): Class of worker
1	2	3	4	5
1. C	×	×	×	×
2. AL	×	×	×	×
3. HHI	Bhatnagar Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	FW
4. HHI	Naresh Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and spinning yarn	Cotton handloom weaving	FW
5. HHI	Srivastava Flour Mill Chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	Flour making chakki	EE
6. HHI	Chakravorty Oil Ghani	Running oil ghani	Oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	Yadav Blacksmithy Work	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy (making agricultural implements)	FW
8. HHI	Paul Pottery Works	Making pottery on the wheel	Earthenware pottery	FW
9. HHI	Paul Earthenware Pottery Works	Making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	EE
10. HHI	Bhatia manufacturing of wooden doors	Carpenter	Carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	FW
11. HHI	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	FW
12. HHI	Gupta Hosiery Works	Operator, hosiery machine	Production of hosiery goods	EE
13. OW	Verma Hosiery Works	Accounts Clerk	Production of hosiery goods	EE
14. HHI	Ram Polishing Metal Shop	Scraping and polishing metal	Electroplating	FW
15. HHI	Shyam cart wheel rings	Putting iron hoop on cart wheels	Production of cart wheel rings	EE
16. OW	Ram Hair Cutting Saloon	Barber	Hair cutting	SW
17. OW	Ram Bee-keeping Shop	Bee-keeping	Production of honey	SW
18. OW	Ram's livestock raising business	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	FW
19. OW	Government Forest Department	Cutting trees in forest	Logging in forest	EE
20. OW	Ramesh Tutorial	Tutor	Private tuition—primary classes	SW
21. OW	Ram's gardening orchard	Gardner in mango orchard	Fruit growing—mango	EE
22. OW	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE
23. OW	Northern Railway	Travelling Ticket Inspector	Rail transport	EE
24. OW	Indian Ceramic Institute	Senior Scienctific Officer (Ceramic Research)	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	EE
25. OW	Office of the Registrar General, India	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	Central government service	EE
26. OW	Gypsum Supply Co.	Contractor supplying gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	Supplying gypsum on orders	ER
27. OW	Chittaranjan Locomotives	Accountant	Locomotive factory	EE
28. OW	Delhi Railway Station	Goods shed porter	Rail transport	EE
29. OW	C.P.W.D.	Manual labourer (on muster roll), digging earth	Road construction	EE
30. OW	Ram's house construction work	Labourer, brick laying	House construction	EE
31. OW	Vegetable market place	General labourer	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	SW
32. OW	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-station	Machine Operator, electricity	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	EE
33. OW	Madan Brothers	Shop Assistant	Retail shop in stationery stores	FW

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR FILLING UP THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FALLING UNDER QUESTION 15A or 15B

1	2	3	4	5
34. OW	Sahu and Co.	Proprietor, wholesale trade	Wholesale store for grains and cereals.	FW
35. OW	Dayanand and Sons	Salesman	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	FW
36. OW	Kaka Agrico.	Sales Manager	Dealing in hardware	EE
37. OW	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Boiler room foreman	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	EE
38. OW	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Pilot	Air Transport	EE
39. OW	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Bus Driver	Motor Transport Service	EE
40. OW	Prakash Transport Service	Working Proprietor	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	ER
41. OW	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Department	Radiologist	Medical and Health Service of state	EE
42. OW	I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi	Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE
43. OW	Bimla Sugar Factory	Chemist	Sugar Factory	EE
44. OW	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Chemist	Manufacturer of antibiotics	EE
45. OW	L.I.C. Delhi	Secretary Administration	Life insurance business	EE
46. OW	Government of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	Assistant Secretary	State Government Service	EE
47. OW	Do.	U.D.C.	Do.	EE
48. OW	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Supervisor	Jewellery works	FW
49. OW	Lalit's domestic servant	Cook	Domestic service	EE
50. OW	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	Cook	Residential hotel	EE
51. OW	Club	Bearer	Recreation club	EE
52. OW	Ram's Grocery shop	Working proprictor	Retail trade in grocery	SW
53. OW	Bhilai Steel Plant	Chartered Accountant	Steel production	EE
54. OW	Howrah Jute Mill	Accountant	Manufacture of jute products in mill	EE
55. OW	ABC Film Studio	Cinema Actor	Production of feature films	SW
56. OW	Ruparekha Company	Sign Painter	Commercial sign painting	EE
57. OW	Portland Cement Co.	Canvas bag maker	Cement manufacturing	EE
58. OW	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker in tea & jute	Share broker	SW
59. OW	ABC Business House Ltd.	Managing Director	Discounting of bills of business firms]	ER
60. OW	Ramchandra Engineering Co.	Die Caster	General engineering works	EE
61. OW	ABC Paint Factory	Ochra Grinder	Manufacture of paints	EE
62. OW	Solan Breweries	Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery factory	EE
63. OW	ABC Chemical Factory	Grinder	Manufacturing of hydrochloric acid	EE
64. OW	ABC Re-rolling Mills	Cleaner	Steel re-rolling works	EE
65. OW	ABC Cinema	Gate Keeper	Cinema house	EE
66. OW	ABC Engineering Works	Moulder	Iron and steel foundry	EE
67. OW	ABC Oil Mill	Foreman, Packing Department	Manufacture of mustard oil	EE
68. OW	ABC Company	Foreman, Saw Mill	Motor body building factory	EE
69. OW	ABC Aluminium Company	Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR FILLING UP THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FALLING UNDER QUESTION 15A or 15B

1	2	3	4	5
70. OW	ABC Iron Factory	Furnaceman, Boiler shop	Iron foundry works	EE
71. OW	Government Printing Press	Mono Operator	Printing works	EE
72. OW	ABC Small Tool	Brass Turner	Small tool production	EE
73. OW	ABC Social Welfare Board	Honorary Social Worker	Social welfare organisation	SW
74. OW	Lok Sabha, Delhi	Member of Parliament	Parliamentary work	SW
75. OW	Ramkishan Writer	Freelance Journalist	Writing for newspaper and periodicals	SW
76. OW	ABC Party	Political worker	Promotion of party's political work	SW
77. HHI	Ramchandra & Sons	Polishing silver ornaments	Manufacture of silver jewellery	EE
78. HHI	Ramchandra & Sons	Making of silver ornaments	Manufacture of silver jewellery	FW
79. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Proprietor	Manufacture of silver jewellery	ER
80. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Accountant	Manufacture of silver jewellery	EE
81. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Sales Worker	Manufacture of silver jewellery	FW
82. OW	Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway	Accounts Clerk	Rail transport	EE
83. OW	Raj & Co.	Proprietor	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	ER
84. OW	Raj & Co.	Salesman	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	EE
85. OW	Raj & Co.	Sales Worker	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	FW
86. OW	Madras Stores	Owner and seller	Grocery shop (Retail)	SW
87. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Working Partner*	Wholesalers in cotton textile	SW
88. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Purchase Clerk	Wholesalers in cotton textile	EE
89. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Working Partner*	Wholesalers in cotton textile	SW

*A sleeping partner is not a worker.

APPENDIX VI

TYPICAL SITUATIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Sl. No.	Q.14A	Q.14B	Q.15A	Q.15B	Q. 16	Remarks
1.	Yes	1	Yes—C	No	×	A full-time cultivator with no secondary work. Q.16 does not apply.
2.	Yes	1	Yes—C	Yes—AL	×	A cultivator who also works as AL probably because of small holdings or need for more income. Q. 16 does not apply.
3.	Yes	1	Yes—C	Yes—OW	×	A cultivator who is having secondary work as OW. Details of OW must be recorded. Q. 16 does not apply.
4.	Yes	2	No—H	Yes—C	2	A housewife whose main activity is running the household. She helps in the family cultivation and this is therefore her marginal work. Q. 16 has to be asked because she is 'No', i.e., '2' in 14B.
5.	Yes	2	No—H	Yes—HHI	2	Same as S. No. 4 except that her marginal work is HHI. Details of HHI should be recorded in 15B. Q. 16 has to be asked because she is 'No', i.e., '2' in 14B.
6.	Yes	2	No—O	Yes—AL	1	He/she is mainly '0' sometimes working as AL and is looking out for job. Q. 16 applies because he/she is 'No' , i.e., '2' in Q. 14B.
7.	Yes	1	Yes—OW	No	×	He is an OW with no secondary work. Details of OW must be entered in Q. 15A. Q. 16 does not apply.
8.	Yes	1	Yes—OW	Yes—OW	×	He has secondary work which is also OW. Details of OW should be recorded in 15A and 15B. Q. 16 does not apply.
9.	Yes	2	No—ST	Yes—HHI	1	The person works in an HHI but is mainly a student, he/she is looking for a job. Details of HHI must be entered in 15B. Q. 16 applies as he/she is 'No', *i.e.*, '2' in 14B.
10.	Yes	1	Yes—HHI	Yes—OW	2	This person has secondary work OW. Details of HHI in 15A and OW in 15B must be entered. Q. 16 does not apply, therefore, the entry '2' in Q. 16 is wrong. It should remain blank.
11.	No—H	—	—	—	2	A housewife with no economic activity and not looking out for a job.
12.	No—H	—	—	—	1	Like S. No. 11, except that she is looking for a job.
13.	No—ST	—	—	—	2	A full-time student not looking for a job.
14.	No—R	—	*Yes—AL*	*No*	2	This is an incorrect entry. If there is No in Q. 14A there cannot be an entry in Q. 15A and 15B.
15.	No—R	—	*Yes—OW*	*No*	1	This is an incorrect entry for the same reasons as in S. No. 14. Either the entry in Q. 14A is wrong or that in Q. 15A. But if the entry in Q. 14A is right the entry in 16 can be correct. Needs re-questioning by the enumerator, because it is likely that the person is doing some marginal work and looking for a job in which case the entry in Q. 14A would have been Yes, 14B 'No' i.e., '2' 15A 'No' i.e., 'R', 15B 'yes' i.e., 'OW' and 16 'yes' i.e. '1'. While writing, the enumerator may have made a mistake initially.
16.	Yes	2	No—H	*No*	1	The entry in 15B is wrong. It should be 'Yes', *i.e.*, any of the four categories, because of 'Yes' in 14A and No—H in 15A. This is a person who is mainly doing household duties and has some marginal work. The latter as reflected in 14A must be reflected in 15B. Note that the answer in 16 can be 'Yes' if the person is looking for a job.
17.	Yes	1	Yes—HHI	Yes—C	×	If the person has mostly worked as HHI as recorded in 15A, then cultivation is evidently only secondary work. Q. 16 does not apply.
18	Yes	1	Yes—OW	Yes—C	×	He is mainly OW but carries on cultivation as secondary work. For example, he may be a government officer carrying on cultivation under his personal supervision. Q. 16 does not apply.

ANNEXURE F

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

INSTRUCTIONS FOR POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

CHAPTER I

SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE AND FIELD ORGANISATION

1. Introduction

1.1. In the agenda papers circulated at the first conference of Directors of Census Operations held at the India International Centre, New Delhi during 24th to 29th August, 1979 it had been indicated that the Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey would be conducted immediately after the 1981 Census. The objective of PEC is to qualify the likely omission or duplication in Census enumeration. It also provides a check on the quality of information on items collected in the Census like age, literacy, whether worked any time during last one year and main activity. In simpler terms, the survey provides answers to the following questions:—

(i) How accurately has every individual been enumerated in the Census?

(ii) How precisely have the particulars of individual been recorded in the Census?

1.2. The present note discusses the various aspects of organisation of the survey, like—

(a) the sample size;

(b) selection procedure for sub-sample of households for coverage error and content error;

(c) the organisation of field work, the agency, and work-load;

(d) the calendar of operations.

1.3. The schedules and instructions for field enumeration have been discussed in subsequent chapters.

2. Types of errors

2.1. The survey tries to evaluate the coverage error and the content error. The coverage error to be investigated in PEC consists of two components—

(i) Omission or duplication of persons due to omission or duplication of households residing in Census houses. Form I of the PEC schedule is intended to quantify this error.

(ii) Omission or duplication of individuals in censused households residing in Census houses. Form II attempts to quantify this error.

2.2. These errors are called Type I and Type II errors respectively. The content error arises from the way the enumerator puts the question or from the way the respondents understand the question or both. Errors may arise because the person who answers the question may not know all the particulars of a person about whom the information has been reported in the Census. Thus, for example, the head of the household may not know the correct age of his daughter-in-law or some other person who stays with him at the time of Census. Errors can also occur because of difficulty of understanding the concepts. For example, one may not be able to tell his age correctly according to the Christian calendar, though he may know his age correctly according to some other calendar. Form III of the PEC is intended to quantify the error in content.

3. Conceptual problems of the PEC

3.1. For any study of the coverage error, the most important item will be the instructions issued on "whom to enumerate" in the Census. The Census defines certain persons as eligible for enumeration in the particular household. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration (9th February to 28th February, 1981, both days inclusive) or who are known to be usual residents of the households and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return to the household before the 28th February, 1981 and also visitors who may be present in the household are eligible for enumeration in the Census. In the last category, only those persons who have been away from their places of usual residence during the entire enumeration period are to be enumerated. A person who has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He/She will be enumerated wherever he/she is actually found during the enumeration period. The instructions emphasise that persons who would have normally resided at another place but have been absent from the place for the entire enumeration period will be enumerated at this place if found. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated in case they move from this place.

3.2. The coverage error arises mainly because the instructions are not strictly followed in the field by the enumerator or by the respondent. For example, a housewife may have a tendency to include her husband's name in that household, if he is away for a short period unless specifically asked by the enumerator. There may also be cases of persons who are living at one place but have come to visit their families at week end. Such persons may also be included in the household unless probed by the enumerator. On the other hand, some people may be omitted from the Census inadvertently by the respondent himself. This may occur in case of children as the respondent may feel that the child is too young to be included in the Census. It is the aim of the Post Enumeration Check to find out such cases of omission and duplication.

3.3. In the PEC the first problem will be whom should we enumerate? Since the group of normal residents absent throughout the Census enumeration period from their normal places of residence, is the same as the group of visitors who are present at their places of visit throughout the Census enumeration period, the study should attempt to cover these persons at one place only where they are more likely to be present at the time of PEC. The Census covers the visitors present throughout because the visitors are physically present at the time of Census at a particular household and, therefore, easy to contact. However, in the PEC, we have included normal residents absent throughout' in the study and excluded 'visitors present throughout'. This is because at the time of visit of the PEC enumerator, it is more likely that normal residents are present in the household than visitors. Our instructions are to contact each person and collect the information from him/her to the extent possible. Since a number of questions are asked on the residential status of the person and whether he/she has been enumerated elsewhere, a *priori* it would seem that normal residents should be included in the survey rather than visitors present throughout. Further the PEC instructions prescribed that addresses should be taken of the place of visit. This requires that we include in our survey only those set of people who are more likely to be available at the time of PEC. There is also another point why we have included 'normal residents absent throughout the enumeration period', rather than visitors. There may be a few cases in which a visitor may not be known at the place of visit. For example, an officer going on tour to another place for 20 days in February and staying in a guest house may be enumerated at the guest house but may not be available at the time of PEC enumerator's visit. Filling up the form on questions about residential status of such persons may be difficult. However, at his/her normal place of residence it may be possible to find out details of the whereabouts of the person during the Census period.

4. Sample size

4.1. The objective of the PEC survey will be to quantify the coverage error and content error. Three schedules will be canvassed. These are called PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III. Forms I and II relate to coverage error and Form III to content error.

4.2. It is proposed to canvass the P.E.C. coverage error schedules Forms I and II in about 4,000 blocks spread over 15 States and the Union Territory of Delhi. The states where PEC will be conducted are; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

4.3. The number of blocks in which the schedules are to be canvassed is given in Annexe I. The rural-urban break up will be communicated later.

4.4. Form II will be canvassed in a 10% sub-sample of Census households in each block. The procedure for selection of these households is explained later.

4.5. The content error schedule Form III will be canvassed in a sub-sample of 50 blocks in each State in 10% household. Therefore in these 800 blocks where content error will be canvassed, there will be 3 schedules for PEC viz. PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III.

5. Selection of the sample for the PEC

5.1. The blocks where PEC is to be conducted will be selected at headquarters at New Delhi. The headquarters will also select the blocks where content error schedule is to be canvassed. From each of the block selected for PEC, sub-sample of 10% household will be selected for canvassing Form II. This selection will have to be done at the Regional Office according to the instruction given herein.

5.2. For the purpose of selection of the PEC blocks, it is necessary to have at headquarters a list indicating the number of charges in each district separately for rural, non-city urban and city and the number of blocks in each charge. This list will be prepared by the Office of the Director of Census Operations (D.C.O's office) and communicated to the Demography Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India. In the case of rural areas, the number of blocks will be required by the size class in pro forma A. The number of enumeration block by size class would have been communicated to the D.C.O's by the charge officer while selecting the enumeration block for canvassing sample slips. What is required at headquarters is only a summary statement for each charge. From the charge-wise list available at D.C.O's office, the number of blocks in each size class may be obtained by a reference to the notional numbers allotted to each block charge-wise. For example, if in a given charge, the notional number allotted to each block runs between 1 to 51 in case of block size less than 300, from 52 to 85 in case of blocks of size 300-499, from 86 to 105 in case of blocks of size 500-749 and from 106 to 120 in case of blocks of size 750 and above, then the number of blocks of each size will be 51, 34, 20 and 15 respectively. In the case of city and non-city urban areas, the information will be supplied in proforma B and C respectively.

5.3. The blocks in which the PEC is to be conducted will be communicated to each State between 15th February and 1st March, 1981 from the headquarters at New Delhi. In case of rural areas, the headquarters will communicate the notional number of the block to be selected for PEC along with charge code. From the list giving the Census block number and the notional number available at the State headquarters, the corresponding Census block number has to be identified by the D.C.O's office and communicated to the Regional Tabulation Office (R.T.O.). In the case of urban areas, however, the actual block number itself will be communicated. This difference in procedure may be noted carefully.

6. Procedure for selection of sub-sample of censused households for the PEC

6.1. In each block selected for PEC, a 10% sub-sample of censused households will be selected at the R.T.O. (or at state headquarters if all records are centralised there). This work is very important and should *be done at a level and by a person who understands the theoretical importance of the sample selection procedure.*

6.2. From the Abridged House List (AHL) the sample of censused households will be selected *linear systematically*. Before the sample selection is started all the households which are 'institutional' or 'houseless' should be excluded from the frame of households. For this purpose, examine the contents of columns 4 and 5 of the AHL. Institutional households are defined as households where usually unrelated persons live. Examples of such households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, orphanages, jails, hospitals or ashrams. If in Col. 4 of the AHL, one of the above uses has been recorded, exclude it from the frame for sample selection. Similarly 'houseless households' would have been identified by letter '0' in bold type in Col. 5. For such households, there will be a dash (—) in Cols. 2 to 4.

6.3. Re-number the normal households in pencil in Col. 5 along the lines separating Cols. 5 and 6 of the AHL. The serial numbering should be continuous for all the households within a block, after excluding 'institutional and houseless households'. Select a random number between 1 and 10 (both inclusive) say 'k'. Starting from household No. 'k' (the number refers to the number you have allotted in col. 5 in pencil and *not* to the original number in cols. 5 or 7) select every 10th houschlod i.e. household with numbers k+10, k+20, till you cannot select any further household. List out the selected households in the format given below. Cols. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the format are to be copied from cols. 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the AHL. This list should be prepared in duplicate. The first one should be given to the enumerator and the second one retained with the supervisor.

List of the households selected for canvassing PEC Form II

Location Code No. of selected block in full.....

Total number of normal household in the block.....

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household as in col. 7 of AHL
1	2	3	4	5
1 2 : : : 20				

Please note that you have to enter the total number of normal households at the top of the form. *This is an essential step and should be done without fail.*

7. Control sheet to be sent to headquarters

7.1. Immediately on receipt of records of the PEC block, the RTO should prepare from the AHL of the concerned block a summary statement showing the number of wholly residential, partly residential, vacant or non-residential houses and the number of institutional households, normal households and houseless households enumerated in the block. The format in which the information is to be prepared is shown in Part A of the Control Sheet (Annexe II).

7.2. Similarly, for selected households, a list giving some particulars of the households together with the number of males/females enumerated in the household in the Census should be prepared before Desk Match is undertaken. The number of males/females in the households may be obtained from the Population Record, i.e. Household Schedule Part II, last line. A format of the statement to be prepared is at Part B of the Control Sheet (Annexe II). A consolidated statement for each RTO should be sent to State Headquarters and to the Demography Division. It is absolutely essential that this should be despatched before *Desk Match* commences.

8. Stages of work in the PEC

8.1. There will be three stages of work in PEC.

(i) *Listing and enumeration*—At this stage the operations to be performed are: (a) The relisting of the Census houses in the selected enumeration block; (b) re-enumerating all the members of a 10% sub-sample of households which have been enumerated in the Census; and (c) collecting certain particulars like age, literacy, economic activity etc. in respect of individuals in the 10% sub-sample of censused households for the purpose of content error check in a sub-sample of selected blocks. Before the enumerator is sent to the field a list of households has to be selected from AHL. The notional maps and lay-out sketches of the selected PEC block and adjoining blocks are to be assembled. *In no case should the AHL be given to the enumerator at this stage of operation.*

(ii) *Desk Match between the PEC and the corresponding Census records*— Here the entries in Form I of PEC will be matched with those in the AHL of the corresponding enumeration block. Similarly, the entries in the Forms II and III of the PEC will be matched with the corresponding entries in the Population Record i.e. Household Schedule Part II. Before the Desk Match operation starts, it is necessary to collect the AHL and the Household Schedule Part II in respect of the households selected for the PEC. Before the Desk Match starts all the entries in the Population Record must be checked with the corresponding entries in the Individual Slips to ensure that no mistake has been committed in transcribing the particulars from one record to another. This is an important step and must be done carefully as the results of the entire study would depend on the correctness of the entries made in the Population Record.

(iii) *Field reconciliation*— Reconciliation will be sought to be made about the particulars of the households or individuals the entries in respect of whom are not unequivocally matched between the PEC and relevant Census records. At this stage, additional information will also be collected wherever needed.

9. Work-load involved

9.1 It has been estimated that the time required to canvass Form I of PEC for reconciliation of Census house will be 1½ days and the time required to canvass Form II about 35 mimutes per household. As the enumerator will have to travel from house to house and establish a rapport with the head of the household and other members of the household, another 25 minutes per household has been allowed and the time required per household is estimated roughly as one hour. Assuming 6 hours of work per day, the total time required will be 15 hours for Form II.

9.2. The content error form may require an additional day per block. Since content error schedule will be canvassed only in a sub-sample of PEC block, this extra time will be required only for these blocks. Per block, therefore, 4 days would be required to canvass the PEC forms I and II. The desk match may require 2 days for each block and the field reconciliation another 2 days. In all, therefore, an enumerator may require 8 days for a block excluding travel time. In blocks where content error schedule is also canvassed another 2 days may be required for filling up the schedules. Since the enumerator has to visit each block two times, the first time for listing and the second time for field reconciliation, four days per block may be allowed for travel to and fro.

10. Deployment of field personnel

10.1 Taking into consideration the nature of work, it will be ideal to conduct these evaluation surveys as close to the Census as possible This is because a number of questions are asked on the residential status as in the Census period, as well as some questions on whether the person has been enumerated elsewhere or not. The answers to such questions are subject to recall lapse and, therefore, it is advisable that we conduct the survey as close to the Census as possible. The ideal situation will be that each enumerator conducts the survey for only one block, then matches the records with that of the corresponding Census records and does the field reconciliation wherever needed. Such an ideal situation however, may not be possible as it will be very difficult to find so many enumerators at the various levels. To reduce the staff requirement, it is proposed that each enumerator does the work for 2 blocks. This implies that roughly 2,600 enumerators will be required at the national level. The number of enumerators required at the State level will be indicated. Assuming that a supervisor will supervise about 4 persons 600 supervisors will also be required. In addition a reserve of 10% has to be trained and kept ready. All the enumerators need not be trained for Census Evaluation Study (C.E.S.). It would be necessary to select the enumerators for the CES equivalent to the total number of CES blocks, with a margin and train this number in both the studies. The other enumerators need be trained only in the PEC. As far as possible, the blocks to be assigned to the enumerator may be as close as possible so that the travel time between blocks is minimised. It is, however, recognised that it may not always be possible to strictly adhere to this since in a particular district PEC blocks for coverage error, content error and Sample Registration System blocks may not occur proportionately.

11. Agency

11.1. The enumerators for these studies will be selected from the ranks of Assistant Compilers and Computors after training them thoroughly. Throughout the period , when they go to the field, they will be treated as on tour. As the selected blocks (4000 PEC and 1200 for CES) would be scattered in about 300 districts, we may expect about 17 to 18 units per district on an average. These will be allotted to about 9 to 10 Asstt. Compilers/Computors. Their work will be supervised by 2 or 3 supervisors in each district. Each supervisor may supervise about 4 persons. The supervisors may consist of experienced Computors, Statistical Assistants—(S.As.), Tabulation Officers—(T.Os.), Senior Technical Assistants(S.T.As.) and Investigators. At each regional level, one Investigator or Asstt. Director may supervise the work. One Deputy Director will be in-charge of the survey at the State level.

12. Independence of operations

12.1. In view of the importance of maintaining independence of the operations in a study of this nature, it is suggested that entirely different sets of persons are engaged for the relisting and re-enumeration operations on the one hand and the Desk Match and field reconciliation operations on the other. Since each person is doing two blocks, we may interchange the personnel in such a manner that a person who does the basic relisting and re-enumeration, does not do the Desk Match or field reconciliation for the same set of blocks. This will ensure that the cases where the differences exist in the two records PEC and Census or SRS and Census, are brought out faithfully. Otherwise, there may be a tendency to match as many events as possible. *It is, therefore, essential that these two steps of operations are done by the two different set of personnel.*

13. The role of the hierarchy

In this entire operation each level has some definite role to play. The DCO's office will (a) conduct the survey and (b) communicate to the headquarters the frame for sample selection in the pro forma prescribed. Since the sample selection can proceed only after the receipt of this information at headquarters, the information should be submitted before the 1st January, 1981. Unless it is complete for all the charges, it will not be possible to proceed to sample selection. It is, therefore, essential that the progress in preparing the frame is monitored at Deputy Director's level and information communicated in a consolidated statement to the headquarters before the target date. (c) Further, on receipt of the list of selected sample blocks from headquarters, the D.C.O.'s office will identify the corresponding blocks in case of rural areas (from the charge wise frame for selection of 20% sample of areas) and communicate them to the respective RTO.

13.1. With the help of the AHL available, the R.T.O. will select a list of households for which PEC Form II is to be filled. In view of the non-availability of the Population Record at headquarters, it is unavoidable that the work of selecting the households for filling PEC Form II & III is carried out by the R.T.O. The official in-charge of these evaluation studies at the R.T.O. should, therefore, be thoroughly trained in the procedure for the selection of sample households from the list of households in the AHL. The necessary forms for PEC and CES should be made available by the DCO's office to the RTO's well in advance so that no time is lost in launching the survey immediately after the Census is over.

13.2. It has been presumed that the basic documents like AHL and the Population Record will be available at the R.T.O. before 15th March, 1981. Therefore, the desk matching operations will be done at the R.T.O. The RTO will therefore be the focal point for co-ordinating and directing the PEC and CES field work. It will be the responsibility of the Asstt. Director/Investigator/T.O. in the R.T.O. to locate all the required documents, list them and issue them to the various persons associated with this work.

13.3. The Supervisors who will be senior experienced Computors/S.A's will check the work of the enumerators and guide them in the field work, desk match and field reconciliation. They will also ensure that the documents listed and all the relevant particulars for the blocks in his charge are maintained and all the census documents are returned to the appropriate person after the work is done.

14. Training of Field personnel

14.1. It is essential to make sure that the quality of enumerator in this operation is considerably superior to those of the Census. This is possible only if we exercise effective control and supervision of the field work by employing better type of enumerators and training them thoroughly in the concepts. The enumerators must be thoroughly trained in the instructions as to who would have been eligible for enumeration in the census. It has already been explained that the persons in-charge of these surveys, namely, the enumerators must be selected from A.C's and Computors. The supervisors must be S.A's, T.O's etc. or of equivalent ranks. These personnel should be trained in these topics

well before the survey. It is suggested that at least two training classes be conducted. In the training classes instructions for the PEC and CES must be read through fully and the basic concepts explained with local examples. *It should be emphasised that the aim of these surveys is fact finding and not fault finding.* It should be reiterated that in a large scale massive operation like the population Census, some amount of coverage and content error is unavoidable. These surveys are a scientific attempt to quantify the extent of these errors.

14.2. It will be advantageous if the dates for the training classes are communicated to the headquarters in advance. To the extent possible some persons from the headquarters will also attend such training classes.

15. Calendar of operations

15.1. In view of the importance of the evaluation surveys, it is essential that the work is initiated at the earliest and a strict calendar of operations adhered to. The calendar for PEC and CES proposed for adoption is given below.

Calendar for Field work of PEC and CES

S. No.	*Items of work*	*Period*
1.	Communication of the Census frame i.e. the number of blocks by size class in rural areas and the total number of blocks in urban areas to the headquarters at New Delhi.	Before 1-1-1981
2.	First training of Supervisors, Enumerators, Investigators.	December, 1980
	Second training	January, 1981
3.	Copying of the Form 10 of the SRS for selected blocks.	From now on and to be completed before 15th March, 1981
4.	Assembling of Abridged Houselist, notional map and sketch maps for the sample blocks and adjoining blocks—selection of a sub-sample of households, collection of Population Record for the sample blocks.	To be finished before the 17th March, 1981.
5.	Communication of the information on control sheet to the headquarters at New Delhi for the selected blocks.	Before 22nd March, 1981
6.	Field work i.e. listing, desk match and field reconciliation at the rate of two blocks per person.	18th March to 11th April, 1981
7.	Edit of the filled-in schedules.	12th April to 18th April, 1981
8.	Despatch of the edited schedules to the punching centre after preparation of inventory.	20th April, 1981
9.	Punching of the schedules and transferring to tape.	May-June, 1981

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

No. of sample blocks to be canvassed in various States

Group	State/Zone	Sample Blocks 1981
1	2	3
A	1. Kerala	160
	2. Tamil Nadu	290
	3. Karnataka	220
	4. Andhra Pradesh	310
		980
B	1. Bihar	410
	2. West Bengal	340
	3. Assam	130
	4. Orissa	170
		1050
C	1. Maharashtra	370
	2. Gujarat	200
	3. Madhya Pradesh	330
	4. Rajasthan	200
		1100
D	1. Haryana	120
	2. Punjab	130
	3. Delhi	120
	4. Uttar Pradesh	500
		870
	All India	4000

Page No. _____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame for Sample Selection

Proforma-A—Rural

State _____

Name of District and Code	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/Police Station/Dev. Block/Circle etc. and Code	Number of enumeration blocks by size class			
		<300	300—499	500—749	750+
1	2	3	4	5	6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame for Sample Selection

Proforma-B—City

State ———————

District	Name of city	Location Code	Total number of enumeration blocks in the city
1	2	3	4

Page No.————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame for Sample Selection

Proforma-C—Non-City Urban

State ————

District	Name of the town	Location Code	Number of enumeration blocks
1	2	3	4

Page No.———

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Control Sheet for Selected PEC Blocks—Part A

Full address of the Regional Tabulation Office———

PARTICULARS OF SELECTED BLOCKS

Location code of the block in full	Census houses by type of use					Households by type				Population
	R	PR	NR	V	Total	Institutional	Houseless	Normal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Control Sheet for selected Households in each PEC Block—Part B

Full address of the Regional Tabulation Office————————————————————————

PARTICULARS OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Location code of the block in full	Census house No.	Name of the head	Number of members in the household according to Population Record		
			Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHAPTER 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD WORK

16. General

16·1 There are three distinct stages of operations in the Post Enumeration Check survey. These are :

(*i*) *Listing and enumeration of* (*a*) all the Census houses in the selected blocks and (*b*) all the individuals residing in a sub-sample of households selected for the purpose.

(*ii*) *Desk matching of* particulars collected in (*i*) with those contained in Abridged Houselist (AHL) and Census Household Schedule Part II—Population Record.

(*iii*) *Field reconciliation* of the particulars regarding houses and individuals who are not matched in PEC forms and relevant Census forms.

16·2 You have to fill up three forms viz. PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III for content error. PEC Form I is intended to identify households which have been omitted or duplicated. PEC Form II is intended to find out the persons omitted or duplicated in households which have definitely been enumerated in the Census. Form III is to be canvassed only in a sub-sample of PEC blocks and is intended to check the accuracy of reporting of certain selected items in respect of individuals in Census.

17. Instructions to enumerators for listing and enumeration

17·1 When you go to field you should carry with you (i) the notional map and sketch map of the particular PEC block selected (ii) notional and sketch maps of all the adjoining blocks and (iii) list of households selected for type II error and their identification particulars, like the building numbers the Census house number and the name of the head of household.

17·2 Utmost care has to be exercised in filling the schedule requiring a lot of probe. You should also be thorough with the instructions for enumeration given in the Census. The concept of building Census house, Census household and whom to enumerate must be specially studied. It will be advantageous if you carry with you a copy of the instructions for enumerators for filling the Individual Slips as you may be able to refer to Census instructions in case of doubt.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR LISTING OF HOUSES—FORM I

18. Instructions for filling up Section-I of Form I

18·1 Fill in particulars like State/UT district, tehsil/taluka/Anchal/P.S./development block, circle etc. name of village/town, name or No. of ward/mohalla/hamlet, enumerator's block No. and the corresponding codes in the relevant space provided against them. If a ward does not have a name but is known as ward number 6 or 7 write only the number. The code number will be entered in the space provided.

18·2 While listing the Census houses in the block assigned to you for PEC take care about covering the houses falling on the border of two blocks properly. For this purpose you should study the notional map of the bolck assigned to you as well as the adjoining block carefully and identify the block without confusion. In case you come across a few houses in the border of two blocks which might have been inadvertently left out from both the blocks include them in your listing. In such a case write in the remarks column 'New inclusion'. Note that this applies only to houses on the border of two blocks which might not have been included on the notional map of either block. Special attention should be given to houses wi ich are in obscure places congested localities, multi-structure buildings etc. You must look for houses which are unconventional like garages, temples, gurudwaras. mandaps, school buildings, hospital buildings, where people, though not expected to live, do live. For example, in many school and office buildings, chowkidars live. You should enumerate all such structures. If a house is found locked ascertain its use whether it is vacant or residential or used for some other purposes from knowledgeable person in the neighbourhood. Surely, there must be some one in the vicinity who will be able to tell you the use to which particular Census house is put. Careful inquiry will bring out the correct picture.

19. Instructions for filling up Section II (Columns 1 to 5) of Form I

Col. I : Serial Number.

19·1 Every line is to be numbered serially within each block. International numerals should be used for this purpose.

Cols. 2 & 3 : Building Number and Census house Number

19·2 Ascertain the building number and Census house number and enter here. Building No. and Census house No. would have been marked on the house door itself. The house that you visit might be a new construction which has not been given a number in the Census. In such cases assign a fresh number according to the general Census instructions on house number and note this in remarks column 'new number allotted'.

19·3 It is also quite possible that in a few cases, though a number was allotted in Census, the number is not visible. For example, the house might have been recently whitewashed. In such cases, refer to the layout sketch with you and assign the appropriate Census house number.

Col. 4 : Purpose for which Census house is used

19·4 Ascertain the use to which the Census house is put. It may be used as residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, factory, office, bank, business house, hospital, dispensary, school, other educational institution, hostel, sarai, dharmashala, place of worship etc. If in a Census house, at least one person lives, it becomes a residential Census house and the fact that it is being used as residence should be brought out clearly in this column. If in a bank premises, a chowkidar lives, it should be recorded as bank-cum-residence. Record the use to which the Census house is put in full.

Col. 5 : Name of the head of household

19·5 In case of wholly residential or partly residential houses, enter the name of the head of the household. Special probe must by made to find out if a single member household or households in which all the members go for work, live in this Census house. For example, there may be a person who is unrelated to members of a household living in a separate room. You must try to net such 'households'. If in a Census house, more than one household lives, use more than one line. In such cases columns 2 and 3 need no be filled up. Put a dash '—' in these columns.

19·6 After listing all the houses in your block draw a line in red pencil through columns 1 to 15. This line indicates that you have listed all the houses in your block.

20. Instructions for filling up PEC—Form II

20·1 After finishing the listing of all the houses in your enumeration block in PEC Form I, you should enumerate the members who are living or who were living in selected households indicated to you by your supervisor. The supervisor would have given you a list of households which have definitely been enumerated in the Census. The list would indicate the building number, the Census house number, the household number and the name of the head of the household.

20·2 If a particular household given to you is not residing at the house number given to you, enquire from neighbours about that household. If that household has moved to some other house in the same *enumeration block*, enumerate the household at that house. But give household number *as given to you* by the supervisor. The house number can, however, be number of the house to which household newly has moved in. You should in such cases note in the space against the house number in Form II, the old house number given to you by your supervisor in brackets. This will help to identify the household at the field reconciliation stage.

20·3 If, however, the household has moved to the neighbouring Census block or any other Census block and in its place no other household has moved in, note in the space against the house number in Form II, the fact that the household has moved out and the house is vacant now.

20·4 If in the place of the out-migrating household a new household has moved in from outside the block, enquire from the household whether they have been censused elsewhere or not. If they say yes, list them in Form II. Note the fact that this *in-migrated censused household* is a substitute household, on the top of the form in bold letters.

20·5 If an in-migrated household says that they have not been enumerated elsewhere or they do not know about their enumeration, do not list them in Form II, as they will be listed in Form I at the field reconciliation stage.

Important note : You should list the household in Form II, if and only if, they have been censused *elsewhere* outside the block. If they say that they have moved in during the Census enumeration period and have been censused at this block, they *should not be treated as substitute households.*

21. Instructions for filling up Section I of PEC Form II

21·1 Fill in the identification particulars of the household in Section 1 of PEC Form II. These identification particulars are to be filled in respect of each household that you are required to enumerate. Besides particulars like name of the State/U.T., district, taluka/tahsil/P.S./development block, name of the village or town, ward/mohalla, hamlet/enumeration block No. and the name of the head of the household as given to you by your supervisor must also be entered. As soon as you identify the house and the household, check whether the person who you are enumerating as the head of the household is the same as the one who has been reported as head in Census. If he/she was the same person put code 1, otherwise code 2 in the appropriate box. If he/she is a different person, then note the relationship of the the present head to the head enumerated in the Census and enter it in full in the appropriate box.

22. Instructions for filling up Section II of PEC Form II

22·1 In this Section enumerate the following categories of persons in the household, according to the order shown :

(a) Normal residents on the date of survey. He/she need not necessarily be present in the village/town of enumeration on the date of survey. This would include all the normal residents of the household who were present at the household during the entire Census enumeration period, who were present for the part of the Census enumeration period and also the normal residents who were absent for the entire Census enumeration period.

(b) Normal resident in the Census enumeration period (9th February to 28th February, 1981), but not a normal resident on the date of survey; he/she might have out-migrated or died during the intervening period between Census and PEC (i.e. between 1-3-81 and date of PEC).

22·2 This is a crucial stage in the survey. You should, therefore, make every effort to enumerate all the persons in the categories stated above. Enquire without fail about new born babies and children who are liable to be missed unless specifically asked for. Enquire if there was any birth in the household during the period following 9-2-1981. If there was any birth and the child was surviving enumerate it. Note that

some persons who are not usual members during the Census enumeration period might have on the date of survey become so, by birth or in-migration in the intervening period. Such persons should be caught in category (a). Even if a normal resident of the household is absent during your visit, enumerate him.

22.3. After enumerating all the normal residents as on survey date, enquire if there were any other normal residents who were present in the household during the Census enumeration period, but who are no longer normal residents now. They may have moved out to another place or might have died.

22.4. Columns 1 to 12 are to be filled by you. Since these columns involve a lot of probing into the movement details of individuals, try to contact as far as possible the persons concerned and ask him/her the questions. If a particular person is absent, write his/her name in column 2 but fill up the particulars of the person after his/her return. This may require that you have to visit the household more than once but it is worthwhile.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

22.5. This column hardly needs any elaboration.

Col. 2 : Name

22.6. If a new born child has not yet been named write new born son/daughter of so and so (write the name of mother).

Col. 3 : Membership type during survey (Code)

22.7. In column 2 you have listed out all the persons according to a spciefied order. You probe further whether each of the normal resident on survey day, was also the normal resident on Census day and record answers in codes as indicated below :

(a) For all the normal residents on date of survey who were also normal residents of the household on Census reference date i.e 1.3-1981 give Code 1

(b) For persons who were normal residents of the household during the Census enumeration period but who are not normal residents now, enquire the whereabouts. If they have out-migrated or died, enquire if the out-migration or death occurred after the Census reference date i.e. 1-3-1981 or during the Census enumeration period i.e. between 9-2-1981 and 28-2-1981 and assign codes as under :

If the out-migration or death occurs after 1.3-1981	Code 2
If out-migrated during the Census enumeration period	Code 3
If died during the Census enumeration period	Code 4

(c) For normal residents who are born or have in-migrated after 1-3-1981, Code 5

22·8. If you have enumerated any other person e.g. visitor, delete the name. For persons with code 5 you need not fill up the subsequent columns. Put a line through colomns 4 to 18. Subsequent columns will be filled only for persons with codes 1 to 4 in this column. before entering code 5 ensure that these respondents are able to fix the date 1-3-1981 accurately. If you are doubtful give them code 1. They can be deleted later. For members in the substitute households codes have to be assigned with reference to their previous place of residence from which they outmigrated.

Col. 4 : Relationship to head

22·9 In this column record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle) or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt) Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step-son/daughter. For brother-in-law write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of boarders or domestic servant/cook etc. who are enumerated as members of the household write boarder or demostic servant/cook as the case may be.

Col. 5 : Sex

22·10· For males enter code 1 and for females enter code 2.

Col. 6 : Age

22·11. Record the age of the person in total years completed as on 1-3-1981. Very often there is a tendency on the part of an individual to return running rather than the "years completed". Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might have not completed one year by the day of enumeration, age in completed years must be shown as zero. Do not enter the age in months in case of infants. Many persons particularly in rural areas often do not give their ages correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historic event well-known in the area. Sometime the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age who may be living 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 easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

Col. 7 : Marital status

22·12. In answering this question use the following codes :

Never married	NM
Currently married	M
Widowed	W
Separated or Divorced	S

22·13. The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married whether for the first or second 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 locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again write 'W'.

(d) 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 decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

22·14· This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children though we know that they are not married the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

22·15· 'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present' For example a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago; if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists they are 'currently married'.

22·16· The conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists i.e. they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

Col. 8 : Literate-1, Illiterate-2

22·17· **Definition of a Literate/Illiterate :** 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 literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

22·18· For a person who is literate i.e. who can both read and write with understanding in any language enter code '1' in this column. 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 instruction booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) 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 person enumerated.

22·19· 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 '2' in this column. 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 and a few odd words.

Cols. 9 — 12

22·20· These columns are the key columns in the entire PEC Form II and should be filled up after thorough probe. These columns help to determine whether a person was eligible for enumeration in the Census and if so whether he has been enumerated once or more than once or not enumerated at all in the Census. *For persons who died or out-migrated during the Census enumeratation period (codes 3 or 4 in column 3) put a dash '—' in these columns.* For others these columns have to be filled up. For the sake of convenience the Census enumeration period has been referred to as between 9-2-1981 and 28-2-1981 (both days inclusive). It is quite possible that in many areas the respondent may know any local calender better. In such cases you should refer to the local calender. If any important festival has occurred during the Census enumeration period you prove with reference to the festival date.

Col. 9 : Residential status during Census enumeration period (codes). If '3' go to col. 10

22·21. Enquire from every person whether he was present throughout the Census enumeration period viz; 9-2-1981 to 28-2-1981 (both days inclusive) in his block of enumeration. If so give code 1 in this column for such a person. If the person was absent from the block during the entire Census enumeration period give code 2. If the person says that during that period he/she had visited some other places outside the block give code 3. He/she should have at least spent a night outside the village/town of enumeration . If you have recorded code 1 in this column put a'—' in columns 10 and 11. If you have recorded code 2 in this column put a dash '—' in column 10 and fill up column 11. If you have recorded code 3 in this column fill up columns 10 and 11. Please note that in case of 'substitute' households i.e. in-migrated censused households this column must be filled up with reference to their residential status in the *block in which they were enumerated* and not their present place. For such a household you need not fill up column 10. Put a dash '—' in that column.

Col. 10 : If '3' in col. '9' period of journey

22·22· This question will be asked to only those persons who have stated that they were present in this block for part of the enumeration period. Ask them if they had left their normal place of residence before 9-2-1981 or after 9-2-1981. If the person had left the normal place of residence before 9-2-1981 but had returned to the place before the sun rise of 1st March 1981 enter code 1 in this column. If the person had left the normal place of residence after 9-2-1981 enter code 2 in this column. If the person is unable to recollect the date of his/her movement enter code 3 in this column. If in this probe it comes to your knowledge that the person had left the normal place before 9-2-1981 but returned only after 1-3-1981 correct the code in column 9 as '2'.

Col. 11 : For codes 2 & 3 in Col. 9 whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2 Not known-3

22.23. This column is to be filled for persons who have reported code 2 or 3 in column 9. i. e. persons who were absent throughout the Census enumeration period from the place of enumeration and persons who were present at place of enumeration for part of the Census enumeration period. Ask them whether they had been enumerated in the Census anywhere else? If they say 'Yes', record code 1, if they have not been enumerated elsewhere record code 2. If the person is not able to recollect whether he/she has been enumerated or not, record code 3. In case you record code 3, fill up col. 12; otherwise put a dash '—' in col. 12.

22.24. In case of 'substitute households' enquire for each member irrespective of the code recorded in col. 9, if he/she has been enumerated at the place from which he/she has out-migrated. If he/she says 'yes' record code 1; if he/she says that he/she has not been enumerated record code 2. If that person is not able to recollect whether he/she has been enumerated or not, record code 3. If you have recorded code 3, fill up column 12, otherwise put a dash '—' in column 12.

Col. 12 : For '3' in col. 11 and persons in substitute household, Sl. No. in Section III

22.25. If you come across a person who says that he/she does not know whether he/she has been enumerated elsewhere or not i.e., code r3 in column 11, you should collect the particulars of the places visited by the person in Section III. The detailed instructions are given in relevant paras. In this column you enter the serial number of the entry in Section III. For persons for whom you have entered '3' in col. t 1 copy down in Section III the particulars like Census house number, household number, names, sex, age, residential status, from Section II·

22.26. In case of substitute households the address of the place from which the household has out-migrated should be noted in Section III. All the persons in such households listed in Section II of Form II should be copied down in Section III. The serial number in Section III should be noted in this column.

23. Instructions for filling up Section III of Form II

23.1. This form will be filled up for following two sets of people.

(i) Persons who have moved out of their houses during Census enumeration period, but who do not know whether they have been enumerated elsewhere or not and the substitute households of Form II.

(ii) During field reconciliation stage, you may come across some persons for whom code '3' has been entered col. 11 of Section IV. For such persons also this form will be filled up.

23.2. Repeat the identification particulars of the block you are enumerating in Section 1. After that fill up Section III.

Col. 1 :

23.3. This column is self explanatory.

Cols. 2-8 :

23.4. Write the Census house number and household number, the name of the person for whom you are taking down the address, sex, age and his residential status as recorded in col. 9 of Section II. These columns are to be copied from Section II. After filling up these columns write down the serial number of the related entry in Section II in column 8(a) for cross reference. Remember also to write the serial number of the entry in this section in column 12 of Section II.

Cols. 9-14

23.5. In these columns write down the addresses of the places visited by the concerned person. The address should contain the name of the place (s) visited; the name of the head of the household where the person stayed, the house number, street name or mohalla name, whether the place is rural or urban, the tehsil or taluka, district and state where the place is located. You must write as many particulars as possible of the places where he/she stayed. In case a person has visited more than one place draw a line through columns 8 to 13 below the first address and then enter the second place and its address etc. The particulars in column 9 should be as detailed as possible to facilitate identification.

23.6. If the person concerned stayed at a hotel or a guest house but not at any normal household enquire the name of the hotel ot guest house and enter it.

23.7. In case of substitute households the address of the place from which the household has moved in should be entered here. Since it is likely to be same for all the members of such a household you may bracket the lines pertaining to the members of the household and write the address against them. In the remarks column, note that this is a substitute household.

24. Instructions for filling up Section II of Form III (Content error)

24.1. You are already acquainted with the PEC Form II and how to fill various columns of the same. For the purpose of detecting content error in respect of certain particulars of each individual, you will be provided with additional sheet called PEC Form III besides PEC

Form II. Your supervisor will inform you for which block you are to canvass PEC Form III along with PEC Form II. In the selected block, Form III will be canvassed in addition to Form II, *in the selected households*. The procedure of filling PEC Form III is as follows :

24.2. Fill in the identification particulars in Section I in all the sheets used and page the sheets properly.

24.3. After completion of Section I, proceed to Section II. Fill in columns 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8 of Section II of Form III by transcribing the related information in respect of each individual from the appropriate columns of PEC Form II. In case of columns 7 and 9 to 11 of PEC Form III, enquire from the respondent the following additional particulars :

Col. 7 : Reliability of age. Reliable-1, Not reliable-2

24.4 In this question you are expected to indicate the extent of reliability of 'age' reported. For this ask from the respondent, date of birth for each individual and note it against the line 'PEC'.

24.5. If a person is able to recollect his date of birth or if you feel that the person 's age in completed years is correct, write code 1. If the person is unable to give any idea of his/her age give code 2.

24.6. For the purposes of this column it is not necessary that the person should know his/her date of birth in Christian calendar. In many parts of the country a person may be able to recall his/her date and month of birth in local calendar. If he/she is able to tell his/he date, month and year of birth in local calendar, give code 1. What is important is to find if a person knows his/her age in completed year or not.

Cols. 9, 10 & 11

24.7. These questions are inter-linked and it would be advantageous if they are canvassed together. These are meant to get details of the work done by the person with reference to the last year. For filling these it is essential to know the definition of 'work' and the 'reference period for work'.

24.8. *Definition of work :* Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

24.9. *Reference period :* In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like gur making etc. are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agricultural season preceding the enumeration.

24.10. The scope of cols. 9, 10 and 11 should be clearly understood. Col. 9 seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did-not work at all or if it is the latter how he or she spent his or her time as a non-worker. Col. 10 seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'yes' in col. 9 worked for major part of the last year i.e., for six months or more. Col. 11 seeks to clearly elicit information on the main activity of the workers i.e., those for whom 'Yes' has been recorded in col. 10 and marginal workers i.e., those for whom 'No' has been recorded in col. 10. The definitions used for these columns are the same as Census. You should, therefore, read the instructions for filling up economic questions in Census thoroughly.

Col. 9 : Worked any time at all last year? Yes-1, No-2

24.11. This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

24.12. The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only kharif or rabi, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and in the box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

24.13. Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be in their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

24.14. It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in Census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house etc. but for the purposes of Census, she is not a worker.

24.15. In this question every worker (even marginal worker) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'yes'. You must enquire from each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'yes' against this question. If the answer is yes, record code 1 in this column.

24.16 If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. In this case record '2' in the column.

Col. 10. If 'yes' in col. 9, did you work for major part of last year? Yes-1 No-2

24.17. As mentioned earlier, through column 9, you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in col. 9.

24.18. Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in col. 9) you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for major part of the last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words, worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in this column. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this column.

24.19. A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for four months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for col. 10 and record '1'. Similarly, if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2'. For such persons put a dash '—' in col. 11.

Col. 11: Main activity C. AL, HHI, OW

24.20. In col. 10 you will have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in col. 11, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her you have recorded '1' against col. 10, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for col. 11 and you will record 'OW' since he/she spent more time in this activity than as cultivator or agricultural labourer.

24.21. The main activity of workers is classified into four categories viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other work. These terms are explained in the instructions for filling up Individual Slip which may be referred to, if necessary.

24.22. As indicated already if a person spent his/her time mostly as non-worker, put a dash '--' in this column.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DESK MATCH FOR THE PEC FORMS I, II & III

25. Desk Match for PEC Section II of Form 1

25.1. For desk matching you will need besides the filled in PEC Form I, the Abridged Houselist (AHL) of the block. In this operation you are required to compare the Census house number, the use to which the Census house is put and the name of the head of the household in PEC and in AHL. For this you have to compare columns 3, 4 and 5 of the PEC Form 1 with columns 3, 4 and 6 of the AHL, section 2 and section 3 in case of occupied residential Census houses. In this process of comparison you will fill in columns 6 to 10 of the form. Instructions for filling each column are explained below.

Col. 6: Does the house number match Yes-1 (go to col. 7) No-2

25.2. Taking the first house in the PEC list, look for an entry in the AHL bearing the same house number. If you find a Census house bearing the same house number, write code 1 in column 6, otherwise write code 2 in column 6. If you have code 1 in column 6, i.e. identified the houses in PEC and Census, tick serial number of the entry in the AHL and continue to fill up columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 wherever applicable. If you are not able to identify the PEC house number in the the AHL, you would have code 2 in the column 6. In this case, you need not fill up columns 7, 8, 9 and 10. Put a dash '--' in these columns. As explained in the instructions for filling column 11, you will have to find out the reasons for not finding the house listed in PEC in the Census when you go for field reconciliation.

Col. 7 : Is the use R/PR in both the records? Yes-1 (go to col. 8) In one record only-2 (go to col. 9) Use Not R/PR in either-3

25.3. This column is to be filled up only if there is code 1 in column 6, i.e. only when the house number matches in Census and PEC. For such houses check whether the purpose for which the Census house is used, i.e. entry in column 4 of PEC Form I is the same as the purpose entered in column 4 of the AHL. If in both the records the house has been recorded as occupied residential house, i.e. residential or partly residential you may assume that a match is established. In such a case, enter code 1 in column 7. If in PEC the house is entered as occupied residential and in AHL it has been entered as either vacant or non-residential, enter code 2. Similarly, if in AHL, the particular house had been entered as occupied residential and in PEC, it is entered as non-residential or vacant, enter code 2. If in both the cases, the house is entered as vacant or non-residential, use code 3.

25.4. If you have recorded code 1 in this column, continue to fill up column 8. If you have recorded code 2 you need not fill up col. 8 but go to fill up cols. 9 and 10. In col. 9, copy the use of the Census house and in col. 10, the name of the head of household recorded in Census. Put a dash '—' in col. 8. If you have recorded code 3, put a dash '—' in cols. 8, 9 and 10 i.e. no further desk match is needed in this case.

Col. 8 : If '1' in Col. 7 does the name(s) of the head of household agree? Yes-1, No-2 (go to col. 10)

25.5. This column is to be filled only for those houses for which 1 has been recorded in column 7. For those houses for which codes 2 and 3 have been recorded in column 7, you should put a dash '—' in this column. For those houses for which code 1 has been recorded in column 7, check if the name of the head of the household is the same in PEC and in AHL. You may come across a situation in which PEC enumerator has recorded two or three names of the heads of the households in a Census house, but the Census enumerator has recorded only one household. For each household recorded by PEC enumerator, check if the name recorded in AHL is the same. If they agree write code 1 in this column against the particular household. If the name differs or the name does not occur in AHL write code 2. In case of code 2 put a dash '—' in column 9 and fill up column 10. Write the name of the head as recorded in AHL in column 10. If the name does not find a place put a dash '--' in columns 9 and 10.

25.6. While matching for household from AHL, both Sections II and III must be scrutinised. It is quite possible that of the two households residing in a Census house, one household is recorded in Section II and another in Section III of the AHL. In such a case there may be no entry in columns 2, 3 and 4 of Section III. You have to identify such households, only with reference to the household number entered in column 5 of Section III. For example, the household number may be given as 45 (b), which would indicate that Census house number in which the household resides is 45.

Col. 9 : If code '2' in col. 7, use recorded in AHL in full

25.7. This column is to be filled up in case of those houses for which you have recorded '2' in column 7, i.e. for those houses in which the house numbers matched in PEC Form I and AHL, but whose use has been reported differently in PEC and Census. In these houses either the use has been given as residential or partly residential in PEC and vacant or non-residential in Census or vice-versa. For such houses copy the use recorded in Census in this column from column 4 of the AHL. This will help you when you go for field reconciliation of the entries. In case such a house has been recorded as residential or partly residential in AHL, but non-residential in PEC, you would also copy the name of the head of the household in column 10 from AHL. If according to AHL there are more than one household in this particular Census house, enter only the name of the head of the first household in this line. The name(s) of the head(s) of the reamining household(s) may be entered at the end of Section I of Form II, after drawing a line with a red pencil. The red line indicates that houses listed above the line are as listed in PEC. The extra households found in AHL in a Census house are to be recorded below the red line. For such households, copy down the name of the head of household in col. 10. Note down the serial number where you have entered each household in remarks column. For cross reference, the serial number of the related PEC house should be entered in the remarks column of the related row below the red line. If the Census house has been recorded as residential or partly residential in PEC, but as non-residential in AHL, enter the use recorded in AHL in column 9, and put a dash '—' in column 10.

Col. 10 : Name of the head of household

25.8. This column will be filled up if code 2 is entered in either column 7 or column 8. The instructions for filling up have already been given under columns 7 and 8. Copy the name of the head of the household from the AHL.

Important Note : After exhausting the Desk Match of the all the entries in Form I, you would have a few houses left in AHL for which no matching house number has been found in Form I. These houses would not have a tick against their serial number in the AHL. Copy the particulars in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the AHL in Section III of Form I. After that continue the desk matching for individual listed in Form II.

26. Instructions for filling up Section III of Form I (To be filled during Desk Match)

Cols. 1—6 : Sl.No., Building No., Census house No., Use to which the Census house is put, Household No., Name of the head of household

26.1. In this form you would list out all the houses and household which do not find a 'match' in Section II. You have already been told in instructions for Section II that there would be a few houses left in the AHL, which do not find a matching house number in PEC Form I, and consequently these houses would not have a tick against their serial number in the AHL. Copy the particulars in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sections II and III of the AHL in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section III. Columns 5 and 6, giving the household number name of the head of the household would be applicable only in cases where the house was used for wholly residential or partly residential purposes during Census. If more than one household lives in the house, use separate lines. In other cases, where the house was reportedly used for non-residential purposes or was vacant, put a dash '—' in cols. 5 and 6.

27. Desk Match for the PEC Section II of Form II

27.1. The procedure for desk match is similar to the one indicated for Census house i.e. PEC Form I. During the Desk Match you have to match the particulars like name, relationship to head, and maritial status in both the records and copy down the particulars of name, relationship to head, sex, age and marital status for certain individuals in the selected households from the Population Record in Section IV. Before you start copying, ensure that all the entries in the Population Record have been verified from the Individual Slips and no entry has been omitted in Population Record. The Desk Match should be carried out entry by entry. Take the first entry relating to the first selected household and verify if the name appears in the Population Record. Since the first entry invariably relates to the head of the household and the household is known to have been enumerated in the Census this should have a matching entry. If there is no matching entry, check if the head has changed in the household. This is quite possible since the survey and Census have been conducted at two different points of time and also because different instructions are followed on whom to enumerate.

27.2. In case of 'substitute households' the columns relating to Desk Match and field reconciliation need not be filled up. Put a cross across in the columns relating to Desk Match and Field Reconciliation.

Col. 13 : Whether agreement regarding Name ? Yes-1 (go to col. 14) No-2

27.3. Check if the name of the person that the PEC enumerator recorded in column 2 tallies with that of any person recorded in the corresponding Population Record. Ignore minor variations in spelling. If the name matches, record code 1 and proceed to fill up column 14. If not, record code 2, and stop desk match for this person. This person may not have a matching entry in the Census and the reasons for this can be found out only at the field reconciliation stage. For this person put a dash'—' in columns 14 and 15.

Col. 14 : Whether agreement regarding Relationship to head ? Yes-1 (go to col. 15) No-2

27.4. **Relationship to head :** For persons for whom the name tallies in both the records, check if the 'relationsip to head' also tallies in both the lists. If the same person was head at the two points of the time, i.e. of Census and PEC, the relationship must be identical. If the heads are different in PEC and Census, derive the relationship with the help of the information given in Section I of this form regarding the change in the head. This will help you in establishing the correspondence in most of the cases. If the relationship tallies in both the records, write code 1 and proceed to fill the next column. If the relationship does not tally, write code 2 and put a dash '—' in col. 15. For persons for whom name and relationship to head tallies, check if the sex also tallies. In most of the cases where 'relationship to head' itself is entered as 'son's wife', 'brother's wife' etc. the sex should tally in such cases. There may, however, be a few households where the 'relationship' might be entered as 'unrelated', 'servant' or 'visitor' etc. In sush cases it is essential to check if the sex also tallies.

Col. 15 : Whether agreement regarding Marital status? Yes-1, No-2

27.5. For the persons for whom the names and the relationship to head tally, check if the marital status also tallies. If it tallies record code 1; otherwise enter code 2.

Important Note.— If you have recorded code 1 in columns 13, 14 and 15 tick the serial number of the corresponding entry in Population Record. This would indicate that you have been able to match the person enumerated in PEC with the person enumerated in the Cenus. If after seeing all the entries in the household, you find that there are a few persons for whom you have not ticked off the entries in the Population Record; it would mean that these persons are different in PEC and Census. Copy down the name, relationship to head, sex, age, martial status, literate/illiterate particulars of these persons in Section IV of PEC Form II.

28. Instructions for Desk Match in Section IV of Form II

Cols. 1-7

28.1. These columns are to be filled up during 'Desk Match'. During the 'Desk Match' of entries in Section II, you would have in Household Schedule Part II (Population Record) ticked off entries relating to persons for whom the name, relationship to head and marital status agree in PEC and Population Record. For others, only a few of the above particulars may agree or none of the above particulars may agree. For such persons, copy down the particulars like name, relationship to the head, sex, age, marital status, literate or illiterate from the Population Reecord in columns 1 to 7.

29. Instructions for Desk Match of Form III (Content error)

29.1. Having completed the Desk Match for PEC Form I and PEC Form II, identify the individuals recorded in Form II for whom you have written code 1 in column 13. You would tick off the entry in Population Record for such persons. From the Population Record note down for each such individual the particulars like age, literate or not, whether worked any time at all last year. If worked anytime, whether worked for major part of last year; and if worked for major part of last year whether as Cultivator 'C' or as Agricultural Labourer 'AL' or in Household Industry 'HHI' or as Other Worker 'OW'. These particulars as recorded in Census are to be entered against the line CEN in Form III. For this you have to refer to columns 6 and 10 to 19 for males and cols. 6 and 24 to 33 in case of females of Population Record. In case of sex, if male, write M, if female, write F. Similarly, if literate, write code 1, if illiterate write code 2. Entries in columns 12 to 19 and 26 to 35, as the case may be, have to be similarly transcribed.

29.2. There may be some individuals in PEC Form II whose names do not match with Population Record. For such individuals code 2 would have been recorded in col. 13 of Form II. Strike the names of such persons from PEC Form III.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD RECONCILIATION

30. Instructions for field reconciliation in respect of PEC Form I

30.1. After completing the Desk Match you would have a number of houses listed by the PEC enumerator for which either the house number, or its use or the number and name of head of household do not match in AHL. There are also houses whose house numbers match, but the use has reported differently in PEC and Census. Their use(s) might have been reported as residential or partly residential either in PEC or in Census. There are also a number of houses whose house numbers and use match in the two lists, but the number of households reported differs or the name of the head of the household differs in the two forms. In the latter two cases, you would have copied the particulars of the use to which Census house is put and the name of the head of the household recorded in Census in columns 9 and 10 of Section II. Similarly, there would be houses in AHL whose numbers do not find *matching entries* in PEC. It is now your duty to find out why such differences have occurred; whether the difference is genuine or due to wrong recording by Census enumerator or PEC enumerator. For this purpose you have to make a number of probing enquiries in the field. Instructions for these probes are given below.

30.2. For the purpose of reconciliation of the entries in two records, you keep with you the following materials besides the filled in PEC forms:—

(a) AHL, notional map and layout sketch for the concerned block and the adjoining blocks.

(b) Blank forms of Abridged Population Record i.e., Household Schedule Part II.

31. Instructions for field reconciliation in respect of Section II of Form I

Col. 11 : If '2' in col. 6, reasons for no match in house number (in codes) (If '2' and R/PR go to col. 14)

31.1. This column will be filled up for houses with code 2 in column 6. For others put a dash '—' in this column. You might recall that for all these houses which were listed by the PEC enumerator no matching entries were found in AHL. Enquire the reasons for the discrepancy and enter it in codes as given below.

31.2. You should enter the codes only after thorough probe. Enquire if the house was constructed after Census enumeration i.e. after 1-3-1981. If the house is on the boundary of two blocks, check from the AHL of the particular block and the adjoining block if the house has been listed there. If you find that the house has not been included either in this block or in the adjoining block, it should be given code 2. If the house is shown in the adjoining block, but PEC enumerator has covered it, give code 3.

	Code
(a) Constructed after 1-3-1981	1
(b) Existed at the time of Census but missed in Census	2
(c) Wrongly included in this block by PEC enumerator	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column)	4

31.3. In case the house existed at the time of the Census but was missed in Census i.e. if you had given code 2 probe further whether any household was living in this house at the time of Census. If it was used for non-residential purpose, put dashes '—' in all the subsequent columns i.e. cols. 12, 13, 14, 15. If the Census house was used for residential purposes, put dashes '—' in column 12 and 13 and go to column 14. As explained in the instructions for column 14, you have to enquire whether the household living in this house has been enumerated elsewhere or not.

Col. 12 : If '2' in col. 7 reasons for change in use of the house (in codes) (If '2' go to col. 14)

31.4. This column will be filled if there is code 2 in col. 7. You may recall that these are the houses for which the house numbers agree in PEC and AHL, but the use differs. In the Census, the use may be residential (wholly or partly) and in the PEC non-residential or vacant. Alternately in the Census the use may be non-residential or vacant and in the PEC residential (wholly or partly). You have to probe the reasons for this change in the use between Census and the PEC. The use recorded in PEC is available in column 4 and the use recorded in Census is available in column 9 for your ready reference.

31.5. We are interested in probing only the cases where residential/partly residential house in AHL has been reported as non-residential or vacant in PEC and vice-versa as there are the cases where people are likely to be omitted. Thus, this column will not apply if a 'vacant' house at the time of Census, has been reported as 'shop' at the time of PEC. If, however, it has been reported as fully residential or 'shop-cum-residence' you have to probe the reasons for change. Explain to the respondent, that the Census enumerator who visited the house during 9th February to 28th February, 1981 had recorded the use as given in column 9 and that the PEC enumerator who visited the house in the 2nd/3rd week had recorded the use as given in column 4 and ask him which is correct. This will bring out the reasons for difference. Use following codes to enter the reasons for change in use :

	Code
(a) Change in use after enumeration in Census	1
(b) Residential/Partly residential in Census also, but wrongly recorded as vacant or non-residential in Census	2
(c) Wrongly recorded as residential/partly residential in PEC	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column)	4

31.6. If you have coded '2', go to column 14. As explained in the instructions for column 14, enquire whether the household living therein has been enumerated in Census or not. If not enumerated, fill up columns 1—7 of the abridged population record. If 'Others' i.e. code 4, enter the reasons in 'remarks' column.

Col. 13 : If '2' in col. 8, reasons for no match in head of household (in codes) (if '2' and '3' go to col. 14)

31.7. This column will be filled in for those houses for which you have entered '2' in column 8. You may recall that for such houses the Census house number and the use to which the Census house is put agree in PEC and AHL but :

(a) number of households differs in PEC and Census

or

(b) the names of the head of the households do not agree in PEC and Census.

31.8 If for example, out of two households recorded by PEC and Census enumerators, one name tallies, but not the other, the probes should not be made in respect of households where the name of head tallies in both. For such households you would have already entered 1 in col. 8. In another case, you may have two households recorded in PEC but only one household recorded in Census. Alternatively, you may have two households in both Census and PEC but the names of the heads of the households may differ. In such cases the reasons for the difference in the name of the head of the household should be probed. For example, if one household has been recorded in AHL, but two households have been recorded by PEC enumerator, you explain to the respondent in the house, that when the Census enumerator visited the house he had recorded one household with its head's name as given in column 10 (read out the name). However, the PEC enumerator when he visited the house had recorded two households and had recorded the names of the head of the household as given in column 5 (Read out the names recorded in column 5).

31.9. Enquire whether these households are the same. This will bring out if the households are same or whether any household has been omitted or there is any other reason for the change in name. This probe is to be made in respect of each household reported as living in the house and recorded as such by PEC enumerator but whose head's name does not match with Census record.

Codes for column 13	**Code**
(a) Same household but head of the household has changed or been differently reported	1
(b) Household living here at the time of Census also but not enumerated in this house	2
(c) Household has moved in after the sunrise of 1.3.1981	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column)	4

31.10. You may, for example, come across cases where the Census has recorded one household only but PEC has recorded more than one household. On reading the household number and reading out the names of the head of household(s) in both the records you may be told that these are members of the same family, but have been recorded rightly as different households in PEC. In such cases give code 4, as no omission is involved.

Col. 14: Has the household been enumerated ? Yes-1, No 2, Not known-3

31.11. This column will be filled for those households with code 2 in column 11 or code 2 in column 12 or codes 2 and 3 in column 13. In all such cases, you would have noticed that the household was living in this Census house at the time of Census itself but the Census enumerator has not enumerated that household for one reason or other or the household has inmigrated either during the Census enumeration

period or after the Census enumeration period. Enquire from the household whether the household has been enumerated elsewhere in Census or not. If they say 'Yes' give code 1, if they say 'No' give code 2. If the household is not aware of their enumeration give code 3. If the household says that they have not been enumerated or if they say that they are not aware of their enumeration status, enter code 2 or 3 as appropriate, for the entire household. For members of such households with codes 2 and 3, you should fill up the abridged population records prescribed for the purpose. Please note that you should consider enumerating only those people in the household who would be eligible for enumeration in the household had the Census enumerator visited it at the time of Census. This means that you should probe for each individual whether he was present at the place of enumeration for the entire Census enumeration period or not. In case of the non-censused inmigrating household, the residential status will be as at the place from which they have out-migrated. If they were present throughout the Census enumeration period or where partly present during the Census enumeration period, enumerate them and fill up abridged population record. If any member was absent through out the Census enumeration period, do not enumerate him. Enquire if the household had any visitors who stayed with them at their previous place of residence throughout the Census enumeration period, and if so, enumerate them also. If there are more than one household, use separate abridged population records. These abridged population records must be tagged with the PEC Form I and total number of members for whom you have filled in population records should be given in the remarks column. For the purpose of cross check, write the serial number of the related entry i.e., number in column 1 of Section II at the top of the population record. Also enter the code recorded in column 14 in brackets.

31.12. In case of non-censused inmigrated household, if you enter code 3 (not known) in this column, you should also take down the address of the place from which the household has outmigrated. Record the address in Section IV, Form I. Fill up the particulars of the household like building number, Census house number, name of the head of household, from Section II of Form I. For each household only one entry should be made i.e. do not copy down the name of each member *of the household.* The address should contain as many details as possible. No separate instructions have been prescribed for filling up this form as the columns of that form are self explanatory.

Col. 15 : Remarks

31.13. This column is to be used wherever you feel that some information has to be noted. If during the desk match, you find that in a particular house, there are more than one households, the name of the head of the household, to be entered in column 10 should be shifted here for second and third households. Similarly, in case in column 11 or 12 or 13, code 4 has been entered, the reason in full should be noted here. You should also enter the number of members pertaining to inmigrating households and listed in the abridged population record with some of their particulars in this column 14.

32. Instructions for field reconciliation : Section III of Form I

32.1. The field reconciliation is to be done only in respect of houses which have been reported as wholly residential or partly residential in Census. If in column 4, the use is recorded as other than residential/partly residential, put a dash '—' in all these columns.

Col. 7 : Reasons for no match (in codes)

32.2. Enquire why this house enumerated in Census, does not find a place in PEC listing. It may be that the house does not belong to the particular enumeration block and has been wrongly included by Census enumerator, or the PEC enumerator has omitted the house by mistake, or it might have been duplicated in AHL. For this purpose you have to consult the notional map, sketch map and AHL of the concerned block and its neighbouring blocks. Record the answers in code as follows :

	Code
(a) House does not belong to the block and has been wrongly included in Census in this block	1
(b) The house seems to have been duplicated in AHL by mistake	2
(c) House has been omitted by PEC enumerator	3
(d) While the Census enumerator has recorded it as separate Census house, PEC enumerator did not consider it as separate Census house	4
(e) House demolished after Census or merged with another census house	5

32.3. In case of code 1 and 2, fill in column 8. In all other cases stop at this stage.

Col. 8 : If '1' or '2' in col. 7, whether duplicated? Yes-1, No-2

32.4. This column is to be filled up if you have recorded code 1 or 2 in column 7. If you have recorded code 1 in column 7, check up from the AHL of the adjoining block if the house has been enumerated in the adjoining block also.

32.5. If the house has been enumerated in both the places, then enter code 1 in this column. Otherwise code 2. Similarly, if you have recorded code 2 in column 7, i.e. the house number duplicated in AHL, it is quite probable that Census enumerator had by mistake written the house number against this household also. Recall that in the instructions for AHL, if two households live in the same house, the Census house number is to be entered against the first house only. Perhaps this might not have been strictly followed. In such a case, enter code 2 in this column. On the other hand, if the same house and household have been entered in AHL twice and the household allotted separate serial number in AHL in column 7, this would imply that the household has been enumerated twice. In such cases enter code 1 in this column.

32.6. If you enter code 1 in this column fill up the abridged population record form for all the members of the household. Please note that you should enumerate only those members or the persons who would be eligible for enumeration in the household during Census period. These abridged population records must be tagged on with PEC Form I and the total number of members for whom you have filled in the abridged population record form must be entered in the remarks column. For the purpose of cross check, write down the serial number of the related entry in Section III, at the top of the abridged population record.

33. Instructions for field reconciliation : Section II of Form II

33.1. As already indicated in case of 'substitute households' the columns relating to field reconciliation need not be filled up. These columns would have already been crossed. If not done so, please cross them now.

Col. 16 : Match-1 No Match-2

33.2. The field reconciliation is to be done in case of persons for whom entries other than code 1 are recorded in columns 13, 14 and 15. For persons for whom code 1 is recorded in all the three columns above write 1 in this column and put a dash '—' in col. 17.

33.3 In case of others you will recall that some or all particulars differ in two records. For example, there may be some persons for whom—

(a) the name agrees in the two lists but the relationship to head differs,

(b) the name and the relationship to head agree but the marital status differs, or

(c) the name itself differs.

33.4. For all such persons, you will enquire whether they are the same. Visit the particular household and explain to the respondents in the household, that the PEC enumerator and the Census enumerator had visited the household at different points of time and recorded the names of individuals who were living in the household. Read out the names of the persons not matched in the PEC and recorded in Census which you have entered in Section IV and ask them if they relate to the same person. If they relate to the same person enter code 1 in column 16. Otherwise enter code 2. In such cases (i.e., those with code 1) enter in column 17 the serial number of the related entries in Section IV. Also strike out the entry from Section IV after recording the serial number of the related entry in Section II, in column 8 of Section IV.

Col. 17 : Sl. No. of related entry in Section IV

33.5. The instructions for filling up this column have already been given in the previous para. In case where you have not established a match during field reconciliation stage, i.e. for those for whom code 2 has been recorded in column 16, put a dash '—' in this column.

Col. 18 : Remarks

33.6. If at any particular point of time during field enumeration or Desk Match or field reconciliation you want to record any particulars which you think will be useful, record them here.

34. Instructions for field reconciliation in Section IV of Form II

Col. 8 : Sl. No. of related entry in Section II

34.1. As already indicated in the instructions for field reconciliation of entries in Section II, you would enquire whether person recorded in Section II is the same person recorded in Section IV.

34.2. If you are convinced that the persons in the two lists are the same, you would have recorded code 1 in column 16 of Section II and struck down the related entry in Section IV, after entering the serial number in column 17 of Section II. For such matched persons write down the serial number in Section II, in this column. After this you may still be left with a few persons who may be in Section IV only and you have to probe about these persons.

Col. 9 : Normal resident or visitor

34.3. Enquire if the person was a normal resident of the household *during the Census period* or a visitor. If he was a normal resident, enter code 1 and proceed to fill up column 10. If he was a visitor, enter code 2 and stop field reconciliation in respect of this person. If the person is a normal resident, obviously the PEC enumerator has missed him during listing. You should probe his residential status further as was done in case of other normal residents earlier.

Col. 10 : Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)

34.4. This column is to be filled up in respect of persons who were normal residents during Census enumeration period i.e. for persons for whom code 1 has been recorded in col. 9. Enquire whether they were present in the household during the entire Census enumeration period (code 1), were absent throughout the Census enumeration period (code 2), or present for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3). If the person was present throughout the Census enumeration period, record code 1 in this column. In this case, the subsequent columns need not be filled up. It is quite possible that a person enumerated in Census had died or outmigrated before the sunrise of 1-3-1981, but his/her name had not been deleted in Individual Slip in revisional round. Such cases should also be probed and answers recorded in codes.

34.5. If the persons recorded in Census had died before the sunrise of 1-3-1981, you should give code 4. Even if the persons had outmigrated before the sunrise of 1-3-1981 code 3 will apply. If you record codes 2 and 3 then proceed to fill up column 11.

Col. 11 : If '2' or '3' in col. 10, whether enumerated elsewhere? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3

34.6. This column will be filled up for normal residents who were absent throughout the enumeration period from their place of residence (code 2 in column 10) or those who were absent from their normal residence for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3 in column 10). Enquire if these persons were enumerated elsewhere at the place of visit. If they say 'Yes' write code 1. If 'no' write code 2. If 'not known write code 3.

Col. 12 : If '3' in col. 11, Sl. No. of related entry in Section III

34.7. This column will be filled up if you have entered '3' in column 11. For such persons, enquire the address of their place of visit and enter it in Section III. Note down the related serial number in Section III, in this column.

Col. 13 : Remarks

34.8. This column is intended to write down any observation that you may like to make.

35. Instructions for field reconciliation : PEC Form III (Content error)

35.1. Note that PEC enumerator and the Census enumerator had filled up the particulars at different points of time. This could have been partly responsible for the difference if any between the corresponding entries in PEC and Census. You must take note of the changes that might have occurred during the period between the date of Census enumerator's visit and PEC enumerator's visit and record the entries correctly.

35.2. In case of difference between Census and PEC, if on enquiry, you find that the Census information is correct as on Census enumerator's visit, rewrite the same against the line FR. However, if the informent says that the PEC information is correct, make sure that it applies to the date when the Census enumerator visited the household. Enter correct information against FR. If respondent says both Census and PEC information are not correct, ascertain the information as on Census enumerator's visit and record the correct answer in FR.

35.3. For your convenience, a set of probes for reconciliation of difference between the PEC and Census are given below.

35.4. At the time of field reconciliation, you should tell the respondent about the very purpose of your visit and than proceed as follows :

(a) The PEC enumerator visited your house and collected a few particulars of each member of the household with reference to Census enumeration period. When the Census enumerator visited your house he also collected the particulars regarding the members of household. While comparing information recorded in Census with that of PEC for each individual, some differences have been noticed in respect of certain particulars for a few individuals of your household. In order to reconcile the discrepancies, I have come to consult with you and obtain particulars of these individuals which, according to you, are accurate.

(b) After proceeding as above, you now show the respondent both the sets of information recorded in Census and PEC for each individual and try to reconcile very carefully through probes as detailed below.

35.5. For example, if you have observed discrepancies in respect of age completed for one of the individuals and 'Main Activity last year, for another individual, proceed as follows :

Step 1 : Tell the respondent that the age completed for the concerned individual according to Census is (specify) but as per PEC it is recorded as (specify). Then ascertain which information is correct. If the respondent says that Census information is correct, then rewrite the same against the line FR. Otherwise, go to step 2.

Step 2 : If the respondent says that PEC information is correct, probe if the particulars could have changed in the intervening period between Census and PEC and write correct information against the line FR. Otherwise, go to step 3.

Step 3 : If the respondent says that neither PEC nor Census information is correct, then ascertain the correct position as of Census enumeration period. If the respondent does not recollect the exact date of Census enumerator's vist, then ask him to recollect any day close to the period 9th to 28th February, 1981. Thereafter, enter the correct information against the line FR.

35.6. The steps mentioned above may be repeated for other individuals for different set of questions and thus you can reconcile all discrepancies as observed during Desk Matching.

35.7. In case of any doubt at any stage, you should consult your supervisor.

35.8. At the end, attach Form III with Form II of the concerned household.

Form I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Abridged Population Record

Name of State/Union Territory ———— Location code in full of the enumerator's block ————

Name of District ———— Related Section of the Form I/II/III (Delete which is not applicable)

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/ P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— Sl. No. of the related household ————

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Literate-1 Illiterate-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Form I

CENSUS OF
POST
SECTION I :

Name of State/Union Territory ———— Code No. ————
Name of District ———— Code No. ————
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— Code No. ————

SECTION II : **Listing, matching with**

	Listing				Desk		
						If '1' in Col. 6	
Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Purpose for which Census house is used	Name of the head of household	Does the house No. match? Yes-1 (go to Col. 7) No-2	Is the use R/PR in both the records? Yes-1 (go to Col. 8) In one record only-2 (go to Col. 9) use Not R/PR in either-3	If '1' in Col. 7 does the name(s) of the head of household agree? Yes-1, No-2 (go to Col. 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Codes for Col. 11 :

(a) Constructed after the sunrise of 1.3.81 — 1
(b) Existed at the time of Census but missed in Census — 2
(c) Wrongly included in this block by PEC Enumerator — 3
(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4

Codes for Col. 12 :

(a) Change in use after enumeration in Census — 1
(b) R/PR in Census also, but wrongly recorded as non-residential in Census — 2
(c) Wrongly recorded R/PR in the PEC — 3
(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4

Page No. _____

INDIA 1981

ENUMERATION CHECK

Identification Particulars

Name of Village/Town _____ Code No. _____

Name or No. of Ward/desam _____ Code No. _____

Enumerator's Block No. _____

AHL and field reconciliation

Match		Field Reconciliation				
If code '2' in Col. 7 use recorded in AHL in full	Name of the head of household	If '2' in Col. 6, reasons for no match in house No. (in codes) (If '2'andR/PR go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 7 reasons for change in use of the house (in codes) (If'2' go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 8 reasons for no match in head of household (in codes) (If '2' and '3' go to Col. 14)	Has the household been enumerated? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Codes for Col. 13 :

(a) Same household but head of household has changed or been differently reported — 1

(b) Household living here at the time of Census also, but not enumerated in this house — 2

(c) Household has moved in after the sunrise of 1-3-1981 — 3

(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) — 4

Signature (with date) _____

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

Form 1

Page No. ———

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION-I: **Identification Particulars**

Name of State/Union Territory——— Code No. ——— Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

Name of District ——— Code No. ——— Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet——— Code No. ———

Name of Tahsil/Taluka/Anchal/ P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.——— Code No. ——— Enumerator's Block No. ———

SECTION-III : **Houses and Households found in AHL but not in PEC**

Sl. No.	Desk Match					Field Reconciliation		Remarks
	Building No.	*Census* house No.	Use to which the Census house is put	If R/PR in Col. 4		Reasons for no match (in codes)	If '1' or '2' in *Col. 7 whether* duplicated Yes-1, No-2	
				Household No.	Name of the head of household			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Codes for Col. 7 :

(a) House does not belong to the block and has been wrongly included in Census in this block — 1
(b) House seems to have been duplicated in AHL by mistake — 2
(c) House has been omitted by PEC enumerator — 3
(d) While the Census enumerator has recorded it as separate Census house, PEC enumerator did not consider it as separate Census house — 4
(e) House demolished after Census or merged with another Census house — 5

Signature (with date)———

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form I

CENSUS OF

POST

SECTION-I :

Name of State/Union Territory ——— Code No. ———

Name of District ——— Code No. ———

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle, etc. ——— Code No. ———

SECTION-IV : **Address of place from where outmigrated (for**

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Related Sl. No. in Section II of Form I	Name of place
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

INDIA 1981

ENUMERATION CHECK

Identification Particulars

Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ——— Code No. ———

Enumerator's block No. ———

households with code 3 in Column 14 of Section II of PEC Form 1)

Address of place from where outmigrated

Name of the head of household, house No., locality, street No. and name of post office	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P.S./ Town	District	State
7	8	9	10	11

Signature (with date) ———

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form II

CENSUS OF POST

SECTION-I :

Name of State/Union Territory ———— Code No. ————
Name of District ———— Code No. ————
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— Code No. ————
Name of the head of household ———— Was he/she the head at the time of Census? Yes-1,
House No. ———— Household No. ————

SECTION-II : **Listing of members of the household, Desk**

	Listing								
Sl. No.	Name	Membership type during survey(code)	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Residential status during Census enumeration period (codes) If '3' go to Col. 10 (Code)	If '3' in Col.9 period of journey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for Col. 3 :

(a) N.R. on date of survey & Census — 1
(b) N.R. outmigrated/died after sunrise of 1-3-1981 — 2
(c) N.R. outmigrated during Census enumeration period — 3
(d) N.R. dead during Census enumeration period — 4
(e) N R. born/immigrated after the sunrise of 1-3-1981 — 5

Codes for Col. 9 :

(a) Present throughout the Census enumeration period —1
(b) Absent throughout the Census enumeration period —2
(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period —3

Page No. ————

INDIA 1981
ENUMERATION CHECK

Identification Particulars

Name of Village/Town ———— Code No. ————
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ———— Code No. ————
Enumerator's Block No. ————

No-2 [ ] If 'No' relation to former head ————

Match with Population Record and Field Reconciliation

		Desk Match			Field Reconciliation		
		Whether agreement regarding					
For codes 2 & 3 in Col. 9 whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	For '3' in Col. 11 and persons in substitute household, Sl. No. in Section III	Name Yes-1 (go to Col. 14) No-2	Relationship to head Yes-1 (go to Col. 15) No-2	Marital status Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2	Sl. No. of related entry in Section IV	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Codes for Col. 10 :

(a) Left the normal place before 9 February 1981, but returned before the sunrise of 1-3-1981 —1
(b) Left the normal place of residence after 9 February 1981 —2
(c) Not known —3

Signature (with date) ————

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

Form II

CENSUS OF

POST

SECTION-I :

Name of State/Union Territory ——— Code No. ———

Name of District ——— Code No. ———

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ——— Code No. ———

SECTION-III : **Addresses of places of**

(a) For persons with

(b) For persons in

(c) For persons with

Sl. No.	Census house No.	Household No.	Name of the person	Sex	Age	Residential Status during Census enumeration period	Related Sl. No. in Section II	Related Sl. No. in Section IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Page No ———

INDIA 1981

ENUMERATION CHECK

Identification Particulars

Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ——— Code No. ———

Enumerator's Block No. ———

visit during Census enumeration period

code 3 in Column 11 of Section II

substitute households from Section II

code 3 in Column 11 of Section IV

Address of place(s) visited during Census enumeration period

Name of place visited	Name of the head of household, house No., locality or street No. and name of post office	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P.S./ Town	District	State
9	10	11	12	13	14

Signature (with date) ———

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form II

CENSUS OF
POST

SECTION-I :

Name of State/Union Territory ——— Code No. ———

Name of District ——— Code No. ———

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ——— Code No. ———

Name of the head of household ———

Household No. ——— SECTION-IV : **Persons listed in Population**

Sl. No.	To be filled during Desk Match				
	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Codes for Col. 10 :

(a) Present throughout Census enumeration period — 1

(b) Absent throughout Census enumeration period — 2

(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period — 3

(d) Normal resident but died before sunrise of 1-3-1981 — 4

Page No. ———

INDIA 1981

ENUMERATION CHECK

Identification Particulars

Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ——— Code No. ———

Enumerator's Block No. ———

Record who have not been fully 'Matched' in PEC

	Field Reconciliation					
Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Sl. No. of related entry in Section II	Normal Resident or Visitor	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in Col. 10 whether enumerated elsewhere? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	If '3' in Col. 11 Sl. No. of related entry in Section III	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature (with date) ———

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

46—1 Census/Kerala/82

Form III (Content Error)

Page No._____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION-I : **Identification Particulars**

Name of State/Union Territory_____ Code No. _____ Name of Village/Town_____ Code No._____

Name of District _____ Code No. _____ Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet_____ Code No. _____

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./ Dev. Block/Circle etc._____ Code No. _____ Enumerator's Block No. _____

Name of the head of household _____ Was he/she the head at the time of Census? Yes-1, No-2 If 'No' relation to former head _____

House No._____ Household No. _____

SECTION-II : **Particulars of persons recorded in Section II of Form II**

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Marital status	Stage of Operation	Age		Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Worked any time at all last year? Yes-1 No-2	If 'Yes' in Col. 9 did you work for major part of last year? Yes-1 No-2	Main activity C, AL, HHI, OW	Remarks
					Age completed	Reliability of age : Reliable-1 Not Reliable-2					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					
2				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					
3				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					

4				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
5				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
6				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
7				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
8				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
9				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							
0				PEC									
				CEN		—							
				FR		—							

Signature (with date) _____

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

ANNEXURE G

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

CHAPTER I

SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE AND FIELD ORGANISATION

1. Introduction

1.1. In the agenda papers circulated at the first conference of Directors of Census Operations held at India International Centre, New Delhi, during 24th to 29th August, 1979, it had been indicated that Census Evaluation Study (CES) using Sample Registration System (SRS) records would be conducted immediately after 1981 Census. The objective of the Census Evaluation Study is to quantify the extent of omission of children at the younger ages and the ascertainment of the correctness of age reporting of children in the Census with the help of births recorded in SRS.

1.2. The present note discusses the various aspects of the survey, like

(a) the sample size

(b) the organisation of field work, the agency and work load

1.3. Operationally, it is proposed to integrate this survey with PEC. Therefore, the notes on; (a) Deployment of field personnel, (b) Independence of operations, (c) the role of the hierarchy, (d) Training of field personnel and (e) Calendar of operations already discussed in connection with the PEC may be referred to.

2. Types of errors

2.1. The CES attempts to measure the coverage error and the content error in respect of children born to normal resident mothers in a sub-sample of SRS blocks. In such SRS blocks, the records of the births occurring to usual residents have been maintained over a period of time. From this record, it is possible to prepare a list of children who are surviving upto the date of the Census by eliminating those who are dead and those who have left i.e. those who have out-migrated. This list can then be compared with the Population Record to obtain:

(i) An estimate of the extent of omission or duplication at the younger ages,

(ii) the extent of age mis-reporting in the Census at younger ages.

3. Conceptual problems of CES

3.1. In CES, births occurring to usual residents in the household have been recorded as and when they occur. Even if the birth occurs to the usual resident mother at a place other than her usual residence, the birth is recorded according to the SRS. For determining the eligibility status of such births for enumeration in Census, we should first eliminate all the children who have died or out-migrated before the 1st March, 1981 and also determine their residential status accurately during the Census enumeration period. As the records are being copied for a number of years, the household might have also out-migrated subsequent to the birth. This also has to be taken into account.

3.2. An additional problem in the case of this study will be the identification of SRS households in the Census. Since SRS forms and Census forms relate to different time periods, following different systems of house numbering, it is quite possible that the same house or household may have different numbers in each of these forms. Unless the households where the SRS births have occurred are identified in the Census, it may not be possible to verify from the Census record whether the child has been enumerated or not. For this purpose, instructions have already been issued to ensure that to the extent possible, the identity of SRS units and the corresponding Census enumeration unit is maintained. In other words, the SRS unit should by itself form a Census enumeration unit and if the SRS unit is larger than the normal work load of a Census enumerator, it can be split up into two or more Census enumeration units. This should ensure that it is always possible to match the given SRS unit with the corresponding Census unit or units. Additionally, the household matching form proposed ensures that the house numbers in SRS and Census are uniquely identified.

4. Sample size

4.1. The objective of the Census Evaluation Study would be to study the extent of omission/duplication of children below 5 years in the Census and the accuracy of their age returns. The Census Evaluation Study Schedule will be canvassed in 50 SRS units in rural areas and about 25 SRS units in urban areas in each state. This would mean that the CES will be conducted in about 1,200 units all over the country. The SRS units in which this study will be conducted will be selected in the Registrar General's office and communicated. The exact number of units will vary slightly because some of the SRS villages selected for the study may consist of more than one Census unit. In such a case, the entire SRS village will be taken up for the study.

5. Stages of works in Census Evaluation Study

5.1. In case of the Census Evaluation Study, the first step will be the filling up of the Household Matching Form (CES Form-A). This gives the SRS house number and the corresponding Census house number so that the records can be made comparable. This operation has to be done much before the Census. It has been suggested that this be done during December, 1980 to February, 1981 by the SRS computer-supervisor. This will have to be done only in those SRS units selected for Census Evaluation Study. Wherever all the house numbers in SRS and Census have been identified we can proceed with the Study.

5.2. The study will also involve three stages. (i) *Copying out all the births occurring in the household in the unit from the 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981 (both days inclusive)*, in CES Form-B. These births are to be copied out from Form 10 of the SRS. The half yearly survey for the period 1st July '80 to 31st December '80 must be conducted in the case of these selected units between January-February, 1981, even, if necessary, by postponing the half yearly survey in the other units by a month or two. In case of births occurring in January-February, 1981 only the Form 10 furnished by the SRS field enumerator has to be used. Since the entire work in the first stage involves only copying all the SRS records, major part of the work can be done much before the Census operations begin. It is suggested that the entire work of copying from 1-1-76 to 30-6-1980 be started immediately and the copying of the schedules for the period 1-7-80 to 28-2-81, be done during the 1st week of March, 1981.

5.3. It is also essential to instruct the SRS enumerator of the selected unit to send SRS Form 10 in respect of the month of February, 1981, in the first week of March itself, without fail.

5.4. (ii) *The Desk Match of the SRS births with those of the Population Record (CES Form I)*: This operation can be done only after March 15. It is expected that the records for all the units would have been received at the RTO by this time. Efforts should therefore, be made at the RTOs to isolate the records for these enumeration units. As in case of PEC all the entries in the Population Record should be checked with the corresponding entries in the Individual Slip to ensure that no mistake has been committed in transcribing from one record to another. This is very important because the final results of the study will depend on how complete the Population Records are for various units.

5.5. (iii) *The field reconciliation (CES Form I)*: Since we are matching different records, we have to be particularly careful about definition adopted to list persons in the two systems. The field reconciliation proposed will ensure this. At this stage, the residential status at the Census time of all the children enumerated during the Census born to the usual residents of the household will be enquired into.

6. Work-load involved

6.1. In case of CES, assuming that for each unit roughly 35 births might have been reported in a year, we will roughly have about 175 entries to be copied in each unit which may take about 2 days. The desk match of these entries may, however, take about 2 days and the field reconciliation about 3 days. In all an enumerator has to devote 7 days per unit. Since only one field visit is required in this survey, about a day may be required for each unit.

CHAPTER 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD WORK

7. Instructions for filling up Household Matching Form

Columns 1—4

7.1. Since SRS and Census are conducted at different times, following different systems of house numbering, it is quite possible that the same house or household may have different number in both. The main purpose of this form is to identify the SRS households in Census. Besides identification particulars the form has nine columns. The identification particulars and the first five columns of the form are to be filled by the SRS computor-supervisor before his field visit for half yearly survey following the house-listing. These should be copied from the SRS Houselist (SRS form No. 1). The columns give SRS house number, household number and name of the head of the household. All this particulars are to be filled up as on the latest half yearly survey after houselisting. One line should be used for each household.

7.2. You have recorded all the households as on the latest half yearly survey. In some households, the head might have changed during the last five years, i.e., since 1-1-1976. In case the SRS household schedule (SRS form 2) is available with you, you can refer the form and record the change in the head of the household in the remarks column i.e. column 4. In case this household schedule is not available with you, you should note the change if any in the name of the head of household in the remarks column when you go to the field to fill up columns 5—9.

Columns 5—9

7.3. These columns are to be filled up during the half yearly survey visit. For filling these columns, you should carry the notional map, layout sketch and the AHL of the corresponding Census blocks. These documents will be given to you by your supervisor. In States where the Census houselisting operation is already over, these columns are to be filled up during July-December, 1980. In states where Census houselisting operation is undertaken in September, 1980, filling up of these columns will be taken up during January-February, 1981.

7.4. As noted earlier, you should check up from the household schedule (SRS form 2), whether there is any change in the name of the head of the household during the last five years. Since you are in the field now, before starting the filling up of columns 5-9, contact the SRS enumerator, collect the SRS household schedule and check up if there has been any change in the name of the head of the household. In case you come across a household where the head of the household has changed, enter the name of the earlier head in remarks column, column 4.

7.5. If during your visit, you find that corresponding to SRS household, no household has been recorded in AHL, the columns, name of the head of household and serial number of the household, cannot be filled up.

7.6. In such cases, note in remarks column 9, the fact that the household has not been recorded in houselisting stage.

8. Instructions for filling up CES Form I prior to Desk Match

8.1. The list of selected villages or blocks for which the forms have to be filled up will already be available with you. At the outset assemble all the monthly report forms (SRS form 10) pertaining to the selected village or block for the period relating to 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981. For the period ending 31st December, 1980, the SRS forms would already have been duly checked as a result of half yearly surveys. For the period January-February, 1981, only the primary forms filled by the local SRS enumerator would be available. In many cases the form relating to February 1981 might not have yet been received at the headquarters. This fact may be noted in the form at the appropriate place.

8.2. To facilitate Desk Match of the form, you would also need the Household Matching Form showing the Sample Registration System house number and the corresponding Census block number and house number. Since you would do the Desk Match at the R.T.O., this list which would already have been prepared, will be made available to you there along with the Population Record for the concerned village/block. Before starting the actual Desk Match, insert the appropriate Census block numbers and house numbers in the respective columns of the CES Form I.

8.3. These numbers may also be inserted in the SRS Form 10 used by you for matching, in case they are not already indicated.

8.4. Study carefully the section on 'whom to enumerate', of the instructions to enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip to make sure of the persons eligible for enumeration in Census at the selected village/block, relevant extract of these Census instructions is given below. It should be noted that the term 'Normal Resident' used in census corresponds with the term 'Usual Resident' adopted in the SRS.

8.5. 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 the 9th February to 28th February, 1981.

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period but are not present at the time of your visit.

(iii) All 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 March, 1981, and

(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you but had been away from the places of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purposes 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.

8.6. A portion of Section I of this form is to be copied from Form 10 of the SRS before you go for Desk Match. As the Census Population Record is expected to be ready any time after 12th March at the R.T.O. you should be ready with the filled in forms by March 15. It will be ideal if you take up the copying work immediately after the Half Yearly Survey so as to be able to finish it by the 15th March. The Desk Match must be completed within a week, so that field visit is undertaken by the end of March at the latest.

8.7. It is necessary to keep in mind while filling the forms that the study is confined to SRS areas only. You already have in the Houselist Matching Form a list of SRS house numbers. In no case should a child who is not a usual resident of the SRS households should be considered in this study.

8.8. Fill in the identification particulars of village/block on top of the Form in every sheet used. Fill in columns 1 to 10 of Section I. Entries in columns 4 to 10 are to be copied from SRS Form 10 (A) Births. Fill in the particulars only in respect of live births occurring to mothers who are usual residents (usual residents present and usual residents absent). Still births or births occurring to visitors should not be entered in these columns. Whether a birth is a 'live' or 'still' can be ascertained from col. 5 of SRS Form 10 (A) while the residential status of the mother from entries in col. 12 of the same form.

8.9. For convenience, record live births to usual residents starting from January 1976 from the corrected Form 10 (monthly report). After exhausting all births during 1976, enter births occurring in 1977 etc.

Col. 1

8.10. Give serial number of the entry.

Cols. 2 & 3

8.11. Fill up from Houselist Matching Form.

Cols. 4 to 10

8.12. Copy out the relevant details from SRS Form 10 (A) Births. Note that in case of col. 10 'Relationship to Head' of the child will have to be derived from the 'Relationship of the mother to Head' entered in col. 7. If there is any doubt write 'X' here (to be verified at field reconciliation stage).

Col. 8 : Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets)

8.13. For births, other than those between 9th Feb. and 28th Feb. of any year, calculate the age in completed years as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1931 and record it within brackets in column 8 along with date of birth.

8.14. After filling up cols. 1 to 10 but before going in for Desk Match, the entries made should be quickly checked from SRS Form 10(B) whether any child entered in Section I is dead. For this see the Name of the head of household, Relationship to head of the child and Sex. If all these three characteristics agree, check up also whether the age at death recorded in SRS Form 10 (B) is broadly consistent with date of birth recorded in the Section I. In case of such deaths occurring before 1st March 1981, strike out the corresponding birth entry from Section I. To the extent possible check up the corresponding SRS household schedule (Form 2), if available at the headquarters. If any child born had subsequently died the entry would have been scored off in the SRS household schedule. Such a birth if copied in Section I, can also be deleted. If there is any doubt, much time should not be spent on this. The death of a child in any case will be verified at field reconciliation stage. The reference to Form 10 (B), SRS household schedule (Form 2) at this stage has been suggested so as to decrease the work load as much as possible at the Desk Match and field reconciliation stages.

8.15. The births have been copied out in the chronological order, the births occurring in 1976 coming first, then those of 1977, 1978 etc. It is quite possible that in the same household two, three or more births might have occurred during the last five years. It would be advantageous for Desk Match and field reconciliation if you prepare a list. enumeration block-wise, indicating the births occurring in various households in the format shown in CES Form B.

Census block code **Household-wise list of births**

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household as in AHL	Sl. No. of entry in Section I
1	2	3	4

8.16. Suppose in your list the first birth recorded was in House No. 3. enter 3 in col. 1 and the name of the head of household in column 2 and 1 in column 4. If in the same house another birth was recorded at Sl. No. 56 and a third birth at Sl. No. 128 of Section I, enter the number 56 and 128 in column 4. Column 4 will read as 156,128. Tick the serial number of these entries in Section 1. Next enter the particulars of the birth entries at Sl. No. 2 etc. As you will see later while doing the Desk Match or field reconciliation, you can do the Desk Match or field reconciliation for all the births entered at Sl. No. 156 and 128 simultaneously, without much wastage of time.

9. Desk Match

9.1. For Desk Match besides the filled in Section 1 of the CES Form I, you require the Household Schedules Part II, Population Record of the corresponding Census block. As SRS block may consist of one or more than one Census blocks, you should assemble the Population Record of all the relevant Census blocks. *This is an extremely important step. Otherwise, you may classify a large number of births in SRS as omission in Census.* You should also keep with you the Census household-wise list of births prepared by you.

9.2. During the Desk Match, you should fill up cols. 11-15 Section I and columns 1-10 of Section II. The instructions for filling up these columns follow.

9.3. To identify the matching individual, you are required to compare the children listed in Section I, with those recorded in Population Record with the help of entries in cols. 5—10 of Section I.

10. Instructions for filling up columns 11—15 of Section I of CES Form I

Col. 11 : Whether agreement regarding name of the head of household? Yes-1 (go to col. 12), No-2

10.1. Check up if the name of the head of the household tallies in both the records. For name, ignore minor variation. If the name agrees in both the records, enter code 1 and go to fill up column 12. If the name of the head of the household does not tally, from the Household Matching Form, column 4, check up whether there has been any change in the head of the household. If there is any change, the earlier head of the household would have been recorded in column 4. Match the current head, name recorded in column 3 with that of the Population Record. If in this process you are able to match the name of the head of the household, enter code 1. Otherwise enter code 2. If you enter code 2 in this column, put dashes '—' in columns 12 and 13 and 2 in column 14 and stop Desk Match for this child.

Col. 12 : Whether agreement Regarding relationship to head and Sex. Yes-1 (go to col. 13), No-2

10.2. This is to be filled up if there is code 1 in column 11. If the name of the head of household tallies in the two records, check up if in the household any person with the same relationship to head as in column 10 has been recorded. If you find such a person, enter code 1. Otherwise, enter code 2. If code 1 is entered in this column, fill up column 13 also. If you enter code 2 in this column put a dash in column 13 and write code 2 in column 14.

10.3. Normally the relationship to head is entered as son's son, son's daughter etc. and an agreement of relationship implies an agreement of the sex of the persons. If, however there are some cases where the 'sex' is not clear from the relationship, the sex of the child should also match in the two records.

Col. 13 : Whether agreement regarding Age. Yes-1, No-2.

10.4. This column will be filled up if there is code 1 in column 12, i.e. there is agreement regarding name of the head of household and the relationship to head. Check up if for this person the age in completed years recorded in Population Record agrees with the age derived from SRS record entered in brackets in column 8. If the ages in the two records agree enter code 1. Otherwise, enter code 2.

Col. 14 : Match-1, No Match-2, Partial Match-3

10.5. If all the three columns 11, 12 and 13 agree in both the records, a 'match' is said to have been established. If for an entry, a 'match' is established tick the corresponding entry in the Population Record and enter code 1 in column 14. Before entering code 1 check up if the name of the mother recorded in column 6 agrees with the name of the mother of the child recorded in Population Record. Remember that the serial number of the mother would have been recorded against the child's name in column 3 of the Population Record after relationship to head within brackets. This will be an additional confirmation that you have identified the child. It is quite possible that in some cases the mother might not have been eligible for enumeration in the Census and hence no serial number might have been entered in column 3 within brackets. In such cases also, enter code 1 if there is code 1 in columns 11, 12 and 13. If the name of the head of household does not agree in the two lists i.e. '2' in column 11 and 12 enter code 2 in this column also. If the name of the head of the household agrees i.e. '1' in column 11, but the relationship to head does not agree or relationship also agrees but age does not agree, a 'Partial Match' is said to be established. For such cases enter '3' in this column.

Col. 15 : Sl. No. of entry in Section II

10.6. For children with codes 1 or 2 in column 14 put a dash '—' in this column. For a child with code 3 in column 14, you may come across one (or more children) in the Population Record who could be a possible match. They are all to be treated as partial match cases. Enter the particulars of all such children from the Population Record in columns 5-9 of Section II (*irrespective of their ages reported in the Population Record*), as per instruction given later. After copying, give the related serial number(s) of these children in Section II, in this column. Simultaneously, for cross reference, give the serial number in Section I of the related child, in column 10 of Section II against the respective Partial Match case.

10.7. After finishing the Desk Match for one entry but before starting the Desk Match for the next entry, check up from column 5 of CES Form-B, giving household-wise list of births, if there are any other births in the household. If there are, you may as well complete the Desk Match for these entries also. This would avoid the need for returning to the household later.

10.8. Verify whether every line in Section I has been disposed off as 'Match', 'No Match' or 'Partial Match'. After matching the entries in the Population Record, tick off the relevant lines in the Population Record also wherever a 'Match', or 'Partial Match' is established.

11. Instructions for filling up of columns 1—10 of Section II of CES Form I

11.1. It has already been mentioned in an earlier para that the entries relating to the children in the Population Record, whose particulars are partially matched with those entered in Section I, should be copied in columns 5 to 9 of Section II straight from the Part II of the Population Record. Information in columns 2, 3, 4 and 10 will be filled up with the help of related entries in Section I. The entries made in column 10 will serve the purpose of cross reference with the child recorded in Section I. The related serial numbers corresponding to partially matched cases copied in this section, will have to be filled in column 15 of the Section I. After copying the particulars of all the partially matched cases from the Population Record, you would have already ticked off the children who fell in the categories of match and partially match cases. You may find that in a few SRS households there are children below age 5, whose names have not been ticked off in the corresponding Population Record.

11.2. Copy the particulars of these children also in columns 5 to 9. For such children, record 'C' in column 10 to denote that they are found in Census only. For such children columns 2, 3 and 4 may have to be filled from the Houselist Matching Form. This operation completes the Desk Match. Before going to the field tick off in the Houselist Matching Form, the serial number of the houses that have figured in Sections I and II. A visit is essential for field reconciliation and for collecting some additional particulars.

12. Field reconciliation

12.1. During the field reconciliation you will have to do the following :

(i) Reconcile entries in Sections I and II in case of 'Partial Match'.

(ii) In case of reconciled cases copy out the age recorded in Population Record.

(iii) Verify in cases of 'No Match' in Section I whether they have been enumerated in the Census or not.

(iv) Find out the residential status of all children in Sections I and II as of Census enumeration period.

12.2. As soon as you reach the village/block for field reconciliation, contact the local SRS enumerator and obtain the SRS Household Schedules from him. This may be kept with you during your visit to households for consultation wherever necessary with regard to reconciliation of entries in Section II.

13. Instructions for field reconciliation of Section I of CES Form I

13.1. Detailed instructions are given below column-wise. In filling up columns 16-23 of Section I, try as far as possible to contact the mother of the child. The name of the mother is recorded in column 6. Columns 16-23 will be filled up in respect of all children. For fiilling up these columns you have to bear in mind the Census method of enumeration of individuals particularly those who are normal residents of the household.

Col. 16 : Match-1, No Match-2

13.2. For children having code 1 or 2 in column 14, record code 1 or 2 respectively in this column as per instructions. For a child having code 3 in column 14, you may have recorded one or more children of 'Partial Match' in Section II from the Population Record against the serial numbers indicated in column 15. You have now to reconcile these cases in Sections I and II so that a definite 'Match' or 'No Match is established. Take a child with code 3 in column 14 and tell the respondent that a male/female birth has been recorded to such and such mother (give the name) during such and such month by the SRS enumerator. Some of the identification particulars of the child, but not all (give them) check with those of a child (at serial number of Section II) that had been enumerated in this household during the Census. Then ask : 'Do these entries refer to the same child?' If the answer is 'yes', enter '1', if 'No', enter '2' in this column. If you have identified the 'Matching' child, retain only the serial number of that child (from Section II) in column 15 of Section I. Transfer the 'age' recorded in Census from column 9 of Section II to column 17 of Section I. After effecting this transfer, strike off the related line in Section II. If for a child you had recorded more than one (say, two) children of 'Partial Match' *the other child will still remain in Section II as a 'No Match' child* found in the Population Record only. Again if the 'Partial Match' case has proved to be 'No Match' the corresponding child in Section II would still remain For these children found in the Population Record only, and recorded in Section II, check the age reported in Census from column 9 of Section II. If the age is 5 years or less, do field reconciliation as suggested later. Otherwise strike them off from Section II.

Col. 17 : Age in Population Record

13.3. Fill in the age as reported in the Population Record only in the case of children for whom code 3 has been given in column 14 but for whom a 'match' has been established during the field reconciliation. This age is already available from column 9 of Section II. Copy the age from that column here.

Cols. 18-22.

13.4. In the next four columns you shall be enquiring about the residential status of the child during the Census enumeration period at his/her normal residence. The probes in columns 19 and 20 are intended to exclude children who died before 1-3-81 or children who out-migrated from their normal residence before 1-3-81. You, therefore, have to proceed with the enquiry very carefully and delicately by means of the probes which are given in the following columns.

Col. 18 : Present-1, Not present-2 (in the household)

13.5. For each child, whether it is 'matched' or 'unmatched' enquire whether the child is present in the household or not *at the time of your visit*. If the child is present in the household, give code 1 in column 18, if not, code 2 in column 18.

Col. 19 : If '2' in col. 18, whether out-migration temporary-1, Out-migration permanent-2, Dead-3

13.6. If the child is not present enquire where he/she is. This may bring out whether the child has gone to some other place or whether he/she is dead. In case the child is dead you might already have some indication of this fact from the SRS Household Form where 'D' would have been written against the relevant serial number in column 1. If the child has gone to some other place, enquire whether temporarily or permanently. If temprarily, give code 1. If the child has gone to some other place permanently give code 2. If the child is dead give code 3. In the last two cases fill up column 20.

Col. 20 : If 2 or 3 in col. 19- After 1-3-81—1, During 9-2-81 to 1-3-81—2, Before 9-2-81—3

13.7. This column will be filled up only in case where the child has out-migrated or the child is dead i.e. codes 2 and 3 of column 19 In such cases, enquire whether the death or the outmigration occurred after 1-3-81 or before 1-3-81. If it is after 1-3-81, give code 1. If it is during 9-2-81 to 1-3-81, give code 2. If the death or out-migration occurred before 9-2-81, write code 3. For these children stop further field reconciliation. Put dashes '—' in columns 21 and 22 for such children.

Col. 21 : Residential status (in codes)

13.8. For all children other than these with code 3 in column 20, fill up this column. For children with code 3 in column 20 put a dash '—' in this column. In this column you enquire the residential status of the child as of the *Census enumeration period.*

13.9. Enquire whether the child was :

(i) Present at the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period; if so, enter code 1 and put '×' in column 22, or

(ii) Absent from the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period, if so, enter code 2 and go to column 22, or

(iii) Present for part of the Census enumeration period, if so, enter code 3 and go to column 22.

Col. 22 : Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3

13.10. This column is to be filled up only in respect of children with codes 2 or 3 in column 21. Enquire whether the child has been enumerated at their place of visit. If the child is reported to have been enumerated, probe where and when to confirm whether the child has really been enumerated. Similarly do not record the child as 'Not enumerated' unless absolutely certain. Classify all doubtful cases under 'Not known'.

14. Instructions for field reconciliation of Section II of CES Form I

14.1. You will have to do field reconciliation only in respect of children aged less than 5 who have been found in Census but not in Sample Registration System. Those children of 'Partial Match', for whom 'Match', is established at field reconciliation and those for whom you have not found any matching children in the SRS but whose ages are not less than 5 would have been already scored off as per instructions under column 16, Section I. Proceed further with field reconciliation only for a child aged less than 5.

Col. 11 : Whether Normal Resident-1, Visitor-2

14.2. Enquire whether the child was a visitor or a normal resident during the Census enumeration period. For purposes of this normal resident will be as defined in SRS instruction for enumeration i.e. as one who usually lives in this place permanently. If a normal, resident, give code 1. If a visitor, give code 2 in this column and put a dash '—' in column 2. In cases of doubt, a reference to the related Population Record will help you out.

Col. 12 : Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)

14.3. This column is to be filled up in respect of persons who are normal residents. Enquire whether they were present in the household during the entire Census enumeration period (code 1) or where absent through out the Census enumeration period (code 2) or were present for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3). If you record code 1 in this column put a dash in the subsequent columns. Otherwise proceed to fill them up.

Col. 13 : If 2 or 3 in col. 12, whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known -3

14.4. For children for whom code 2 or 3 has been entered in col. 12, enquire whether the child was enumerated at the place of visit If 'yes' write code 1. If 'no' write code 2. If 'not known' record code 3.

Col. 14 : Remarks

14.5. This column is intended to note down any observations that you may like to make.

CES Form A

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No———

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY USING SRS RECORDS

Household Matching Form

Name of State/Union Territory———— ————

Name of Village/Town———— ————

Name of District———— ————

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet———— ————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.———— ————

Enumerator's Block(s) No.———— SRS Code No.————

Sample Registration System				Census (AHL)				
House No.	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Remarks@	Census enumeration block No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

@ If in some households the head has changed after 1-1-1976 this fact must be noted in this column.

Note :—Cols. 1—4 to be filled from the SRS houselist.

Signature———— ————
(with date)

CES Form B Page No. ——————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Household-wise List of Births

(To be filled in before Desk Match begins)

Census block code

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household in AHL	Sl. No. of the entry in Section I of CES Form I
1	2	3	4

CES Form I

CENSUS OF
CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Name of State/Union Territory———— Name of Village/Town———

Name of District ———— Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— SRS sample code No. ————

SECTION I : **Copying from SRS Form 10 (A), Matching with Census**

Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	Fill from SRS Form 10(A)				Particulars of the child		
			SRS household No.	Name of the head of household	Mother's name	Mother's relation to head	Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets)	Sex	Relationship to head
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Codes for Col. 21 :

(a) Present throughout Census Enumeration Period — 1

(b) Absent throughout Census Enumeration Period — 2

(c) Present for part of Census Enumeration Period — 3

INDIA 1981

USING SRS RECORDS

Period

From 1.1.1976 to

Location codes of	1.	4.
Census blocks falling	2.	5.
in the RSS Unit	3.	6.

Household Schedule (Part II, Population Record) and Field Reconciliation

Desk Match					Field Reconciliation							
Whether agreement regarding												
Name of the head of household Yes-1 (go to Col. 12) No-2	Relationship to head & Sex Yes-1 (go to Col. 13) No-2	Age. Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2 Partial Match-3	Sl. No. of entry in Section II	Match-1 No Match-2	Age in Population Record	Present-1 Not present-2 in the household	If '2' in Col. 18 whether out-migration temporary-1 Out-migration permanent-2 Dead-3	If '2' or '3' in Col. 19 After 1.3.81—1 During 9.2.81 to 1-3-81—2 Before 9-2-81—3	Residential Status (in codes)	Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2 Not known-3	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Signature (with date) ———

	Copying	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

CES Form I

CENSUS OF

Census Evaluation Study

Name of State/Union Territory———— Name of

Name of District ———— Name or

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———— SRS sample

SECTION II : **Censused children with "Partial Match"**

Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	SRS household No.	Name of the head of household	Name of the child
				Fill in during Desk Match	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Codes for Col. 12 :

(a) N.R. present throughout Census enumeration period —1.

(b) N.R. absent throughout Census enumeration period—2.

(c) N.R. present for part of Census enumeration period—3.

INDIA 1981
Using SRS Records

Village/Town ——————————————————

No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ——————————————————

code No. ——————————

Location code of Census blocks falling in SRS Unit: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

or "No Match" entries in Section 1 (to be copied from Population Record)

From Population Record				Field Reconciliation			
Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Sl. No. of related entry in Section I	Whether Normal resident-1 Visitor-2	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in Col. 12 whether enumerated elsewhere? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Signature (with date) ——————

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

MGIPCBE—S2—1 Census/Kerala/82—20-1-84—1000.