

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 24

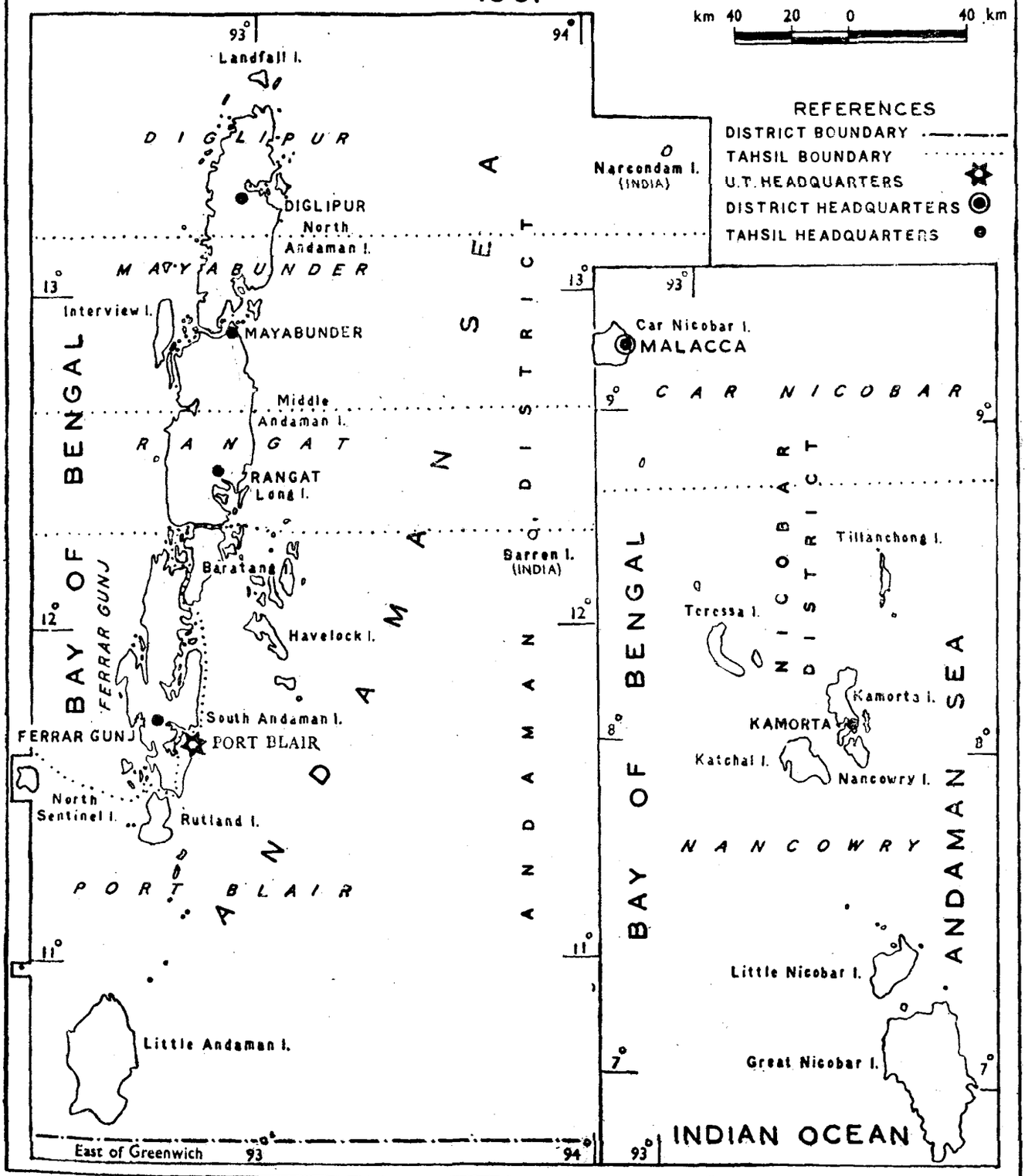
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

PART II-A
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES
AND
PART II-B
GENERAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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9/Census Delhi/83—1

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981



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PREFACE

The Census of India 1981 was conducted from 9 to 28 February, 1981 with a revisional round from 1 to 5 March, 1981. The data collected in the Census are being presented through a series of volumes, the first of which is the present volume.

This combined volume presents Part II-A General Population Tables and Part II-B Primary Census Abstracts. Each table is preceded by an introductory note/fly-leaf in which are explained the concepts, contents of the tables etc. In addition, a few useful analytical statements have also been incorporated in the introductory note/fly-leaf. The reader will find it rewarding to read the introductory note/fly-leaf before referring to the table.

The Census Organisation is indebted to the A & N Administration, heads of departments and their staff and many others including the people of this Union Territory for their ready co-operation.

For the preparation of this volume, we had the benefit of the advice and guidance of Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General, India under whose leadership the 1981 Census was organised throughout the country. We received assistance and all possible help from S/Shri V.P. Pandey, K.K. Chakravorty, N.G. Nag and Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar Generals.

This volume was completed before I took over as Director of Census Operations and all credit for it goes to my predecessor, Shri B.K. Singh who was looking after the Census Department as ex-officio Director of Census Operations in addition to his own duties as Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

I would like to appreciate the work of Shri S.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations for getting the 1981 Census successfully completed in this territory. Shri Sharma was also responsible for the compilation and drafting of this volume. He was ably assisted by Shri S. Manzoor Ali, Investigator.

The work of all the other officials who were associated with the compilation of this combined volume, particularly Shri V.O. Koshy, Computor and Shri K.V.K. Nair, Junior Stenographer, who did the dictation and typing work, also merits appreciation.

JAGDISH SAGAR
Chief Secretary
& ex-officio Director of Census Operations

Port Blair,
25-2-1983

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PART II-A
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

PART II-A GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

Introduction

This publication is a combined volume containing Part II-A General Population Tables and Part II-B General Primary Census Abstarct and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Primary Census Abstract based on the data tabulated manually on full count. Since this Union Territory comprises of only two districts and seven tahsils, it has been decided to bring out a combined volume instead of separate Part II-A and Part II-B volumes which otherwise would have been rather slender and from production angle, uneconomical.

The General Population Tables deal with general population, its growth, density, rural and urban classifications etc. The general Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is an important population table which gives particulars relating to area, occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literate and educated persons, workers classified under four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers. Similarly, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe PCA contains all these particulars as covered under the general PCA for the S.C. and S.T. population. In case of this union territory, the S.C. and S.T. PCA relates to only Scheduled Tribes as no Caste has been scheduled or recognised as such in this union territory as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 105 of 1976 dated the 18th September, 1976).

The main tables presented in this combined volume consist of the following :

Part II-A

(1) A-I	.. Area, houses & population;
(2) A-II	.. Decadal variation in population since 1901;
(3) A-III	.. Villages classified by population size;
(4) A-IV	.. Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variations since 1901;
(5) A-V	.. Standard Urban Areas;

Part II-B

(6)	.. General Primary Census Abstract; and
(7)	.. S.C. & S.T. Primary Census Abstract.

All the A-series tables are more or less similar to the 1971 Census and these have been processed manually on full count basis from the Individual Slips. There being no Standard Urban Area in this union territory. Table A-V does not appear in this volume.

The Primary Census Abstract has been prepared at two levels :

(i) State Primary Census Abstract which gives data for the union territory and also for the two districts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(ii) District Primary Census Abstract contains data for the union territory, Districts, Tahsils, Towns and Islands. These data are given separately for rural and urban areas and also for persons, males & females.

Unlike the 1971 Census Part II-A Tables, the urban block/village-wise general PCA has not been included in this volume. This will be published in the District Census Handbook as is being done in case of other states/union territories. In the past, no separate volume was brought out as District Census Handbook.

The general PCA prepared at the 1981 Census corresponds to the PCA prepared at the 1971 Census and earlier censuses. In the 1981 general PCA, the data has been presented for four broad industrial categories instead of nine categories as done at the 1971 and earlier censuses. In addition to this, the general PCA also gives details of marginal workers about whom information was collected for the first time. The various industrial categories giving particulars of workers as presented at the 1971 and 1981 censuses are given below :

1971	1981
1. Cultivators (I)	1. Cultivators (I)
2. Agricultural Labourers (II)	2. Agricultural Labourers (II)
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities (III)	3. Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [v(a)]
4. Mining & Quarrying (IV]	4. Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX].

1971	1981
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs (V) Household Industry [V(a)] other than Household Industry [V(b)]	
6. Construction (VI)	
7. Trade & Commerce (VII)	
8. Transport, Storage & Communications (VIII)	
9. Other Services (IX)	

It may be seen from the above that other workers of 1981 Census cover categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX for which data was separately presented at the 1971 Census.

1981 Census Count

The 1981 Census count was conducted during February-March, 1981. The actual enumeration throughout the union territory began on 9th February (except in the case of non-synchronous areas) and was completed on the 28th February, 1981 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The reference period for the 1981 Census was sun rise of 1st March, 1981. The islands/areas which have difficult approach and were not connected with the normal inter-island ferry services were treated as non-synchronous areas. The actual work in the non-synchronous areas was completed in advance during October-December, 1980. The list of the places which were treated as non-synchronous areas is given below :

District	Tahsil	Name of non-synchronous area
Andamans	Dilgipur	(1) East Island
		(2) Narcondam Island
	Mayabunder	(1) Interview Island
Nicobars	Nancowry	(1) Bompoka
		(2) Trinket
		(3) Pulomilo
		(4) Little Nicobar
		(5) Kondul
		(6) Shompens villages of Great Nicobar Island
		(7) Tillanchong

Preparatory Measures

The planning for the 1981 Census commenced during 1976 and a very active phase was built up by 1978. In every state and union territory, the nucleus office was expanded and the Directors of Census Operations came into position. As regards this union territory, the preparations for the 1981 Census mainly began in 1978 when the work relating to up-dating of list of town/villages was taken up. It took us a long time to finalise the list of villages for the 1981 Census. Unlike the mainland, the census villages in this territory comprise of revenue villages, forest camps, Andaman Public Works Department and bush police camps. In addition, other places where habitation was found and which do not form part of either the revenue village or any of the above camps were also treated as separate census villages. Such villages included camps of Forest Plantation Development Corporation, Contractors' camps and encroachment areas on the forest reserves etc. The A.P.W.D., Bush Police and Forest camps etc., which were located within the boundaries of revenue villages were taken as part of the same village in which these were located and no separate entity for such areas was kept. However, all such camps and other habitations found on the forest land were listed as separate census villages for the purpose of census taking.

The above work was taken up with the nucleus staff which was posted in this Directorate during the intercensal period. The appointment of a full time Director could not be made due to obvious reasons and the preparations began under the supervision of the Assistant Director of the Directorate who was later on promoted as Deputy Director of Census Operations. An ex-officio arrangement against the post of Director of Census Operations was made with effect from 20-11-1979 when the appointment of Chief Secretary, A & N Administration as ex-officio Director of Census Operations for this union territory was made.

The preparations for evolving the census questionnaires, concept and procedures for the 1981 Census began at all-India level in the year 1978. The development of the questionnaires was necessarily the first step in the organisation of the 1981 Census. Broad questionnaires were developed on the basis of past experience, current needs and international recommendations. These questionnaires were presented at the first Data Users Conference which was held from 13th to 15th February, 1978 for inviting views and suggestions of the data users. The data users conference was attended by the representatives of all the concerned Ministries

of the Government of India, State Governments, Universities and other experts bodies and Research Institutions and individual experts and others. Based on these discussions, certain questionnaires and concepts were evolved which were later on tested out in the field. The questionnaires and the various concepts were again discussed at length at a second Data Users Conference held from 21st to 23rd December, 1978.

Pilot test and pre-test for testing the canvassability of the schedules were organised. The pilot test was organised at all-India level. While pre-tests were held in various states and union territories, it was for the first time that the A & N Islands also participated with other states/union territories in organising the two-pretests where the draft questionnaires and concepts were pre-tested in the field. The first pre-test in 5 (five) urban blocks and 5 (five) villages in the rural areas was organised in this union territory in the month of October, 1978 where the field work was handled through the nucleus staff of this Directorate. At the second pre-test, the field staff, *i.e.*, Enumerators and Supervisors were drawn from among the Teachers and other Govt. officials except for the staff of this Directorate who were later on appointed for the conduct of 1981 actual census count.

The experiences gained at the first and second pre-tests were also discussed at the data users conference where the questionnaires and concepts were exposed to consideration of a wealth of expertise of data users. Based on these discussions, the questionnaires were finalised.

The final questionnaires developed for the 1981 Census were the following :

(1) Houselist;

(2) Household Schedule Parts I & II; and

(3) Individual Slips (both Universal & Sample).

The Establishment Schedule which was canvassed at the 1971 Census was dropped at the time of 1981 Census in view of the fact that the Economic Census was integrated with the Houselisting Operations.

The various schedules and instructions were printed in different regional languages to suit the needs of the area concerned. As regards this union territory, the schedules were canvassed in English only.

Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations

The housenumbering and houselisting operations were organised in this union territory during the months of September-October, 1980. It is essential to have a frame prior to the actual enumeration so that the enumerators know the places where they are likely to go to locate the human population. Besides preparation of the general frame for the enumerators, the houselisting also provides some basic important information about the houses and the members of the households.

A comparatively simple houselist form was evolved for canvassing at the 1981 Census as compared to its counterparts adopted at the last Census of 1971. Information like predominant construction materials of a census house, number of living rooms under the occupation of the census household, does a household live in self-owned or rented house and does the household cultivate land which appear in the houselist adopted at the 1971 Census were dropped from the houselist adopted at the 1981 Census. The various column headings of the houselist canvassed at the 1981 Census are given below :

1. Line No.
2. Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)
3. Census House No.
4. Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)
5. Household No.
6. Name of the head of household
7. 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
8. Males
9. Females
10. Total

    Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally
11. Blind
12. Crippled
13. Dumb
14. Remarks

One of the new features of the Houselist of 1981 Census is that information in column 7, *i.e.*, "Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises" was collected for helping filling up the Enterprise List with respect to unorganised sector of the economy in addition

to the organised sector of economy. The other new feature of the 1981 Census houselist is colleeetion of information about the physically handicapped persons in the household. This information was collected after a long gap of about 50 years when certain particulars were collected about the handicapped persons at the 1931 Census.

In addition to Houselist, an Enterprise List was also canvassed in the 1981 Census along-with houselisting operation. This Enterprise List was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation which replaced the forthcoming economic census which was otherwise due in 1982. The data collected through the Enterprise List are being compiled by the Central Statistical organisation.

The various information collected through the Enterprise List whether in the organised or unorganised sector of the economy can be viewed from the various column headings of the Enterprise List which are reproduced below :

1. Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)
   1(i). Census house No. (col. 3 of HL)
   Sl. No. of enterprise
2. (col. 4 of HL)
3. (col. 7 of HL)
4. Description of activity of enterprise
   4(i) Code
5. Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)
6. Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)
7. Type of ownership (private-1, cooperative-2, central govt.-3, state govt.-4, local body-5, others-6)
8. Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)
9. 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).

   Number of persons usually working daily

   Non-agricultural enterprises (code 2 in col. 5)

   Total (including unpaid workers)

10. Males
11. Females
12. Total
    Hired
13. Males
14. Females
15. Total
    Agricultural enterprises (code 1 in col. 5)
16. Total (including unpaid workers)
17. Hired
18. Remarks

Household Schedule

The Household Schedule has been reintroduced in the 1981 Census because the consensus at the data users conference was that the Household Schedule will give useful data. Most of the items of 1971 Census Houselist have been included in this schedule with some new items. Items like language mainly spoken in the household, does the household living in owned house, material of floor and facilities available to the household such as drinking water supply, electricity, toilet (in urban areas) are some of the new items included in the Household Schedule. In all, there are 15 questions in the Household Schedule in addition to the location particulars which are reproduced below for ready reference of the readers :

1. Name of head of household
2. Religion of the head of household
3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2)
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household
5. Language mainly spoken in the household
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2)
7. If 'No' in 6 does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2)
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household:
   (*a*) WALL [Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1), Mud,(2), Unburnt bricks (3), Wood (4), Burnt bricks (5), G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6), Stone (7), Cement concrete (8), Ekra (9), Others (0)]
   (*b*) ROOF [Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1), Tiles,

slate or shingle (2), Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3), Asbestos cement sheets (4), Brick, stone and lime (5), Stone (6), Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C. (7), Others (8)]

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

9. Facilities available to the Household
   (*a*) Drinking water supply
      (*i*) Source : [Well(1), Tap (2), Hand pump/tube well (3), River/canal (4), Tank (5), Others (6)]
      (*ii*) Within premises (1), Outside premises (2)
   (*b*) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2)
   (*c*) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2)
10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/ No (2)
13. If 'Yes' in 12, 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)

Individual Slip

Individual Slip can be termed as the main schedule canvassed at the Indian population censuses. The Individual Slip canvassed at the 1981 Census was in two parts (i) Individual Slip (Universal) and (ii) Individual Slip (Sample). Individual Slip (universal) contained 16 main questions while the Individual Slip (sample) contained 6 questions. The questions covered in each of these two parts of the Individual Slip are given below :

Individual Slip (Universal)

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male (1)/Female (2)
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion
9. Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)
10. Name of caste/tribe
11. Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)
12. Educational attainment
13. Attending school/college Yes (1)/No (2)

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

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

15A. Main activity last year ?
Yes in 14B(C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
If HHI/OW in 15A
   (*i*) Name of establishment
   (*ii*) Description of work
   (*iii*) Nature of industry, trade or service
   (*iv*) Class of workers

15B. 14BYes—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 14 B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

Individual Slip (Sample)

1. Birth place
   (*a*) Place of birth
   (*b*) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
   (*c*) District
   (*d*) State/Country
2. Last residence
   (*a*) Place of last residence
   (*b*) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
   (*c*) District
   (*d*) State/Country
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence [Employment (1), Education (2), Family moved (3), Marriage (4), Others (5)]
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 currenty married women only
Any child born alive during last one year.

The new features of the Individual Slip (Universal) are inclusion of questions like (*i*) whether one is attending school or college, (*ii*) whether one is seeking or available for work and (*iii*) collection of details of marginal workers. The economic questions have been designed to get comparable data for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Questions on migration have been expanded to elicit information about reasons for migration as well as question on fertility was expanded for finding out the total fertility rate along with current fertility rate.

Population Record

Population record forms the second part of the Household Schedule. Columns 1 to 7 were canvassed directly in the field and rest of the columns were copied out from the Individual Slip. The population record at the 1981 Census was designed to give information for each individual as well as for the household. Unlike its counterparts of the 1971 Census, the information about economic activity of each individual was collected. In case of main activity of the individual, the information in four broad categories was also copied from the Individual Slip. At the 1971 Census, only the description of the main activity was collected. In addition, information whether a person is seeking/ available for work was also copied out in the population record from the Individual Slip.

Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card

As in the 1971 Census, a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card was also canvassed. The schedule was finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Institute. The questions included in this card are given below:

1. Name
2. Date of birth
3. Designation & Address
4. Sex : Male/Female
5. Are you married : Yes/No
6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe : Yes/No
7. Home State
8. All Academic and Professional qualifications
9. Training Undergone
10. Postgraduate Academic Specialisations
11. Professional Specialisations/Technical skills through experience
12. Present Status
Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/ Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/Unemployed not trying for job/Others
13. Duration of present unemployment (if any).....months.
14. Employment
Present
Previous
First
15. Visits abroad for Study, Training & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits)

Each individual who was holding a graduate or post graduate degree as also a technical diploma or degree and those with Certificate from the ITI were issued a degree holder and technical personnel survey card. These cards duly filled in by the individuals were collected during the revisional round by the enumerators. The cards have been sent to the Scientific Council and Industrial Research Institute for further processing.

A specimen of each of these forms are reproduced as Annexure 'A'. The instructions for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip have also been reproduced in Annexure 'B', at the end of this note.

Preparation of Maps

It is the primary objective of the Census that every person in the country is enumerated but only once and without any omission. In order to achieve this, the entire country was mapped out for the state, district, tahsil, police station and ultimately for village and town which have been the basic administrative areas of habitation.

In case of this union territory, the union territory district and tahsil maps were obtained from the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement), A & N Islands. Copies of the tahsil maps were supplied to the Charge Officers for verifying and marking the position of census villages along with their boundaries wherever possible. It took us a long time to get the tahsil maps up-dated showing the location of all the census villages. The reason being that a good number of census villages comprising of A.P.W.D., forest and bush police camps and

encroachment forest areas etc., are located outside the revenue boundaries in various tahsils of Andamans district. In case of Nicobars, as regards Car Nicobar tahsil, where the number of villages is very small (16), no difficulty was faced in finalising and up-dating the tahsil map although the villages are not cadastrally surveyed. In case of Nancowry tahsil, which has also not been cadastrally surveyed so far, great difficulties were faced in up-dating the tahsil map showing the location of census villages as records in the tahsil office were not readily available for the purpose. The village maps in respect of revenue villages wherever these were available at the tahsil office, copies of the same were supplied to the enumerators for their convenience to prepare the village/enumerator's block-wise maps for the 1981 Census. In case of all non-revenue villages wherever copies of the village maps were not available with the tahsil office, these were prepared by the enumerators both at the houselisting as well as actual enumeration stage.

In case of urban area, there is only one town, namely, Port Blair (Municipal Board) in this union territory. The copy of map of Port Blair town was obtained from the Port Blair Municipal Office. For the proper demarcation of enumerator's block to avoid any omission or duplication, both for houselisting as well as actual enumeration, all the buildings/houses were plotted on the large size town map and boundaries of each enumerator's block were clearly demarcated on this map. For this purpose, the whole town was surveyed and all the buildings/houses were numbered and building/house numbers were painted with oil paint. These house numbers were adopted at the houselisting as well as actual census enumeration at the 1981 Census operations.

Rural-Urban Areas

The census data is traditionally presented by two major classifications, namely, the rural and the urban areas. The definitions and areas covered under each of these categories are given below :

Rural Areas : In the rural areas 'census village' is the lowest unit which comprises of the following :

(*i*) All revenue villages notified as such;

(*ii*) All traditional tribal villages; and

(*iii*) All places of human habitation located outside the revenue areas such as (*a*) Forest Camps, (*b*) Andaman Public Works Department's Camps, (*c*) Bush Police Camps, (*d*) Contractor's Camps and (*e*) Encroachment Areas, etc.

In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, about 90 per cent area is under forest administration and only 10 per cent area is administered by the revenue authorities. For the purpose of proper census taking and full coverage, all the places of human habitation discussed in category (*iii*) above which were located outside the revenue boundaries were treated as separate 'census villages'. The Forest, A.P.W.D. or Bush Police Camps which were located within the revenue boundary of any village were treated as part of the same village and their entity was not kept separate. It was only in the case of such Forest, A.P.W.D. and Bush Police Camps and other places of human habitations, which were found outside the boundaries of revenue villages, that were treated as separate 'census villages'.

Urban Areas : A uniform definition of urban areas was adopted throughout the country. The 1971 Census concept of urban areas was accepted at the 1981 Census also according to which the places, which satisfy the following conditions, were treated as urban areas :

(*a*) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or a notified town area committee;

(*b*) all other places which satisfy the following criteria;

(*i*) a minimum population of 5,000;

(*ii*) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(*iii*) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq.km.

In so far as the union territory of A & N Islands is concerned, there is only one town, 'Port Blair Municipal Board' which has been categorised as Urban Area. No other place could qualify to be declared as urban area as per the above conditions laid down for this purpose.

Standard Urban Areas

A new concept of Standard Urban Area introduced in 1971 Census was followed for the 1981 Census also. The essential requirements for the constitution of a Standard Urban Area are :

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

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

(*iii*) in all probability, this entire area should get fully urbanised during a period of two or three decades. Certain Standard Urban Areas were determined on this basis in 1971 and some basic data were presented for 1951, 1961 and 1971 for such areas and their components. It was proposed that similar data would be presented for the Standard Urban Areas in 1981 also. The idea is to present basic data for these areas for four to five decades so that the urbanisation process in those areas can be studied. However, there was some minimum changes in the Standard Urban Areas of 1981 Census as compared to those of 1971.

In case of this union territory, no Standard Urban Area was formed as the essential requirements for constitution of Standard Urban Area were not fulfilled by the Port Blair Municipal Board and the adjoining areas.

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of urban agglomeration was introduced at the 1971 Census and was adopted at the 1981 Census also. An Urban Agglomeration is defined as a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths, or two or more physically conti-guous towns together with continuous well recognised urban out-growths, if any, of such towns.

Such urban agglomeration shall take into its fold all such areas which may have sprung up on the periphery of the town but may be falling outside the statutory limits of the individual local body. (In fact these out-growths fall within the revenue limits of the adjoining villages of growing towns).

As far as the A & N Islands union territory is concerned, no urban agglomeration was formed either at the 1971 Census or at the 1981 Census.

The Census Hierarchy

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, is responsible for conducting the population census which is a union subject under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He is assisted by several officers who look after the different branches of work within his office.

For each of the state/union territory, an officer called the Director of Census Operations is appointed. Each Director of Census Operations is responsible for conducting the population census in his state/union territory. In case of this union territory, the Chief Secretary of the A & N Administration was appointed as ex-officio Director of Census Operations.

The details of various functionaries appointed for the census work in this union territory which comprises of two districts and seven tahsils are discussed below :

The Deputy Commissioners of both the districts were appointed as the Principal Census Officers for their respective districts. The Additional District Magistrate, Andamans, and Assistant Commissioner (HQ), Nicobars, held the charge of District Census Officers for their respective districts. The Assistant Commissioners South Andamans and North Andamans (Mayabunder) were appointed as the Sub-Divisional Census Officers. The Tahsildars and Divisional Forest Officers had been appointed as Census Charge Officers. The Tahsildars were responsible for organising census in the revenue villages while the Divisional Forest Officers were responsible for census taking in the forest areas falling outside the boundaries of revenue villages. The Assistant Commissioners, Nancowry and Campbell Bay were appointed as the Sub-Divisional-*cum*-Census Charge Officers for the areas falling under their jurisdiction.

The whole union territory was divided into 12 rural and 1 urban charge (excluding special charges). Five hundred seventy rural and 84 urban blocks were formed for organising the actual 1981 Census enumeration operations. The normal size of the enumeration block was 650 persons or 130 households in the urban areas and 750 persons or 150 house holds in the rural areas. One Enumerator for each enumeration block was appointed for doing the census work. To supervise the enumeration work in the field and to give on-the-spot guidance to the Enumerators, one Supervisor for every 4 to 5 Enumerators was appointed. About 545 Enumerators and 161 Supervisors including reserve were appointed for the 1981 Census for this territory. In case of smaller villages, more than one village were put under the charge of one Enumerator wherever it was found feasible to club such villages.

The Enumerators in the rural areas mainly consisted of Primary School Teachers and Revenue and Forest Department's staff such as Patwaries, Village Level Workers, Rangers and Deputy Rangers etc. Enumerators from other Departments were also appointed wherever it was found necessary. In the urban area of Port Blair Municipal Board, Primary School Teachers, Lower Grade Clerks (LGCs) and other staff of various Departments of Andaman and Nicobar Administration and

Central Government Offices were appointed as Enumomatois. Supervisors both in the rural and urban areas were drawn from higher categories of such as Headmasters, Seniors Teachers, Graduate Teachers and Head Clerks etc.

Training

Each one in the census hierarchy has to be very clear about his duties and responsibilities. He has to understand the census concepts vividly. Manual of instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, India, contains specimen of a few typical filled-in schedules also. The instructions contained in this manual were discussed at length during the census training classes organised for various categories of census officers and officials appointed for the conduct of 1981 Census.

A four-day training of Principal, District, Sub-Divisional and Census Charge Officers was organised at Port Blair which was inaugurated by Shri S.L. Sharma, Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands on 3rd November, 1980. All the Heads of Departments of A & N Administration as well as Central Government Offices stationed at Port Blair were also invited to attend the inaugural session. The training was imparted to these officers by Shri S.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations. The training included actual filling up of various census schedules. The filled-in schedules were checked and discrepancies detected were clarified to the trainees at the last session of the training classes.

The training of enumerators and supervisors was organised by the respective charge officers mostly at their headquarters. Three to four rounds of training of the duration of 2-4 days were organised by each Charge Officer. The representatives of the Census Directorate were also deputed to these training classes to assist the Census Charge Officers in imparting intensive training to the field staff. The Deputy Director of Census Operations took intensive tour during this period and tried to address the Enumerators and Supervisors at as many places as physically possible.

The Census Act

The Census is conducted under the Census Act (Act No. XXXVII of 1948). This act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct a Census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and Directors of Census Operations are appointed to supervise the taking of census. The act empowers the states or such authority to whom the state governments delegate power to appoint Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the census. The act authorises the census-takers to ask the prescribed census questions and enjoins upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence in a Court of Law.

The Census Act is reproduced as Annexure 'C' at the end of this note.

Provisional Population Totals

Soon after the enumeration was over, the provisional population totals were communicated from the Enumerators upwards to the Directors of Census Operations and ultimately to the Registrar General, India, by the quickest possible means. Instructions were issued regarding the manner in which the reporting would be done and based on the results transmitted by the Charge Officers, the provisional population totals for the tahsils, districts and union territory were compiled. The provisional population totals for both the districts and this union territory were communicated to the Registrar General, India, on 6th March 1981 at about 10.00 p.m. The provisional population totals were released soon thereafter by the Registrar General, India, for the country as a whole and for all the states and union territories. This was followed by each Census Directorate in the country. The provisional population totals were published in the shape of Paper No. 1 of 1981 Census for this union territory on 21st March, 1981.

For the purpose of comparison, the provisional population totals compiled immediately after the enumeration and the final population totals are given below :

Union territory/ district/tahsil	Provisional population totals 1981	Final population 1981
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	**188,254**	**188,741**
Andamans district	157,821	158,287
Diglipur tahsil	15,619	15,702
Mayabunder tahsil	13,905	13,954
Rangat tahsil	24,238	24,289
Port Blair tahsil	76,130	76,329
Ferrargunj tahsil	27,929	28,013
Nicobars district	30,433	30,454
Car Nicobar tahsil	15,481	15,486
Nancowry tahsil	14,952	14,968

The difference between the provisional population totals and the final population totals is 487 or about 0.25 per cent of the final population.

Post Enumeration Check

In almost all the states and union territories, post enumeration check was carried out on sample basis so as to assess the reliability of census data both for its coverage and contents. The population of this union territory being very small, the post enumeration check was not conducted in these islands.

Computerisation

A significant change in the 1981 Census has been the introduction of direct data entry system for the processing of the Census data. For the first time in 1981 Census, the entire data processing is expected to be carried out on electronic computer barring some minimum manual tabulation. In the 1981 Census, except for the PCA and Table H-II, all other processing would be carried out on electronic computer. Direct Data Entry system would be utilised to speed up the data input. Considering the magnitude of the Indian population size, the tabulations of all individual data have been limited to a sample in order to produce them within a reasonable time. Hence the main tables of the 1981 Census individual data will be processed on the basis of 20 per cent sample on the electronic computer except for the PCA which is based on 100 per cent data processed manually as stated earlier. In case of this union territory, in view of the small size of the population, the processing of data both manual as well as on the electronic computer will be done on 100 per cent basis for all the tables which will be prepared at the 1981 Census.

Tabulation

According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1981 Census, the following series of tables will be prepared :

A-Series : General Population Tables
B-Series : General Economic Tables
C-Series : Social and 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 and Town Directories

Under each of the above series there are a number of tables which will be presented in different volumes. As mentioned earlier, at the 1981 Census an Enterprise List was canvassed the processing and tabulation of which has been taken over by the Central Statistical Organisation. 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 the data on graduates and technical personnel will be presented by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

Publications

The 1981 publications will be made up of 32 series, the first series covering the all-India publications and the remaining series one for each state and union territory in alphabetical order as given below :

Sl. No.	Territorial unit
1.	INDIA
2.	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Manipur
14.	Meghalaya
15.	Nagaland
16.	Orissa
17.	Punjab
18.	Rajasthan
19.	Sikkim
20.	Tamil Nadu
21.	Tripura
22.	Uttar Pradesh
23.	West Bengal
24.	*Andaman & Nicobar Islands*
25.	Arunachal Pradesh
26.	Chandigarh
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28.	Delhi
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu
30.	Lakshadweep
31.	Mizoram
32.	Pondicherry

The publications which will be brought out for he 1981 Census for this union territory will be published under series number 24. The list of these publications is given below :

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part IA—Administration Report—Enumeration
	Part IB—Administration Report on Tabulation
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II A—General Population Tables—A-Series
	Part IIB—General, Primary Census Abstract & SC & ST PCA
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part IIIA—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 IIIB—B-Series Tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of worker of main workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross classification by age, sex and educational level
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IVA—C-Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance.
	Part IVB—C-Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue, bilingulism and religion of population and household composition
Part V—Migration Tables	Part VA—D-Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy
	Part VB—D-Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VIA—F-Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover 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 will be covered
	Part VIB—F-Series Tables of second priority covering the surviving children of currently married women by present age and

1	2
	duration of marriage, religion etc. and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H-Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIIIA—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 will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household
	Part VIIIB—This part will contain tables HH-71 HH-17SC, & HH-17ST on tenancy
	Part VIIIC—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, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Caste 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, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part XA—Town Directory
	Part X B—Survey Reports on selected towns
	Part X C—Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIII A—Villages and Town Directory
	Part XIII B—A-Series Tables—General Population Tables (Tahsil and Town levels) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract

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

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

(*b*) Special Areas Surveys

(c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area
(d) Language Survey Reports
(e) Post Enumeration Check Report
(f) Age Tables
(g) Life Tables
(h) Reports on estimates of intercensal birth and death rates using 1971-81 Life Tables and age data
(i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

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

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

Since this union territory comprises of only two districts and seven tahsils, it is proposed to bring out combined volumes in some cases.

The District Census Handbook will be published for the first time as a separate publication for this union territory. At the 1971 Census, the village-wise and urban block-wise PCA and information on village and town directory were published in Part II-A General Population Tables and Part I-A & B Genral Report respectively.

In addition to the above publications, the Posibility of taking special studies on Shompens is also being explored, subject to feasibility, and a separate monograph will be published on Shompens.

Ancillary studies, Surveys and Monographs

It is proposed to undertake surveys in two villages namely, Wrightmyo and Tusonabad in order to re-study these villages. In addition, survey will be conducted in Port Blair town to bring out a separate monograph as part of ancillary studies of 1981 Census.

As stated above, it is proposed to bring out a special monograph on Shompens, a semi-nomadic tribe of Great Nicobar.

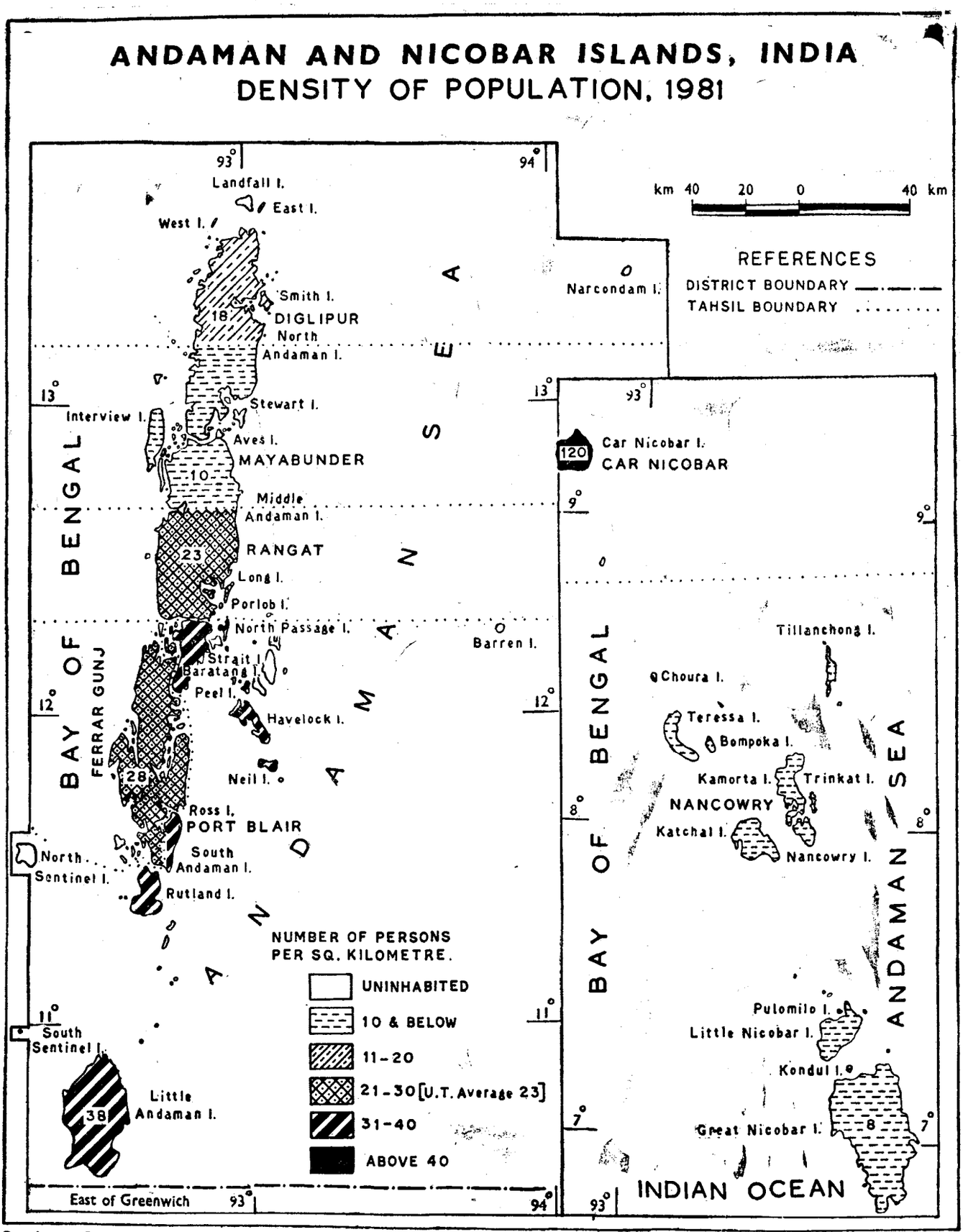
Census Atlas

Census Organisation has been the largest single producer of maps of Indian sub-continent apart from the Survey of India and Geological Survey. A Censue Atlas was brought out, however, only in the 1961 series. The tradition is being continued for the 1981 Census. As regards the union territory of A & N Islands, Census Atlas was brought out for the first time at the last 1971 Census which will be continued in 1981 Census also.

A-1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

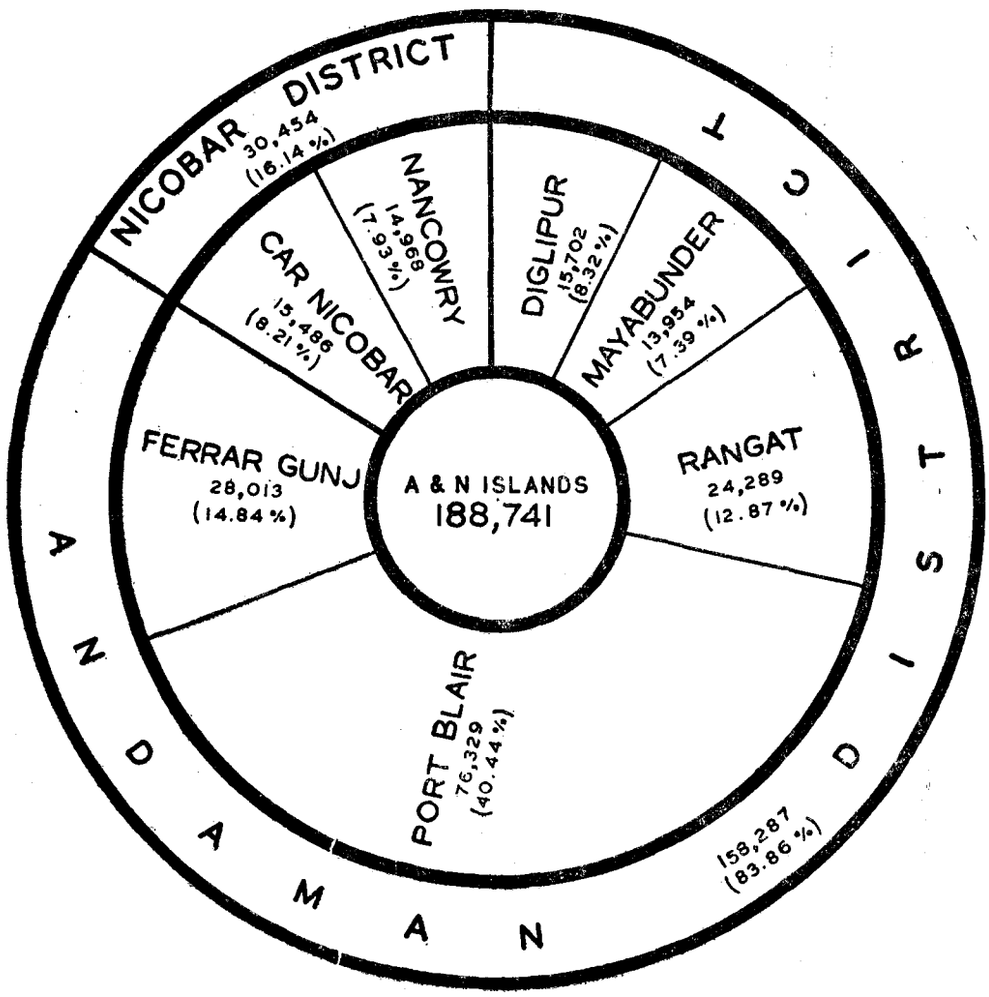


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS/TAHSILS 1981



A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

Table A-1 is the basic population table which corresponds to the general population table A-I of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses. This table gives statistics of the area in Km^2, population per Km^2, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex according to the 1981 Census. The following statement gives total population, percentage to total population and ranking of districts/tahsils:—

STATEMENT 1

Total population, percentage to total population and ranking of population for U.T./district/tahsil

U.T./District/Tahsil	Population	Percentage to total population	Ranking of population	
			District	Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**188,741**	**100.00**	—	—
Andamans district	158,287	83.86	1	—
Diglipur tahsil	15,702	8.32	—	4
Mayabunder tahsil	13,954	7.39	—	7
Rangat tahsil	24,289	12.87	—	3
Port Blair tahsil	76,329	40.44	—	1
Ferrargunj tahsil	28,013	14.84	—	2
Nicobars district	30,454	16.14	2	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	15,486	8.21	—	5
Nancowry tahsil	14,968	7.93	—	6

It may be seen from the above statement that among the two districts, Andamans occupies the first position with 83.86 per cent of the total population of the union territory. The district of Nicobars has only 16.14 per cent of the total population of the territory.

Amongst tahsils, Port Blair with 40.44 per cent of the total population of the union territory occupies the first position followed by Ferrargunj (14.84 per cent), Rangat (12.87 per cent), Diglipur (8.32 per cent), Car Nicobar (8.21 per cent), Nancowry (7.93 per cent) and Mayabunder (7.39 per cent) respectively.

There are three appendices attached with this table. These are briefly discussed below :

Appendix 1

This appendix shows the 1981 territorial units upto tahsil level and their constituent units as at 1971 Census indicating the changes, *viz.*, areas added to and areas taken away from the corresponding 1971 jurisdiction of the units.

Appendix 2

This appendix gives number of villages with 5,000 population and over and their total population and number of towns with under 5,000 population and their total population. Normally, places with a population exceeding 5,000 are declared as towns and places with less than 5,000 population are treated as villages. However, certain places with a population below 5,000 have been treated as towns in the Census and some places with a population over 5,000 as villages on the basis of certain other criteria. The number and population of such places are shown in this table.

Appendix 3

This appendix gives the houseless and institutional households and their population out of the total households and population by sex, presented in the main table A-1. This table is presented upto tahsil level for rural areas and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations.

Inter-state/inter-district/inter-tahsil territorial transfers

As regards the union territory of A & N Islands, there have been no inter-state territorial transfers not only during the last decade but ever since the beginning of this century or even earlier.

As for the inter-district territorial, the union territory of A & N Islands was a single-district territory at the 1971 Census but was bifurcated into two districts, namely, Andamans and Nicobars in the year 1974. The Andamans district was formed with the entire four tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and erstwhile South Andaman while the Nicobars district was formed with the two entire tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry *vide* Notification No. 110/74/F.15-145/74-J dated 9th July, 1974.

Regarding inter-tahsil territorial transfers, there have been no changes in the boundaries of tahsils of Diglipur and Mayabunder of Andamans district and both the tahsils of Nicobars district. Two islands namely, Strait Island and North Passage Island were transferred from Rangat tahsil to newly created Port Blair tahsil during the last decade. Two new tahsils, namely, Port Blair and Ferrargunj were formed from the erstwhile South Andaman tahsil *vide* Notification No. 106/75/F.40-6/74-J dated 30th October, 1975.

Area Figures

The total area figures for the union territory as a whole as well as for both the districts of Andamans and Nicobars represent "geographical area" supplied by the Surveyor General of India and are provisional. The Surveyor General, India's figures are not available below district or by rural and urban break-up. The area figure for the urban area of Port Blair municipal board has been supplied by the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) of A & N Islands and is also provisional. The rural area figures for the union territory as well as district of Andamans have been derived by subtracting the urban area from the total geographical area of the union territory and Andamans district respectively.

The area figures for the tahsils are those as supplied by the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) of A & N Islands. There is a difference of —689 sq. km. in the area figures of Andamans district and +112 sq.km. in case of Nicobars when the district figures as per the Surveyor General, India, are compared with the total of tahsil figures as supplied by the Assistant Commissioner (S). These differences are due to the revision of area figures by the Surveyor General, India, for the union territory and as, of course, for both the districts. The revision at the tahsil level has not yet been done by the revenue authorities.

The following statement 2 gives the geographical area figures upto the tahsil level. These area figures for the union territory and for both the districts are as per the figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. The tahsil-wise area figures are those as supplied by the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement). The statement also shows the ranking of districts as well as tahsils.

STATEMENT 2

Ranking of district/tahsil in terms of Area

U.T./District/Tahsil	Area in Km^2	Proportion to total area of UT	Ranking	
			District	Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5
Adaman & Nicobar Islands	**8,249**	—	—	—
Andamans district	6,408	77.68	1	—
Diglipur tahsil	884	10.72	—	6
Mayabunder tahsil	1,348	16.34	—	3
Rangat tahsil	1,070	12.97	—	4
Port Blair tahsil	2,021	24.50	—	1
Ferrargunj tahsil	1,017	12.33	—	5
Nicobars district	1,841	22.32	2	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	129	1.56	—	7
Nancowry tahsil	1,824	22.11	—	2

It may be seen from the above statement that more than 77.68 per cent of the total area of the union territory falls in the district of Andamans and the remaining 22.32 per cent falls in the Nicobars district.

Among the seven tahsils of both the districts, the first rank in terms of area has been occupied by Port Blair tahsil fetching 24.50 per cent of the total area of the union territory. The second position with 22.11 per cent of the total area of the UT has been occupied by Nancowry tahsil of Nicobars district. This is followed of Mayabunder (16.34 per cent), Rangat (12.97 per cent), Ferrargunj (12.33 per cent) and Diglipur (10.72 per cent) tahsils of Andamans district. The tahsil of Car Nicobar occupies the lowest rank in terms of area with only 1.56 percent of the total area of the union territory.

Numbering of inhabited islands

At the time of 1981 Census 33 islands were found to be inhabited in the union territory of A & N Islands. This number does not include Ross Island which is completely under the occupation of defence authorities and Chatham Island, connected by a pucca bridge to Port Blair, has been treated as part of Port Blair M.B. of Port Blair tahsil of Andamans district. Out of these 33 inhabited islands, 20 islands are located in the Andamans district and 13 in the Nicobars district. The district and tahsil-wise list of inhabited is lands is given below :

District	Tahsil	Name of inhabited islands
1	2	3
Andamans	Diglipur	1. Narcondam
		2. East
		3. North Andaman (Part)
		4. Smith
	Mayabunder	North Andaman (Part)
		5. Stewart
		6. Aves
		7. Interview
		8. Middle Andaman (Part)
	Rangat	Middle Andaman (Part)
		9. Porlob
		10. Long

1	2	3
	Port Blair	11. North Passage
		12. Strait
		13. Baratang
		14. Peel
		15. Havolock
		16. Neil
		17. South Andaman (part)
		18. Rutland
		19. Little Andaman
	Ferrargunj	South Andaman (part)
		20. Viper
Nicobars	Car Nicobar	21. Car Nicobar
	Nancowry	22. Choura
		23. Teressa
		24. Bompoka
		25. Katchal
		26. Nancowry
		27. Kamorta
		28. Trinket
		29. Pulomilo
		30. Little Nicobar
		31. Kondul
		32. Great Nicobar
		33. Tillanchong

Sadabahar Dweep, Kyd and North Cinque islands of erstwhile South Andaman tahsil of Andamans district which were inhabited at the 1971 Census were found to be depopulated at the time of 1981 Census. The islands which were uninhabited at the time of 1971 Census and were found to be inhabited at the 1981 Census are Peel of Port Blair tahsil and Tillanchong of Nancowry tahsil.

Urban Area

In table A-1, figures for different items for each unit are presented separately. For the first time in 1951, all the census statistics, in India, were presented separately for the rural and urban areas. A fairly strict definition of urban area started to be adopted in India from the 1961 Census. For the 1981 Census, the definition adopted for urban area was by and large the same as that of 1961 and 1971. All the places with a municipal corporation or cantonment board or notified town area were treated as town at the 1981 Census. The three criteria for treating all other places as urban areas are given below :

(a) A minimum population of 5,000;

(b) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity; and

(c) A population of at least 400 per Km^2 (or 1,000 per square mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census, these activities are treated on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

In the statement below, the changing definition of towns between 1901 and 1981 is given :

STATEMENT 3

Town, town group and standard urban area

Year	Definition
1	2
1981	**Town**
	(a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area,
	(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
	(i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;
	(ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;
	(iii) A population of at least 400 per Km^2 (or 1,000 per square mile).
	Urban Agglomeration
	Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a continuous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called 'urban agglomeration'. All urban agglomeration may constitute :
	(a) A city with continuous outgrowth, (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);

1	2
	(b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a); or
	(c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.
	Standard Urban Area
	The essential requirements for the constitution of a Standard Urban Area are :
	(i) it should have a core town of a minimum of 50,000;
	(ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have mutual socio-economic links with the core town; and
	(iii) in all probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.
1971	**Town**
	The various tests which were applied at the 1961 census to a place for its recognition as a town also held good at the 1971 Census. To qualify for recognition as an urban area, a place should first be either a municipal corporation area or a municipal area, or under a town committee or a notified area committee or a cantonment board. If it does not have any of these urban local bodies, etc., to administer the affairs then the following empirical tests were applied :
	(i) A minimum population of 5,000;
	(ii) A density of not less than 400 per sq.km. (1,000 per sq. mile);
	(iii) At least 75% of the occupations of the male working population should be outside agriculture; and
	(iv) The place should have according to the Director of Census Operations of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities. Mere large sized fisherman's villages were not treated as urban areas if they had no other urban characteristics that generally go with a town such as existence of a shopping centre, educational institutions, hospital services, etc.
	Standard urban area
	The concept of town group as was adopted in the past was of limited use as it did not bring out spatially contiguous territory of ubran-rural settlements. Further this concept did not help to effectively tackle the problems of furnishing statistical data in respect of urbanized or urbanizable areas in the near future outside the jurisdiction of the existing towns. Since the administrative boundaries of statutory towns changed from time to time the data thrown up by the successive censuses of the individual towns or of the town groups were not strictly comparable. It might be more desirable to havea fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas, which will be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such area would be made available and it could be put to good use for urban developmental planning. It was, therefore, decided that an attempt should be made to delineate the contiguous rural and urban areas which are at present under intensive influence or which are likely to be under intensive influence of all towns and cities with population of 50,000 and above in the different states.
	Such areas were designated as Standard Urban Areas and included all areas which had any or all of the following :
	(a) Predominant urban land use.
	(b) Intensive interaction with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities; extension of city bus service; sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of food grains, clothes and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.
	(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.
	(d) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.
1961	**Town**
	To qualify an urban area the place should first be either a municipal corporation or a municipal area or a town committee or a notified area committee or cantonment board in respect of other towns the following empirical tests were applied :
	(a) A density of not less than 1,000 per square mile;
	(b) A population of 5,000;
	(c) Three-fourths of the occupations of the working population should be outside of agriculture; and
	(d) The place should have, according to the Superintendent of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities, the definition of which, although leaving room for vagueness and discretion, yet meant to cover newly-founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, or places of tourist importance which had been recently served with all civic amenities.
	Town group
	One of the innovations attempted in 1961 in the presentation of urban statistics was by the way of certain clusters had been grouped to denote 'town groups'. It was realised that in certain clusters the urban area was not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraced

1	2
	satellite towns and cities, industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which might even be surrounded by rural areas. There was, therefore, an attempt from the very beginning to define well formed clusters and treat them as town-groups, the main determinants being facility of road and railway transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. These town-groups emerged in two types (i) town-groups which were made up of a cluster of neighbouring municipalities only (ii) town-groups which were made up of a cluster of municipal and non-municipal localities. In actual practice, in those cases, where there was no clear articulation of extension, any town falling within a radius of 2 to 4 and sometimes 5 miles of the periphery of the main and most populous city was empirically examined in respect of continuity of urban characteristics, communications, possibility of satisfactory commutation and economic independence of functions to determine whether the town should be incorporated in a town-group. These town groups were devised with the intention of marking off areas of conglomerate growth which as a whole rather than the individual units should hence-forth receive attention in matters of planning and development. Further, a town-group also suggested the spatial directions of future growth.
1951	**Town** All places having municipalities, cantonments, civil lines, town area committee were treated as urban areas irrespective of their population size. In respect of other places a 'town' was regarded as a continuous group 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, the Superintendent of Census Operations, decided. The chief criterion, however, was the character of the population indicating whether the majority of residents were non-agricultural or non-pastoral by occupation. There must also be the existence of distinct urban characteristics, such as facilities for higher education, public utility services, local body administration, urban diversions, and recreations. **Town group** The concept of 'town group' was used in this census for the first time. It was defined as a group of towns which adjoined one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes. Figures were published only for such town groups which had an aggregate population of 1,00,000 and over.
1941	**Town** All places having municipal corporation, municipal area, all 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.

2
Every municipal corporation, municipal area, civil lines not included in municipal limits, cantonment were treated as towns irrespective of their population size. In respect of other places the town was defined as the continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent decided. In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the character of the population (b) relative density of the dwellings *(c) importance in trade, historic associations and to* avoid treating as towns overgrown villages without urban characteristics.
1921 **Town** 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 Superintendents decided was treated as a town for census purposes. In Indian states, where there were no municipalities, this definition was extensively applied. In dealing with such problems the Provincial Superintendents took into consideration the character of population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the places as a centre of trade and historic associations. He also bore in mind that it was undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages which had no urban characteristics.
1911 **Town** The definition of town was the same as in 1901. For the purposes of the census the term included every municipal corporation, municipal area, all civil lines not included within the municipal limits, every cantonment and lastly every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendents decided. A few places chiefly in native states, which did not satisfy the above requirementes were also treated as towns for special reasons. Overgrown villages having no urban characteristics were not treated as towns. In framing the definition the object in view was, as far as possible, to treat as towns only places which were of a more or less urban character. In most provinces there was a provision of law which prohibited the creation of municipalities in places which contained a large proportion of persons dependent on agriculture for their subsistence. It may thus be assumed that all places which were under municipal government possessed some urban characteristics.
1901 **Town** Towns included municipal corporation, every municipality, *all civil lines not included within municipal* limits; every cantonment and every other continuous collection of houses, permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendents decided. Many of the places treated as towns were in reality nothing more than overgrown villages, but it would have been impossible to frame any definition, with the object of excluding such places, without destroying all prospects of

1	2
	uniformity in its applica tion in different parts of India ,and even in different parts of the same province. Most, if not all, Indian municipal enactments contained a provision that a certain population of the inhabitation of any area which it was proposed to bring under their operation must earn a livelihood by non-agricultural occupations and it was clearly stated that this condition had been found to exist as the main test of what constituted as town, rather than, to attempt to introduce a new standard that could not be applied correctly without far more elaborate enquiries than it would have been possible to carry out.
1891	**Town** Towns included every Municipal Corporation, Municipal area or any place brought under similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes, every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total was equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population, and every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.

As regards the progress in the number of towns between 1901 and 1981, it can be said that there has been no progress with regard to the increase in the number of town in this union territory. Port Blair Municipal Board was treated as a town for the first time in 1951 Census. Since then, it is continuing as the lone town of the union territory of A & N Islands. No other place could qualify to be treated as town either at the present or earlier Censuses.

Although there has been no progress in the number of towns in this union territory, the growth of the urban population has been manifold. The following statement 4 gives the progress in the urban population :

STATEMENT 4

Progress in the urban population of union territory and districts 1901—1981

Union territory/district	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands	**49,634**	**26,218**	**14,075**	**7,789**	—	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	49,634	26,218	14,075	7,789	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement 4 that the urban population which was only 7,789 in 1951 has increased more than six-times during the last three decades, when 49,634 persons were enumerated at the 1981 Census in Port Blair town.

The following statement 5 will give the indices of figures of the above statement taking 1901 as base for facility of comparison :

STATEMENT 5

Indices of growth in urban population of union territory and districts 1901—1981

Union territory/district	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands	**637**	**337**	**181**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	637	337	181	100	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement 5 that by taking 1951 as base-year (100), the growth indicia of urban population became 181 at the next Census of 1961. This growth was 337 and 637 at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses respectively for the district of Andamans as well as union territory. The Nicobars district is entirely rural.

No place which was not treated as town at the 1971 Census was treated as town at the 1981 Census as stated earlier.

Rural Areas

Rural area generally follows the limits of a revenue village *i.e.*, recognised by the normal distric

administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a simple agglomeration of habitations but the revenue village has a definite survey boundary and each village is treated as a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts.

For the purpose of census, a village is always the revenue village which is the ultimate unit of area into which the country is divided for the purpose of land revenue. The hamlets do not have defined boundaries or areas distinctly marked or allotted to them. The hamlets are situated within the area earmaked for the village.

Unlike mainland, in this union territory, about 90 per cent area is under forest which is governed by the Forest Department. Only about 10 per cent of the area is categorised as area falling within the revenue boundaries in the union territory.

The entire revenue village is one unit but there may be unsurveyed villages within the forest etc., which mainly comprise the forest labourers and their family. Such forest villages have been treated as census villages. In addition to forest villages, we have a number of different types of other census villages which comprise labour camps and encroached forest areas etc. The A.P.W.D. camps, Bush Police Camps, Forest Camps, Contractors' Camps and the Encroachment areas which were found on the forest land outside the revenue boundaries were treated as separate census villages at the 1981 Census. The inhabited villages under column 5 of Table A-1 include not only the revenue villages having residential population but also inhabited Forest A.P.W.D., Bush Police Camps (BPC), Contractors—camps and Encroached Forest Areas etc., recognised as census villages.

The un-inhabited villages are shown under separate head which gives the number of deserted or uninhabited villages found on the inhabited islands. It does not include the islands/islets which are forest reserve and which were found uninhabited at the 1981 Census.

The following statement 6 gives the total number of villages, number of uninhabited villages, number of villages fully or partly included in towns, number of inhabited villages and number of towns at tahsil level :

STATEMENT 6

Union territory and district-wise number of villages and towns in 1981

Union territory/district/tahsil	Total No. of villages	No. of uninhabited villages	No. of villages included in towns		No. of inhabited villages	No. of towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	**516**	**25**	**5**	**2**	**491**	**1**
Andamans district	334	14	5	2	320	1
Diglipur tahsil	39	..	..	..	39	..
Mayabunder tahsil	60	2	..	..	58	..
Rangat tahsil	70	4	..	..	66	..
Port Blair tahsil	86	5	5	2	81	1
Ferrargunj tahsil	79	3	..	..	76	..
Nicobars district	182	11	..	..	171	..
Car Nicobar tahsil	16	..	..	..	16	..
Nancowry tahsil	166	11	..	..	155	..

It may be seen from the above statement that there are in all 516 census villages in the union territory of A & N Islands. Out of these, 491 are inhabited and the remaining 25 uninhabited according to the 1981 Census. The highest number of villages are located in the Nancowry tahsil of Nicobars district where 155 inhabited and 11 uninhabited villages are listed at the present Census. The smallest number of villages are in the Car Nicobar tahsil where the number of inhabited villages is only 16.

During the last decade of 1971-81, five villages fully and 2 villages partly located in the Port Blair tahsil of Andamans district were merged with Port Blair municipal town. There is only one town namely, Port Blair Municipal Board in this union territory.

In Census, besides the revenue villages, whether inhabited or uninhabited, all other cadastrally unsurveyed units with locally recognised boundaries with or without population are treated as villages. Accordingly, each island and islet etc. even though uninhabited should have been treated as uninhabited villages for census purpose. Such uninhabited islands and islets/rocks etc., are more than 500. However, the number of uninhabited villages given in the above statement does not include uninhabited islands and islets/rocks etc., and only represents the uninhabited villages found in the inhabited islands.

The progress in the number of inhabited villages at each Census can be studied with the help of the following Statement 7 which gives the number of inhabited villages at each Census since 1901 :

STATEMENT 7

Number of inhabited villages at each Census since 1901—1981

Union territory/district	No. of inhabited villages in								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands	**491**	**390**	**399**	**201**	**182**	**239**	**212**	**224**	**63**
Andamans district	320	232	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nicobars district	171	158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

It may be seen from the above statement 7 that there were only 63 villages at the 1901 Census which has risen to 491 at the 1981 Census.

The following Statement 8 gives the progress in the rural population for the union territory, district and tahsil since 1901:

STATEMENT 8

Progress in rural population of union territory, district and tahsils since 1901

Union territory/district/tahsil	Rural population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	**139,107**	**88,915**	**49,473**	**23,182**	**33,768**	**29,463**	**27,086**	**26,459**	**24,649**
Andamans district	108,653	67,250	34,910	11,173	21,316	19,223	17,814	17,641	18,138
Diglipur tahsil	15,702	9,470	4,734	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mayabunder tahsil	13,954	8,443	5,234	642	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rangat tahsil	24,289	15,169	8,213	1,178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Port Blair tahsil	26,695	16,293	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ferrargunj tahsil	28,013	17,875	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nicobars district	30,454	21,665	14,563	12,009	12,452	10,240	9,272	8,818	6,511
Car Nicobar tahsil	15,486	13,504	9,879	8,293	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nancowry tahsil	14,968	8,161	4,684	3,716	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

It may be seen from the statement 8 that in the Andamans district, there was not much change in the population during 1901 to 1941. The minor fluctuations which were recorded during the above period were basically due to the fluctuations in the strength of penal settlement. During the same period, the progress in the rural population in the Nicobars district was moderate and was due to the natural growth of the inhabitants of different group of islands falling in this district. During the decade 1941-51, the fall in the rural population of Andamans district was due to the occupation of these islands by the Japanese (1942-45) and repatriation of the convicts and their families at the advent of independence (1947). In case of Nicobars district where also the decrease in the population was due to the excesses of the Japanese Forces during 1942-45 and due the epedamic of Poliomylitis (1947-48).

Great increase in the population of Andamans recorded at the 1961 Census was mainly due to settlement of East Bengal Refugees. Similarly, in case of Nicobars district, the abrupt increase in population recorded at the 1961 Census was mainly because of settlements in Great Nicobar and Katchal during 1951-61.

Census House and Household

Columns 8 and 9 of Table A-1 give the number of occupied residential houses and households for the union territory and its districts/tahsils/town. The occupied residential houses are census houses which are used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households. At the 1981 Census, the following definitions were adopted for the Census Houses and Households :

Census House : The Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance

from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for 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 prevent any of them from so doing. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or else having a mix of the 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 household, 2 member household or multi-member household. For Census purpose, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

Density per Km²

The density of population for the union territory, its district/tahsils has been given in column 4 of Table A-1. The density of population is worked out by dividing the total population of a particular unit *i.e.* union territory, district and tahsil etc., by its total area. The density has been presented in column 4 of Table A-1 per km².

The following statement gives number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses, per 100 households, number of females per 1000 males and percentage of rural and urban population to total population in the union territory as a whole and its both districts and all seven tahsils :

STATEMENT 9

Persons per 100 occupied residential, census houses and per 100 households, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population of union territory/district/tahsil

Union territory/ district/tahsil	Persons per 100 occupied census 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
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**472**	**483**	**443**	**464**	**475**	**437**	**760**	**774**	**720**	**100.00**	**73.70**	**26.30**
Andamans district ..	456	463	443	449	455	437	750	764	720	100.00	68.64	31.36
Diglipur tahsil ..	484	484	..	473	473	..	845	845	..	100.00	100.00	..
Mayabunder tahsil ..	460	460	..	455	455	..	791	791	..	100.00	100.00	..
Rangat tahsil ..	444	444	..	439	439	..	766	766	..	100.00	100.00	..
Port Blair tahsil ..	451	466	443	442	451	437	708	685	720	100.00	34.97	65.03
Ferrargunj tahsil ..	466	466	..	463	463	..	786	786	..	100.00	100.00	..
Nicobars district ..	574	574	..	563	563	..	811	811	..	100.00	100.00	..
Car Nicobar tahsil ..	751	751	..	750	750	..	928	928	..	100.00	100.00	..
Nancowry tahsil ..	461	461	..	447	447	..	704	704	..	100.00	100.00	..

It may be seen from the above statement that number of persons per 100 occupied census houses is the highest in the Car Nicobar tahsil where 751 persons were found in 100 occupied residential census houses. The lowest number of persons were in Rangat tahsil where only 444 persons were found residing per 100 occupied census houses.

As regards number of persons per 100 households, again, the highest number of persons per 100 households was recorded in Car Nicobar tahsil where 750 persons per 100 households were netted. Rangat tahsil again has the lowest number of persons where 439 persons per 100 households were recorded.

Sex ratio *i.e.* number of females per 1,000 males was the highest in Car Nicobar tahsil where 928 females were listed for per 1,000 males. Nancowry tahsil has the lowest sex ratio of 704 females per 1,000 males. Incidentally, it may be of interest to record here that among all the states and union territories of the country, the lowest sex ratio of 760 was recorded in A&N Islands at the 1981 Census.

Only 26.30 per cent of the total population of this territory resides in the urban area. The Nicobars district is wholly rural and the percentage of urban population for Andamans district is 31.36. Similarly, both the tahsils of Nicobars district and all the tahsils of Andamans district except Port Blair are rural. In Port Blair tahsil, 65.03 per cent population of the total population of the tahsil reside in the urban area.

A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km.²	Number of villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A & N Islands	**T**	**8,249.0**	**23**	**491**	**25**	**1**	**39,991**	**40,671**	**188,741**	**107,261**	**81,480**
	R	**8,234.9**	**17**	**491**	**25**	—	**28,799**	**29,303**	**139,107**	**78,401**	**60,706**
	U	**14.1***	**3,510**	—	—	**1**	**11,192**	**11,368**	**49,634**	**28,860**	**20,774**
Andamans district	T	6,408.0@	25	320	14	1	34,682	35,260	158,287	90,446	67,841
	R	6,393.9@	17	320	14	—	23,490	23,892	108,653	61,586	47,067
	U	14.1*	3,510	—	—	1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774
Diglipur tahsil	T	884.00	18	39	—	—	3,246	3,321	15,702	8,509	7,193
	R	884.00	18	39	—	—	3,246	3,321	15,702	8,509	7,193
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcondam Island	T	6.8	3	1	—	—	1	1	17	17	—
	R	6.8	3	1	—	—	1	1	17	17	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Island	T	6.1	12	1	—	—	17	17	72	57	15
	R	6.1	12	1	—	—	17	17	72	57	15
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman Island (Part)	T	776.5	20	34	—	—	3,157	3,232	15,352	8,290	3,062
	R	776.5	20	34	—	—	3,157	3,232	15,352	8,290	7,062
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Island	T	24.7	11	3	—	—	71	71	261	145	116
	R	24.7	11	3	—	—	71	71	261	145	116
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	T	1,348.00	10	58	2	—	3,033	3,069	13,954	7,792	6,162
	R	1,348.00	10	58	2	—	3,033	3,069	13,954	7,792	6,162
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman Island (Part)	T	599.5	8	24	—	—	1,094	1,103	5,076	2,792	2,284
	R	599.5	8	24	—	—	1,094	1,103	5,076	2,792	2,284
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Island	T	7.2	N	1	—	—		1	3	3	—
	R	7.2	N	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aves Island	T	0.2	10	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
	R	0.2	10	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interview Island	T	133.4	N	1	—	—	1	1	10	10	—
	R	133.4	N	1	—	—	1	1	10	10	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman Island (Part)	T	527.0	17	31	2	—	1,936	1,963	8,863	4,985	3,878
	R	527.0	17	31	2	—	1,936	1,963	8,863	4,985	3,878
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	T	1,070.00	23	66	4	—	5,465	5,538	24,289	13,756	10,533
	R	1,070.00	23	66	4	—	5,465	5,538	24,289	13,756	10,533
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman Island (Part)	T	1,008.5	23	63	4	—	5,038	5,098	22,696	12,798	9,898
	R	1,008.5	23	63	4	—	5,038	5,098	22,696	12,798	9,898
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Porlob Island	T	13.1	1	1	—	—	7	9	13	11	2
	R	13.1	1	1	—	—	7	9	13	11	2
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Island	T	17.9	88	2	—	—	420	431	1,580	947	633
	R	17.9	88	2	—	—	420	431	1,580	947	633
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	T	2,021.00	38	81	5	1	16,921	17,284	76,329	44,701	31,628
	R	2,006.86	13	81	5	—	5,729	5,916	26,695	15,841	10,854
	U	14.14*	3,510	—	—	1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774
North Passage Island	T	22.0	7	2	—	—	42	45	155	88	67
	R	22.0	7	2	—	—	42	45	155	88	67
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strait Island	T	6.0	7	1	—	—	11	11	41	29	12
	R	6.0	7	1	—	—	11	11	41	29	12
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baratang Island	T	297.8	15	21	5	—	1,006	1,112	4,575	2,676	1,899
	R	297.8	15	21	5	—	1,006	1,112	4,575	2,676	1,899
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peel Island	T	NA	—	4	—	—	80	80	245	208	37
	R	NA	—	4	—	—	80	80	245	208	37
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havelock Island	T	113.9	23	5	—	—	510	513	2,600	1,348	1,252
	R	113.9	23	5	—	—	510	513	2,600	1,348	1,252
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neil Island	T	18.9	83	5	—	—	321	328	1,560	886	674
	R	18.9	83	5	—	—	321	328	1,560	886	674
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Andaman Island (Part)	T	NA	—	20	—	1	13,221	13,407	59,167	34,306	24,861
	R	NA	—	20	—	—	2,029	2,039	9,533	5,446	4,087
	U	14.14*	3,510	—	—	1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774
Rutland Island	T	137.2	6	4	—	—	161	161	772	663	109
	R	137.2	6	4	—	—	161	161	772	663	109
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Andaman Island	T	731.6	10	19	—	—	1,569	1,627	7,214	4,497	2,717
	R	731.6	10	19	—	—	1,569	1,627	7,214	4,497	2,717
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair M.B.	U	14.14*	3,510	—	—	1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774
Ferrargunj tahsil	T	1,017.00	28	76	3	—	6,017	6,048	28,013	15,688	12,325
	R	1,017.00	28	76	3	—	6,017	6,048	28,013	15,688	12,325
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Andaman Island (Part)	T	NA	—	75	3	—	6,016	6,047	28,006	15,681	12,325
	R	NA	—	75	3	—	6,016	6,047	28,006	15,681	12,325
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viper Island	T	0.5	14	1	—	—	1	1	7	7	—
	R	0.5	14	1	—	—	1	1	7	7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars distirct	T	1,841.0+	17	171	11	—	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639
	R	1,841.0+	17	171	11	—	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	T	129.00	120	16	—	—	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455
	R	129.00	120	16	—	—	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar Island	T	126.9	122	16	—	—	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455
	R	126.9	122	16	—	—	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nancowry tahsil ..	T	1,824.00	8	155	11	—	3,246	3,345	14,968	8,784	6,184
	R	1,824.00	8	155	11	—	3,246	3,345	14,968	8,784	6,184
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choura Island ..	T	8.2	136	5	—	—	182	182	1,118	576	542
	R	8.2	136	5	—	—	182	182	1,118	576	542
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teressa Island ..	T	101.4	12	11	—	—	264	264	1,217	38	579
	R	101.4	12	11	—	—	264	264	1,217	638	579
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bompoka Island ..	T	13.3	4	1	—	—	13	13	53	29	24
	R	13.3	4	1	—	—	13	13	53	29	24
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katchall Island ..	T	174.4	21	35	—	—	740	779	3,702	2,091	1,611
	R	174.4	21	35	—	—	740	779	3,702	2,091	1,611
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry Island ..	T	66.9	11	18	—	—	109	109	711	441	270
	R	66.9	11	18	—	—	109	109	711	441	270
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamorta Island ..	T	188.2	12	27	4	—	458	484	2,256	1,292	964
	R	188.2	12	27	4	—	458	484	2,256	1,292	964
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinket Island ..	T	36.3	10	3	1	—	23	23	377	205	172
	R	36.3	10	3	1	—	23	23	377	205	172
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulomilo Island ..	T	1.3	69	1	—	—	19	19	90	61	29
	R	1.3	69	1	—	—	19	19	90	61	29
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Nicobar Island	T	159.1	2	16	3	—	48	48	298	155	143
	R	159.1	2	16	3	—	48	48	298	155	143
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kondul Island ..	T	4.6	31	1	—	—	22	22	143	76	67
	R	4.6	31	1	—	—	22	22	143	76	67
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Nicobar Island	T	1,045.1	5	36	3	—	1,366	1,400	4,976	3,193	1,783
	R	1,045.1	5	36	3	—	1,366	1,400	4,976	3,193	1,783
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillanchong Island	T	NA	—	1	—	—	2	2	27	27	—
	R	NA	—	1	—	—	2	2	27	27	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—1. The figures given in this table as well as in other tables are exclusive of Jarawas and Sentinelese tribes of Andamans district except 31 Jarawas who were enumerated for the first time. Jarawas and Sentinelese could not be contacted and hence no information pertaining to them could be collected at the 1981 Census as in the past.

2. @Area figures of both the districts of Andamans & Nicobars are provisional.

3. *Area figure of Port Blair M.B. is provisional.

4. *Area figures of union territory, districts and tahsils include area of uninhabited islands/islets/rocks.*

5. Area figures for tahsils are as supplied by the Revenue Authorities [Assistant Commissioner (Settlement)]. There is a total difference of (—) 68.00 sq.km. in the area figures of district of Andamans and (+) 112.00 sq.km. in case of Nicobars district, when the district figures of Surveyor General, India, are compared with the total of tahsil figures supplied by the Revenue Authorities. These differences in area figures at union territory and district levels are due to the revision of area figures by Surveyor General, India. The revision at tahsil level is yet to be done by the Revenue Authorities.

6. The density figures per sq.km. shown under column 4 for urban areas have been worked out by using the area figures upto two places of decimal.

A-1 : AREA, HOUSE AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

FLY-LEAF

The Appendix 1 to Table A-1 shows the 1981 territorial units upto tahsil level and their constituent units as at 1971 Census indicating their changes *viz.*, areas added to and areas taken away from the corresponding 1971 jurisdiction of the unit.

At the time of 1971 Census, the union territory of A & N Islands was a single-district territory. This was bifurcated into two districts, namely, 'Andamans' and 'Nicobars'.

Among the tahsils, Diglipur and Mayabunder of Andamans district and both the tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry of Nicobars district did no undergo any change in their jurisdiction during the last decade of 1971-81. In other words, neither any area was taken out from these tahsils nor any area was added to their jurisdiction. From Rangat tahsil of Andamans district, two islands, namely, Strait island and North Passage island were transfrered to the newly created Port Blair tahsil.

The erstwhile South Andaman tahsil was bifurcated into two tahsils, namely, 'Port Blair and 'Ferrargunj'.

A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX- I

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

State/District Tahsil	1971 territorial units	Area added		Name of state/district/ tahsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted		Name of state/ district/ tahsil etc. to which area is added	Net area change in km² (+or—)
		Name	Area in km²		Name	Area in km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. & N. Islands U.T.	A & N Islands U.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andamans district	Newly formed district after 1971 Census	By transfer of 4 entire tahsils *viz.*, Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and erstwhile South Andaman tahsil (now bifurcated into two tahsils of Port Blair and Ferrargunj) of one-district U.T. of A & N Islands	6,408.0	A & N Islands U.T.	..	..	..	—
Diglipur tahsil	Diglipur tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayabunder tahsil	Mayabunder tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangat tahsil	Rangat tahsil	..	..	..	Two Islands *viz.*, Strait and North Passage	28.0	Newly formed Port Blair tahsil	—28.0
*Port Blair tahsil	Newly formed tahsil after 1971 Census	1. By transfer of Strait Island and North Passage Island of Rangat tahsil	28.0	Rangat tahsil	..	..	..	+28.0
		2. By transfer of 52 villages of erstwhile South Andaman tahsil	1,993.0	South Andaman tahsil	..	..	..	+1,993.0
*Ferrargunj tahsil	Newly formed tahsil after 1971 Census	By transfer of 66 villages of erstwhile South Andaman tahsil	1,017.0	South Andaman tahsil	..	..	..	+1,017.0
Nicobars district	Newly formed district after 1971 Census	By transfer of 2 entire tahsils *viz.*, Car Nicobar and Nancowry from one district U.T. of A & N Islands	1,841.0	A & N Islands U.T.	..	..	..	+1,8410.
Car Nicobar tahsil	Car Nicobar tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nancowry tahsil	Nancowry tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The Port Blair and Ferrargunj tahsils were formed with 39 and 54 villages respectively from erstwhile South Andaman tahsil. The number do not include the APWD, BPC and Fore st Camps which were located outside the venue boundaries.

A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

FLY-LEAF

This Appendix gives the Houseless and Institutional households and their population out of the total households and population by sex presented in the main Table A-1. This table is presented upto tahsil level for rural areas and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations.

Houseless population consists of persons sleeping on pavement etc., who have no regular house to live. There are only 174 households with 178 persons listed as houseless households and persons respectively at the 1981 Census. The sex-wise break-up of the houseless population is 173 males and 5 females. The main concentration of 126 of the houseless population is in Port Blair M.B. which falls in the Port Blair tahsil. The next position is of Nancowry tahsil of Nicobar district where 27 persons are listed as houseless. In Mayabunder, 5 persons are listed as houseless persons. In Rangat and Diglipur tahsils, the houseless population was 4 each. In Ferrargunj tahsil, only 2 persons are listed as houseless persons. The only tahsil where there is no houseless population is Car Nicobar.

Institutional households consist of households formed by group of un-related persons living together such as inmates of jails, charitable institutions etc. At the 1981 Census, as many as 1,964 households consisting of 9,856 persons (9,583 males and 273 females) are found to be living in institutional types of households.

The urban area has returned 665 institutional households with a population of 3,756 and the rural areas have returned 1,299 institutional households consisting of 6,100 population. The higher number of institutional households in the rural areas is due to forest, A.P.W.D. and Bush Police camps etc., twhere most of the employees are labourers who prefer to live without their families due to the secluded nature of the camps.

Like houseless population, in case of institutional population also, the major concentration is in Port Blair M.B. where 665 households comprising of 3,756 persons are listed as institutional households. Again, Nancowry tahsil with 254 institutional households and 1,258 institutional population occupies the second position after Port Blair tahsil. Car Nicobar tahsil has the lowest institutional households and institutional population of 38 and 194 respectively.

A-1 : AREA HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-2

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

Union Territory/District/Tahsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 & over			Towns with a population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the U.T.	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the U.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
——Not Applicable——						

A-1 : AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-3

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island/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
A & N Islands	**T**	**174**	**178**	**173**	**5**	**1,964**	**9,856**	**9,583**	**273**
	R	**49**	**52**	**48**	**4**	**1,299**	**6,100**	**5,985**	**115**
	U	**125**	**126**	**125**	**1**	**665**	**3,756**	**3,598**	**158**
Andamans district	T	147	151	146	5	1,672	8,404	8,146	258
	R	22	25	21	4	1,007	4,648	4,548	100
	U	125	126	125	1	665	3,756	3,598	158
Diglipur tahsil	T	1	4	1	3	45	225	222	3
	R	1	4	1	3	45	225	222	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcondam Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	17	17	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	17	17	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Island	T	—	—	—	—	6	33	33	—
	R	—	—	—	—	6	33	33	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman Island (part)	T	1	4	1	3	38	175	172	3
	R	1	4	1	3	38	175	172	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith Island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	T	5	5	4	1	74	424	368	56
	R	5	5	4	1	74	424	368	56
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman Island (part)	T	—	—	—	—	39	170	170	—
	R	—	—	—	—	39	170	170	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aves Island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interview Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	10	10	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	10	10	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman Island (part)	T	5	5	4	1	33	241	185	56
	R	5	5	4	1	33	241	185	56
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	T	4	4	4	—	198	958	931	27
	R	4	4	4	—	198	958	931	27
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman Island (part)	T	4	4	4	—	169	826	799	27
	R	4	4	4	—	169	826	799	27
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porlob Island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Island	T	—	—	—	—	29	132	132	—
	R	—	—	—	—	29	132	132	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	T	135	136	135	1	1,122	5,957	5,788	169
	R	10	10	10	—	457	2,201	2,190	11
	U	125	126	125	1	665	3,756	3,598	158
North Passage Island ..	T	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
	R	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strait Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	12	12	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	12	12	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baratang Island	T	—	—	—	—	62	288	280	8
	R	—	—	—	—	62	288	280	8
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peel Island	T	—	—	—	—	37	150	150	—
	R	—	—	—	—	37	150	150	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havelock Island	T	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—
	R	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neil Island	T	6	6	6	—	4	18	18	—
	R	6	6	6	—	4	18	18	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Andaman Island (part)	T	125	126	125	1	736	4,042	3,884	158
	R	—	—	—	—	71	286	286	—
	U	125	126	125	1	665	3,756	3,598	158
Rutland Island	T	—	—	—	—	73	510	510	—
	R	—	—	—	—	73	510	510	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Andaman Island ..	T	4	4	4	—	204	926	923	3
	R	4	4	4	—	204	926	923	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair M.B.	U	125	126	125	1	665	3,756	3,598	158
Ferrargunj tahsil	T	2	2	2	—	233	840	837	3
	R	2	2	2	—	233	840	837	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

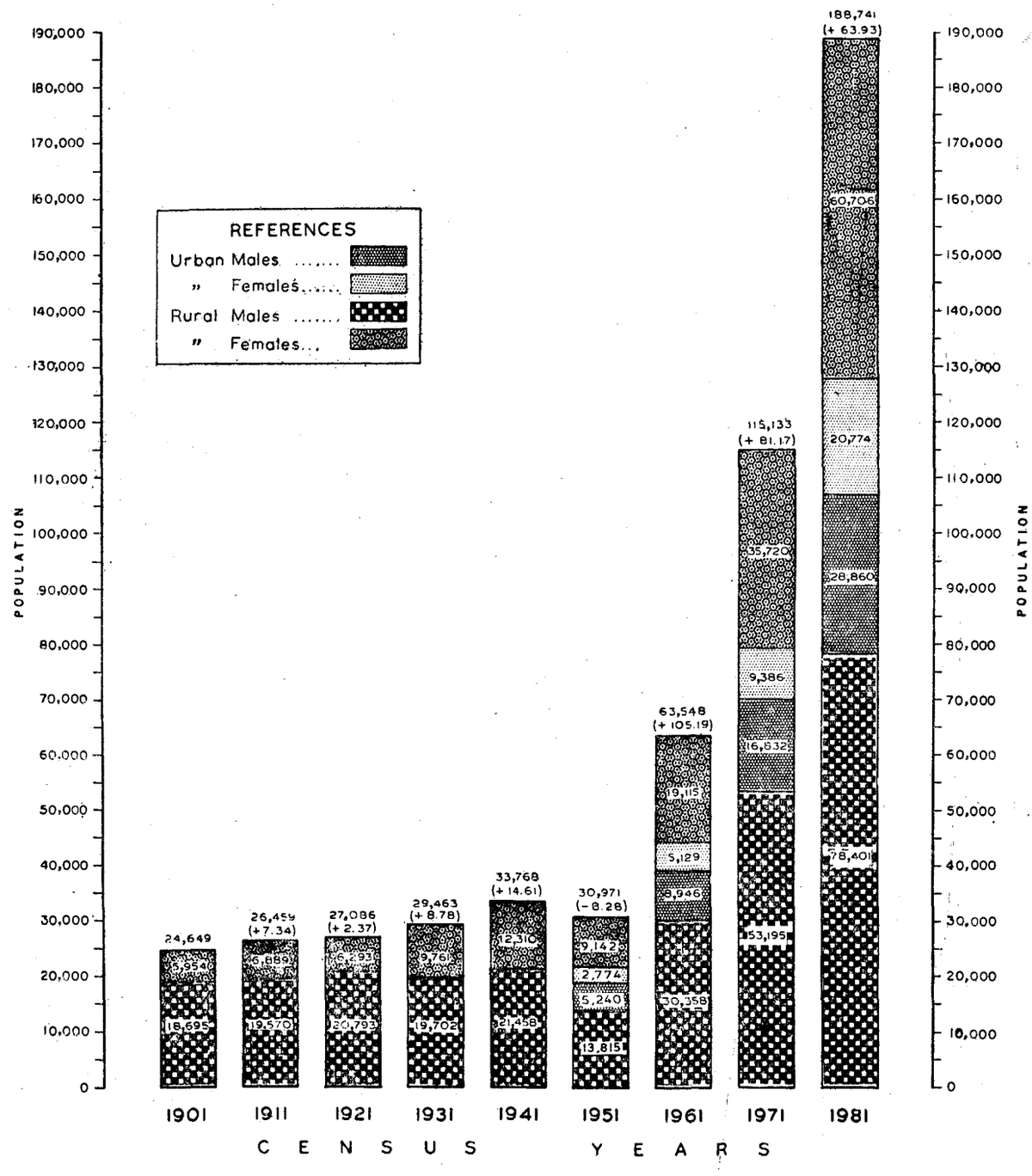
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
South Andaman island (part)	T	2	2	2	—	232	833	830	3
	R	2	2	2	—	232	833	830	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viper Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	T	27	27	27	—	292	1,452	1,437	15
	R	27	27	27	—	292	1,452	1,437	15
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	T	—	—	—	—	38	194	188	6
	R	—	—	—	—	38	194	188	6
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar Island	T	—	—	—	—	38	194	188	6
	R	—	—	—	—	38	194	188	6
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	T	27	27	27	—	254	1,258	1249	9
	R	27	27	27	—	254	1,258	1,249	9
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choura Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teressa Island	T	—	—	—	—	9	33	32	1
	R	—	—	—	—	9	33	32	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bompoka Island	T	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—
	R	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katchall Island	T	—	—	—	—	44	197	194	3
	R	—	—	—	—	44	197	194	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry Island	T	—	—	—	—	7	105	105	—
	R	—	—	—	—	7	105	105	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamorta Island	T	25	25	25	—	34	145	140	5
	R	25	25	25	—	34	145	140	5
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinket Island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulomilo Island	T	—	—	—	—	3	10	10	—
	R	—	—	—	—	3	10	10	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Nicobar Island ..	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kondul Island	T	—	—	—	—	3	9	9	—
	R	—	—	—	—	3	9	9	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Nicobar Island ..	T	2	2	2	—	150	725	725	—
	R	2	2	2	—	150	725	725	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillanchong Island	T	—	—	—	—	2	27	27	—
	R	—	—	—	—	2	27	27	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A-2

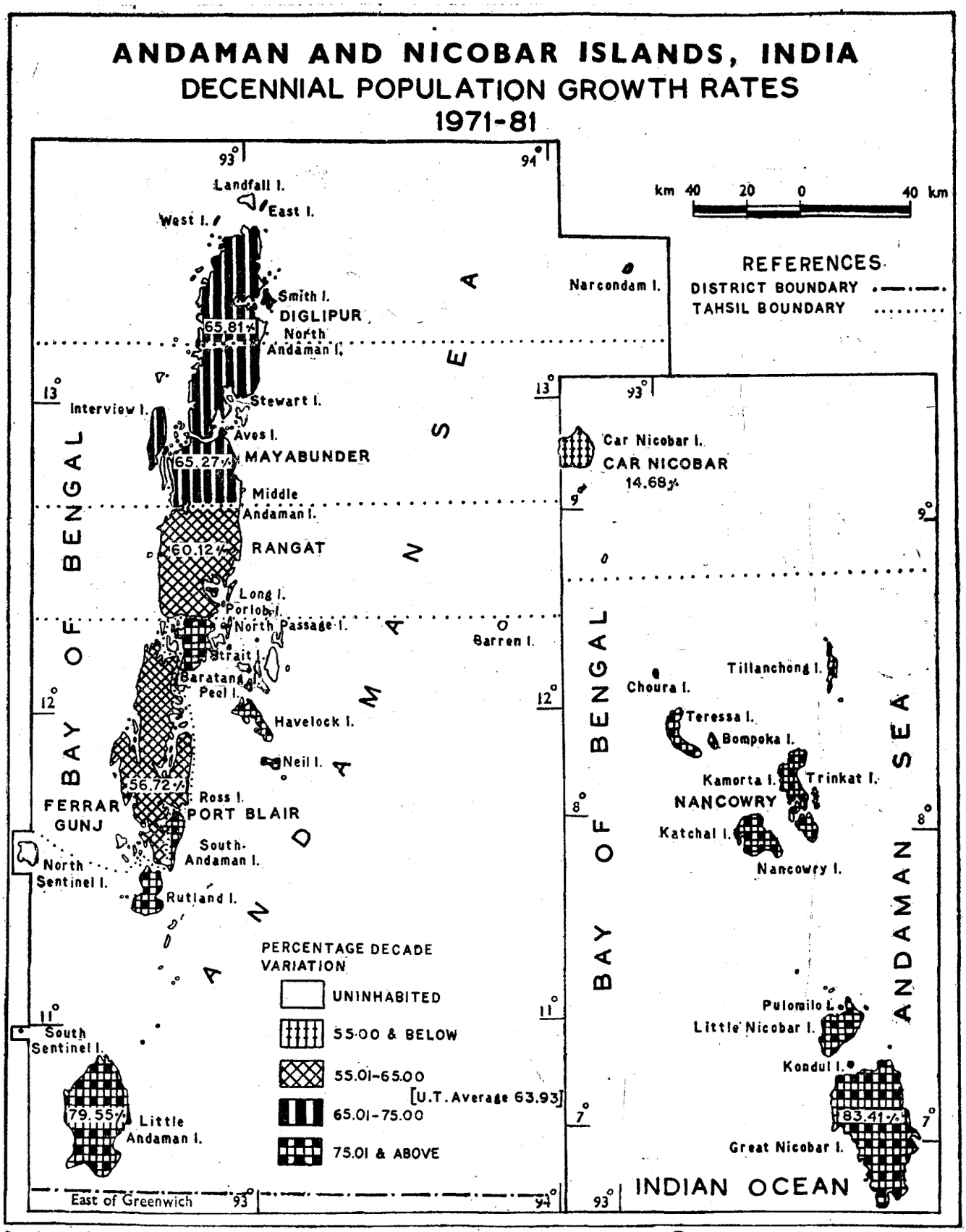
DECADAL VARIATION İN POPULATION SINCE 1901

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901-81



Note: Figures at the top of the bars without brackets and within the brackets indicate the total population and Decennial population growth rate respectively.



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A-2: DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY-LEAF

This table presents the population of territorial units upto district/tahsil level from 1901 to 1981 and the decadal variation. The population figures for all previous Censuses in this table are adjusted to the 1981 jurisdiction. This table furnishes statistics on adjusted population for the nine Censuses from 1901 to 1981 for the union territory, districts and tahsils conforming to the present jurisdiction. The table corresponds to Table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951.

The decadal variation in population is shown in absolute figures in column 4 and in terms of percentages in column 5. The figures given in column 3, 6 and 7 in the earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries of each district and tahsil. This table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about the growth of population for the last 80 years.

Adjustment of Population

There has been no jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of the union territory as a whole. Thus, no adjustment in population was, therefore, required to be done for this union territory. The uni-district union territory of A & N Islands was bifurcated into two districts namely, 'Andamans' and 'Nicobars'. Out of the total six tahsils, four tahsils namely, Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and erstwhile South Andaman formed the district of Andamans. The Nicobars district was constituted with the remaining two entire tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry. The population presented in this table against the district for the earlier decades corresponds to the combined population of the tahsils with which each district was formed.

In case of Diglipur and Mayabunder tahsils of Andamans districts and Car Nicobar and Nancowry tahsils of Nicobars districts, there have been no change in their boundaries during the last decade. The erstwhile South Andaman tahsil of Andamans district was bifurcated into two tahsils namely, Port Blair and Ferrargunj in the year 1975. In the case of Rangat tahsil, two islands *i.e.*, Strait and North Passage were transferred to the newly created Port Blair tahsil in the year 1975. The population for the earlier decades from 1901 to 1941 in case of Mayabunder tahsil, Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry tahsils, from 1901 to 1951 in case of Diglipur tahsil from 1901 to 1961 in case of Port Blair and Ferrargunj tahsils could not be presented in this table for want of relevant information.

The following statement 1 shows the percentage decadal variation in population from 1901 to 1981 for the total, rural and urban areas of the union territory, districts and tahsils :

STATEMENT 1

Showing the percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for total, rural and urban areas of union territory, district and tahsil

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	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
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	+665.71	+63.93	+81.17	+105.19	—8.28	+14.61	+8.78	+2.37	+7.34
	R	+464.35	+56.45	+79.12	+113.41	—31.35	+14.61	+8.78	+2.37	+7.34
	U	+537.23	+89.31	+86.27	+ 80.70	—	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	T	+772.68	+69.35	+90.81	+158.33	—11.04	+10.89	+7.91	+0.98	—2.74
	R	+499.04	+61.57	+92.64	+212.45	—47.58	+10.89	+7.91	+0.98	—2.74
	U	+537.23	+89.31	+86.27	+80.70	—	—	—	—	—
Diglipur tahsil	T	+231.69	+65.81	+100.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+231.69	+65.81	+100.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	T	+2,073.52	+65.27	+61.31	+715.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+2,073.52	+65.27	+61.31	+715.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	T	+1,961.88	+60.12	+84.69	+597.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+1,961.88	+60.12	+84.69	+597.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT 1—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Port Blair tahsil	T	+79.55	+79.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+63.84	+63.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	+537.23	+89.31	+86.27	+80.70	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair M.B.	U	+537.23	+89.31	+86.27	+80.70	—	—	—	—	—
Ferrargunj tahsil	T	+56.72	+56.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+56.72	+56.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	T	+367.73	+40.57	+48.77	+21.27	—3.56	+21.60	+10.44	+5.15	+35.43
	R	+367.73	+40.57	+48.77	+21.27	—3.56	+21.60	+10.44	+5.15	+35.43
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	T	+86.74	+14.68	+36.69	+19.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+86.74	+14.68	+36.69	+19.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	T	+302.80	+83.41	+74.23	+26.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	R	+302.80	+83.41	+74.23	+26.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement 1 that the population of the union territory as a whole recorded a growth rate of 665.71 per cent during the last nine decades *i.e.* from 1901 to 1981. The corresponding percentage growth for the rural areas is 464.35. The urban area of the union territory recorded a higher growth rate of 537.23 per cent as compared to the rural areas during the last four decades *i.e.* from 1951 to 1981. Amongst the districts, Andamans recorded more than double the growth rate as compared to the Nicobars during 1901-81.

In case of Andamans district, the percentage growth rate recorded is 772.68 while the Nicobars district has recorded a growth rate of 367.73 per cent during 1901 to 1981.

The variaton of population in case of Andamans district was basically due to the fluctuations in the strength of penal settlement upto 1941. In case of Nicobars, the growth during this period was mainly because of natural growth rate among the tribal population. During the decade 1941-51, a negative growth rate for both the districts as well as for the union territory was recorded. This was on account of the occupation of these islands by the Japanese (1942-45) and the general amenisty granted to the convicts at the advent of the Independence (1947).

The abrupt increase in the percentage decadal variation recorded during the decade 1951-61 for the union territory as well as for the Andamans district was on account of influx of East Bengal Refugees at various places of Andamans district, as also a large number of labourers brought in by the Forest and other Departments for work since the convicts labourers were no more available. Similarly, the highest percentage decadal variations for the remaining decades in Andamans district and union territory are mainly due to artificial causes such as large scale migration and not so much through natural growth.

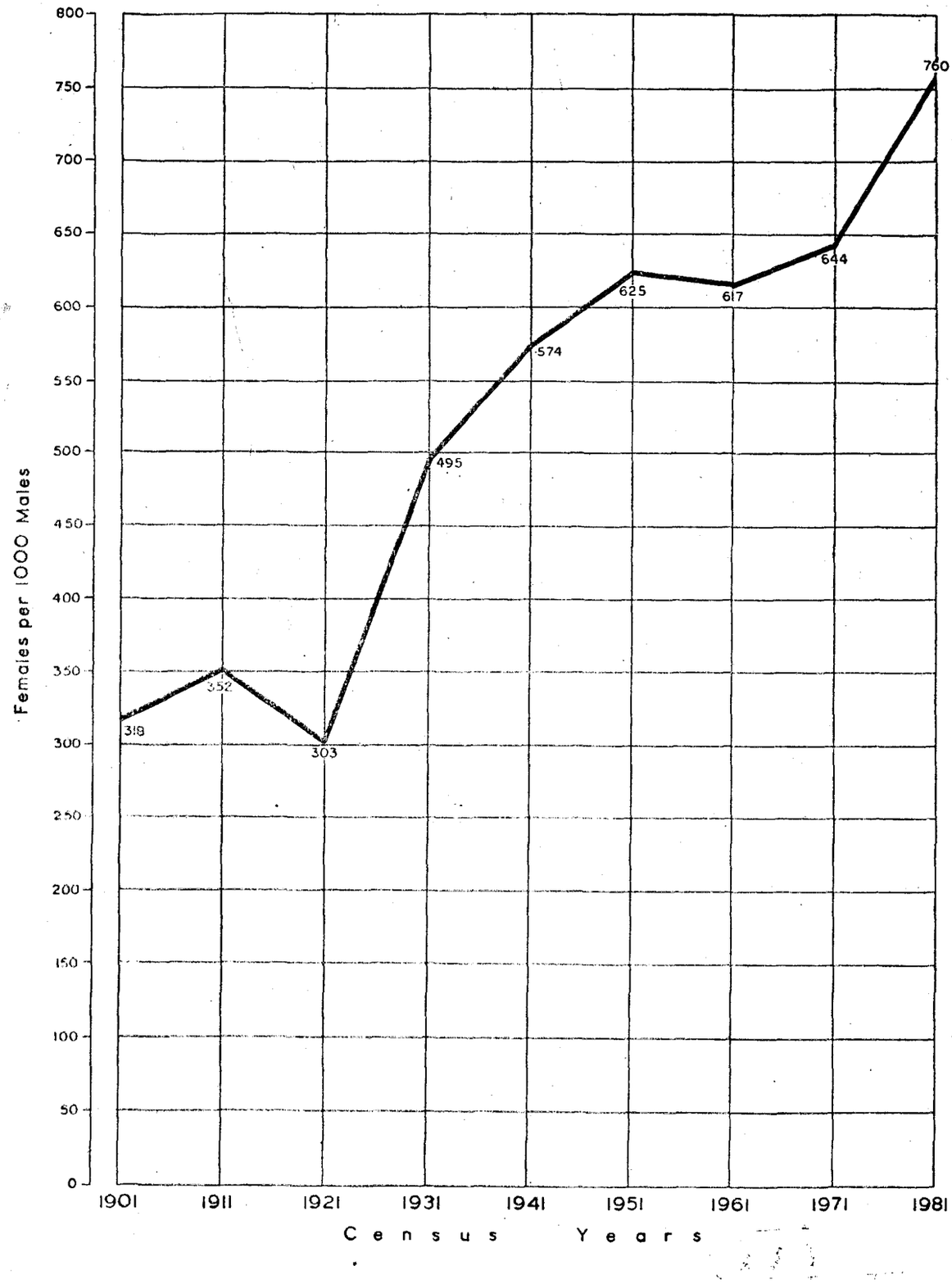
In case of Nicobars district, where the natural growth had free play upto 1941, there was a slight set-back during the decade 1941-51 because of the second World War and because of sudden appearance of the disease poliomyelitis to which the Nicobarese were un-accustomed. The abnormal increase in the growth of population during 1961-71 of this district was mainly because of settlements of ex-servicemen and their families in Great Nicobar and plantation labourers at Katchal.

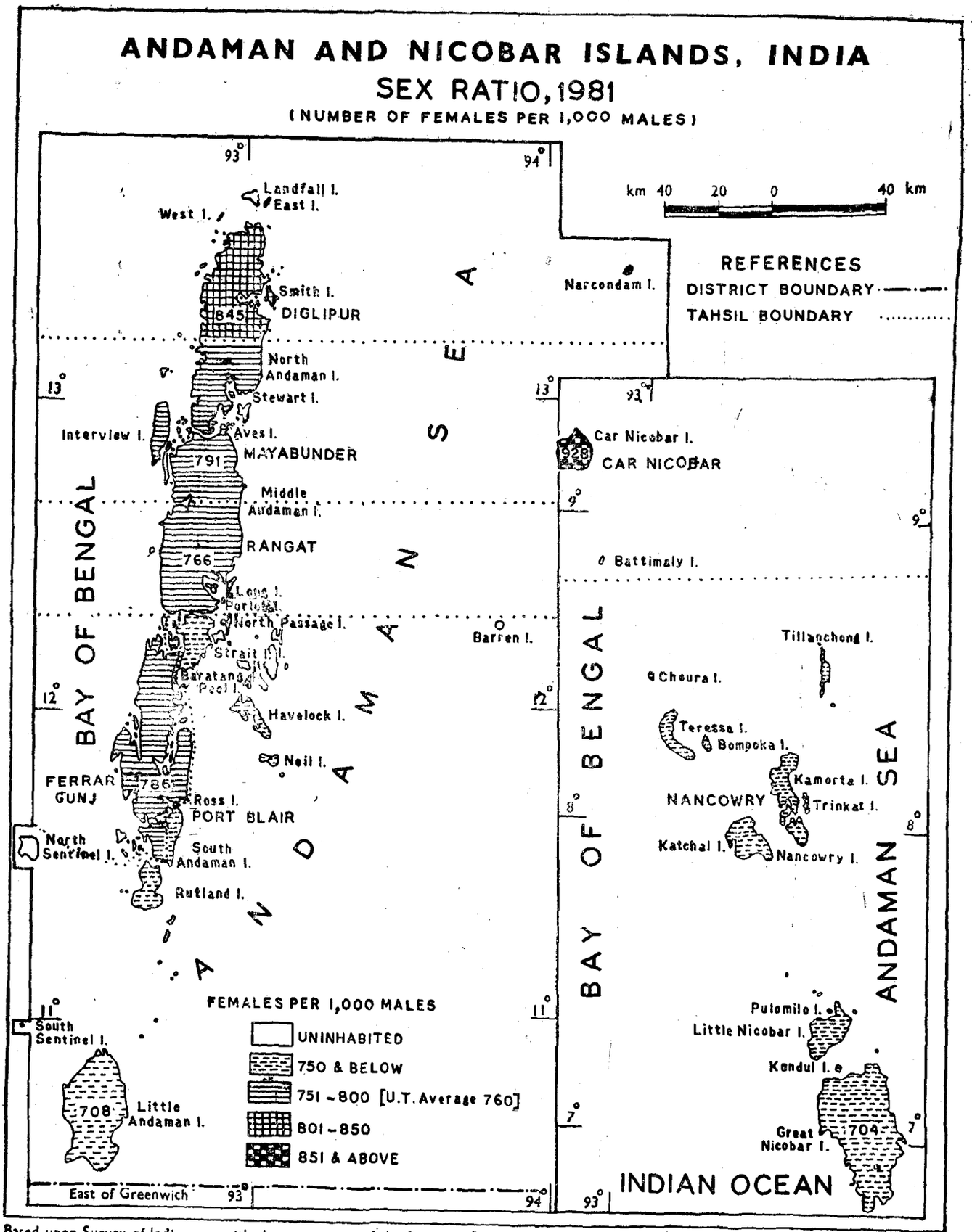
Sex ratio

The sex ratio is an important demographic phenomenon. The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. It is worked out by dividing the total number of males by females of a particular area and multiplying the same by 1,000. The following statement 2 gives the change in the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) from 1901 to 1981 :

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

SEX RATIO 1901-81





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STATEMENT 2

Change in the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) 1901—1981

Union territory/ district/tahsil/town	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	**318**	**352**	**303**	**495**	**574**	**625**	**617**	**644**	**760**
	R	**318**	**352**	**303**	**495**	**574**	**654**	**630**	**671**	**774**
	U	—	—	—	—	—	**545**	**573**	**558**	**720**
Andamans district	T	197	197	146	348	433	489	554	615	750
	R	197	197	146	348	433	452	546	638	764
	U	—	—	—	—	—	545	573	558	720
Diglipur tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	714	793	845
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	714	793	845
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	754	543	707	791
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	754	543	707	791
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	427	632	766
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	427	632	766
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	560	708
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	564	685
	U	—	—	—	—	—	545	573	558	720
Port Blair M. B.	U	—	—	—	—	—	545	573	558	720
Ferrargunj tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	609	786
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	609	786
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	T	841	825	769	881	891	900	872	784	811
	R	841	825	769	881	891	900	872	784	811
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	958	926	902	928
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	958	926	902	928
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	T	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	781	767	618	704
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	781	767	618	704
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement 2 that the sex ratio was as low as 318 in 1901 for the union territory as a whole. It rose to 352 in 1911 and again declined to 303 in 1921. It rose to 495 in 1931 and since then it is shown an increasing trend except in 1961. In case of Andamans district, it is observed that the sex ratio picked up in 1931 and is showing an increasing trend since then. In case of Nicobars district, it has started sliding down during the decades 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81. It has again slightly picked up during the last decade 1971-81 when it rose from 784 in 1971 to 811 in 1981.

Amongst the five tahsils of Andamans district, the highest sex ratio of 845 females per 1,000 males is recorded for Diglipur tahsil while the lowest sex ratio of 708 has been recorded for Port Blair tahsil in 1981 Census. Amongst the two tahsils of Nicobars, Car Nicobar has comparatively a very high sex ratio of 928 females per 1,000 males as compared to Nancowry tahsil where the sex ratio is only 704.

A-2 : DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory/District/Tahsil	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**1901**	**24,649**	—	—	**18,695**	**5,954**
	1911	**26,459**	**+1,810**	**+7.34**	**19,570**	**6,289**
	1921	**27,086**	**+627**	**+2.37**	**20,793**	**6,293**
	1931	**29,463**	**+2,377**	**+8.78**	**19,702**	**9,761**
	1941	**33,768**	**+4,305**	**+14.61**	**21,458**	**12,310**
	1951	**30,971**	**—2,797**	**—8.28**	**19,055**	**11,916**
	1961	**63,548**	**+32,577**	**+105.19**	**39,304**	**24,244**
	1971	**115,133**	**+51,585**	**+81.17**	**70,027**	**45,106**
	1981	**188,741**	**+73,608**	**+63.93**	**107,261**	**81,480**
Andamans district	1901	18,138	—	—	15,158	2,980
	1911	17,641	— 497	— 2.74	14,737	2,904
	1921	17,814	+ 173	+ 0.98	15,551	2,263
	1931	19,223	+ 1,409	+ 7.91	14,258	4,965
	1941	21,316	+ 2,093	+10.89	14,872	6,444
	1951	18,962	— 2,354	— 11.04	12,734	6,228
	1961	48,985	+30,023	+158.33	31,524	17,461
	1971	93,468	+44,483	+ 90.81	57,881	35,587
	1981	158,287	+64,819	+ 69.35	90,446	67,841
Diglipur tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1961	4,734	NA	NA	2,762	1,972
	1971	9,470	+ 4,736	+100.04	5,281	4,189
	1981	15,702	+ 6,232	+ 65.81	8,509	7,193
Mayabunder tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	642	NA	NA	366	276
	1961	5,234	+ 4,592	+715.26	3,393	1,841
	1971	8,443	+ 3,209	+ 61.31	4,946	3,497
	1981	13,954	+ 5,511	+ 65.27	7,792	6,162
Rangat tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	1,178	NA	NA	1,075	103
	1961	8,213	+ 7,035	+597.20	5,754	2,459
	1971	15,169	+ 6,956	+ 84.69	9,295	5,874
	1981	24,289	+ 9,120	+ 60.12	13,756	10,533
Port Blair tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1971	42,511	NA	NA	27,248	15,263
	1981	76,329	+33,818	+ 79.55	44,701	31,628
Ferrargunj tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1971	17,875	NA	NA	11,111	6,764
	1981	28,013	+10,138	+ 56.72	15,688	12,325
Nicobars district..	1901	6,511	—	—	3,537	2,974
	1911	8,818	+ 2,307	+ 35.43	4,833	3,985
	1921	9,272	+ 454	+ 5.15	5,242	4,030
	1931	10,240	+ 968	+ 10.44	5,444	4,796
	1941	12,452	+ 2,212	+ 21.60	6,586	5,866
	1951	12,009	— 443	— 3.56	6,321	5,688
	1961	14,563	+ 2,554	+ 21.27	7,780	6,783
	1971	21,665	+ 7,102	+ 48.77	12,146	9,519
	1981	30,454	+ 8,789	+ 40.57	16,815	13,639
Car Nicobar tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	8,293	NA	NA	4,235	4,058
	1961	9,879	+ 1,586	+ 19.12	5,129	4,750
	1971	13,504	+ 3,625	+ 36.69	7,101	6,403
	1981	15,486	+ 1,982	+ 14.68	8,031	7,455
Nancowry tahsil	1901	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1911	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1921	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1951	3,716	NA	NA	2,086	1,630
	1961	4,684	+ 968	+ 26.05	2,651	2,033
	1971	8,161	+ 3,477	+ 74.23	5,045	3,116
	1981	14,968	+ 6,807	+ 83. 41	8,784	6,184

NOTE :—(1) The population figures prior to 1951 for the present set up of tahsils are not available.

(2) The figures given in this table as well as in other tables are exclusive of Jarawas and Sentinelese tribes of Andamans district except 31 Jarawas who were enumerated for the first time at the 1981 Census. Jarawas and Sentinelese could not be contacted and hence no information pertaining to them could be collected at the 1981 Census like past.

A-2 : DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX-1

FLY-LEAF

This table gives for each state and district at the 1981 Census, the 1971 and 1981 area and population and the 1971 population adjusted to 1981 jurisdiction and the increase and decrease in population purely due to jurisdictional changes.

There has been no jurisdictional change in the boundaries of the union territory of A & N Islands during the last decade. The uni-district union territory was bifurcated into two districts, namely, 'Andamans' and 'Nicobars' *vide* Notification No. 110/74-F. 15-145/74-J dated 19th July, 1974. The district of Andamans was formed with four entire tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and erstwhile South Andaman while the Nicobars district was formed with the two entire tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry.

At the tahsil level, there were no jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of Diglipur and Mayabunder tahsils of Andamans district and Car Nicobar and Nancowry tahsils of Nicobars district during the last decade. The boundaries of Rangat were also affected during the last decade when the islands, namely, Strait and North Passage were transferred from this tahsil to the newly created Port Blair tahsil. The erstwhile South Andaman tahsil was bifurcated into two tahsils, namely, the newly created Port Blair and Ferrargunj *vide* Notification No. 106/75/F. 40-6/74-J dated 30th October, 1975.

For the sake of ready reference, the list of all revenue and non-revenue villages with which the tahsils of Port Blair and Ferrargunj were formed is given below :

Sl.No.	Name of tahsil/island/village
1	2
	Port Blair tahsil
	North Passage island
1.	Merk Bay (Agr. camp)
2.	Elephenstone Harbour (Depot work FC)
	Strait island
3.	Strait island (AS)
	Baratang island
4.	Pawajig (Extr. FC)
5.	Pawajig (Contractor's FC)
6.	Papita Dera (Extr. & Reg. FC)
7.	Adojig
8.	Adojig [Encroached (forest) area]
9.	Bejoygarh (RV)
10.	Udayagarh (RV)
11.	Sankar Nallaha (APWD)
12.	Vishnu Nallaha (APWD)
13.	Lorrogij Valley [Encroached (forest) area]
14.	Bolcha [Encroached (forest) area]
15.	South Creek (Extr.-*cum*-Reg. FC)
16.	South Creek [Encroached (forest) area]
17.	Sundergarh (RV)
18.	Nilambur [Encroached (forest) area]
19.	Kanchangarh (RV)
20.	Nilambur (RV)
21.	Middle Strait (FC) & (BPC)
22.	Abaygarh (RV)
23.	Ranglachang (RV)
24.	Ranglachang (FC)
25.	Nayagarh (RV)
26.	Lal Tikary (BPC)
27.	Rajatgarh (RV)
28.	Wrafter's Creek (RV)
29.	Wrafter's Creek [Enoroached (forest) area]
	Peel island
30.	Peel island (No. III FC)
31.	Peel island (No. II FC)
32.	Peel island (No. I FC)
33.	Peel island (No. IV FC)
	Havelock island
34.	Bijoy Nagar (RV)
35.	Govind Nagar (RV)
36.	Shyam Nagar (RV)
37.	Krishna Nagar (RV)
38.	Radha Nagar (RV)
	Neil island
39.	Sitapur (RV)
40.	Bharatpur (RV)
41.	Neil Kendra (RV)
42.	Lakshmanpur (RV)
43.	Ram Nagar (RV)
	South Andaman island (*Part*)
44.	Minnie Bay (RV)
45.	School Line (RV)
46.	Dollygunj (RV)

1	2
47.	Pahargaon (RV)
48.	Austinabad (RV)
49.	Brookshabad (RV)
50.	Brichgunj (RV)
51.	Protherapur (RV)
52.	Garacharma (RV) (incl. Misc. FC)
53.	Teylorabad (RV)
54.	Calicut (RV)
55.	Beadonabad (RV)
56.	Rangachang-Makhapahar [Encroached (forest) area]
57.	Rangachang (RV) (incl. Extr. FC, Burma Nallaha Extr. FC, Makhapahar Misc. FC and Rangachang Misc. FC)
58.	Kodiaghat-Burma Nallah [Encroached (forest) area]
59.	Bimlitan (RV)
60.	Chidiyatapu (RV) (incl. Misc. FC)
61.	Bada Nallah (Bada Balu) [Encroached (forest) area]
62.	Munda Pahar [Encroached (forest) area]
63.	Chidiyatapu (Contractor's camp and FC)
	Rutland island
64.	Rutland island (No. I FC)
65.	Rutland island (No. III FC)
66.	Rutland island (No. IV FC)
67.	Rutland island (No. II FC)
	Little Andaman island
68.	Dugong Creek (OS)
69.	Vivekanandapuram (RV)
70.	IVth Village (Rabindra Nagar)
71.	Forest Camp at 19 Km (FDC)
72.	Ramakrishnapur (RV)
73.	Forest Camp at 14 Km 5-III (FDC)
74.	Forest Camp at 14 Km 5-II (FDC)
75.	Forest Camp at 14 Km 5-I (FDC)
76.	Butler Bay forest camp 4-III (FDC)
77.	Butler Bay forest camp 4-IV (FDC)
78.	Butler Bay forest camp 4-II (FDC)
79.	Butler Bay forest camp 4-I (FDC)
80.	Netaji Nagar (RV)
81.	Red Oil Palm (Nursary) Camp
82.	M/s Asia & Company [Asia Timber Product (Private)]
83.	Hut Bay Area
84.	Harmender Bay (NS)
85.	South Bay (Lighthouse camp)
86.	South Bay (OS)
	Ferrargunj tahsil
	South Andaman island (Part)
1.	Shoal Bay No. 17 (FC)
2.	Shoal Bay (RV) (incl. Shoal Bay No. 10 Beat work FC, Shoal Bay No. 8, 9, 10 and 12 APWD camps)
3.	Kalatang (RV) (incl. Extr. FC)
4.	Wright Myo (RV)(incl. Transit Depot FC)
5.	Madhuban (RV)(incl. Elephant training camp FC)
6.	Malapuram (RV)
7.	Mannarghat (RV) (incl. Misc. FC)
8.	Wimberlygunj (RV) (incl. Beat check post FC)
9.	Stewartgunj (RV)
10.	Mount Harriet (RV)
11.	North Bay (RV)
12.	Hope Town (RV)
13.	Panighat (encroached forest area)
14.	Shore Point (RV)
15.	Bambooflat (RV) (incl. beat check post FC)
16.	Govindapuram (RV)
17.	Knapuram (RV)
18.	Kadakachang (RV) (incl. Transit Depot FC)
19.	Alipur (RV)
20.	Mathura (RV)
21.	Bindraban (RV)
22.	Beach Dera (Encroached forest area)
23.	Jhinga Nallaha (BPC) & (APWD)
24.	Mile Tilek (RV) (incl. Beach Dera FC)
25.	Mile Tilek (Encroached forest area)
26.	Mile Tilek (Agr. Research farm)
27.	Jirkatang No. 2 (Encroached forest area)
28.	Jirkatang No. 2 (RV) (incl. APWD & BPC camps)
29.	Jirkatang No. 3 (FC)
30.	Jirkatang Camp No. 7 (Extra FC)
31.	Jirkatang Camp No. 8 (APWD) & (BPC)
32.	Burataga (FC)
33.	Pochang (FC)
34.	Poona Nallaha (BPC) & (APWD)
35.	Chotta Dhoni Nallaha (BPC) & (APWD)
36.	Potatang (FC)
37.	Port Meadow (FC)
38.	Ferrargunj (RV) (incl. Misc. FC)
39.	Aniket (RV)
40.	Namunaghar (RV) (incl. Extr. FC)
41.	Dundaspoint (RV)
42.	Mithakhari (RV)
43.	Caddlegunj (RV)
44.	Temple Myo (RV)

1	2
45.	Tirur III (BPC)
46.	Tirur I (A) (BPC)
47.	Tirur (RV) (incl. I, II BP Camps)
48.	Herbertabad (RV)
49.	Anjali Nallaha (BPC)
50.	Tirur IV (BPC)
51.	Colinpur (RV)
52.	Manpur (RV) (incl. reg. FC)
53.	Tusonabad (RV) (incl. Misc. work FC)
54.	Ograbraij (RV)
55.	Muslim Basti (RV)
56.	Hobdipur (RV)
57.	Mohwa Dera (RV)
58.	Balughat (RV)
59.	Port Mouat (RV) (incl. Extr./Depot FC)
60.	Badmash Pahar (RV)
61.	Craikabad (RV)
62.	Flat Bay (RV)
63.	Chouldari (RV)
64.	Maymyo (RV)
65.	Maymyo (Encroached forest area)
66.	Wandur (RV) (Incl. Misc. FC)
67.	Hashmatabad (RV)
68.	Hashmatabad (Encroached forest area)
69.	Homfreygunj (RV)
70.	Dhanikhari (RV)
71.	Sipighat (RV)
72.	Nayashahar (RV) (incl. Extr. FC)
73.	Nayashahar (Encroached forest area)
74.	Manglutan (RV) (incl. Misc. FC)
75.	Manglutan (Encroached forest area)
76.	Guptapara (RV) (incl. Extr. FC)
77.	Manjeri-Line Dera (Encroached forest area)
78.	Manjeri (RV)
	Viper island
79.	Viper island (RV)

NOTE :—(RV) — Revenue Village
(FC) — Forest Camps
(BPC) — Bush Police Camp
(APWD) — Andaman Public Works Department
(AS) — Andamanese Settlement
(FDC) — Forest Development Corporation
(OS) — Onge Settlement
(NS) — Nicobarese Settlement

A-2 : DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX-2

Union territory 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

Union Territory/District/Tahsil	Area in 1981 (Km²)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**8,249.0**	**188,741**	**8,293.0**	**115,133**	**115,133**	—
Andamans district *	6,408.0	158,287	8,293.0	115,133	93,468	—
Nicobars district †	1,841.0	30,454	—	—	21,665	—

Notes — There was no change in the boundaries of Andaman & Nicobar Union Territory. The change in area figures as the per 1971 and 1981 censuses is due to revision of area figures by the Surveyor General of India after 1971 Census.

* Newly formed district *vide* Notification No. 110/74/F. 15-145/74-J dated 19th July, 1974 from one-district union territory of A & NIslands with 4 entire tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and erstwhile South Andaman (now bifurcated into two tahsils of Port Blair and Ferrargunj).

†Newly formed district *vide* Notification No. 110/74/F. 15-145/74-J dated 19th July, 1974 from one-district union territory of A & N Islands with two entire tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry.

A-3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

A-3 : VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

FLY-LEAF

This table corresponds to Table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses and gives distribution of villages classified by their population in the following population ranges :

(*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
(*vii*) 10,000 and above

The information in this table is given for the union territory, districts and tahsils and inhabited islands.

Distribution of Population

The following statement 1 gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population as per 1981 Census :

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in 1981

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Percentage of population living in villages of population size				
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (139,107)	**13.19 (18,355)**	**22.94 (31,914)**	**27.29 (37,959)**	**22.02 (30,631)**	**14.56 (20,258)**
Andamans district (108,653)	10.92 (11,864)	26.16 (28,426)	28.58 (31,054)	20.07 (21,801)	14.27 (15,508)
Diglipur tahsil (15,702)	7.89 (1,239)	26.31 (4,131)	35.66 (5,600)	16.52 (2,594)	13.62 (2,138)
Mayabunder tahsil (13,954)	16.17 (2,256)	27.66 (3,860)	35.07 (4,893)	21.10 (2,945)	— —
Rangat tahsil (24,289)	11.47 (2,785)	20.86 (5,067)	19.38 (4,708)	29.00 (7,043)	19.29 (4,686)
Port Blair tahsil (26,695)	11.24 (3,001)	33.03 (8,818)	23.87 (6,373)	21.79 (5,816)	10.07 (2,687)
Ferrargunj tahsil (28,013)	9.22 (2,583)	23.38 (6,550)	33.84 (9,480)	12.15 (3,403)	21.41 (5,997)
Nicobars district (30,454)	21.31 (6,491)	11.42 (3,478)	22.67 (6,905)	29.00 (8,830)	15.60 (4,750)
Car Nicobar tahsil (15,486)	0.25 (39)	3.04 (471)	37.70 (5,838)	43.14 (6,681)	15.87 (2,457)
Nancowry tahsil (14,968)	43.10 (6,452)	20.09 (3,007)	7.13 (1,067)	14.36 (2,149)	15.32 (2,293)

It may be seen from the above statement 1 that more than one-fourth of the total population is living in the villages which fall in the population size of 500—999 for the union territory as a whole. The share of population in the ranges of 200—499 and 1,000—1,999 is almost equal with a slightly higher edge for the former range. The range with population size 2,000—4,999 has a share of 14.56 per cent of the total rural population. The lowest share of 13.19 per cent of the total rural population is again of the villages with population less than 200.

When the percentage of population living in the villages of various population sizes is compared for Andamans and Nicobars districts, the situation varies widely among them. In case of Andamans district, the highest proportion of population of 28.58 comes under the population range 500—999 while in case of Nicobars, the highest concentration of 29.00 per cent of total rural population is in the villages with population range 1,000—1,999. In case of Andamans, the smallest share of population of 10.92 per cent of total rural population falls in the

range of villages with less than 200 population while in case of Nicobars, the lowest percentage of 11.42 to the total rural population comes under the population range 200—499.

Amongst all the tahsils of both the districts, Nancowry tahsil has the highest proportion of 43.10 of the total rural population of the tahsil comes under the range less than 200, and the smallest proportion of population of 0.25 to the total rural population of the tahsil falling under the population range less than 200 is of Car Nicobar. In the next range of population size *i.e.* 200—499, the highest proportion of 33.03 of the total rural population of the tahsil is of Port Blair tahsil and the lowest proportion of 3.04 is again in case of Car Nicobar tahsil. With ragard to the next range 500—999, Car Nicobar has the highest proportion of population of 37.70 per cent of the total population of this tahsil when compared with the rest of the tahsils. The lowest proportion of 7.13 per cent of total population of the tahsil is of Nancowry. In regard to the range 1,000—1,999, Car Nicobar tahsil again has the highest proportion of 43.14 per cent and Ferrargunj tahsil has the lowest proportion of 12.15 per cent of the total population of the tahsil falling under this range as compared with other tahsils. In case of villages with population size 2,000—4,999, Ferrargunj tahsil has the highest proportion of 21.41 per cent of the total population of the tahsil when compared to other tahsils. The smallest proportion of 10.07 per cent of the total population of tahsil is in case of Port Blair tahsil.

There is no village with population 5,000 and above in this union territory.

Distribution of villages and Population by class of villages

The following statement 2 gives the percentage of villages and population by class of villages at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses :

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

Union territory/ district/tahsil	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**1971**	**86.67**	**45.52**	**8.20**	**24.50**	**4.87**	**27.52**	**0.26**	**2.46**	—	—	—	—
	1981	**82.69**	**36.13**	**11.00**	**27.29**	**4.68**	**22.02**	**1.63**	**14.56**	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	1971	83.62	48.36	10.78	24.99	5.17	23.39	0.43	3.26	—	—	—	—
	1981	79.38	37.08	13.75	28.58	5.00	20.07	1.87	14.27	—	—	—	—
Diglipur tahsil	1971	76.00	44.47	16.00	31.38	8.00	24.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	71.80	34.20	20.51	35.66	5.13	16.52	2.56	13.62	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	1971	87.80	58.87	12.20	41.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	86.21	43.83	10.34	35.07	3.45	21.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	1971	80.39	40.43	9.81	20.00	9.80	39.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	78.79	32.33	10.61	19.38	7.57	29.00	3.03	19.29	—	—	—	—
Port Bair tahsil	1971	80.77	37.79	11.54	26.07	7.69	36.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	82·72	44.27	11.11	23.87	4.94	21.79	1.23	10.07	—	—	—	—
Ferrargunj tahsil	1971	88.89	61.82	7.93	17.25	1.59	8.67	1.59	12.26	—	—	—	—
	1981	75.00	32.60	18.42	33.84	3.95	12.15	2.63	21.41	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	1971	91·14	36.71	4.43	22.96	4.43	40.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	88.89	32.74	5.85	22.67	4·09	28.99	1.17	15.60	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	1971	13.33	7.01	46.67	36.83	40.00	56.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	12.50	3.29	50.00	37.70	31.25	43.14	6.25	15.87	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	1971	99.30	85.86	—	—	0.70	14.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	96.77	63.19	1·29	7.13	1.29	14.36	0.65	15.32	—	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement 2 that at the 1981 Census, the percentage of villages as well as of population has increased in case of all villages falling under range 500—999 and 2,000—4,999 in the union territory of A & N Islands as a whole. In case of the population range 500—999, the percentage of villages has risen from 8.20 to 11.00 having a corresponding increase in the percentage of population from 24.50 to 27.29. In case of population range of 2,000—4,999, the percentage of villages has increased from 0.26 in 1971 to 1.63 in 1981 and the percentage increase in the population to total rural population recorded at the 1981 Census is 14.56 per cent as compared to 2.46 per cent recorded at the last Census of 1971 under this range. In the remaining two ranges, the percentage of villages as well as the percentage of population has slightly decreased at the 1981 Census when compared to the last Census of 1971. The same trend has been recorded in case of Andamans district. In case of Nicobars district, the percentage of villages as well as percentage of population in the range 2,000—4,999 at the last Census of 1971 was nil while at the 1981 Census 1.17 per cent of villages with 15.60 per cent of total population of the district has been listed in this size group of villages.

Amongst the tahsils, Mayabunder had no representation in the range 1,000—1,999 at the 1971 Census while 3.45 per cent villages and 21.10 per cent of total population of the tahsil have been recorded in this range at the 1981 Census. Again in case of all the tahsils except Ferrargunj which had no representation in the range 2,000—4,999 in 1971, some percentage of villages have represented this range at 1981 Census except Mayabunder. Nancowry tahsil which had no representation of villages as well as population in the range of 500—999 has also got representation in this range with 1.29 per cent of villages and 7.13 per cent of total population of this tahsil. The high percentage of villages coming under the size class of less than 500 is because of the smaller size of villages in most of the tahsils due to difficult means of communication and because of the small size of census villages which have been categorised as such because of A.P.W.D, Forest and Bush Police Camps and similar other camps which have been treated as villages for census purpose.

A-3 : VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Union Territory/District/ Tahsil/Islands	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**491**	**139,197**	**78,401**	**60,706**	**396**	**10,566**	**7,789**	**100**	**1 ,975**	**13,929**	**54**	**20,653**	**17,336**
Andamans district	320	108,653	61,586	47,067	165	7,052	4,812	89	15,931	12,495	44	17,016	14,038
Diglipur tahsil	39	15,702	8,509	7,193	17	718	521	11	2,187	1,944	8	3,014	2,586
Narcondam island	1	17	17	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East island	1	72	57	15	1	57	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman island (part)	34	15,352	8,290	7,062	12	499	390	11	2,187	1,944	8	3,014	2,586
Smith island	3	261	145	116	3	145	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	58	13,954	7,792	6,162	37	1,297	959	13	2,061	1,799	6	2,706	2,187
North Andaman island (part)	24	5,076	2,792	2,284	18	813	591	2	287	273	4	1,692	1,420
Stewart island	1	3	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aves island	1	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interview island	1	10	10	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman island (part)	31	8,863	4,985	3,878	16	469	368	11	1,774	1,526	2	1,014	767
Rangat tahsil	66	24,289	13,756	10,533	35	1,618	1,167	17	2,742	2,325	7	2,489	2,219
Middle Andaman island (part)	63	22,696	12,798	9,898	33	1,600	1,160	17	2,742	2,325	7	2,489	2,219
Porlob island	1	13	11	2	1	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long island	2	1,580	947	633	1	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	81	26,695	15,841	10,854	40	1,919	1,082	27	5,314	3,504	9	3,638	2,735
North Passage island	2	155	88	67	2	88	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strait island	1	41	29	12	1	29	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baratang island	21	4,575	2,676	1,899	11	489	422	8	1,422	937	2	765	540
Peel island	4	245	208	37	4	208	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havelock island	5	2,600	1,348	1,252	1	102	89	3	591	570	—	—	—
Neil island	5	1,560	886	674	1	98	91	4	788	583	—	—	—
South Andaman island (part)	20	9,533	5,446	4,087	7	511	287	6	1,280	982	5	1,960	1,476
Rutland island	4	772	663	109	1	5	—	3	658	109	—	—	—

Little Andaman island	19	7,214	4,497	2,717	12	389	77	3	575	323	2	913	719
Ferrargunj tahsil	76	28,013	15,688	12,325	36	1,500	1,083	21	3,627	2,923	14	5,169	4,311
South Andaman island (part)	75	28,006	15,681	12,325	35	1,493	1,083	21	3,627	2,923	14	5,169	4,311
Viper island	1	7	7	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	171	30,454	16,815	13,639	141	3,514	2,977	11	2,044	1,434	10	3,637	3,268
Car Nicobar tahsil	16	15,486	8,031	7,455	1	18	21	1	245	226	8	2,996	2,842
Car Nicobar island	16	15,486	8,031	7,455	1	18	21	1	245	226	8	2,996	2,842
Nancowry tahsil	155	14,968	8,784	6,184	140	3,496	2,956	10	1,799	1,208	2	641	426
Choura island	5	1,118	576	542	3	271	264	2	305	278	—	—	—
Teressa island	11	1,217	638	579	11	638	579	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bompoka island	1	53	29	24	1	29	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katchall island	35	3,702	2,091	1,611	32	948	807	1	155	108	1	340	227
Nancowory island	18	711	441	270	18	441	270	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamorta island	27	2,256	1,292	964	25	494	482	1	130	118	—	—	—
Trinket island	3	377	205	172	2	55	48	1	150	124	—	—	—
Pulomilo island	1	90	61	29	1	61	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Nicobar island	16	298	155	143	16	155	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kondul island	1	143	76	67	1	76	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Nicobar island	36	4,976	3,193	1,783	29	301	243	5	1,059	580	1	301	199
Tillanchong island	1	27	27	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A-3 : VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Union Territory/District/ Tahsil/Islands	Total No. of inhabited villages	1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 & above		
		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**491**	**23**	**16,846**	**13,785**	**8**	**12,361**	**7,897**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andamans district	320	16	12,169	9,632	6	9,418	6,090	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diglipur tahsil	39	2	1,361	1,233	1	1,229	909	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcondam island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman island (part)	34	2	1,361	1,233	1	1,229	909	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith island	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	58	2	1,728	1,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Andaman island (part)	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aves island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interview island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman island (part)	31	2	1,728	1,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	66	5	3,930	3,113	2	2,977	1,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Andaman island (part)	63	4	2,990	2,485	2	2,977	1,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porlob island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long island	2	1	940	628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	81	4	3,190	2,626	1	1,780	907	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Passage island	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strait island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baratang island	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peel island	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havelock island	5	1	655	593	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neil island	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Andaman island (part)	20	2	1,695	1,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutland island	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Little Andaman island	19	1	840	691	1	1,780	907	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferrargunj tahsil	76	3	1,960	1,443	2	3,432	2,565	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Andaman island (part)	75	3	1,960	1,443	2	3,432	2,565	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viper island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicobars district	171	7	4,677	4,153	2	2,943	1,807	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	16	5	3,361	3,320	1	1,411	1,046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Car Nicobar island	16	5	3,361	3,320	1	1,411	1,046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	155	2	1,316	833	1	1,532	761	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choura island	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teressa island	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bompoka island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katchall island	35	1	648	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nancowry island	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamorta island	27	1	668	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinket island	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulomilo island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Nicobar island	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kondul island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Nicobar island	36	—	—	—	1	1,532	761	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillanchong island	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE:—The figures given in this table as well as in other tables are exclusive of Jarawas and Sentinelese tribes of Andamans district except 31 Jarawas who were enumerated for the first time. Jarawas and Sentinelese could not be contacted and hence no information pertaining to them could be collected at the 1981 Census like past.

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 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses and gives variations in urban population separately for males and females, decadal variation and percentage decadal variation for each town and urban agglomeration during 80 years. The status of town and area figures of town and urban agglomeration are also given in this table. The status and area figures are, however, confined to 1981 and 1971 Censuses only. The towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of town. As in the 1971 Census, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into the following six classes according to the population size :

Class I ..	.. 100,000
Class II ..	.. 50,000
Class III ..	.. 20,000
Class IV ..	.. 10,000—19,999
Class V ..	.. 5,000—9,999
Class VI ..	.. Less than 5,000

According to Indian Census convention, any place with a population exceeding one lakh is called a City.

The only town in this union territory recognised as such in 1951 for the first time is Port Blair Municipal area. This town was categorised in Class V at the time of its formation in 1951. It elevated to Class IV and Class III in the next Censuses of 1961 and 1971 respectively. At the 1981 Census, it continued to be in the Class III category as it missed to jump in the next class with a very small margin of population of less than 400 persons.

The following statement will show the growth of Port Blair town from Census to Census starting from 1951 :

STATEMENT

Growth of Population of Port Blair Town

Year	Population	Class
1	2	3
1951	7,789	V
1961	14,075	IV
1971	26,218	III
1981	49,634	III

The boundaries of Port Blair Municipal Board were expanded during the last decade 1971-81 with the inclusion of five fully and two partly villages of adjoining area. With the inclusion of these villages into the Port Blair town, the area of this town which was 7.95 sq.km. at the 1971 Census rose to 14.14 sq.km. at the 1981 Census.

The density of population per Km^2 rose to 3,510 at the 1981 Census from 3,298 recorded at the 1971 Census.

Table A-4 has the following four appendices :

Appendix 1

This appendix gives the new towns of 1981 which were not towns in 1971 and also the towns of 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981, their area and 1971 and 1981 population. The table shows the change in rural/urban status of places between 1971 and 1981.

Appendix 2

This appendix gives places with less than 5,000 population treated as towns for the first time in 1981 and their population and area.

Appendix 3

This appendix gives towns of 1971 with population less than 5,000 which have been declassified as rural in 1981 and their population and area in 1971.

Appendices 2 and 3 indicate the change in rural/urban status of places with less than 5,000 population from 1971 to 1981.

Appendix 4

This table gives the towns which have undergone change in area between 1971 and 1981, reason for change and their population at the two Censuses.

Appendices 1 to 3 are not applicable in our case, as neither any new town was added in 1981 Census nor any town of 1971 was declassified in 1981 Census.

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

Class I —1,00,000 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

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/ 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
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*All Classes—1 Town*							
			1951		—	7,789	—	—	5,041	2,748
			1961		7.87	14,075	+6,286	+80.70	8,946	5,129
			1971		7.95	26,218	+12,143	+86.27	16,832	9,386
			1981		14.14	49,634	+23,416	+89.31	28,860	20,774
		Andamans district	*Class III—1 Town*							
			1951		—	7,789	—	—	5,041	2,748
			1961		7.87	14,075	+6,286	+80.70	8,946	5,129
			1971		7.95	26,218	+12,143	+86.27	16,832	9,386
			1981		14.14	49,634	+23,416	+89.31	28,860	20,774
1.	Port Blair (M.B.)	Andamans	*Class III*							
			1951	—	—	7,789	—	—	5,041	2,748
			1961	M.B.	7.87	14,075	+6,286	+80.70	8,946	5,129
			1971	M.B.	7.95	26,218	+12,143	+86.27	16,832	9,386
			1981	M.B.	14.14	49,634	+23,416	+89.31	28,860	20,774

NOTE:—(1) There is only one town in Andaman & Nicobar union territory. This town falls in Port Blair tahsil of Andamans district.

(2) The 1951 population excludes Persons 225 (Males 199 and females 26) of "Police Line" and "Dudh Line" area which were outside Port Blair M.B. but their population was shown against Port Blair M.B. in 1951.

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

APPENDIX 1

New Towns added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 declassified in 1981

Union Territory/ District	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981			
	Name of town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Not Applicable								

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

APPENDIX 2

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

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4
Not applicable			

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

APPENDIX 3

Places with a population of under 5.000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981

Place	District	Area in Km² in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4
Not applicable			

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

APPENDIX 4

FLY-LEAF

This table gives the towns which have undergone change in area between 1971 and 1981, reason for change and their population at the two Censuses.

The boundaries of the only town, Port Blair Municipal Board, of this union territory had undergone change during the last decade 1971-81. Seven neighbouring villages (five fully and two partly) were merged with the Port Blair Municipal Board in the year 1974. With the inclusion of these villages, the area of this town which was 7.95 sq.km. at the 1971 Census rose to 14.14 sq.km. at the 1981 Census.

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 (District)	Area in Km² 1971	Area in Km² 1981	Population		Reasons for the change in area
			1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Port Blair Municipal Board (Andamans district)	7.95	14.14	26,218	49,634	Change in territorial jurisdiction is due to inclusion of seven villages *viz.*, (1) Lambaline; (2) Minnie Bay (Part); (3) Nayagaon; (4) Dudh Line; (5) School Line (Part); (6) Corbyn's Cove; and (7) Goodwill Estate *vide* Notification No. 135/74/F. No. 21-46/74-J.I. dated 14-8-1974

A-5
STANDARD URBAN AREAS

A-5 : STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Union Territory/ District	Standard Urban Area and components units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of occupied residential houses	Houseless population			Institutional population			Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1961—81		
						Number of households	Males	Females	Number of households	Males	Females	Number of households	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Not Applicable														

PART II-B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

STATE/DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY-LEAF

This is the basic table prepared on full count basis. It gives basic information—occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, S.C. and S.T. population, literates, main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in the household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers, by sex, in respect of each area unit upto tahsil/island and town levels. The urban/village PCA will give this information for each village and each urban ward. This table corresponds to PCA of 1971 Census.

At the time of 1981 Census 33 islands were found to be inhabited in the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This number does not include Ross island which is completely under the occupation of defence authorities and Chatham island connected by a pucca bridge to Port Blair has been treated as part of Port Blair Municipal Board of Port Blair tahsil of Andamans district. Out of these 33 inhabited islands, 20 islands are located in the Andamans district and 13 in the Nicobars district. Sadabahar Dweep, Kyd and North Cinque islands of erstwhile South Andaman tahsil of Andamans district which were inhabited at the 1971 Census were found to be uninhabited at the time of 1981 Census. The islands which were uninhabited at the time of 1971 Census and were found to be inhabited at the 1981 Census are Peel of Port Blair tahsil and Tillanchong of Nancowry tahsil.

Instead of nine industrial categories of workers for which the data were presented at the 1971 Census, data for only 4 categories of workers have been presented at the 1981 Census. These are, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and other Workers.

Workers

At the 1981 Census, the question which was canvassed in the Individual Slip to illustrate information on the characteristic of economic activity of the population was as follows :

I. Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year?

Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

II. Q. 14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year?

Yes (1)/No (2)

III. Q. 15A Main activity last year?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

IV. Q. 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)

V. Q. 16 If no in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ?

Yes (1)/No (2)

The above questions were formulated for the 1981 Census to obtain as detailed a profile of the working characteristics of the population as possible without losing possibility of some comparability with the 1961 and 1971 results.

The above questions have been formulated so as to divide the entire population into two groups *i.e.*, (i) those who have worked any time at all during the last one year and (ii) those who have not worked at all. Having classified the population into these two groups, the next attempt has been to divide those who have worked any time during last one year into two groups, namely, those who have worked in some economic activity over a period of six months or more or in both the agricultural seasons and those whose work can be considered as marginal or secondary and have worked for less than six months during last one year. An attempt has also been made at the 1981 Census to determine whether those who are non-workers or those who are marginal workers are seeking or available for work.

Work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Works involve not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. In all these above economic questions, the reference period was one year preceding the date of enumeration. In case of certain types of work such as agriculture and household industry are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain season or part of a year depending upon the local circumstances. In such case, the reference period has been the broad time spent in the agricultural season preceding the enumeration.

In this table, the figures relating to main workers, marginal workers and non-workers are presented separately. In case of main workers, the distribution of such workers among cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in the household industry and as other workers have also been given as stated earlier.

The main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration. In other words, those for whom the answer would have been "Yes" and, therefore, the entry would have been "1" in Q. 14B of the individual slip are categorised as main workers. Whether they are cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry or as other workers is determined by the information available in Q. 15A in their cases in the individual slip.

Marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but have not worked for a major part of the year. In other words, marginal workers would be those for whom the entry in Q.14A of the individual Slip would have been "Yes" and the entry in Q. 14B of the Individual Slip would have been "No (2)". The type of work in which marginal workers were engaged would only be available later after detailed tabulation. Such details would have been elicited through Q. 15B of the Individual Slip but at this stage these data have not been generated.

Non-workers would be those for whom the answer has been "No" in Q. 14A of the Individual Slip. They are persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration and, if one is permitted a colloquialism, they would be "pure non-workers".

Census House and Household

Columns 5 and 6 of the PCA give total number of occupied residential houses and number of households. The definitions of building, house and household as adopted at the 1981 Census are as follows :

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.

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 household". There may be one-member household, two-member households or multi-member households. For Census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

The houseless persons were counted on the night of 28th February/1st March 1981 but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981. Generally, the houseless population is living on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, *mandaps*, platforms and such other places. The enumerators were asked to take round of their respective areas on this night for listing the houseless population, if any, found in their areas. In case of Port Blair municipal town, where some larger concentration of houseless population was expected, special teams were formed. These teams took round of the area such as hospitals, main bazar of the town, harbours and jetties etc., for listing/assisting the respective enumerators in covering the houseless population of these areas.

The following statement gives the number of households per 1,000 census houses and number of households per sq.km. for the total, rural and urban areas at union territory, district and tahsil levels :

STATEMENT 1

Number of households per 1,000 census houses and number of households per Km²

U.T./District/Tahsil	No. of households per 1,000 census houses			No. of households per Km²		
	Total	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	**1,017**	**1,018**	**1,016**	**5**	**4**	**806**
Andamans district	1,017	1,017	1,016	6	4	806
Diglipur tahsil	1,023	1,023	..	4	4	..
Mayabunder tahsil	1,012	1,012	..	2	2	..
Rangat tahsil	1,013	1,013	..	5	5	..
Port Blair tahsil	1,021	1,033	1,016	9	3	806
Ferrargunj tahsil	1,005	1,005	..	6	6	..
Nicobars district	1,019	1,019	..	3	3	..
Car Nicobar tahsil	1,001	1,001	..	16	16	..
Nancowry tahsil	1,030	1,030	..	2	2	..

As may be seen from the above statement that the number of households per 1,000 houses is 1,018 and 1,016 respectively for the rural and urban areas for the union territory as a whole. Amongst the district, the number of households per 1,000 census houses is slightly more in case of Nicobars where 1,019 households for 1,000 census houses have been recorded. The number of households for 1,000 census houses in the Andamans district is 1,017. Amongst the tahsils, Car Nicobar has the lowest number of households of 1,001 per 1,000 census houses and Nancowry has the highest number of households of 1,030 per 1,000 census houses.

The number of households per sq.km. is 5 for the union territory as a whole. In case of rural areas it works out to 4 households per km^2 and in case of urban the number of households per km^2 is 806. The concentration of large number of households in the urban area is due to the fact that unlike rural areas where a lot of agricultural/forest land etc. forms part of the total area, the urban area does not have such types of vacant land. Amongst the rural area of both the districts of Andamans and Nicobars, the number of households per km^2 is 4 in case of Andamans as compared to 3 of Nicobars. Amongst the tahsils, the first position is of Car Nicobar where the number of households per km^2 is 16. The second position is of Ferrargunj where the number of households per km^2 is 6 followed by Rangat (5), Diglipur (4), Port Blair (Rural) (3). The number of households per km^2 in case of Mayabunder and Nancowry tahsils is only 2 in each case.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

There being no Scheduled Caste listed as such in this union territory, the information in respect of Scheduled Castes is, therefore, nil.

As regards scheduled tribes, according to the Constitution (Andaman & Nicobar Islands Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959), following tribes are scheduled *in this union territory* :

I. In the Andamans Islands

1. Andamanese including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tabo or Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Onges
4. Sentinelese

II. In the Nicobar Islands

1. Nicobarese
2. Shompens

As in the past, the Sentinelese tribe could not be contacted and enumerated. In case of Jarawas, it was for the first time in the history of these islands that a part of their population was enumerated at the 1981 Census. In all, 31 Jarawas were enumerated at three places, namely, (i) Chotaligbang, (ii) Between Chotaligbang & Foul Bay and (iii) Foul Bay when a team lead by the Chief Secretary, who is also the ex-officio Director of Census Operations paid a visit to these areas in the month of November, 1980. The remaining group(s) of Jarawas could not be contacted and enumerated as in case of Sentinelese. The other four tribes enumerated were found to have increased from 18,102 in 1971 to 22,330 in 1981. The decennial growth rate recorded amongst the Scheduled Tribes of this territory during the decade 1971-81 is 23.53 per cent. This growth rate is lower than the general increase of 63.93 per cent recorded for the union territory of A & N Islands as a whole.

It may be of great interest to mention here that in case of shompens, special efforts were made at the 1981 Census in searching/locating out their habitations in the deep forests of Great Nicobar and as a result, 214 Shompen population was enumerated at the 1981 Census as against 92 enumerated at the 1971 Census.

A statement 2 showing the percentage distribution of the members of Scheduled Tribes in the rural and urban areas to the total population at the 1981 Census for the union territory, its both the *districts and all the 7 tahsils is given below* :

STATEMENT 2

Showing the precentage distribution of members of scheduled tribes in rural and urban areas to the total population 1981

U.T./District/Tahsil	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes								
				Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands	**11.85**	**10.80**	**13.22**	**15.88**	**14.52**	**17.63**	**0.55**	**0.69**	**0.35**
Andamans district	0.75	0.82	0.65	0.84	0.89	0.79	0.55	0.69	0.35
Diglipur tahsil	0.08	0.14	..	0.08	0.14	..	..	..	..
Mayabunder tahsil	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	..	..	..
Rangat tahsil	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.09	..	..	..
Port Blair tahsil	1.42	1.49	1.34	3.06	2.94	3.23	0.55	0.69	0.35
Ferrargunj tahsil	0.18	0.28	0.06	0.18	0.28	0.06	..	..	..
Nicobars district	69.52	64.47	75.75	69.52	64.47	75.75	..	..	..
Car Nicobar tahsil	87.27	84.93	89.78	87.27	84.93	89.78	..	..	..
Nancowry tahsil	51.16	45.77	58.83	51.16	45.77	58.83	..	..	..

It may be seen from the above statement that the scheduled tribes population constitutes 11.85 per cent of the total population of these islands. In the rural areas, the percentage of ST population to total population is much higher (15.88 per cent) than their percentage in the urban area (0.55 per cent).

Amongst the districts, the ST population is mainly concentrated in the Nicobars district where they form 69.52 per cent of the total population. In case of Andamans district, the percentage of ST population to total population is only 0.75 per cent.

Among the tahsils, Car Nicobar has recorded the highest proportion of ST population where they constitute 87.27 per cent of the total population of the tahsil. In case of Nancowry tahsil, which also falls in the Nicobars district, 51.16 per cent of the total population is of Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of ST population to total population in case of Port Blair tahsil is 1.42 and in case of all the remaining four tahsils, their percentages to the total population vary from 0.18 (Ferrargunj) to 0.06 (Mayabunder).

The following statement 3 gives the percentage distribution of the total Scheduled Tribe population in the union territory, districts and tahsils at the 1981 Census :

STATEMENT 3

Percentage distribution of total population of members of Scheduled Tribes in UT/district/tahsil, 1981

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Percentage of scheduled tribes to total population of U.T./ district/tahsil	Distribution of 100 members of scheduled tribes among districts
1	2	3
A & N Islands	**11.85**	**100**
Andamans district ..	0.75	5
Diglipur tahsil	0.08	N
Mayabunder tahsil ..	0.06	N
Rangat tahsil	0.13	N
Port Blair tahsil ..	1.42	5
Ferrargunj tahsil.. ..	0.18	N
Nicobars district ..	69.52	95
Car Nicobar tahsil ..	87.27	61
Nancowry tahsil ..	51.16	34

As stated earlier, there is no Caste Scheduled in this union territory. Only Tribes have been scheduled in the Presidential Order of 1959.

If we study the distribution of 100 Scheduled Tribe population among districts and tahsils, it may be seen from the above statement that 95 out of 100 STs live in the Nicobars district and only 5 in the Andamans district. Among the tahsils, Car Nicobar has the major share of 61 persons out of 100 members of ST. The next place is of Nancowry tahsil where 34members out of 100 STs were listed. The only other tahsil which has some representative characteristic of Scheduled Tribe population is Port Blair where 5 out of 100 members of Scheduled Tribe reside. The share in respect of ST population out of 100in other tahsils is negligible.

The following statement 4 gives percentage distribution of members of ST in the rural and urban areas to the total population.

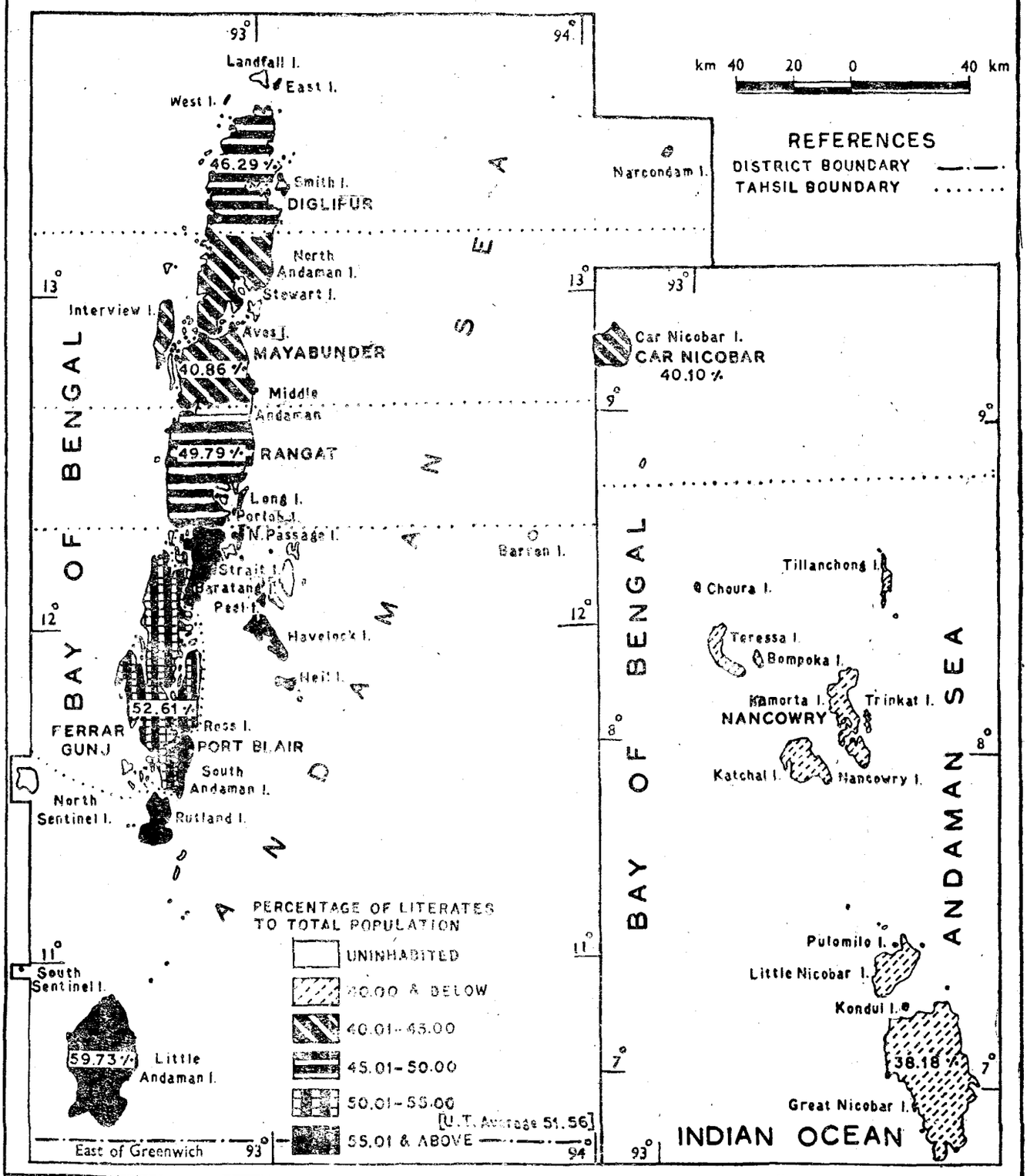
STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas to the total population 1981

U.T./District/Tahsil	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands	**11.85**	**10.80**	**13.22**	**15.88**	**14.52**	**17.63**	**0.55**	**0.69**	**0.35**
Andamans district	0.75	0.82	0.65	0.84	0.89	0.79	0.55	0.69	0.35
Diglipur tahsil	0.08	0.14	..	0.08	0.14	..	..	..	..
Mayabunder tahsil	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	..	..	..
Rangat tahsil	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.09	..	..	..
Port Blair tahsil	1.42	1.49	1.34	3.06	2.94	3.23	0.55	0.69	0.35
Ferrargunj tahsil	0.18	0.28	0.06	0.18	0.28	0.06	..	..	..
Nicobars district	69.52	64.47	75.75	69.52	64.47	75.75	..	..	..
Car Nicobar tahsil	87.27	84.93	89.78	87.27	84.93	89.78	..	..	..
Nancowry tahsil	51.16	45.77	58.83	51.16	45.77	58.83	..	..	..

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

LITERACY 1981



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It may be seen from the above statement that the percentage of ST female population to the total population is higher in case of females as compared to male. In case of males the percentage of ST male to the total male population is 10.80 while in case of females their percentage is 13.22 of the total population of the union territory as a whole. In case of rural area, the percentages of ST males and females to the total males and females population are 14.52 and 17.63 respectively. In case of urban area, the percentage of ST male population to the total male population is 0.69 and in case of females this percentage is only 0.35.

Amongst the district, the percentage of male and female ST population to the total male and female population is less than 1 per cent in case of Andamans. In case of Nicobars, the percentage of ST male to the total male population is 64.47, while it is higher in case of ST female to the total female population (75.75 per cent).

Amongst tahsils, the highest proportion of 84.93 per cent of ST male population to the total male population of the tahsil is in case of Car Nicobar tahsil. Nancowry has the second highest proportion of ST male population to the total male population of the tahsil where their percentage is 45.77. The next position is of Port Blair tahsil where the percentage of ST male to the total male population of the tahsil is 2.94. In case of all other tahsils, the percentages of ST male population to total male population of each tahsil are less than 1.

Literates and Educated persons

For the purpose of census, any person who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken to be literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write was not treated as literate. It was not necessary that a person who was literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. The figures for literates and educated persons can be obtained from columns 16 to 18 of the PCA. Out of a total population of 188,741, 97,321 persons forming 51.56 per cent of the total population were found to be literate. This rate has been worked out on the total population including children in the age group 0-4 who were treated as illiterate.

The following statement 5 gives the sexwise literacy rate recorded at the 1981 Census for the union territory, its both the districts and all the seven tahsils :

STATEMENT 5

Literacy Rates, 1981

Union Territory/District/Tahsil	Among the total population			Among the rural population			Among the urban population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	**51.56**	**58.72**	**42.14**	**46.58**	**53.94**	**37.07**	**65.54**	**71.69**	**56.98**
Andamans district	53.95	60.87	44.72	48.66	55.80	39.31	65.54	71.69	56.98
Diglipur tahsil	46.29	54.53	36.55	46.29	54.53	36.55	—	—	—
Mayabunder tahsil	40.86	48.16	31.61	40.86	48.16	31.61	—	—	—
Rangat tahsil	49.79	57.40	39.86	49.79	57.40	39.86	—	—	—
Port Blair tahsil	59.73	66.03	50.84	48.95	55.71	39.08	65.54	71.69	56.98
Ferrargunj tahsil	52.61	58.98	44.49	52.61	58.98	44.49	—	—	—
Nicobars district	39.16	47.13	29.33	39.16	47.13	29.33	—	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	40.10	47.45	32.18	40.10	47.45	32.18	—	—	—
Nancowry tahsil	38.18	46.84	25.89	38.18	46.84	25.89	—	—	—

It may be seen from the above statement that the percentage of literate males is 58.72 of their total population as compared to 42.14 per cent in case of females for the union territory as a whole. In case of urban area, the percentages of male and female literates are higher than what has been recorded for the union territory as a whole while in rural areas, the literacy rates for both males and females is lower than the corresponding rate for the union territory as a whole.

Amongst the districts, Andamans has recorded a higher literacy rates for the total population as well as for males and females when compared with the corresponding rates for Nicobars district as may be seen from statement 5. Among the tahsils, Port Blair occupies the first rank in literacy rate for the total population where the percentage of literates is 59.73. The second rank is of Ferrargunj tahsil with a literacy rate of 52.61 per cent. Rangat with 49.79 per cent literacy rate is placed at the

third position followed by Diglipur (46.29 per cent) Mayabunder (40.86 per cent), Car Nicobar (40.10 per cent) and Nancowry (38.18 per cent). The sex-wise literacy rates in the districts and tahsils for the rural and urban areas can be seen from statement 5.

Classification of workers by industrial categories

At the 1981 Census, the main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration.

Non-workers are those persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding enumeration. At the 1981 Census, a new category for marginal workers was introduced. The marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding enumeration but have not worked for a major part of the year.

At the 1981 Census, a departure has been made in the presentation of the data from that of 1971 Census. Only 4 industrial categories of main workers, figures have been given in the PCA instead of traditional 9 categories of workers which were adopted at the earlier censuses. These four categories are given below :

(1)	Cultivators	(I)
(2)	Agricultural Labourers :	(II)
(3)	Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs	[V(a)]
(4)	Other workers	[III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]

The list of a few typical industries which were treated as household industries is given below :

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 bailing, 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 newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc.); making of mattress, quilt (*rezai*), etc.; making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, etc. from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work; match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc.; making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, canning of chairs; making of chicks and khas khas tattis; 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, toys, 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.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc.; manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics; manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods; manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products—Other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statue, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic 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, alluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc.; nickelling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share etc.; making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts; repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles; manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges; manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidriware; repair of musical instruments, fountain pens; making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods; repairing of petromax lights; making of buttons and beads from conch-shell and horn goods.

The following statement gives percentage distribution of each sex into workers, marginal workers, non-workers for the union territory, district and tahsil :

STATEMENT 6

Percentage distribution of population of each sex into workers, marginal workers, non-workers in the union territory, districts & tahsils in 1981 census

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Sex	Total population	Total workers	Total main workers	Main workers				Marginal workers	Non-workers
					Cultivators (I)	Agriculture labourers (II)	Household industry manufacturing processing, servicing & repairs [V (a)]	Other workers [(III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Male	100.00	56.71	54.59	9.10	2.09	1.34	42.06	2.12	43.29
	Female	100.00	10.78	5.07	0.63	0.11	0.49	3.84	5.71	89.22
Andamans district	Male	100.00	56.89	55.47	10.46	2.41	0.36	42.24	1.42	43 11
	Female	100.00	8.18	4.44	0.73	0.13	0.05	3.52	3.74	91.82
Diglipur tahsil	Male	100·00	53.59	52.66	27.97	3.74	0.56	20.39	0.93	46.41
	Female	100.00	5.96	3.33	1.10	0.11	0.04	2.08	2.63	94.04
Mayabunder tahsil	Male	100.00	54.36	53.25	21.55	3.73	0.36	27.61	1.11	45.64
	Female	100.00	10.32	4.45	2.56	0.13	0.02	1.74	5.87	89.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rangat tahsil	Male	100.00	55.98	54.12	13.47	2.75	0.38	37.52	1.86	44.02
	Female	100.00	8.41	2.66	0.79	0.09	0.01	1.77	5.75	91.59
Port Blair tahsil	Male	100.00	58.95	57.70	4.71	1.12	0.31	51.56	1.25	41.05
	Female	100.00	8.14	5.76	0.38	0.11	0.07	5.20	2.38	91.86
Ferrargunj tahsil	Male	100.00	54.89	52.94	9.21	4.42	0.36	38.95	1.95	45.11
	Female	100.00	8.33	3.25	0.44	0.26	0.12	2.43	5.08	91.67
Nicobars district	Male	100.00	55.72	49.82	1.78	0.39	6.59	41.06	5.90	44.28
	Female	100.00	23.70	8.18	0.14	0.01	2.58	5.45	15.52	76.30
Car Nicobar tahsil	Male	100.00	49.81	42.45	0.04	0.01	12.66	29.74	7.36	50.19
	Female	100.00	26.67	8.01	—	—	3.70	4.31	18.66	73.33
Nancowry tahsil	Male	100.00	61.13	56.57	3.37	0.73	1.05	51.42	4.56	38.87
	Female	100.00	20.12	8.39	0.31	0.01	1.23	6.84	11.73	79.88

It may be seen from the statement 6 that the percentages of the total male workers and main workers are 56.71 and 54.59 respectively. The position of male non-workers to the total population of the union territory is 43.29 per cent.

Among the main workers, the major chunk is of other workers where the percentage is 42.06. The lowest is in the case of household industry with 1.34 per cent of the total main workers. In case of females, only 10.78 per cent of the total population was found to be workers. The position of female main workers is further low as 5.07 per cent. 89.22 per cent of the female population was recorded as non-workers for the union territory as a whole.

Among the districts, Andamans has recorded a higher percentage of 56.89 of total male workers and 55.47 per cent of male main workers to the total population as compared to 55.72 per cent of total male workers and 49.82 per cent of male main workers recorded for the Nicobars district. Among the females, the position is just reverse where the percentage of total female workers is 23.70 and female main workers 8.18 per cent for the Nicobars district as against their corresponding percentages of 8.18 and 4.44 recorded for the Andamans district.

Amongst the tahsils, the highest percentage of total male workers of 61.13 is in Nancowry and the lowest in case of Car Nicobar (49.81 per cent). Among male main workers, Port Blair has the highest percentage of 57.70 and the lowest again in case of Car Nicobar where the percentage of male main workers to total population is 42.45. In case of female total workers, the highest percentage is in Car Nicobar tahsil where 26.67 per cent of the female total workers to total female population was recorded. The lowest percentage of total female workers is in case of Diglipur where only 5.96 of the females are recorded as total workers. In case of female main workers, the highest percentage of 8.39 among all the tahsils is of Nancowry and the lowest percentage of 2.66 is in case of Rangat tahsil. The proportion of main workers in the four main categories among males and females can also be seen in the above statement.

The percentage of marginal workers is higher in case of females where their percentage is 5.71 of the total population as compared to 2.12 per cent male marginal workers. Amongst the districts, the percentage of marginal workers is much higher in the Nicobars for both males (5.90 per cent) and females (15.52 per cent) as compared to Andamans district where the percentage of marginal male and female workers to their total population are, 1.42 and 3.74 respectively. Amongst the tahsils, in case of male marginal workers, the highest percentage of 7.36 has been recorded for Car Nicobar tahsil and the lowest percentage of 0.93 for Diglipur tahsil. The proportion of female marginal workers is higher in Car Nicobar tahsil where their percentage is 18.66 of their total population and the lowest is in Port Blair tahsil where the percentage of female marginal workers to the total population is only 2.38.

It may be seen from column 11 of the above statement that as many as 89.22 per cent of the females of the total population comprise of non-workers in the union territory of A & N Islands. The corresponding percentage for males is 43.29. Amongst the two districts, the percentage of male non-workers is slightly higher in case of Nicobars (44.28 per cent) than the district of Andamans (43.11 per cent). In case of females, the district of Andamans has a quite high percentage of 91.82

of the total female population who have been recorded as non-workers, while in case of Nicobars district, the percentage of female non-workers to total female population is 76.30. Amongst the tahsils, Car Nicobar has the highest percentage of male non-workers where their percentage to total population is 50.19 and Nancowry tahsil has the lowest percentage of male non-workers where their proportion to total population is 38.87 per cent. Similarly, in case of female non-workers in different tahsils, Diglipur tops the position with 94.04 per cent to the total female population recorded as non-workers. The lowest percentage of 73.33 of female non-workers to the total female population is recorded for Car Nicobar tahsil.

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females for total, rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and four broad industrial categories of main workers. It also gives the distribution of marginal and mon-workers for the union territory, district and tahsil.

STATEMENT 7

Distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers for broad industrial categories of main workers

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil		Main-workers: Total population P	M	F	Total workers P	M	F	Total main workers P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**369**	**567**	**108**	**332**	**546**	**51**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**370**	**564**	**120**	**323**	**538**	**44**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**365**	**576**	**72**	**359**	**567**	**69**
Andamans district	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	360	569	82	336	555	45
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	358	566	86	326	549	34
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	365	576	72	359	567	69
Diglipur tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	536	60	301	527	34
Mayabunder tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	349	544	103	317	533	44
Rangat tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	353	560	84	318	541	27
Port Blair tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	379	589	81	362	577	57
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	615	99	367	595	36
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	365	576	72	359	567	69
Ferrargunj tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	344	549	83	311	529	32
Nicobars district	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	414	557	237	312	498	82
Car Nicobar tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	387	498	267	259	424	80
Nancowry tahsil	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	442	611	201	367	566	84

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil		Main workers: Cultivators (I) P	M	F	Agricultural labourers (II) P	M	F	Household Industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [V(a)] P	M	F	Other workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX] P	M	F	Marginal workers P	M	F	Non-workers P	M	F
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**T**	**54**	**91**	**6**	**12**	**21**	**1**	**10**	**13**	**5**	**256**	**421**	**39**	**37**	**21**	**57**	**631**	**433**	**892**
	R	**74**	**124**	**8**	**17**	**28**	**2**	**12**	**17**	**6**	**220**	**369**	**28**	**47**	**26**	**76**	**630**	**436**	**880**
	U	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**355**	**561**	**68**	**6**	**9**	**3**	**635**	**424**	**928**
Andamans district	T	63	105	7	14	24	2	2	4	1	257	422	35	24	14	37	640	431	918
	R	91	153	10	21	35	2	2	4	1	212	357	21	32	17	52	642	434	914
	U	1	1	N	1	1	N	2	4	1	355	561	68	6	9	3	635	424	928
Diglipur tahsil	R	157	280	11	21	37	1	3	6	1	120	204	21	17	9	26	682	464	940
Mayabunder tahsil	R	132	216	26	21	37	1	2	4	N	162	276	17	32	11	59	651	456	897
Rangat tahsil	R	80	135	8	16	27	1	2	4	N	220	375	18	35	19	57	647	440	916
Port Blair tahsil	T	29	47	4	7	11	1	2	3	N	324	516	52	17	12	24	621	411	919
	R	82	131	11	19	29	3	1	2	1	265	433	21	38	20	63	595	385	901
	U	1	1	N	1	1	N	2	4	1	355	561	68	6	9	3	635	424	928
Ferrargunj tahsil	R	53	92	4	26	44	3	3	4	1	229	389	24	33	20	51	656	451	917
Nicobars district	R	11	18	1	2	4	N	48	66	26	251	410	55	102	59	155	586	443	763
Car Nicobar tahsil	R	N	N	—	N	N	—	84	127	37	175	297	43	128	74	187	613	502	733
Nancowry tahsil	R	21	34	3	5	7	N	11	11	12	330	514	69	75	45	117	558	389	799

As stated earlier, this union territory has only one town, namely, Port Blair M.B. which is located in Port Blair tahsil of Andamans district. Thus there is only one urban area in this territory. The whole district of Nicobars and the remaining four tahsils of Andamans district are rural. The study of distribution of total workers, main workers, categories of main workers etc., as far as rural and urban area is concerned, is restricted to three units, *i.e.*, Union Territory, Andamans district and Port Blair tahsil in our case.

It may be seen from the above statement that out of 1,000 total male and female population, 567 males and 108 females have been recorded as total workers for the union territory as a whole. This further divides into 546 main workers and 21 marginal workers in case of males and 51 main workers and 57 marginal workers in case of females. When compared the rural-urban figures of total workers, main workers and marginal workers, the proportion of total workers is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas for the males and *vice versa* in the case of females. The same trend is observed in case of males and females main workers where the proportion of male and female main workers is higher in the urban area than the rural area. But in case of marginal workers, the position is quite different and both in case of males and females, the rural area has a higher proportion of marginal workers when compared to urban area.

Amongst non-workers, male non-workers have a slightly higher proportion in the rural areas where 436 out of a total of 1,000 population have been recorded as non-workers as compared to 424 for the urban area. Among the females, the position is different where the proportion is higher in case of urban area as compared to the rural area both as far as their total number as well as their rural-urban distribution is concerned. Out of 1,000 females, 928 are non-workers in the urban area and 880 in the rural area.

Amongst districts, in case of males, Nicobars has the highest proportion of male non-workers where out of 1,000 total male population, their number is 443 as compared to 431 in case of Andamans district. In case of females, the position is reverse and the proportion of female non-workers is much lower in Nicobars districts (763) when compared to the proportion of female non-workers (918) in Andamans.

Amongst the tahsils, the highest proportion of male non-workers of 502 out of 1,000 male population is in Car Nicobar and the lowest proportion of male non-workers of 411 is in case of Port Blair tahsil. Amongst female non-workers among the 7 tahsils, the highest proportion of 940 has been recorded for Diglipur tahsil and the lowest in Car Nicobar tahsil where 733 females out of every 1,000 females have been recorded as non-workers.

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	8,249.0	39,991	40,671	188,741	107,261	81,480	—	—	—
		R	8,234.9	28,799	29,303	139,107	78,401	60,706	—	—	—
		U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
1.	Andamans District	T	6,408.0	34,682	35,260	158,287	90,446	67,841	—	—	—
		R	6,393.9	23,490	23,892	108,653	61,586	47,067	—	—	—
		U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
2.	Nicobars District	T	1,841.0	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639	—	—	—
		R	1,841.0	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Main Workers								
			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs [V (a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	10,274	9,762	512	2,337	2,244	93	1,826	1,431	395
		R	10,232	9,721	511	2,303	2,212	91	1,708	1,330	378
		U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
1.	Andamans District	T	9,956	9,463	493	2,271	2,179	92	365	322	43
		R	9,914	9,422	492	2,237	2,147	90	247	221	26
		U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
2.	Nicobars District	T	318	299	19	66	65	1	1,461	1,109	352
		R	318	299	19	66	65	1	1,461	1,109	352
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total main workers (I--IX)			Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	1	2
22,361	11,586	10,775	97,321	62,983	34,338	62,680	58,549	4,131	T		Andaman and Nicobar
22,090	11,387	10,703	64,793	42,292	22,501	44,882	42,182	2,700	R		Islands
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		
1,189	745	444	85,396	55,058	30,338	53,186	50,171	3,015	T	1.	Andamans District
918	546	372	52,868	34,367	18,501	35,388	33,804	1,584	R		
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		
21,172	10,841	10,331	11,925	7,925	4,000	9,494	8,378	1,116	T	2.	Nicobars District
21,172	10,841	10,331	11,925	7,925	4,000	9,494	8,378	1,116	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

Main Workers: Other workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	1	2
48,243	45,112	3,131	6,932	2,279	4,653	119,129	46,433	72,696	T		Andaman and Nicoba
30,639	28,919	1,720	6,623	2,035	4,588	87,602	34,184	53,418	R		Islands
17,604	16,193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U		
40,594	38,207	2,387	3,824	1,287	2,537	101,277	38,988	62,289	T	1.	Andamans District
22,990	22,014	976	3,515	1,043	2,472	69,750	26,739	43,011	R		
17,604	16 193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U		
7,649	6,905	744	3,108	992	2,116	17,852	7,445	10,407	T	2.	Nicobars District
7,649	6,905	744	3,108	992	2,116	17,852	7,445	10,407	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island/Town	Total Rural Union	Area in Km²	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total papulation (including institutional and houseless poputation)			Scheduled castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Andaman & Nicobar	**T**	**8,249.0**	**39,991**	**40,671**	**188,741**	**107,261**	**81,480**	—	—	—
	Islands	**R**	**8,234.9**	**23,799**	**29,303**	**139,107**	**78,461**	**60,706**	—	—	—
		U	**14.1**	**11,192**	**11,368**	**49 634**	**28,860**	**20,774**	—	—	—
	I. Andamans district	T	6,408.0	34,682	35,260	158,287	90,446	67,841	—	—	—
		R	6,393.9	23,490	23,892	108,653	61,586	47,067	—	—	—
		U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
	1. Diglipur tahsil	T	884.0	3,246	3,321	15,702	8,509	7,193	—	—	—
		R	884.0	3,246	3,321	15,702	8,509	7,193	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Narcondam	T	6.8	1	1	17	17	—	—	—	—
		R	6.8	1	1	17	17	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	East island island	T	6.1	17	17	72	57	15	—	—	—
		R	6.1	17	17	72	57	15	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North Andaman island	T	776.5	3,157	3,232	15,352	8,290	7,062	—	—	—
	(part)	R	771.5	3,157	3,232	15,352	8,290	7,062	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smith island	T	24.7	71	71	261	145	116	—	—	—
		R	24.7	71	71	261	145	116	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Mayabunder tahsil	T	1,348.0	3,033	3,069	13,954	7,792	6,162	—	—	
		R	1,348.0	3,033	3,069	13,954	7,792	6,162	—		
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North Andaman island	T	599.5	1,094	1,103	5,076	2,792	2,284	—	—	—
	(part)	R	599.5	1,094	1,103	5,076	2,792	2,284	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stewart island	T	7.2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
		R	7.2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	AVes island	T	0.2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
		R	0.2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Interview island	T	133.4	1	1	10	10	—	—	—	—
		R	133.4	1	1	10	10	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle Andaman	T	527.0	1,936	1,963	8,863	4,985	3,878	—	—	—
	island (part)	R	527.0	1,936	1,963	8,863	4,985	3,878	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Bangal tahsil	T	1,070.0	5,465	5,538	24,289	13,756	10,533	—	—	—
		R	1,070.0	5,465	5,538	24,289	13,756	10,533	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle Andaman island	T	1,008.5	5,038	5,098	22,696	12,798	9,898	—	—	—
	(part)	R	1,008.5	5,038	5,098	22,696	12,798	9,898	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Porlob island	T	13.1	7	9	13	11	2	—	—	—
		R	13.1	7	9	13	11	2	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total main workers (I—IX)			Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island/Town
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	1	2
22,361	**11,586**	**10,775**	**97,321**	**62,983**	**34,338**	**62,680**	**58,549**	**4,131**	**T**		**Andaman & Nicobar**
22,090	**11,387**	**10,703**	**64,793**	**42,292**	**22,501**	**44,882**	**42,182**	**2,700**	**R**		**Islands**
271	**199**	**72**	**32,528**	**20,691**	**11,837**	**17,798**	**16,357**	**1,431**	**U**		
1,189	745	444	85,396	55,058	30,338	53,186	50,171	3,015	T	I.	Andamans district
918	546	372	52,868	34,367	18,501	35,388	33,804	1,584	R		
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		
12	12	—	7,269	4,640	2,629	4,721	4,481	240	T	1.	Diglipur tahsil
12	12	—	7,269	4,640	2,629	4,721	4,481	240	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
3	3	—	17	17	—	17	17	—	T		Narcondam island
3	3	—	17	17	—	17	17	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
3	3	—	38	36	2	48	48	—	T		East island
3	3	—	38	36	2	48	48	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
6	6	—	7,085	4,508	2,577	4,577	4,337	240	T		North Andaman
6	6	—	7,085	4,508	2,577	4,577	4,337	240	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	129	79	50	79	79	—	T		Smith island
—	—	—	129	79	50	79	79	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
8	4	4	5,701	3,753	1,948	4,423	4,149	274	T	2.	Mayabunder tahsil
8	4	4	5,701	3,753	1,948	4,423	4,149	274	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	1,704	1,161	543	1,600	1,520	80	T		North Andaman
—	—	—	1,704	1,161	543	1,600	1,520	80	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	T		Stewart island
—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	T		Aves island
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	T		Interview island
—	—	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
8	4	4	3,983	2,578	1,405	2,808	2,614	194	T		Middle Andaman
8	4	4	3,983	2,578	1,405	2,808	2,614	194	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
31	21	10	12,094	7,896	4,198	7,725	7,445	280	T	3.	Rangat tahsil
31	21	10	12,094	7,896	4,198	7,725	7,445	280	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
31	21	10	11,179	7,289	3,890	7,095	6,825	270	T		Middle Andaman
31	21	10	11,179	7,289	3,890	7,095	6,825	270	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	5	3	2	9	9	—	T		Porlob island
—	—	—	5	3	2	9	9	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island/Town	Total Rural Urban	Main Cultivators (I)			Main Agricultural Labourers (II)			Main Household Industry—manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs [V(a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**T**	**10,274**	**9,762**	**512**	**2,337**	**2,244**	**93**	**1,826**	**1,431**	**395**
		R	**10,232**	**9,721**	**511**	**2,303**	**2,212**	**91**	**1,708**	**1,330**	**378**
		U	**42**	**41**	**1**	**34**	**32**	**2**	**118**	**101**	**17**
	I. Andamans district	T	9,956	9,463	493	2,271	2,179	92	365	322	43
		R	9,914	9,422	492	2,237	2,147	90	247	221	26
		U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
	1. Diglipur tahsil	T	2,459	2,380	79	326	318	8	51	48	3
		R	2,459	2,380	79	326	318	8	51	48	3
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Narcondam island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	East island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North Andaman island (part)	T	2,419	2,340	79	325	317	8	51	48	3
		R	2,419	2,340	79	325	317	8	51	48	3
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smith island	T	40	40	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		R	40	40	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Mayabunder tahsil	T	1,837	1,679	158	299	291	8	29	28	1
		R	1,837	1,679	158	299	291	8	29	28	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North Andaman island (part)	T	903	842	61	162	161	1	10	9	1
		R	903	842	61	162	161	1	10	9	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stewart island	T	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aves island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Interview island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle Andaman island (part)	T	933	836	97	137	130	7	19	19	—
		R	933	836	97	137	130	7	19	19	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Rangat tahsil	T	1,936	1,853	83	388	378	10	54	53	1
		R	1,936	1,853	83	388	378	10	54	53	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle Andaman island (part)	T	1,931	1,848	83	388	378	10	46	45	1
		R	1,931	1,848	83	388	378	10	46	45	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Porlob island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers											
Other workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	Union Territory District/Tahsil/ Island/Town
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	1	2
48,243	**45,112**	**3,131**	**6,932**	**2,279**	**4,653**	**119,129**	**46,433**	**72,696**	T		**Andaman & Nicobar**
30,639	**28,919**	**1,720**	**6,623**	**2,035**	**4,588**	**87,602**	**34,184**	**53,418**	R		**Islands**
17,604	**16,193**	**1,411**	**309**	**244**	**65**	**31,527**	**12,249**	**19,278**	U		
40,594	38,207	2,387	3,824	1,287	2,537	101,277	38,988	62,289	T	I.	Andamans district
22,990	22,014	976	3,515	1,043	2,472	69,750	26,739	43,011	R		
17,604	16,193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U		
1,885	1,735	150	268	79	189	10,713	3,949	6,764	T	1.	Diglipur tahsil
1,885	1,735	150	268	79	189	10,713	3,949	6,764	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T		Narcondam island
17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
48	48	—	—	—	—	24	9	15	T		East island
48	48	—	—	—	—	24	9	15	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,782	1,632	150	263	76	187	10,512	3,877	6,635	T		North Andaman
1,782	1,632	150	263	76	187	10,512	3,877	6,635	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
38	38	—	5	3	2	177	63	114	T		Smith island
38	38	—	5	3	2	177	63	114	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
2,258	2,151	107	449	87	362	9,082	3,556	5,526	T	2.	Mayabunder tahsil
2,258	2,151	107	449	87	362	9,082	3,556	5,526	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
525	508	17	89	26	63	3,387	1,246	2,141	T		North Andaman
525	508	17	89	26	63	3,387	1,246	2,141	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T		Stewart island
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T		Aves island
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T		Interview island
10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,719	1,629	90	360	61	299	5,695	2,310	3,385	T		Middle Andaman
1,719	1,629	90	360	61	299	5,695	2,310	3,385	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
5,347	5,161	186	861	255	606	15,703	6,056	9,647	T	3.	Rangat tahsil
5,347	5,161	186	861	255	606	15,703	6,056	9,647	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
4,730	4,554	176	851	252	599	14,750	5,721	9,029	T		Middle Andaman
4,730	4,554	176	851	252	599	14,750	5,721	9,029	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
9	9	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	T		Porlob island
9	9	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Long island	T	17.9	420	431	1,580	947	633	—	—	
		R	17.9	420	431	1,580	947	633	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Port Blair tahsil	T	2,021.0	16,921	17,284	76,329	44,701	31,628	—	—	—
		R	2,006.9	5,729	5,916	26,695	15,841	10,854	—	—	—
		U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
	North Passage island	T	22.0	42	45	155	88	67	—	—	—
		R	22.0	42	45	155	88	67	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Strait island	T	6.0	11	11	41	29	12	—	—	—
		R	6.0	11	11	41	29	12	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Baratang island	T	297.8	1,006	1,112	4,575	2,676	1,899	—	—	—
		R	297.8	1,006	1,112	4,575	2,676	1,899	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peel island	T	N.A.	80	80	245	208	37	—	—	—
		R	N.A.	80	80	245	208	37	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Havelock island	T	113.9	510	513	2,600	1,348	1,252	—	—	—
		R	113.9	510	513	2,600	1,348	1,252	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Neil island	T	18.9	321	328	1,560	886	674	—	—	—
		R	18.9	321	328	1,560	886	674	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South Andaman island (part)	T	N.A.	13,221	13,407	59,167	34,306	24,861	—	—	—
		R	N.A.	2,029	2,039	9,533	5,446	4,087	—	—	—
		U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
	Rutland island	T	137.2	161	161	772	663	109	—	—	—
		R	137.2	161	161	772	663	109	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Little Andaman island	T	731.6	1,569	1,627	7,214	4,497	2,717	—	—	—
		R	731.6	1,569	1,627	7,214	4,497	2,717	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Port Blair (M.B.)	U	14.1	11,192	11,368	49,634	28,860	20,774	—	—	—
5.	Ferrargunj tahsil	T	1,017.0	6,017	6,048	28,013	15,688	12,325	—	—	—
		R	1,017.0	6,017	6,048	28,013	15,688	12,325	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South Andaman island (part)	T	N.A.	6,016	6,047	28,006	15,681	12,325	—	—	—
		R	N.A.	6,016	6,047	28,006	15,681	12,325	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Viper island	T	0.5	1	1	7	7	—	—	—	—
		R	0.5	1	1	7	7	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.	Nicobars district	T	1,841.0	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639	—	—	—
		R	1,841.0	5,309	5,411	30,454	16,815	13,639	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.	Car Nicobar tahsil	T	129.0	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455	—	—	—
		R	129.0	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Car Nicobar island	T	126.9	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455	—	—	—
		R	126.9	2,063	2,066	15,486	8,031	7,455	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	1	2
—	—	—	910	604	306	621	611	10	T		Long island
—	—	—	910	604	306	621	611	10	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,087	664	423	45,595	29,516	16,079	27,611	25,791	1,820	T		4. Port Blair tahsil
816	465	351	13,067	8,825	4,242	9,813	9,424	389	R		
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		
—	—	—	59	38	21	50	48	2	T		North Passage island
—	—	—	59	38	21	50	48	2	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
27	15	12	15	13	2	27	24	3	T		Strait island
27	15	12	15	13	2	27	24	3	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	2,050	1,377	673	1,643	1,515	128	T		Baratang island
—	—	—	2,050	1,377	673	1,643	1,515	128	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	85	79	6	196	196	—	T		Peel island
—	—	—	85	79	6	196	196	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
5	3	2	1,227	765	462	684	647	37	T		Havelock island
5	3	2	1,227	765	462	684	647	37	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	753	501	252	496	484	12	T		Neil island
—	—	—	753	501	252	496	484	12	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
278	203	75	37,714	23,996	13,718	20,870	19,326	1,544	T		South Andaman
7	4	3	5,186	3,305	1,881	3,072	2,959	113	R		island (part)
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		
—	—	—	178	155	23	611	611	—	T		Rutland island
—	—	—	178	155	23	611	611	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
777	443	334	3,514	2,592	922	3,034	2,940	94	T		Little Andaman
777	443	334	3,514	2,592	922	3,034	2,940	94	R		island
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
271	199	72	32,528	20,691	11,837	17,798	16,367	1,431	U		Port Blair (M.B.)
51	44	7	14,737	9,253	5,484	8,706	8,305	401	T		5. Ferrargunj tahsil
51	44	7	14,737	9,253	5,484	8,706	8,305	401	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
51	44	7	14,733	9,249	5,484	8,699	8,298	401	T		South Andaman
51	44	7	14,733	9,249	5,484	8,699	8,298	401	R		island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
—	—	—	4	4	—	7	7	—	T		Viper island
—	—	—	4	4	—	7	7	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
21,172	10,841	10,331	11,925	7,925	4,000	9,494	8,378	1,116	T	II.	Nicobars district
21,172	10,841	10,331	11,925	7,925	4,000	9,494	8,378	1,116	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
13,514	6,821	6,693	6,210	3,811	2,399	4,006	3,409	597	T	1.	Car Nicobar tahsil
13,514	6,821	6,693	6,210	3,811	2,399	4,006	3,409	597	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
13,514	6,821	6,693	6,210	3,811	2,399	4,006	3,409	597	T		Car Nicobar island
13,514	6,821	6,693	6,210	3,811	2,399	4,006	3,409	597	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Long island	T	5	5	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
		R	5	5	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4. Port Blair tahsil	T	2,226	2,107	119	532	498	34	160	137	23
		R	2,184	2,066	118	498	466	32	42	36	6
		U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
	North Passage island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Strait island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Baratang island	T	337	267	70	100	73	27	7	5	2
		R	337	267	70	100	73	27	7	5	2
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peel island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Havelock island	T	365	349	16	11	10	1	—	—	—
		R	365	349	16	11	10	1	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Neil island	T	243	237	6	110	110	—	5	4	1
		R	243	237	6	110	110	—	5	4	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South Andaman island (part)	T	610	604	6	240	236	4	129	111	18
		R	568	563	5	206	204	2	11	10	1
		U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
	Rutland island	T	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Little Andaman island	T	615	594	21	71	69	2	19	17	2
		R	615	594	21	71	69	2	19	17	2
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Port Blair (M.B.)	U	42	41	1	34	32	2	118	101	17
	5. Ferrargunj tahsil	T	1,498	1,444	54	726	694	32	71	56	15
		R	1,498	1,444	54	726	694	32	71	56	15
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South Andaman island (part)	T	1,498	1,444	54	726	694	32	71	56	15
		R	1,498	1,444	54	726	694	32	71	56	15
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Viper island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Nicobars district	T	318	299	19	66	65	1	1,461	1,109	352
		R	318	299	19	66	65	1	1,461	1,109	352
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1. Car Nicobar tahsil	T	3	3	—	1	1	—	1,293	1,017	276
		R	3	3	—	1	1	—	1,293	1,017	276
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Car Nicobar island	T	3	3	—	1	1	—	1,293	1,017	276
		R	3	3	—	1	1	—	1,293	1,017	276
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	1 2
608	598	10	10	3	7	949	333	616	T	Long island
608	598	10	10	3	7	949	333	616	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
24,693	23,049	1,644	1,314	560	754	47,404	18,350	29,054	T	4. Port Blair tahsil
7,089	6,856	233	1,005	316	689	15,877	6,101	9,776	R	
17,604	16,193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U	
50	48	2	2	—	2	103	40	63	T	North Passage
50	48	2	2	—	2	103	40	63	R	island
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
27	24	3	3	—	3	11	5	6	T	Strait island
27	24	3	3	—	3	11	5	6	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
1,199	1,170	29	399	84	315	2,533	1,077	1,456	T	Baratang island
1,199	1,170	29	399	84	315	2,533	1,077	1,456	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
196	196	—	—	—	—	49	12	37	T	Peel island
196	196	—	—	—	—	49	12	37	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
308	288	20	54	11	43	1,862	690	1,172	T	Havelock island
308	288	20	54	11	43	1,862	690	1,172	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
138	133	5	9	5	4	1,055	397	658	T	Neil island
138	133	5	9	5	4	1,055	397	658	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
19,891	18,375	1,516	717	395	322	37,580	14,585	22,995	T	South Andaman
2,287	2,182	105	408	151	257	6,053	2,336	3,717	R	island (part)
17,604	16,193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U	
555	555	—	5	5	—	156	47	109	T	Rutland island
555	555	—	5	5	—	156	47	109	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
2,329	2,260	69	125	60	65	4,055	1,497	2,558	T	Little Andaman
2,329	2,260	69	125	60	65	4,055	1,497	2,558	R	island
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
17,604	16,193	1,411	309	244	65	31,527	12,249	19,278	U	Port Blair (M.B.)
6,411	6,111	300	932	306	626	18,375	7,077	11,298	T	5. Ferrargunj tahsil
6,411	6,111	300	932	306	626	18,375	7,077	11,298	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
6,404	6,104	300	932	306	626	18,375	7,077	11,298	T	South Andaman
6,404	6,104	300	932	306	626	18,375	7,077	11,298	R	island (part)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	Viper island
7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
7,649	6905	744	3,108	992	2,116	17,852	7,445	10,407	T	II. Nicobars district
7,649	6,905	744	3,108	992	2,116	17,852	7,445	10,407	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
2,709	2,388	321	1,982	591	1,391	9,498	4,031	5,467	T	1. Car Nicobar tahsil
2,709	2,388	321	1,982	591	1,391	9,498	4,031	5,467	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
2,709	2,388	321	1,982	591	1,391	9,498	4,031	5,467	T	Car Nicobar island
2,709	2,388	321	1,982	591	1,391	9,498	4,031	5,467	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Nancowry tahsil	T	1,824.0	3,246	3,345	14,968	8,784	6,184	—	—	—
		R	1,824.0	3,246	3,345	14,968	8,784	6,184	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Choura island	T	8.2	182	182	1,118	576	542	—	—	—
		R	8.2	182	182	1,118	576	542	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teressa island	T	101.4	264	264	1,217	638	579	—	—	—
		R	101.4	264	264	1,217	638	579	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bompoka island	T	13.3	13	13	53	29	24	—	—	—
		R	13.3	13	13	53	29	24	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Katchall island	T	174.4	740	779	3,702	2,091	1,611	—	—	—
		R	174.4	740	779	3,702	2,091	1,611	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nancowry island	T	66.9	109	109	711	441	270	—	—	—
		R	66.9	109	109	711	441	270	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kamorta island	T	188.2	458	484	2,256	1,292	964	—	—	—
		R	188.2	458	484	2,256	1,292	964	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Trinket island	T	36.3	23	23	377	205	172	—	—	—
		R	36.3	23	23	377	205	172	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulomilo island	T	1.3	19	19	90	61	29	—	—	—
		R	1.3	19	19	90	61	29	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Little Nicobar island	T	159.1	48	48	298	155	143	—	—	—
		R	159.1	48	48	298	155	143	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kondul island	T	4.6	22	22	143	76	67	—	—	—
		R	4.6	22	22	143	76	67	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Great Nicobar island	T	1,045.1	1,366	1,400	4,976	3,193	1,783	—	—	—
		R	1,045.1	1,366	1,400	4,976	3,193	1,783	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tillanchong island	T	N.A.	2	2	27	27	—	—	—	—
		R	N.A.	2	2	27	27	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	1	2
7,658	4,020	3,638	5,715	4,114	1,601	5,488	4,969	519	T	2.	Nancowry tahsil
7,658	4,020	3,638	5,715	4,114	1,601	5,488	4,969	519	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,114	572	542	115	96	19	30	28	2	T		Choura island
1,114	572	542	115	96	19	30	28	2	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,165	592	573	172	136	36	415	335	80	T		Teressa island
1,165	592	573	172	136	36	415	335	80	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
50	26	24	5	5	—	21	19	2	T		Bompoka island
50	26	24	5	5	—	21	19	2	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
2,084	1,100	984	1,277	912	365	1,307	1,203	104	T		Katchall island
2,084	1,100	984	1,277	912	365	1,307	1,203	104	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
620	359	261	312	226	86	336	248	88	T		Nancowry island
620	359	261	312	226	86	336	248	88	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,269	656	613	843	598	245	752	694	58	T		Kamorta island
1,269	656	613	843	598	245	752	694	58	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
376	204	172	52	39	13	103	94	9	T		Trinket island
376	204	172	52	39	13	103	94	9	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
78	49	29	41	33	8	44	35	9	T		Pulomilo island
78	49	29	41	33	8	44	35	9	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
298	155	143	26	18	8	194	107	87	T		Little Nicobar island
298	155	143	26	18	8	194	107	87	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
129	65	64	49	36	13	46	45	1	T		Kondul island
129	65	64	49	36	13	46	45	1	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
474	241	233	2,803	1,995	808	2,213	2,134	79	T		Great Nicobar island
474	241	233	2,803	1,995	808	2 213	2,134	79	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1	1	—	20	20	—	27	27	—	T		Tillanchong island
1	1	—	20	20	—	27	27	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2.	Nancowry tahsil	T	315	296	19	65	64	1	168	92	76
		R	315	296	19	65	64	1	168	92	76
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Choura island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teressa island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bompoka island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Katchall island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nancowry island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kamorta island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Trinket island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulomilo island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Little Nicobar island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	40	62
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	40	62
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kondul island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Great Nicobar island	T	315	296	19	65	64	1	32	24	8
		R	315	296	19	65	64	1	32	24	8
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tillanchong island	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	1	2
4,940	4,517	423	1,126	401	725	8,354	3,414	4,940	T		2. Nancowry tahsil
4,940	4,517	423	1,126	401	725	8,354	3,414	4,940	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
25	23	2	402	227	175	686	321	365	T		Choura island
25	23	2	402	227	175	686	321	365	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
414	335	79	171	34	137	631	269	362	T		Teressa island
414	335	79	171	34	137	631	269	362	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
21	19	2	7	—	7	25	10	15	T		Bompoka island
21	19	2	7	—	7	25	10	15	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,293	1,189	104	172	29	143	2,223	859	1,364	T		Katchall island
1,293	1,189	104	172	29	143	2,223	859	1,364	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
336	248	88	5	—	5	370	193	177	T		Nancowry island
336	248	88	5	—	5	370	193	177	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
742	685	57	266	87	179	1,238	511	727	T		Kamorta island
742	685	57	266	87	179	1,238	511	727	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
103	94	9	—	—	—	274	111	163	T		Trinket island
103	94	9	—	—	—	274	111	163	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
40	35	5	5	—	5	41	26	15	T		Pulomilo island
40	35	5	5	—	5	41	26	15	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
92	67	25	8	2	6	96	46	50	T		Little Nicobar island
92	67	25	8	2	6	96	46	50	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
46	45	1	34	8	26	63	23	40	T		Kondul island
46	45	1	34	8	26	63	23	40	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
1,801	1,750	51	56	14	42	2,707	1,045	1,662	T		Great Nicobar island
1,801	1,750	51	56	14	42	2,707	1,045	1,662	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		
27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T		Tillanchong island
27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U		

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	No. of House-holds with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Main Workers								
										Total Main workers (I—IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**Total**	**2,945**	**22,351**	**11,585**	**10,775**	**6,937**	**4,453**	**2,504**	**5,888**	**4,912**	**976**	**5**	**5**	—	**3**	**2**	**1**
		Rural	**2,889**	**22,090**	**11,387**	**10,703**	**6,700**	**4,286**	**2,474**	**5,759**	**4,786**	**973**	**5**	**5**	—	**1**	**1**	–
		Urban	**56**	**271**	**199**	72	**197**	**167**	**30**	**129**	**126**	**3**	–	—	—	**2**	**1**	**1**
1.	Andamans District	Total	217	1,189	745	444	451	363	88	550	504	46	1	1	—	2	1	1
		Rural	161	918	546	372	254	196	58	421	378	43	1	1	–	—	—	—
		Urban	56	271	199	72	197	167	30	129	126	3	—	—	—	2	1	1
2.	Nicobars District	Total	2,728	21,172	10,841	10,331	6,506	4,090	2,416	5,338	4,408	930	4	4	—	1	1	—
		Rural	2,728	21,172	10,841	10,331	6,506	4,090	2,416	5,338	4,408	930	4	4	—	1	1	—
		Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Main Workers: Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)] P	M	F	Main Workers: Others workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX] P	M	F	Marginal workers P	M	F	Non-workers P	M	F	Total Rural Urban	Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
1,455	**1,103**	**352**	**4,425**	**3,802**	**623**	**3,029**	**955**	**2,074**	**13,444**	**5,179**	**7,725**	**Total**		**Andaman & Nicobar**
1,455	**1,103**	**352**	**4,298**	**3,677**	**621**	**3,028**	**954**	**2,074**	**13,303**	**5,647**	**7,656**	**Rural**		**Islands**
—	—	—	**127**	**125**	**2**	**1**	**1**	—	**141**	**72**	**69**	**Urban**		
—	—	—	547	502	45	13	5	8	626	236	390	Total	1.	Andamans District
—	—	—	420	377	43	12	4	8	485	164	321	Rural		
—	—	—	127	125	2	1	1	—	141	72	69	Urban		
1,455	1,103	352	3,878	3,300	578	3,016	950	2,066	12,818	5,483	7,335	Total	2.	Nicobars District
1,455	1,103	352	3,878	3,300	578	3,016	950	2,066	12,818	5,483	7,335	Rural		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Urban		

ANNEXURES

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No. .....
Name of District .....Code No. .....
Name of Tahsil/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.....

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	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	××	(a)	×××	(a)	×××	××							×××

Signature of Enumerator .....Date .....
Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....
Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Page No.....

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

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

Name of Tahsil/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.....

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	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physcially 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	××	(a)	×××	(a)	×××	××							×××

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

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

Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexure—A

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

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

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

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

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

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

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

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

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

12 Educational attainment .....

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

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

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. _____ CONFIDENTIAE

Form No. _____

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

1. Name of head of household _____
2. Religion of the head of household _____
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) _____
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household _____
5. Language mainly spoken in the household _____
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
7. If 'No' in 6 does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

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

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

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

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

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

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

   (b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2) _____ ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) _____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household _____
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household _____
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, 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 (×) in the box.

M A L E

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

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler .....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

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

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

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 landmarks 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 Annexes—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 (re-inforced brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced 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 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 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 Annexes—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 wihtin the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering 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 oftentimes 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 housenumbering 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 buidings 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,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.

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 sub-number 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 streets, 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 with in 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 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, 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 house-numbering 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 as Annexe—E at the end of this book.

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 Tahsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., name of Village/Town and its Code No., name or No. of Ward/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 tahsil or police station in every district of a state is 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, tahsil 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 up date 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 of 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 clockwise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to do it clockwise.

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 guide line 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 Annexe I). 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, dharmshala, 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 (Panchayatghar), etc.

(10) Place of worshop, etc. :
Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, etc.

(11) Institutions:
Examples—Orphange, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others:

Examples – Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passengers' 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 house-listing 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 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 account 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

Sunnhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, castor 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 catlte

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 column 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 Annexe—J, 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 *usually 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 arage, 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 enter-

prise in your block. If for instance, in this censns 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. You will find more examples illustrating how you should make these entries in the Annexe—G at the end of this book.

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 has 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 can not be an entry inthis 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 o 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.	House-hold 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)
	—	—	(9b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each ..	9	9(1)	9(1)
	—	9(2)	9(2)
5. Building 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 argument 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 regaredd as the Head.

77. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated personsliving 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 a-the head of the household. Inthe case of certain inss titutional 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 premises. (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 cases. 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 enterpirses 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	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 persons 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 handicaped 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 cer-

tainly 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 dsabilities. 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 suffers 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.

CHAPTER I

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE PART-I

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 electoral 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.

* * * *

Reference date and enumerating 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 through out 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 enumerat 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 to 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, 1981. 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 Layout Sketch

14. You will be required to prepare a Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block for which necessary drawing sheets have been supplied to you. The instructions for preparing the Notional Map and Layout Sketch have been given in paragraph 7.1 above. Please go through these instructions carefully and draw the Notional Map and Layout Sketch for your enumeration block.

14.1 While drawing the Layout 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 Layout 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 Section 2 and Section 3 must be updated are reproduced in Appendix I 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 correc-

tions 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 columns 1 to 7 should be filled in by you before you take up filling up of the Individual Slips.

16.1. Specimen of the Household Schedule, both Part I and Part II is given at the end of this chapter.

NOTE : Do not make any entries in the dotted boxes.

17. **Part I—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 allotted to each State, District, Tahsil/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 on the cover page of the booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/ Tahsil, *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 Tahsil/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 Tahsil 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 Houselist 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 is called for. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged Houselist and updating the same as given in Appendix I *before you start filling up* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip.

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 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 his 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 Tribe (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 a Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of a 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 member 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 regarded 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 have 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 into 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 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 storeys. 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 atleast 1½ 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 the refore, 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 households 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 Schedulel 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 wils not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 11 : Number of married couples usually living in the household

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 cutivates 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 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, sunnhemp 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) Betel-nuts (areca)

(vii) Flowers.

(viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom)

(ix) Vegtables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

38.4. This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless households 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 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 the country, like *sud-bharna, 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 cutivates 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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. .....

CONFIDENTIAE

Form No. .....

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

1. Name of head of household .....
2. Religion of the head of household .....
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) .....
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household .....
5. Language mainly spoken in the household .....
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....
7. If 'No' in 6 does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

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

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

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

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

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

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

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

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household .....
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household .....
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) ..... 13. If 'Yes' in 12, 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 (×) in the box.

M A L E

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

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator .....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.

6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of **1st March, 1981**, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

CHAPTER II

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—PUPULATION 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 enurmated 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. I—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 sometimes the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so'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 members 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 to 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 dometsic 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	Son's son (3)	√		5	NM
	and so on					

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 of course 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 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.

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.

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 enumaration 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 149. 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, Tahsil/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 (Tahsil, *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 Tahsil 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 particualr 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 Column 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 Population 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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

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

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

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

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

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

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

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

12 Educational attainment .....

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

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

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'I' 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 yet 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 tongue 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 case 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

communicaing with others The person need 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 Charistians,	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 person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, 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/Girian or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person 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 Caste/Scheduled Tribe 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 claimo 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 Ist 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. Insuch 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 certificates 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 persons 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 persons. 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 cllege. 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 ?
Yes
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 ?
Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 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)

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 niacert 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 seasons preceding the enumeration.

Explanation

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 will give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14B 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 persons 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, edilsat 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 14/B *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 household 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 '1' 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 '1'.

(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 authorities, *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 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 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 about 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 persons 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 Questions 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cow dung 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 Question 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will be reflected in Questions 14 B and 15 A 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 classes 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 shcu as infants or children *not* attending school or a person

permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

90.1. 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 a dependent is studying or looking for work, *etc.*, and if so, categorise 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 she/he 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 '1' 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 or 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 in 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 different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 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 concepts 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. 15 A: 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, topioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, *etc.*, and *does not* include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. 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 within 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 prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live 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 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 Houshehold 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 forms, 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 industry, 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. Similarily, 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 were 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 Director, 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 probe 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 cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing *khadi* textile 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 'managing 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 practioner'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 cooperative, write....SW.

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A(ii) in a family enterprise alongwith 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/herself 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 producers' cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers 'cooperatives 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 a 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 alongwith the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the 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 cooperative 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 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ?
14B No—Work done any time last year ?
Yes/(C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
(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 occasionally. 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 activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household 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 *cannot 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 in 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 is 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 jobs 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 seasons 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-visiting 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 150) 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 or place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for tempoary 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 below :

(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 alongwith 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 alongwith 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 alongwith 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 '5'. If in case the entire family has moved alongwith 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 members 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 woman, 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.*, hildren 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 ater 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 anwser 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 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 might 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 incharge 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 paragraph 13 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 e 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/Mrach 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 out-skirts 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 households, 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 instructions given in paragraphs 53—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 anywhere 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 an 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 becomes 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) handling over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional 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 blank 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 columns 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 if 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.

Cols. 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 column 11 for males or tick (√) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26 : Entry in Q. 14 A 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. 14 A 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 . 14 B 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'I' 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 entered 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 page 184. 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 than 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 go 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 required 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 from 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.

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 right-hand 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 right-hand 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 Institutional households, you have to take the figure pertaining to Houseless Households from the right-hand top corner of the Working Sheet for number of households by type and post it here.

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.

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.

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

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)	MALE											
					S.C. (Col. 8)	S.T. (Col. 9)	Literates (Col. 10)	Illiterates (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)	AL (Col. 17)	HHI (Col. 18)	OW (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
ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT
Schedule Part II : Population Record)

Page No.....

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)	Illiterates (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. 15A				'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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(To be compiled from working sheet for Enumerator's Abstract)

Location Code..... No. of normal households.....

Name of Enumerator..... No. of institutional households.....

Total No. of occupied No. of houseless households.....

residential houses..... 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

Pignature of Supervisor..... Signature of Enumerator.....

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

NOTE : Columns mentioned under col. 2 within brackets are columns of working sheet from which data have to be posted.

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 incharge 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 Enumerators' Abstract in three sets tagged together,
(7) The 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 Schedules and Pad Nos. of Individual Slips, to your Supervisor. Having done so, you have completed your job in so far as the 1981 Census operation is concerned and you can reasonably take pride in having performed a national task well.

Annexure C

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

Act No. 37 of 1948

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

[3rd September, 1948]

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

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent

1. (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

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

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir.

4. [[2]. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, be constructed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State] **45 of 1860 1 of 1872**

Central Government to take census.

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

Appointment of census staff.

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations[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).

Status of census authorities as public servants.

5. 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**

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1. Tne words "the provinces and Acceding States" were rep. by the A.O. 1950.
2. Subs. *ibid.*, for the former sub-section.
3. The words "except the States of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959 S. 2.
4. Ins. by S. 3. *ibid.* The original S. 2. was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, S. 2 and sch.
5. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act. No. 56 of 1974).

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

6. (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, workhouse, 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 a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

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

shall perform such of the duties of a census-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.

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon:— **45 of 1880**

(*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 persuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

8. (1) A census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask. **45 of 1880**

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

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

Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow 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.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

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

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

Penalties.

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

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

(*c*) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys and 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) shal be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecution.

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted excep with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of census laws not barred.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

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

Jurisdiction.

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

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and not with standing anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act. 1 of 1872

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations[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 authorized by or under this Act.

Grant of statistical abstracts.

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations[3] 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 [4][India or any State], as the case may be, being information which is not containing in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of*.

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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 Adaption 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 for the words "Superintendent of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).
4. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".

*Census-offiicers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

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