

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 30

LAKSHADWEEP

PART II - A & B

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

AND

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

OMESH SAIGAL
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
LAKSHADWEEP



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

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

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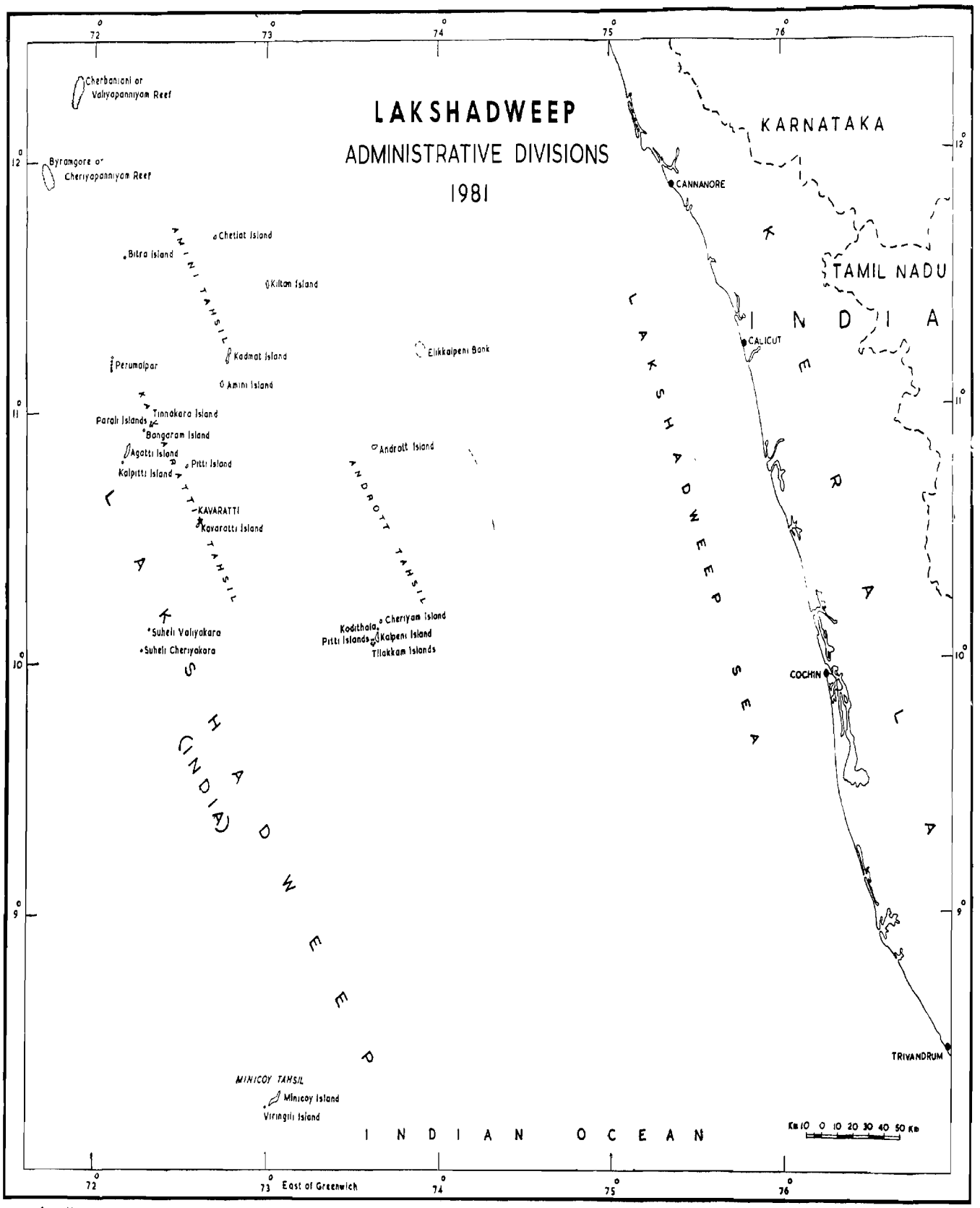
OMESH SAIGAL

STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH TABULATION OF PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS AND GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

Tabulation Officer	Shri A.V. Ouseph
Statistical Assistants	1. Shri T.P. Abdullakoya
	2. Smt. A.F. Ivy
	3. Shri S. Radhakrishna Pillai
	4. Shri B. Kasmikoya
Computors	1. Shri A. Kidave
	2. Smt. Sarasamma Pillai
	3. Kumari Mary Joseph
	4. Smt. V.A. Valliamma
Assistant Compiler	Shri M. Muthukoya

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

			LAKSHADWEEP
Population	Total	Persons	40,249
		Males	20,377
		Females	19,872
	Rural	Persons	21,620
		Males	10,887
		Females	10,733
	Urban	Persons	18,629
		Males	9,490
		Females	9,139
Area (Sq. kms.)		Total	32·0
		Rural	21·4
		Urban	10·6
Number of Islands	Inhabited	Rural	7
		Urban	3
	Uninhabited		17
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population			46·28
Decennial Population Growth Rate (1971-'81)			26·53
Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)			975
Density of Population (per Sq. km.)			1258
Literacy rate		Persons	55·07
		Males	65·24
		Females	44·65
Percentage of Workers to Total Population			
(i) Total Workers (Main Workers + Marginal Workers)		Persons	24·39
		Males	39·24
		Females	9·16
(ii) Main Workers		Persons	19·75
		Males	33·56
		Females	5·58
(iii) Marginal Workers		Persons	4·64
		Males	5·68
		Females	3·58
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population		Persons	93·82
		Males	92·58
		Females	95·08
Average number of Persons per			
(i) Occupied residential house			6·37
(ii) Household			6·06



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INTRODUCTION

General Note

This report, Part II-A&B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract on the 1981 Census of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep[1] is the very first in the series after the census records are fully sifted and processed, which presents the General Population Tables, i.e. A-Series Tables and the Primary Census Abstracts of the entire population and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The tables presented in this volume are based on full count and each table is prefaced by a brief note pertaining to its concepts and main features designed to be helpful for a clear grasp of the table.

1.1 The A-series Tables comprising the following five main tables in Part A give data on area, houses and population, decadal variation in population and rural-urban composition of population:

(i) A-1 Area, houses and population.

(ii) A-2 Decadal variation in population since 1901.

(iii) A-3 Villages classified by population size.

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

(v) A-5 Standard urban areas.

1.2 The Primary Census Abstract (in Part B) is an important general population table which gives the distribution of literates and educated persons, workers classified under four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers by sex.

1.3 Since no Caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory, the Primary Census Abstract for the Scheduled Caste has not been presented.

The 1981 Census Count

2. The twelfth decennial population Census of India was conducted during February-March, 1981. The enumeration commenced on 9th February and ended on 28th February, 1981. The sunrise of 1st March, 1981 was the reference date for this census. In order to bring the population up to date, a revisional round was also carried out from 1st March to 5th March, 1981, during which the enumerators visited once again every household and cancelled the enumeration of persons who died and enumerated every child born in the household subsequent to the first visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. Also, if the enumerator came across a visitor in any household who had to stay there during the above counting period and had not been counted elsewhere, was also enumerated. Similarly, the floating population and the houseless population were also enumerated on the last day of the enumeration period. As per the above programme the enumeration was smoothly and successfully completed in all the islands in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and was synchronous throughout the territory.

2.1 The Lakshadweep group of islands comprising 10 inhabited islands, 12 uninhabited islands and 5 attached islets is a single-district Union Territory and has been divided into four Tahsils[2], viz. Minicoy, Andrott[3], Kavaratti and Amini with Kavaratti as the headquarters. Three of the ten inhabited islands were classified as towns (non-municipal) in 1981 Census. These towns are Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini islands. The actual counting of population in Lakshadweep was in fact preceded by two other operations, viz. (1) Pretest and (2) Housenumbering and Houselisting.

2.2 Prior to the formation of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, known as Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands till 1st November, 1973, the Amindivi group of islands (Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra) was under the jurisdiction of South Kanara District and the Laccadive (Kavaratti, Agatti, Andrott and Kalpeni) and Minicoy group of islands were under the Malabar District of erstwhile Madras State. Therefore, the previous censuses of these islands before constitution of this Union Territory were carried out as parts of the concerned districts. It was for the first time in 1961 the census of these islands was conducted as a single unit and the 1981 Census stands third in the series.

Preparatory Measures

3. The modern population census is a highly complex operation which covers not only the count of human population but also collects various other related data on living activities, economic composition of the people, social and demographic aspects,

1 Name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (G.O.I., M.H.A. Notification No. G.S.R. 475(E)—No. F. 3/3/72-SR dated 15th October, 1973).

2 Demarcation of Tahsil is not with reference to the proper representation of the population or area, but merely on account of their geographical isolation and for administrative convenience.

3 The name/spelling of the island/tahsil 'Androth' of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Andrott" as per the Government of India, MHA letter No. 7/2/78-States dated 6-6-80.

the unemployment situation, etc., etc. Based on such experience, series of meetings were held by the Registrar General, India with the experts of various departments, institutions and academic bodies for evolving the census questionnaires, concepts and procedures for 1981 Census. The first data users conference was held in New Delhi from 13-15 February, 1978. It was decided that field trials should be conducted in two stages i.e. canvassing of universal slip in selected States as soon as possible with a view to ascertain the feasibility of canvassing the economic questions in particular and later both the universal and sample slips should be canvassed throughout the country during the course of first pretest of census schedules. The draft questionnaire so evolved at the conference was pretested in a series of field studies. The pilot study, the first in the series, which was conducted in selected blocks of some States in June, 1978, revealed quite a few operational problems and defects in the original questionnaire. Encouraged by the experience of the pilot study, it was decided to repeat the economic questions in their entirety, except for minor changes for the pretest. The first pretest was conducted during September-October, 1978 throughout the country excepting a few Union Territories. A three-day conference of data users representing various Ministries, departments of Government of India, Planning Commission, State Governments, Research Institutions, etc. was held during 21-23 December, 1978 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to discuss the results of the pilot study and first pretest and also consider other issues.

3.1 The second pretest on the basis of modified questionnaire was carried out in selected blocks throughout the country.

3.2 Although in other parts of the country a series of pretests were conducted, due to the smallness of the Union Territory, certain preliminaries like pilot study, first pretest, etc. were left out in Lakshadweep. The second pretest, a field test of provisional census schedules which was intended to assess the utility of the questions as they had been framed, the reaction of the people, the time taken to canvass it and assess the requirement of field staff for actual enumeration, was conducted in this Union Territory during the months of May-June, 1979. It was conducted in three phases (a) housenumbering, (b) houselisting and (c) canvassing of schedules relating to the household and population and individual slip (universal and sample) in the five enumeration blocks selected in Kavaratti, the headquarters of the Union Territory. For the purpose of this operation, primary school teachers were deployed as part-time enumerators (5 actual and 2 reserve) after giving necessary training in this regard. The supervisors were drawn from the staff of this Directorate. The following schedules were canvassed:

(1) Houselist.

(2) Household Schedule—(Part I Household particulars and Part II Population record).

(3) Individual Slip (Universal and Sample).

The reference date for the second pretest was the sunrise of 15th June, 1979 in this Union Territory. The whole operation was phased out as follows:

21-5-79 to 29-5-79 Housenumbering, Houselisting and updating of maps.

1-6-79 to 14-6-79 Enumeration

15-6-79 and 16-6-79 Revisional round

3.3 In view of the results of the second pretest operations throughout the country, the schedules (1) Houselist, (2) Household Schedule (Part I and II) and (3) Individual Slip (both Universal and Sample) were finalised in a conference of all Directors of Census Operations held at Delhi from 24th to 29th August, 1979. The Individual Slip was divided into two parts and the household schedule was revised. The establishment schedule which was filled in a ong with the houselist in 1971 was dropped altogether in view of the enterprise list canvassed as a part of the economic census integrated with the Houselisting operations of 1981 Census.

3.4 The various schedules and instructions for filling up these schedules for the 1981 Census were translated and printed in regional languages.

Houselist

4. The Houselisting operations, carried out in 1980 were essentially a prelude to the 1981 Census. These operations were intended to achieve the below mentioned objectives:

(i) the final demarcation of census blocks, census circles and assessment of personnel requirements,

(ii) securing the identity of every likely habitation,

(iii) estimation of likely population of 1981,

(iv) assessment of the number of schedules and forms required for the actual census count and

(v) providing a frame for other surveys.

The Houselisting operations consisted of numbering of buildings and houses and preparation of notional map of each block and canvassing the houselist. These operations were conducted in this Union Territory during 10th March to 30th March, 1980. The houselist prescribed for the 1981 Census was uniform throughout India. The form was made simpler shifting the questions on material of wall/roof, living rooms, SC or ST, owned or rented house and cultivation of land of the household to the household schedule (Part I—Household particulars) canvassed during actual enumeration and collected only the following certain basic information for all the houses which would help in framing enumeration blocks for the actual count:

(i) Building number.

(ii) Census housenumber

(iii) Purpose for which census house is used.

In the case of residential houses the following particulars were noted

(i) Household number.

(ii) Name of the head of the household.

(iii) Number of persons (sex-wise) normally residing in census household.

(iv) If there is a physically handicapped person in the household, the number of those who are totally blind, crippled and dumb.

4.1 The questions on physically handicapped persons in households were new items introduced in 1981 keeping in view of the desire of the social welfare department and data users. If the house is used for wholly or partly non-residential purpose and in respect of a household if it is engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises, the enterprise list of economic census devised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi was also canvassed along with the houselist. The data collected through these enterprise lists are to be compiled by the C S O., New Delhi.

4.2 For the purpose of houselisting the entire Union Territory was divided into four charges and each island into houselisting blocks Each charge was under the control of a Charge Officer and two-three houselisting blocks under a Supervisor. There were 53 actual and 20 reserve enumerators and 24 actual and 15 reserve supervisors During the operations, the schedules, Houselist and Enterprise list were canvassed

4.3 The Tahsildars of Andrott, Kavaratti and Amini and Deputy Collector, Minicoy were the Charge Officers The field staff were drawn mostly from the teachers, major part of the enumerators being Primary School Teachers supervised by Graduate Teachers. The Charge Officers were trained in the headquarter island, Kavaratti first. In the second round the Asstt Director of Census Operations visited each island and held classes for the benefit of the supervisors and enumerators

Household Schedule

5. The Household Schedule introduced in a revised form with different focus at this census, as the consensus in the data users conference was that this schedule will yield useful informaion was canvassed at the actual census count of 1981. This schedule has a much greater scope than household schedule of 1961 Census The data on material of wall and roof of the house, number of living rooms, household ownership of house, SC or ST and household cultivation which were part of the houselist schedule in the 1971 Census were included this time in the household schedule along with some new items. The household schedule filled up for every household has two parts. Part I of the schedule covered particulars on the following items:

(1) Name of head

(2) Religion of the head of the household

(3) Name, if SC/ST.

(4) Language mainly spoken in the household.

(5) Ownership of the house or house site.

(6) Predominant construction material of house.

(7) Facilities available (a) Drinking water supply, (b) Electricity, and (c) Toilet (for urban areas only).

(8) Number of living rooms

(9) Number of couples

(10) Cultivation.

(11) Total population.

The second part of the household schedule is the population record and all the individual members are listed in this schedule with their relationship to the head, sex, age and marital status (Cols. 1-7). These questions are identical to that of 1971 Census population record Further, in 1981 the social and economic characteristics of each individual were abstracted from their individual slip The specimen copy of the schedule is given in annexure A

Individual slip

6 The individual slip which is the key schedule of the census consisted of a set of universal items to be canvassed for every person and a set of sample items to be canvassed only for a sample population. This is for the first time in the Indian Census some items of individual information are canvassed on a sample basis. As far as this Union Territory is concerned, the sample individual slip was canvassed throughout the territory without applying any sampling procedure In 1981 Census the universal individual slip contained 16 questions and was of the same pattern as in 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural information except for the addition of a new item on school/college attendance Questions relating to fertility and migration duly modified were transferred to the sample individual slip which in combination with age-groups and educational levels would be of great interest to educational planners. The items covered in the individual slip (universal) were the relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, marital status, religion, mother tongue, other languages spoken, SC/ST, literacy, educational attainment, working characteristics and unemployment status

6.1. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concepts of the earlier Censuses was adopted for 1981 Census While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual status approach was adopted uniformly for all work. In 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria In 1961, a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for

a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week But the criterion for classifying persons as workers was changed The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers according to the type of main activity that a person engaged in mostly was adopted. The main workers were those who had worked for a major part of the last year, i e at least 183 days or more/6 months or more While those who worked some time during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked (e g. housewives, students, dependents, etc.) were categorised as non-workers. The economic questions were so devised as to make the data comparable with the past Censuses.

6.2 The data of persons seeking or available for work were collected for the first time in 1981 Census, with the hope that it will provide valuable information to those concerned with policies of employment planning.

6.3 The sample individual slip of 1981, containing six questions, brought out information on migration, age at marriage and fertility. In 1971, some of these data were collected in the individual slip on a universal basis. Some further details such as reasons for migration, number of children ever born and number of children surviving (by sex) for ever married women were included in the 1981 Census sample slip. The fertility questions covered current as well as cumulative fertility. The specimen copy of the schedules and the instructions for filling up the schedules are given in the annexures at the end of this book.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card

7. As in 1971 Census, a census of degree holders and technical personnel was taken on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to cater their needs on man power data relating to technical and professional personnel The Degree Holder and Technical Personnel schedule was a special 15 point questionnaire and was devised in the shape of a postal inland letter card This schedule was distributed among eligible individuals of the households in the first round visit of the enumerators and the filled in schedules were collected during their revisional round. These cards were then sent to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for compiling the data The specimen copy of the schedule is given in annexure A.

Preparation of Maps

8. The main objective of the census is to cover all habitational area and to count every single individual only once and without omission During house-numbering and houselisting operations, in order to achieve the desired goal and for proper identification of the area, notional maps demarcating boundaries of the State/District/Tahsil/Island/Enumeration block with important land marks, roads, institutions, etc. were prepared in the Directorate and supplied at supervisory circle and enumeration block levels. Apart from the notional maps, lay out sketches of enumeration blocks were drawn by the enumerators during houselisting operations showing therein the location of every building/census house with the number. These maps after making modifications provided an excellent frame for carrying out actual enumeration to the enumerators, which they updated during the actual count in 1981, and guided them to locate the houses and enumerate the household without omission or duplication.

Rural-Urban Areas

9. The village or town is recognised as the basic area of habitation. It has been the tradition of Indian Census to present data for rural and urban areas separately In fact, in all the Censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural-urban units is generally recognised and data presented accordingly. However, the distinction between rural and urban is not confined to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries.

9.1 Lakshadweep is a single-district Union Territory. The entire area of this Union Territory was treated as rural for the purpose of 1971 Census This position was reviewed subsequently and uniform test for classifying rural and urban areas put forward by the Registrar General, India was applied in this Union Territory also, as in other States/Union Territories of the country The 1981 Census retained almost the same criteria of 1961 and 1971 Censuses for identification of urban areas which included (a) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc and (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 pursuits and

(iii) Population density of at least 400 persons per sq. km. i e. 1,000 persons per sq. mile.

In order to fall in line with other places in India, three of the islands in this Union Territory, which satisfied the above criteria were declared as census towns for the purpose of 1981 Census. As far as this Union Territory is concerned, only a very narrow margin can be observed between urban and rural islands while applying the definition for treating the islands as towns

Standard Urban Area

10 The concept of Standard Urban Area was evolved in the 1971 Census and continued in the 1981 Census also Rural and Urban areas contiguous to the towns and cities having population of 50 000 and more which have at present influence and interaction with core

town and also places which are likely to have such influence and interaction have been delineated as Standard Urban Areas The aim is to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades.

10.1 There is no Standard Urban Area in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Urban agglomeration

11. An urban agglomeration is defined as a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous spread well recognised urban outgrowths in any of such towns. Such urban agglomerations shall take into its fold all such areas which may have sprung upon the periphery of the town but may be falling outside the statutory limits of the individual local body (In fact these outgrowths fall within the revenue limits of the adjoining villages of growing towns).

11.1 As far as Lakshadweep is concerned, no urban agglomeration was formed at the 1981 Census.

The Census Hierarchy

12. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is fully empowered to conduct the Population Census which is a union subject under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs He is assisted by a set of several officers and technical and administrative staff headed by the Dy Registrar General and Asstt. Registrar General who look after the different branches of work within his office. For each of the States and Union Territories, an officer called Director of Census Operations is appointed

12 1 The Census hierarchy for the 1981 Census in respect of Lakshadweep consisted of a Director of Census Operations (ex-officio) at the Union Territory level assisted by a Deputy Director of Census Operations and a set of technical and administrative staff. At the Union Territory level, the Secretary (Administration) was designated as the Principal Census Officer. Since Lakshadweep is considered as a single-district Union Territory, there was no District Census Officer The Dy. Collector/Tahsildars were appointed as Charge Officers in their respective jurisdiction and were responsible for the conduct of Census in the islands under them. Under the Charge Officers were the supervisors and under them the enumerators. School teachers were mainly drafted for the purpose of supervisory and enumeration work. Care was taken to appoint persons of higher status as supervisors and primary school teachers with minimum qualification of SSLC as enumerators as far as practicable. There were nine charges (2 special charges, 3 urban charges and 4 rural charges). However, only four charge officers were appointed The services of 25 supervisors (actual), 16 supervisors (reserve), 62 enumerators (actual) and 22 enumerators (reserve) were utilised for the 1981 Census in Lakshadweep.

Training

13. The success of the census operations depends largely on the ability of the supervisors and enumerators to understand the various concepts and definitions, the questions to be asked to each individual and answers to be elicited from them clearly. Hence, thorough and uniform training to the field staff was considered but absolute necessity throughout the territory For this purpose, instruction books for filling up the schedules were supplied to the field personnel sufficiently in advance to the class and several rounds of training classes at different levels were held to train them before embarking upon the actual enumeration The first intensive training class was held at Kavaratti from 4th to 6th December, 1980 by the Dy. Director of Census Operations assisted by senior technical staff. All the Charge Officers and supervisors in this Union Territory participated in the training class. This training was followed by regional training classes in the tahsil headquarters and individual islands during December, 1980—January, 1981 conducted by the charge officers and supervisors assisted by the senior technical staff of the Census Directorate. In all the training classes, in addition to the theoretical training, maximum emphasis was laid on the practical exercise, so as to equip the field personnel adequately to take up the assignment with confidence

13.1 Further, time to time review of the progress of the supervisors and enumerators in the field situation during training was made closely and problems and difficulties faced by them in the practical field were reconciled giving necessary clarifications and guidance then and there. In order to keep the enumerators and supervisors abreast with the various concepts and definitions connected with the filling up of questions of household schedule, individual slip and degree holders and technical personnel schedule, several circulars were also issued from this Directorate from time to time. Thus, through the several rounds of theoretical as well as practical training classes necessary confidence was instilled among the supervisors and enumerators to achieve the objective of collecting data as accurately as possible.

The Census Act

14 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 were appointed to supervise the taking of census. The Act empowers the States or such authority to whom the State Governments delegate powers to appoint Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the census The Act authorises in the census takers to ask the prescribed census questions and legally compels all persons to answer the questions truthfully The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purpose and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence even in a court of law The act is reproduced in annexure-C at the end of this book.

Provisional totals

15 Soon after the revisional round the enumerators handed over the Enumerator's Abstract to the supervisors by 5th March, 1981. After ensuring correctness of the Abstract, the supervisors prepared the Circle Abstract for the blocks in their respective circles and handed it over to the Charge Officer/Authorised Officer in that particular island on the same day. The Authorised Officers (other than Tahsil headquarter island) consolidated the figures relating to their islands and communicated provisional figures in the prescribed form to the Charge Officers concerned and rushed the filled in schedules to the Charge Officers on the very next day. The Charge Officers on receipt of the schedules scrutinised the abstracts of each block and in turn posted the particulars of population and literates from the Enumerator's Abstracts in his own Abstract in the prescribed form and totals were struck for the charge Then he communicated the figures under his charge to the Director of Census Operations, Kavaratti by express telegrams followed by a post copy in confirmation The charge level provisional totals of population were received in the Directorate on 8th March, 1981. The provisional census figures of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep were relayed to the Registrar General India, through Inter-State Police Wireless with post copy in confirmation and also intimated through telephone on 9th March, 1981.

15.1 In order to make available the information collected through the Census to the Government and the public as quickly as possible a combined volume of Paper I of 1981 and Supplement giving provisional population figures was also published immediately after the declaration of the provisional totals of this Union Territory on 23rd March, 1981 The data presented in that handbook were compiled from the Enumerator's Abstracts with a very little processing due to the limited time

Post Enumeration Check

16 The post enumeration check is an essential follow up action for any systematic and comprehensive enquiry like population census. The errors due to coverage and quality of data are determined by this test. Owing to the smallness in area and population there was, however, no post enumeration check or evaluation studies in this Union Territory.

Computerisation

17 A significant change in 1981 Census is the introduction of Direct Data Entry system for processing the data In 1971 Census, though tabulation of individual data for urban areas were made on electronic computer, the rural data were processed manually In the 1981 Census, except for the Primary Census Abstract (General and SC/ST population) and General Population Tables (A-Series tables) and Tables H-2, HH-15, HH-16 and appendices, all other processing will be carried out on the electronic computer.

17.1 For the first time in this census, Direct Data Entry system will be used to speed up the data input barring some minimum manual compilations. In view of the large scale data preparation activity the DDE is introduced as a device used for conversion of data from a source to magnetic tape.

Tabulation

18. According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1981 Census, the following tables will be prapared under each series:

A-SERIES · GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A-1 · ·	· Area, Houses and Population
Appendix—1	· Statement showing 1981 territorial units and changes during 1971-81
Appendix—2	Number and Population of Villages with population of 5,000 and over and of towns with population under 5,000.
Appendix—3	· Houseless and Institutional population
A-2 · ·	· Decadal variation in population since 1901
Appendix ·	· States 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
A-3 · ·	· Villages classified by population size
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
Appendix 2	· Places with a population of under 5,000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981
Appendix—3	Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but have been declassified in 1981
Appendix—4	· Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area
A-5 · ·	· Standard Urban Areas
	Union/State Primary Census Abstract
	Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract
	Appendix
	Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population—Urban block-wise

B-SERIES . GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

B-1 ·	· Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age and sex
B-1 Part A	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in cities, and non-city urban areas classified by age and sex
B-2 ·	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by age, sex and literacy—Urban

B-3 · · · Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex

B-4 Part A · Main workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex—Urban

B-4 Part B · Main Workers classified by industrial category, educational level and sex—Rural

B-5 Part A · Main workers by age, sex and educational level—Urban

B-5 Part B · Main workers by age, sex and educational level—Rural

B-6 · · · Other work of main workers and work of marginal workers by broad category cross-classified by main activity

B-7 · · Marginal workers by industrial category, age and sex

B-8 Part A Marginal workers by industrial category and non-workers by educational level and sex—Urban

B-8 Part B · Marginal workers by industrial category and non-workers by educational level and sex—Rural

B-9 · · Persons seeking/available for work by marginal workers/non-workers, age and sex

B-10 Part A Persons seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level—Urban

B-10 Part B Persons seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level—Rural

B-11 · · · Female main workers classified by industrial category, age and marital status

B-12 Industrial classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and by divisions, major groups and minor groups

B-13 · Main workers in manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs by household industry and non-household industry

B-14 · · · Industrial classification of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis by sex and class of worker

B-15 · Classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker, age and sex

B-16 · Industrial classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker and sex

B-17 · · Industrial classification of marginal workers engaged in work other than cultivation and agricultural labour by sex

B-18 · · · Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex

B-19 · · · Occupational classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker and sex

B-20 Part A · Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age—Urban

B-20 Part B · Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age—Rural

B-21 Part A Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and educational level—Urban

B-21 Part B · Occupational classification of main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and educational level—Rural

B-22 · · Marginal workers and non-workers by main activity, age, sex and whether seeking/available for work

C-SERIES . SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

C-1 · · Age, sex and marital status

C-2 · · · Age, sex and level of education—All areas

C-2 SC · · Age, sex and level of education for Scheduled Castes—All areas

C-2 ST · · Age, sex and level of education for Scheduled Tribes—All areas

C-2 Part A · Age, sex and level of education—Urban

C-2 SC Part A Age, sex and level of education for Scheduled Castes—Urban

C-2 ST Part A Age, sex and level of education for Scheduled Tribes—Urban

C-3 Part A · Attending school/college by completed level of education, age and sex—Urban

C-3 Part B · Attending school/college by completed level of education, age and sex—Rural

C-4 · · · Children (Ages 5—14) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity

C-4 SC · · Children of Scheduled Castes (Ages 5—14) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity

C-4 ST · · Children of Scheduled Tribes (Ages 5—14) by single year of age, School attendance and economic activity

C-5 · · · Single Year Age Returns

C-6 · · Population by five year age groups and sex

C-7 · Mother Tongue (Alphabetical order)

C-8 · · Bilingualism

C-9 · Religion

C-10 · · Households by composition and size

D-SERIES MIGRATION TABLES

D-1 · · Population classified by place of birth

D-2 · · Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

D-3 . . . Migrants by sex, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration

D-4 . Main workers, marginal workers, non workers, those seeking/available for work and literacy among migrants reporting, 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and duration of residence

D-5 . Migrants from rural areas within State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-6 . Migrants from urban areas within the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migraion by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-7 . . Migrants from rural areas outside the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-8 . . Migrants from urban areas outside the State of enumeration reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-9 . . . Migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-10 . . . Migrants reporting 'Education' as reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence—Urban

D-11 . . . Migrants from place of last residence to cities by age, sex, marital status and educational level

D-12 . . Migrant workers of cities reporting 'Employment' as reason for migration by duration of residence, educational level, occupational division and sex

D-13 . . . Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district

F-SERIES FERTILITY TABLES

F-1 Part A . Ever married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Urban

F-1 Part B . Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes —Rural

F-2 Part A . Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present age, Age at Marriage and Educational level -Urban

F-2 Part B Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Educational Level—Rural

F-3 Part A Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Occupation—Urban

F-3 Part B Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Age at Marriage and Occupation —Rural

F-4 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age and Religion and Births to them during the last year by Birth Order - Urban

F-4 Part B Currently Married Women by Present Age and Religion and Births to them during the last year by Birth Order - Rural

F-5 Part A Currently Married Women by Present Age and Educational Level and Births to them during last year by Birth Order— Urban

F-5 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age and Educational Level and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural.

F-6 Part A Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Urban

F-6 Part B . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural

F-7 Part A Currently Married Women by Present Age and Occupation and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Urban

F-7 Part B Currently Married Women by Present Age and Occupation and Births to them during last year by Birth Order—Rural

F-8 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and religion and Births to them during last year—Urban

F-8 Part B Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Religion and Births to them during last year—Rural

F-9 Part A Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Educational Level and Births to them during last year— Urban

F-9 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Educational Level and Births to them during last year—Rural

F-10 Part A . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year—Urban.

F-10 Part B . . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by present Age and Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year—Rural

F-11 Part A Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Occupation and Births to them during last year—Urban

F-11 Part B . . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Occupation and Births to them during last year—Rural.

F-12 Part A Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by sex—Urban

F-12 Part B Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by sex—Rural.

F-13 Part A Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex- Urban.

F-13 Part B . Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by sex—Rural.

F-14 Part A . Ever Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban.

F-14 Part B . Ever Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural.

F-15 Part A . Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban

F-15 Part B . Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural.

F-16 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban

F-16 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Religion and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural

F-17 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age Duration of Marriage, Parity and Educational Level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban.

F-17 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Educational level and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural.

F-18 Part A . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Parity and Total Children Ever born to them by Sex—Urban.

F-18 Part B . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Parity and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural.

F-19 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Urban.

F-19 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Parity and Occupation and Total Children Ever Born to them by Sex—Rural.

F-20 . . . Currently Married Women by Present Age and Births to them during last year by Birth Order.

F-21 . . . Ever Married and currently married Women by Present Age and Parity and Total Children ever born to them by sex.

F-22 . . . Ever Married and Currently Married Women by Present Age and Age at Marriage

F-23 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Religion and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban.

F-23 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Religion and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Rural.

F-24 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Educational Level and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban.

F-24 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Educational Level and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Rural.

F-25 Part A . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Number of Surviving Children and their Total Surviving Children—Urban.

F-25 Part B . Currently Married Women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Present Age, Duration of Marriage and Number of Surviving Children and their total Surviving Children—Rural

F-26 Part A . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Occupation and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Urban

F-26 Part B . Currently Married Women by Present Age, Duration of Marriage, Number of Surviving Children and Occupation and their Total Surviving Children by Sex—Rural.

F-27 . . Currently Married Women by Present Age and Number of Surviving Children and their Total Surviving Children by Sex.

F-28 . . . Currently Married Women by Duration of Marriage and Births to them during last year by Birth Order.

H-SERIES : TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

H-1 . . . Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.

H-2 . Disabled population by type of disability.

HH-SERIES : HOUSEHOLD TABLES

HH-1 Part A . Distribution of households by predominant materials of roof, wall and floor of Census houses occupied by them—Urban.

HH-1 Part B Distribution of households by predominant materials of roof, wall and floor of Census houses occupied by them—Rural.

HH-2 . . . Households by size of household and number of rooms occupied.

HH-3 . . Households by number of married couples usually living in households and number of rooms occupied.

HH-4 . . . Household, members of households and married couples usually living in households by number of rooms occupied.

HH-5 .	Households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied.
HH 5 SC	Scheduled Caste households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied
HH-5 ST .	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating and not cultivating land by household size and tenure status of house occupied
HH-6 Part A	Households and population by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and tenure status of house occupied—Urban
HH-6 Part B	Households and population by availability of electricity and tenure status of house occupied—Rural.
HH-7	Households by source of drinking water.
HH-8	Households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size
HH-8 SC	Scheduled Caste households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size.
HH-8 ST	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating and not cultivating land by tenure and household size
HH-9	Households by size and number of main workers
HH-9 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of main workers.
HH-9 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of main workers
HH-10	Households by size and number of members seeking/available for work
HH-10 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of members seeking/available for work
HH-10 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of members seeking/available for work
HH-11	Households by size and number of literate members
HH-11 SC	Scheduled Caste households by size and number of literate members
HH-11 ST	Scheduled Tribe households by size and number of literate members
HH-12	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work
HH-12 SC	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating Scheduled Caste households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work
HH-12 ST .	Members of cultivating and non-cultivating Scheduled Tribe households classified as main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking available for work
HH-13 SC . .	Scheduled Caste households and population classified by literacy, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work
HH-13 ST .	Scheduled Tribe households and population classified by literacy, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work
HH-14 SC .	Households and population by literacy for each Scheduled Caste
HH-14 ST . .	Households and population by literacy for each Scheduled Tribe
HH-15 .	Household population by religion of head of household
Appendix .	Details of religions shown under 'other religions and pursuasions' in main Table HH-15—Religion
HH-16 .	Households and household population by language mainly spoken in the household
HH-17	Households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy
HH-17 SC .	Scheduled Caste households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy.
HH-17 ST . .	Scheduled Tribe households cultivating rented land, members of households and cultivators among them by tenancy

SC-SERIES : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

SC-1	Industrial category of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work by sex for Scheduled Castes.
SC-2 .	Industrial category of work of marginal workers of Scheduled Castes by seeking/available, not seeking/available for work and sex
SC-3	Marginal workers and non-workers by sex, type of activity and educational level for Scheduled Castes
SC-4	Marginal workers of Scheduled Castes by main activity cross—classified by industrial category of marginal work and sex
SC-5 . .	Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes —All areas
SC-6 Part A .	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Castes
SC-6 Part B	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes

ST-SERIES SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

ST-1	Industrial category of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and seeking/available for work by sex for Scheduled Tribes
ST-2	Industrial category of work of marginal workers of Scheduled Tribes by seeking/available, not seeking/available for work and sex

ST-3 . .	Marginal workers and non-workers by sex, type of activity and educational level for Scheduled Tribes
ST-4 .	Marginal Workers of Scheduled Tribes by main activity cross-classified by industrial category of marginal work and sex
ST-5 . . .	Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes—All areas
ST-6 Part A . .	Education in urban areas only for Scheduled Tribes
ST-6 Part B .	Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes
ST-7 . .	Religion for Scheduled Tribes
ST-8 .	Mother tongue for Scheduled Tribes.
ST-9 . .	Bilingualism for Scheduled Tribes

VILLAGE DIRECTORY—Amenities and land use

Appendix-1 .	Tehsil-wise abstract of educational, medical and other amenities
Appendix-2 . .	Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (census towns)
Appendix-3 . .	Tehsil-wise list of villages where no educational or medical and public health facilities etc. are available
Appendix-4 . .	List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

TOWN DIRECTORY

Statement-1 .	Status and growth history.
Statement-2 . .	Physical aspects and location of towns, 1979.
Statement-3 . .	Municipal Finance, 1978-79
Statement-4 . .	Civic and other amenities, 1979
Statement-4A .	Civic and other amenities in notified slums, 1979.
Statement-5 .	Medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, 1979.
Statement-6 .	Trade, commerce, industry and banking, 1979.

18.1 Of these, H-Series tables are based on the houselist, the HH-Series on the household schedule and the remaining series except the Village and Town Directory on the individual slip. The Village and Town Directory is mainly based on the information external to the Census. The 'E' Series Tables relating to enterprise list and 'G' Series tables on degree holders and technical personnel will be presented by the Central Statistical Organisation and Department of Science and Technology respectively.

18.2 The tabulation of Primary Census Abstracts for the entire population and ST population were done in this Directorate. The General Population Tables, i.e. A-Series tables required for this report were also generated manually from the Primary Census Abstract in this Directorate.

Publications

19. The 1981 Census Publications will be made up of 32 series, the first series covering the All-India Publications and the remaining will be one for each State and Union Territory in the alphabetical order. The series of publications for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is 30 in 1981 Census instead of 29 in 1971. Owing to the peculiar conditions of this Union Territory, sub-parts of the publications under each part will be combined to single volumes for convenience. Accordingly, the following Census Reports will be published in connection with the 1981 Census for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

1.	Part-I	A & B	Administration Report (for Official use only)
2	Part-II	A & B	General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract
3.	Part-III	A & B	General Economic Tables
4.	Part-IV	A & B	Social and Cultural Tables
5.	Part-V	A & B	Migration Tables
6.	Part-VI	A & B	Fertility Tables
7.	Part-VII		Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
8	Part-VIII	A & B	Household Tables
9	Part-IX		Special Tables on SC and ST
10	Part-X	A	Town Directory
11.	Part-X	B	Survey reports on selected towns
12.	Part-X	C	Survey reports on selected Villages
13.	Part-XI		Ethnographic studies
14.	Part-XII		Census Atlas
15.	Part-XIII	A & B	District Census Handbook

PART A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE A–1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A—1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Table A-1 is the basic population table which corresponds to the general population table A-1 of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses. This table presents the data on population by sex, area, population per sq km, number of villages (islands) both inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses and number of households with rural/urban breakup for each of the territorial units The statistics are presented upto island level. There is no urban agglomeration/city in this Union Territory.

Inter-State/Inter-district territorial transfers

2. Prior to the formation of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep (known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands till 1st November 1973) as per the State Reorganisation Act 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956) the Amindivi group of islands consisting of Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra was under the jurisdiction of South Kanara District and the Laccadive comprising of Kalpeni, Andrott, Agatti, Kavaratti and dependent islets and Minicoy islands were part of Malabar District of erstwhile Madras State.

Area Figures

3. The column 3 of table A-1 shows the area in square kilometre which is presented upto island level. The area of Laccadive and Minicoy islands has been recorded as 7 sq miles in the Census Reports of 1901 to 1951 while that of Amindivi islands has been given as 3 sq. miles in the Census Reports from 1901 to 1941 and 3.21 sq. miles in 1951. Thus, according to 1951 District Census Handbook, the total area of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is 10.21 sq. miles. But, in the 1961 Census Report the area furnished by the Surveyor General of India has been given as 11 sq. miles, while the figure supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration has been given as 10.76 sq miles. both of which include the area of uninhabited islands also.

3 1 As in the 1971 Census, the area of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep in 1981 supplied by the Surveyor General of India is 32 sq. kms., whereas according to the Lakshadweep Administration it is only 28.5 sq kms. rounded to one decimal point. The former area figure represents the geographical area, whereas the latter is the landuse area and this accounts for the difference in these two sets of figures. The area figures of the islands furnished by the Lakshadweep Administration are given below:—

Name of inhabited islands	Area figures in sq. km.
1. Minicoy	4·4
2. Kalpeni	2·3
3. Andrott	4·8
4. Agatti	2·7
5. Kavaratti	3·6
6. Amini	2·6
7. Kadmat	3·1
8. Kiltan	1·6
9 Chetlat	1·0
10. Bitra	0·1
	26·2

Name of uninhabited islands	Area figures in sq. km.
1. Viringili	N
2. Cheriyam	0·5
3. Kodithala	N
4. Tilakkam (i)	N
5. Tilakkam (ii)	N
6 Tilakkam (iii)	N
7. Pitti (i)	N
8. Pitti (ii)	N
9. Bangaram	0·6
10. Tinnakara	0·4
11. Parali (i)	
12 Parali (ii)	0·1
13. Parali (iii)	
14. Kalpitti	0·1
15. Suheli Valiyakara	0·3
16. Suheli Cheriyakara	0·3
17. Pitti (Birds Island)	N
	2·3

N <0·05

Area figures of Urban Islands corrected upto two places of decimals are (i) Minicoy 4·37 sq. kms., (ii) Kavaratti 3 63 sq. kms and (iii) Amini 2·59 sq. kms.

3.2 The geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India is not available below district or by rural/urban break-up. So far as urban area is concerned, the figures supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration are adopted. Hence, the area of the rural component of the Union Territory/District is derived by subtracting the total urban area from the total geographical area, supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Therefore, the total areas of the Tahsils will not add up to the total and rural areas of the District/Union Territory. Further, the total area of rural inhabited islands under the respective tahsils of Andrott and Kavaratti will not tally with the tahsil rural area as the uninhabited islands are not shown in Table A-1.

3 3 The statement at page 23 gives the area and population of India, States and Union Territories.

Urban Areas

4. The rural/urban dichotomy is universally recognised as the basic units of habitation in every country Prior to 1951 there was no uniform criterion for distinguishing urban area from rural area in our country. For the first time in 1951 Indian Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. A fairly strict definition for an area to be recognised as an urban unit started to be adopted in India during 1961 Census The criteria fixed for classification of urban area as adopted in 1981 Census in India are as follows:

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

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria.

(i) minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities;

(iii) population density of at least 400 persons per sq. km. i.e. 1,000 persons per sq. mile.

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

4.2 In order to keep up the uniform applicability of the definition three of the islands viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini, which were rural during 1971, were classified as towns for the first time in the 1981 Census. The islands which are treated as such as towns thereby causing no area adjustment whatsoever and total shift from rural to urban population, are non-municipal towns and belong to the size-class V (i.e. population 5,000 to 9,999). Hence, a spurt of growth of urban population is observed in the Union Territory during 1981 The urban population constitutes 18,629 persons i.e. 46.28 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory.

Rural Areas

5. Lakshadweep comprises 10 inhabited islands, 12 uninhabited islands and 5 attached islets grouped under 4 Tahsils viz. Minicoy, Andrott, Kavaratti and Amini. Out of 10 inhabited islands, 3 islands have since been classified as 'urban' and remaining islands are 'rural'. Each rural island (inhabited or uninhabited) is considered as a village and each inhabited island is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of presentation of data in the 1981 Census. The subjoined statement gives the number of villages (islands—inhabited and uninhabited) and towns in 1981.

STATEMENT 1

Number of Rural/Urban Islands

Union Territory/District/Tahsil	Total No. of Islands (Villages)	No. of un-inhabited Islands (Villages)*	No of Islands (Villages) included in towns		No of inhabited Islands (Villages)	No. of islands treated as towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	24	17		..	7	3
Lakshadweep District	24	17	.	..	7	3
Minicoy Tahsil	1	1	..	.	..	1
Andrott Tahsil	9	7	.		2	
Kavaratti Tahsil	10	9			1	1
Amini Tahsil	4				4	1

*In 1971 Census Report the attached islets of Tilakkam, Pitti and Parali were treated as parts of those islands Hence the number of uninhabited islands has been shown as 12.

5.1 The uninhabited islands exist as satellites of populated islands. However, only the populated islands are treated as such as towns and the uninhabited islands attached to them are rural parts. Hence, it can be seen that three of the tahsils constitute rural as well as urban areas combined.

5.2 The below given statement shows the number of villages (islands—inhabited) at each Census from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT 2

No of inhabited islands (Villages) at each Census 1901—1981

Union Territory	Number of inhabited islands (Villages)								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAKSHADWEEP	7	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9

5.3 In 1911 an additional island is seen to have been newly inhabited. In the next two decades that island was again recorded in the Census reports as uninhabited without giving any explanation. This paradoxical change tells the story of a futile attempt made by the authorities to settle a few families from Chetlat in an uninhabited island Bitra. The reason for the reduction in the number of rural islands in 1981 is not far to seek. As stated earlier three of the major islands were classified as Census towns for the first time in 1981 Census.

5.4 The following statement gives the rural population of the Union Territory from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT 3

Progress in rural population of Union Territory (1901—1981)

Union Territory	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep . .	21,620*	31,810	24,108	21,035	18,355	16,040	13,637	14,555	13,882

Note—The Union Territory of Lakshadweep was constituted on the 1st day of November, 1956. Hence, the population for the Union Territory as a whole for the previous Censuses is worked out by adding up of the population figures given separately for the Laccadive and Minicoy groups of islands of the former Malabar district of erstwhile Madras State and Amindivi group of islands of the South Kanara District (now in Karnataka State) in the concerned Census Reports.

*Three of the islands were declared as Census Towns during 1981 Census and hence the reduction.

5.5 The entire Union Territory of Lakshadweep was treated as rural in 1971. Consequent on the classification of three islands as urban in 1981, the decennial growth of rural population of Lakshadweep, therefore, shows considerable fall.

Census House and Household

6. Columns 9 and 10 of table A-1 give the number of occupied residential houses and households respectively for the Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island. An 'occupied residential house' is a census house which is used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households and includes a shop-*cum*-residence, a work-shop-*cum*-residence and a residence with other use. Even where more than one household occupies one census house it is considered as only one occupied residential house.

6.1 At the 1981 Census the following definitions were adopted for census house and census household.

Census House

6.2 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 inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or for both.

Census Household

6.3 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. An "institutional household" is a household where unrelated persons stay together such as boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels etc. The houseless popula-

tion is comprised of all those who have no house to live in and also all persons who having a residence have been enumerated while in transit.

Density Per km²

7. The density, i.e. population per sq. kilometre is given in col. 4 at the Union Territory, District, Tehsil and Island levels. It is calculated by dividing the total population by the area covered. While calculating the density of population in a Tehsil, the areas of uninhabited islands attached to the populated island in the group are also considered, where as in the case of individual islands the area of the populated island only is taken for this purpose. Though, it is a crude measure but it helps us to find out the pattern of distribution of population in different regions of a country or state. According to the 1981 Census the density of population in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep which is considered as a district as well, is 1,258 persons per sq. km. as against 994 in 1971 Census, the area of the Union Territory being the same in both the Censuses. The density for rural areas of the Union Territory is 1,010 persons and that of urban areas 1,759 persons.

7.1 Among the tahsils, Minicoy is the most densely populated with 1,513 persons per sq. km. and Kavaratti is the least concentrated with 1,323 persons per sq. km. Although Kavaratti island is the Headquarters and also the second largest town of the Union Territory, the figure in respect of density in Kavaratti tahsil is low owing to the fact that many of the uninhabited islands and islets are attached to this tahsil. Among the three towns in Lakshadweep, Amini ranks first (2,072 persons per sq.km.) and Minicoy comes last (1,524 persons per sq. km.) in the case of density, the Union Territory figure (Urban) being 1,759 persons per sq. km.

7.2 Taking the rural islands together, Bitra island, though the smallest in area and population, has the highest density of 1,810 persons per sq. km. followed by Kalpeni Island (1,540 persons per sq. km.). Kadmat island has the lowest density (1,005 persons per sq. km) among all the islands taking together. The next less densely populated island among the rural islands is Androtl (1,419 persons per sq. km.), which is the largest in area and population considering all the islands together. The islands Kiltan and Chetlat have the same density of population (1,484) and much variations are not seen in the case of Kalpeni and Agatti Islands. But, the concentration of population per sq. km. in absolute number has increased maximum in Bitra (690 persons over the 1971 density figure) closely followed by Kavaratti island viz-a-viz town (591 persons over the 1971 density).

Persons per 100 occupied residential houses

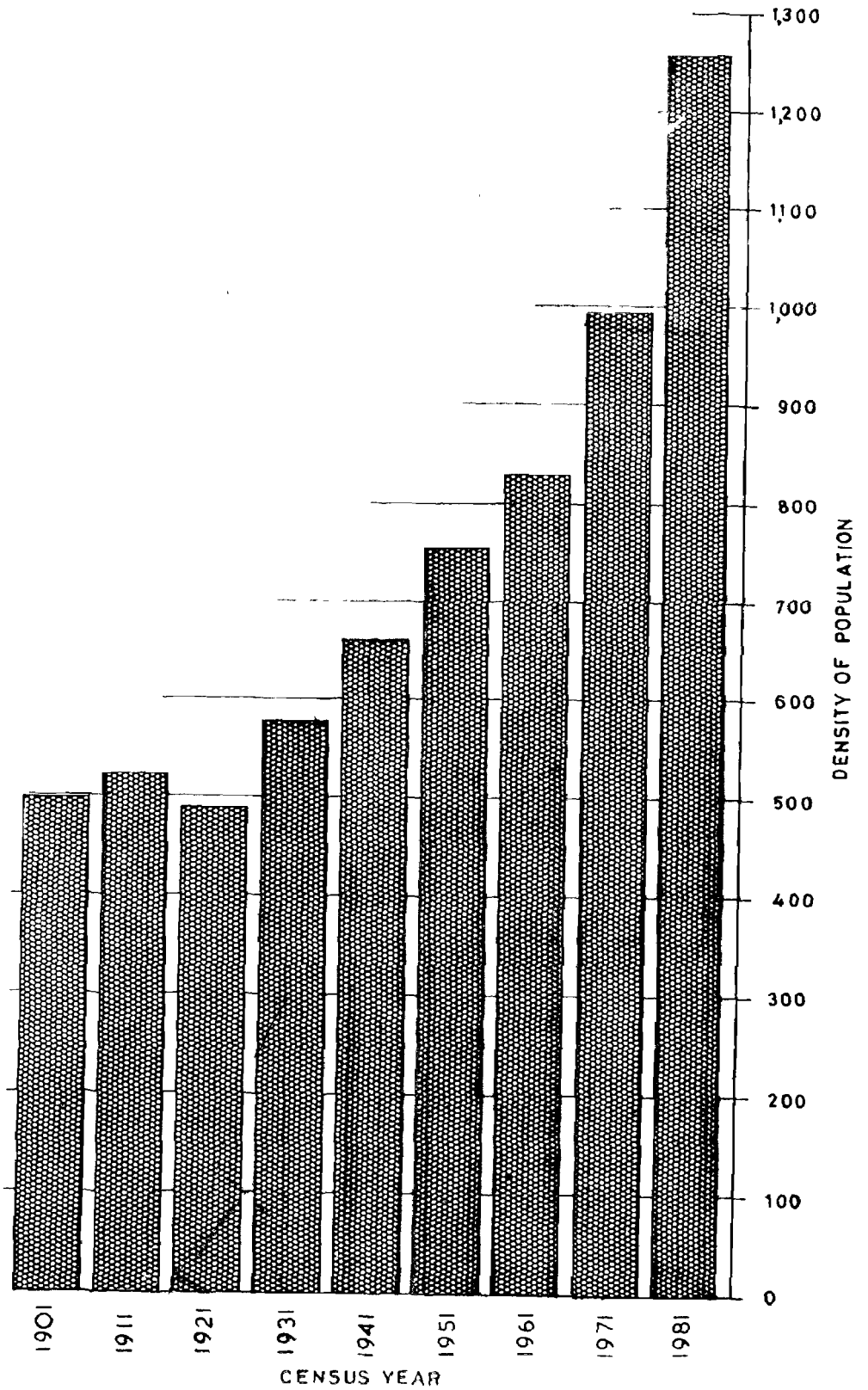
8. The following statement gives the number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses and per 100 households for the Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island.

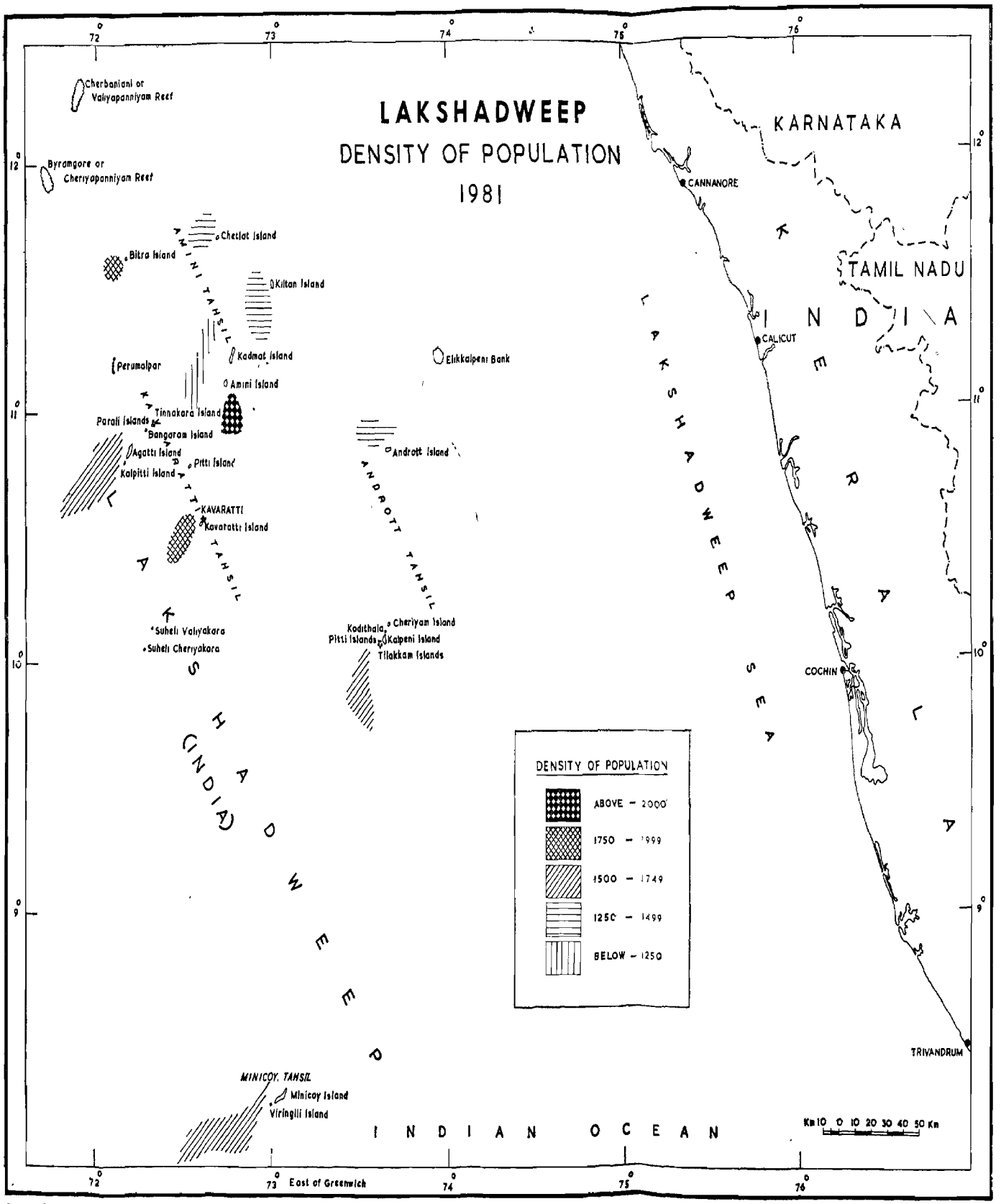
STATEMENT 4

Persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses and per 100 households in the Union Territory, District, Tahsils and Islands

Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island	Persons per 100 occupied Census houses			Persons per 100 households		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	637	629	647	606	599	616
Lakshadweep District	637	629	647	606	599	616
Minicoy Tahsil	666	..	666	661	.	661
Minicoy Island	666	..	666	661	.	661
Andrott Tahsil	706	706	..	657	657	.
Kalpeni Island	704	704	..	630	630	.
Andrott Island	707	707	.	671	671	.
Kavaratti Tahsil	651	704	621	599	655	569
Agatti Island	704	704	..	655	655	..
Kavaratti Island	621	..	621	569	.	569
Amini Tahsil	567	515	655	553	509	626
Amini Island	655	.	655	626	.	626
Kadmat Island	555	555	..	554	554	.
Kiltan Island	551	551	..	542	542	.
Chetlat Island	420	420	..	416	416	.
Bitra Island	411	411	..	369	369	..

LAKSHADWEEP
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1901-81





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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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER

8.1 Total number of Occupied Residential Census Houses in this Union Territory as given in column 8 of Table A-1 is 6,320. Hence, the number of persons per residential house comes to 6.37. The number of persons per 100 occupied census houses for the Union Territory as a whole has gone up from 616 in 1971 to 637 in 1981. There is only a slight variation in this ratio between rural and urban areas in this Union Territory. There are 629 persons per 100 occupied residential houses in rural area, while this ratio is 647 in urban area Among the Tahsils, the number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses is the maximum in Andrott Tahsil (706 persons) and it is the lowest in Amini Tahsil (567 persons). Taking the islands together, Andrott has the highest number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses (707 persons) and Bitra has the lowest (411 persons).

Number of Persons per 100 Households

9. The total number of households in this Union Territory as shown in column 9 of Table A-1 is 6,637. The average number of persons per household comes to 6.06 as against 5.99 in 1971. Among the Tahsils, the number of persons per 100 households is the highest in Minicoy (661 persons) closely followed by Andrott (657 persons). The percentage increase of households is the maximum in Kavaratti Tahsil (31.48%) followed by Amini Tahsil (31.04%) over the 1971 Census. Further, it can also be seen that the number of persons per 100 households has gone up in the first two tahsils during 1981, while this ratio has declined considerably in the other two tahsils. Similar is the case in the individual islands under the respective tahsils. This indicates that though the number of households as well as occupied residential houses has gone up appreciably in all the tahsils and islands, the increase in this respect pertaining to the tahsils Minicoy and Andrott and the islands under them has not, however, kept pace with the general trend. Further, it will also be seen from the statement 4 that the variation in the number of persons per 100 households between the rural and urban areas of this Union Territory is in the same pattern as that of the variation in the number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses.

10. There are three appendices to Table A-1.

APPENDIX I

10.1 The first appendix, statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and changes during 1971-81 has not been prepared, since no territorial changes have taken place in this Union Territory since 1971.

APPENDIX II

10.2 The Appendix II gives the number of villages with population 5,000 and over and their total population and number of towns with population under 5,000 and their total population. Usually, places with population exceeding and less than 5,000 are considered as towns and villages respectively. However, based on certain criteria, places contrary to this concept are presented in this table.

10.3 As far as Union Territory of Lakshadweep is concerned, there is only one island (village) viz. Andrott with a population exceeding 5,000, which has not been treated as urban. No island having a population of less than 5,000 has also been classified as town in Lakshadweep.

APPENDIX III

10.4 The Appendix III furnishes the details of Houseless and Institutional Households and their population out of the total households and population by sex in the main Table A-1. This table is also presented upto island level There are only 3 houseless households in the whole of this Union Territory. These households are distributed one each in Minicoy, Kavaratti and Kadmat islands consisting of one person (male) in each of these households. There are 56 institutional households with a population 540 persons in this Union Territory. Out of this, 502 are males and 38 females Kavaratti tahsil has the maximum number of institutional households and population, while Minicoy tahsil has the lowest number in this regard. Among the islands, Kavaratti vis-a-vis town which is the headquarters of the Union Territory has the maximum institutional population viz. 316 and Kiltan has the lowest viz. 10. Agatti and Bitra islands have no institutional population at all. The major part of the institutional households in Lakshadweep consists of students' hostels, M.P.S.A.F. Camps[4] and lodgings.

4 Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force.

AREA, POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION BETWEEN 1971—81 OF INDIA/STATES/UNION TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO 1981 CENSUS

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km2	Total population			Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Density (population per Sq. Km)	Percentage growth rate of Population 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA *@	T	3,287,263 0	685,184,692	354,397,884	330,786,808	933	216	+25·00
	R		525,457,335	269,363,746	256,093,589	951		+19 68
	U		159,727,357	85,034,138	74,693,219	878		+46·30
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	275,068·0**	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751	975	195	+23·10
	R		41,062,097	20,697,627	20,364,470	984		+16·99
	U		12,487,576	6,411,295	6,076,281	948		+48 62
2. Assam†	T	78,438·0	19,896,843	10,467,461	9,429,382	901	254	+36·05
	R		17,849,657	9,309,726	8,539,931	917		+33·85
	U		2,047,186	1,157,735	889,451	768		+58·79
3. Bihar	T	173,877·0**	69,914,734	35,930,560	33,984,174	946	402	+24·06
	R		61,195,744	31,170,556	30,025,188	963		+20·66
	U		8,718,990	4,760,004	3,958,986	832		+54·76
4. Gujarat	T	196,024·0**	34,085,799	17,552,640	16,533,159	942	174	+27·67
	R		23,484,146	11,986,672	11,497,474	959		+22 31
	U		10,601,653	5,565,968	5,035,685	905		+41 42
5. Haryana	T	44,212·0**	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	870	292	+28·75
	R		10,095,231	5,380,966	4,714,265	876		+22 16
	U		2,827,387	1,528,972	1,298,415	849		+59 47
6 Himachal Pradesh	T	55,673 0	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	973	77	+23·71
	R		3,954,847	1,988,331	1,966,516	989		+22 88
	U		325,971	181,600	144,371	795		+34 76
7. Jammu and Kashmir@	T	222,236 0£	5,987,389	3,164,660	2,822,729	892	59	+29 69
	R		4,726,986	2,492,413	2,234,573	897		+25·77
	U		1,260,403	672,247	588,156	875		+46·86
8. Karnataka	T	191,791·0	37,135,714	18,922,627	18,213,087	963	194	+26·75
	R		26,406,108	13,352,400	13,053,708	978		+19·07
	U		10,729,606	5,570,227	5,159,379	926		+50·65
9. Kerala	T	38,863·0**	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913	1032	655	+19·24
	R		20,682,405	10,167,417	10,514,988	1034		+15 67
	U		4,771,275	2,360,350	2,410,925	1021		+37 64
10. Madhya Pradesh	T	443,446 0**	52,178,844	26,886,305	25,292,539	941	118	+25·27
	R		41,592,385	21,266,321	20,326,064	956		+19·28
	U		10,586,459	5,619,984	4,966,475	884		+56·03
11. Maharashtra	T	307,690·0**	62,784,171	32,415,126	30,369,045	937	204	+24·54
	R		40,790,577	20,527,456	20,263,121	987		+17·55
	U		21,993,594	11,887,670	10,105,924	850		+39·99

**Provisional.

£Includes 78,114 Sq. kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China. The area figures are provisional.

AREA, POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION BETWEEN 1971—81 OF INDIA/STATES/UNION TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO 1981 CENSUS

India/State/ Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km2	Total Population			Sex ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	Density (Population per Sq Km)	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-81
			Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Manipur	T	22,327 0	1,420,953	721,006	699,947	971	64	+32 46
	R		1,045,493	530,331	515,162	971		+12 27
	U		375,460	190,675	184,785	969		+165 36
13. Meghalaya	T	22,429·0**	1,335,819	683,710	652,109	954	60	+32 04
	R		1,094,486	556,958	537,528	965		+26 60
	U		241,333	126 752	114,581	904		+63 98
14. Nagaland	T	16,579·0	774,930	415 910	359.020	863	47	+50·05
	R		654,696	344,699	309,997	899		+40·78
	U		120,234	71 211	49,023	688		+133 95
15. Orissa	T	155,707 0	26,370,271	13,309,786	13,060,485	981	169	+20 17
	R		23,259,984	11,636,404	11,623,580	999		+15 73
	U		3,110,287	1,673,382	1,436,905	859		+68 54
16. Punjab	T	50,362 0	16,788,915	8,937,210	7,851,705	879	333	+23 89
	R		12,141,158	6,444,464	5,696,694	884		+17·48
	U		4,647,757	2,492,746	2,155,011	865		+44 51
17. Rajasthan	T	342,239 0	34,261,862	17,854,154	16,407,708	919	100	+32 97
	R		27,051,354	14,013,454	13,037,900	930		+27 47
	U		7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	877		+58 69
18. Sikkim	T	7,096 0	316,385	172 440	143,945	835	45	+50·77
	R		265.301	142,341	122,960	864		139 50
	U		51,084	30,099	20,985	697		+159·73
19. Tamil Nadu	T	130,058 0**	48,408,077	24,487,624	23,920,453	977	372	+17·50
	R		32,456,202	16,334,231	16,121,971	987		+12 95
	U		15,951,875	8,153,393	7,798,482	956		+27 98
20. Tripura	T	10,486 0	2,053,058	1,054,846	998,212	946	196	+31·92
	R		1,827,490	939,558	887,932	945		+31 10
	U		225.568	115,288	110,280	957		+38 93
21. Uttar Pradesh	T	294,411·0**	110,862,013	58,819,276	52,042,737	885	377	+25 49
	R		90,962,898	48,041,135	42,921,763	893		+19·76
	U		19,899,115	10,778,141	9,120,974	846		+60 62
22. West Bengal	T	88,752·0	54,580,647	28,560,901	26,019,746	911	615	+23·17
	R		40,133,926	20,617,489	19,516,437	947		+20·36
	U		14,446,721	7,943,412	6,503,309	819		+31 73

Union Territories :								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	8,249.0	188,741	107,261	81,480	760	23	+63.93
	R		139,107	78,401	60,706	774		+56.45
	U		49,634	28,860	20,774	720		+89.31
2. Arunachal Pradesh	T	83,743.0**	631,839	339,322	292,517	862	8	+35.15
	R		590,411	313,886	276,525	881		+31.14
	U		41,428	25,436	15,992	629		+139 63
3. Chandigarh	T	114.0	451,610	255,278	196,332	769	3961	+75 55
	R		28,769	17,046	11,723	688		+18 34
	U		422,841	238,232	184,609	775		+81 52
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	491.0	103,676	52,515	51,161	974	211	+39 78
	R		96,762	48,846	47,916	981		+30.46
	U		6,914	3,669	3,245	884		..
5. Delhi	T	1,483.0	6,220,406	3,440,081	2,780,325	808	4194	+53 00
	R		452,206	249,833	202,373	810		+ 8.01
	U		5,768,200	3,190,248	2,577,952	808		+58·16
6. Goa, Daman & Diu.	T	3,814 0	1,086,730	548,450	538,280	981	285	+26·69
	R		734,922	365,102	369,820	1013		+16·47
	U		351,808	183,348	168,460	919		+55·14
7. Lakshadweep	T	32·0	40,249	20,377	19,872	975	1258	+26·53
	R		21,620	10,887	10,773	986		—32·03
	U		18,629	9,490	9,139	963		.
8. Mizoram	T	21,081·0	493,757	257,239	236,518	919	23	+48·55
	R		371,943	192,874	179,069	928		+26 24
	U		121,814	64,365	57,449	893		+222·61
9 Pondicherry	T	492·0	604,471	304,561	299,910	985	1229	+28.15
	R		288,424	145,922	142,502	977		+ 5.49
	U		316,047	158,639	157,408	992		+59.39

Notes :

1. * Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.
2. @The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.
3. †Projected figures for 1981.
4. Area figures by R/U have not been finalised in respect of a number of units and hence figures are not given against R/U in column 3. For the same reasons, the density has not been calculated for rural and urban areas in column 8.
5. Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep were entirely rural in 1971 census. Hence their percentage growth rate of population between 1971-81 for urban areas have not been shown.
6. The total area of the country represents provisional 'Geographical Areas' as on 31 March, 1982, supplied by the Survey of India. The area includes 78,114 Sq. kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq. kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China.
7. The density has been worked out on comparable data.
8. ** Provisional.

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island*	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in km2	Population per km²‡	Number of Villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses***	No. of households@	Population @@		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited**				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAKSHADWEEP£											
	T	32·0†	1258	7	17	3	6,320	6,637	40,249	20,377	19,872
	R	21·4	1010	7	17	.	3,439	3,611	21,620	10,887	10,733
	U	10·6	1759	.	..	3	2,881	3,026	18,629	9,490	9,139
Lakshadweep District	T	32·0†	1258	7	17	3	6,320	6,637	40,249	20,377	19,872
	R	21·4	1010	7	17	.	3,439	3,611	21,620	10,887	10,733
	U	10 6	1759	..	..	3	2,881	3,026	18,629	9,490	9,139
Minicoy Tahsil	T	4·4	1513	..	1	1	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567
	R	N	.	..	1	..	.	.	.	.	.
	U	4 4	1524	.	..	1	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567
Minicoy Island (NM)§	U	4 37	1524	..	.	1	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567
Andrott (Androth) Tahsil°₀	T	7 6&	1363$	2	7		1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206
	R	7 6	1363	2	7		1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206
	U	.	.	.		..	.		.	..	..
Kalpeni Island	R	2·3	1540	1	–	..	503	562	3,543	1,838	1,705
Androth (Androth) Island%	R	4 8	1419	1	..	..	963	1,015	6,812	3,311	3,501
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	8·1&	1323$	1	9	1	1,647	1,789	10,715	5,759	4,956
	R	4·5	914	1	9		584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975
	U	3 6	1819	.		1	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981
Agatti Island	R	2 7	1523	1	–	.	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975
Kavaratti Island (NM)§	U	3 63	1819	..	–	1	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981
Amini Tahsil	T	8·4	1491	4	..	1	2,208	2,263	12,521	6,378	6,143
	R	5·8	1233	4		–	1,389	1,406	7,154	3,602	3,552
	U	2 6	2072	..		1	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591
Amini Island (NM)§	U	2·59	2072	—	–	1	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591
Kadmat Island	R	3 1	1005	1	–	–	561	562	3,114	1,578	1,536
Kiltan Island	R	1·6	1484	1	–		431	438	2,375	1,189	1,186
Chetlat Island	R	1 0	1484	1	–	–	353	357	1,484	734	750
Bitra Island	R	0·1	1810	1	–	–	44	49	181	101	80

* Islands are distinct units. Hence, the entire island is either rural or urban.

** In 1971 Census Report the attached islets of Tilakkam, Pitti and Parali were treated as parts of those islands. Hence, the number of uninhabited islands has been shown as 12.

*** Include those occupied by Institutional households also.

@ Include Houseless and Institutional households also.

@@ Include Institutional and Houselss population

£ Name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands of 1971 Census has since been changed to 'Lakshadweep' with effect from 1-1-1973 (Government of India, MHA Notification No. GSR 475 (E)-F. 3/3/72-SR dt. 15-10-1973)

Represents the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India Area figures of islands/tahsils are those supplied by the Administration of the Union Territory Total urban area of the Union Territory/district is obtained by adding up the areas of urban islands corrected upto one place of decimal Total rural area of the Union Territory/district is derived by subtracting urban area from the total area. Hence, areas of Tahsils will not add up to the area of the Union Territory/district.

‡ The density figures per sq. km. shown under col. 4 for urban areas of UT/District/Tahsils are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density has been worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

% Name/spelling of the Tahsil Androth of 1971 Census has since been changed as 'Andrott' as per Government of India, MHA letter No 7/2/78-States dt 6-6-'80. This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and old name/spelling is indicated against it in bracket.

§ Treated as Census town for the first time during 1981 Census.

& Uninhabited islands are not presented. Hence, the total of areas of inhabited islands will not tally with the area of the tahsil.

$ The areas of uninhabited islands are also considered in calculating the density.

N Negligible

NM Non-Municipal

A–I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX 1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial units and changes during 1971-81.

No territorial changes have taken place in this Union Territory since 1971.

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 (Islands) with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the Union Territory	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	1	6812	31·5	..	..	.
Lakshadweep District	1	6812	31·5	..	.	.
1. Minicoy Tahsil	..	..	..	.	..	.
2 Andrott (Androth) Tahsil	1	6812	31·5	..	..	..
3. Kavaratti Tahsil	..	..	.	..	..	.
4. Amini Tahsil	..	..	..		..	

APPENDIX 3

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island*	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional Population			
		No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	No of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAKSHADWEEP	T	3	3	3	..	56	540	502	38
	R	1	1	1	..	17	110	110	..
	U	2	2	2	..	39	430	392	38
Lakshadweep District	T	3	3	3	..	56	540	502	38
	R	1	1	1	..	17	110	110	.
	U	2	2	2	..	39	430	392	38
Minicoy Tahsil	T	1	1	1	.	2	35	35	.
	R	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
	U	1	1	1	..	2	35	35	..
Minicoy Island (NM) **	U	1	1	1	..	2	35	35	..
Andrott (Androth) Tahsil	T	.	.	..	..	6	64	64	..
	R	.	..	..	..	6	64	64	..
	U	..	.	..	..	..			
Kalpeni Island	R	.	.	..		4	15	15	.
Andrott (Androth) Island	R	.	.	..	..	2	49	49	.
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	1	1	1	.	32	316	278	38
	R	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.
	U	1	1	1	..	32	316	278	38
Agatti Island	R	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Kavaratti Island (NM)**	U	1	1	1	..	32	316	278	38
Amini Tahsil	T	1	1	1	..	16	125	125	.
	R	1	1	1	..	11	46	46	..
	U	.	..	..	..	5	79	79	..
Amini Island (NM) **	U	.	..	..	..	5	79	79	..
Kadmat Island	R	1	1	1	..	4	11	11	..
Kiltan Island	R	.	..	.	.	2	10	10	..
Chetlat Island	R	.	..	.	.	5	25	25	..
Bitra Island	R	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..

* The islands are distinct units. Hence, the entire island is either rural or urban.

** The islands Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini are treated as Census towns for the first time during 1981 Census.

NM Non-Municipal.

TABLE A-2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

A—2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Table A-2 gives the population data of the Union Territory from 1901 to 1981. Besides the total population in col. 3, the variation of population from Census to Census have also been given in absolute figures in Col. 4 and in terms of percentage in col. 5. Cols. 6 and 7 show the sex-wise break-up of population for each Census since 1901. The population figures for all previous Censuses in this table are according to the 1981 jurisdiction. The table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about growth of population for the last 80 years.

1.1 The percentage decadal variations for the years 1971 and 1981 have been worked out on the basis of unadjusted base population (Reference date for 1971 Census was 1st April and those of 1981 Census and 1961 Census 1st March). Hence, if one month difference is adjusted in working out the decennial growth rate of 1961-71 and 1971-81 it will be seen that the rates will be 31.68 and 26.75 instead of 31.95 and 26.53 respectively. As far as this Union Territory is concerned, the differences are very small and do not affect the growth pattern of this territory.

1.2 The islands constituting the territory formed parts of the districts of Malabar and South Kanara prior to the constitution of this Union Territory. Therefore, the compilation of the total area and population of the Union Territory to the 1981 jurisdiction is very simple. The sub-joined statement shows the percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing the percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 *to* 1981 *for Total, Rural and Urban*

Union Territory/District		Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971* to 1981	1961* to 1971	1951 to 1961
1		2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep		T	+189·94	+26·53	+31·95	+14·61
		R	+55 74	—32·03	+31·95	+14.61
		U	..	..	—	—

1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
7	8	9	10	11
+14·60	+14·43	+17·62	—6·31	+4·85
+14·60	+14·43	+17·62	—6·31	+4·85
—	—	—	—	—

+for increase, —for decrease.

*These figures are worked out on the basis of unadjusted base population.

'..'Denotes that the towns appear for the first time in 1981 Census.

1.3 Since Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory, the trend in decadal variation for the Union Territory will be the same for the district also. While the three decades 1941, 1951 and 1961 had more or less uniform decennial growth rates, the decade 1971 recorded a steep increase in the population. The tremendous growth in this decade was mainly due to the shifting of the headquarters of the Union Territory from Calicut to Kavaratti island, consequent to which a number of offices have sprung up in the islands. The reduction in mortality rate as a result of the improvement in medical services might have also contributed to this population increase. Though, the total growth rate shows a slowing down tendency during 1971-81 when compared to the preceding decade, it is still higher than the growth rate recorded in any Censuses prior to 1971. Continued effect of the abnormal increase of population during 1961-71 coupled with large amount of migration of people from mainland on account of Government employment, their families and imported labour might be the explanation for this high growth rate.

1.4 The col. 4 shows that the rural decadal variation in population has gone down even to negative

during 1981. The reason for the decrease in the rural growth of population in 1971-81 is attributed to the cent per cent shift of the rural population to urban in respect of major islands, viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini.

Decadal Variation of Population in the Tashils/Islands

2. The subjoined statement gives the population of the district/tahsil/island from 1951 onwards and the precentage decadal variation of population from 1951 to 1981 disregarding the rural or urban status.

STATEMENT 2

Population and percentage increase of population, 1951-81 by District, Tahsils and Islands

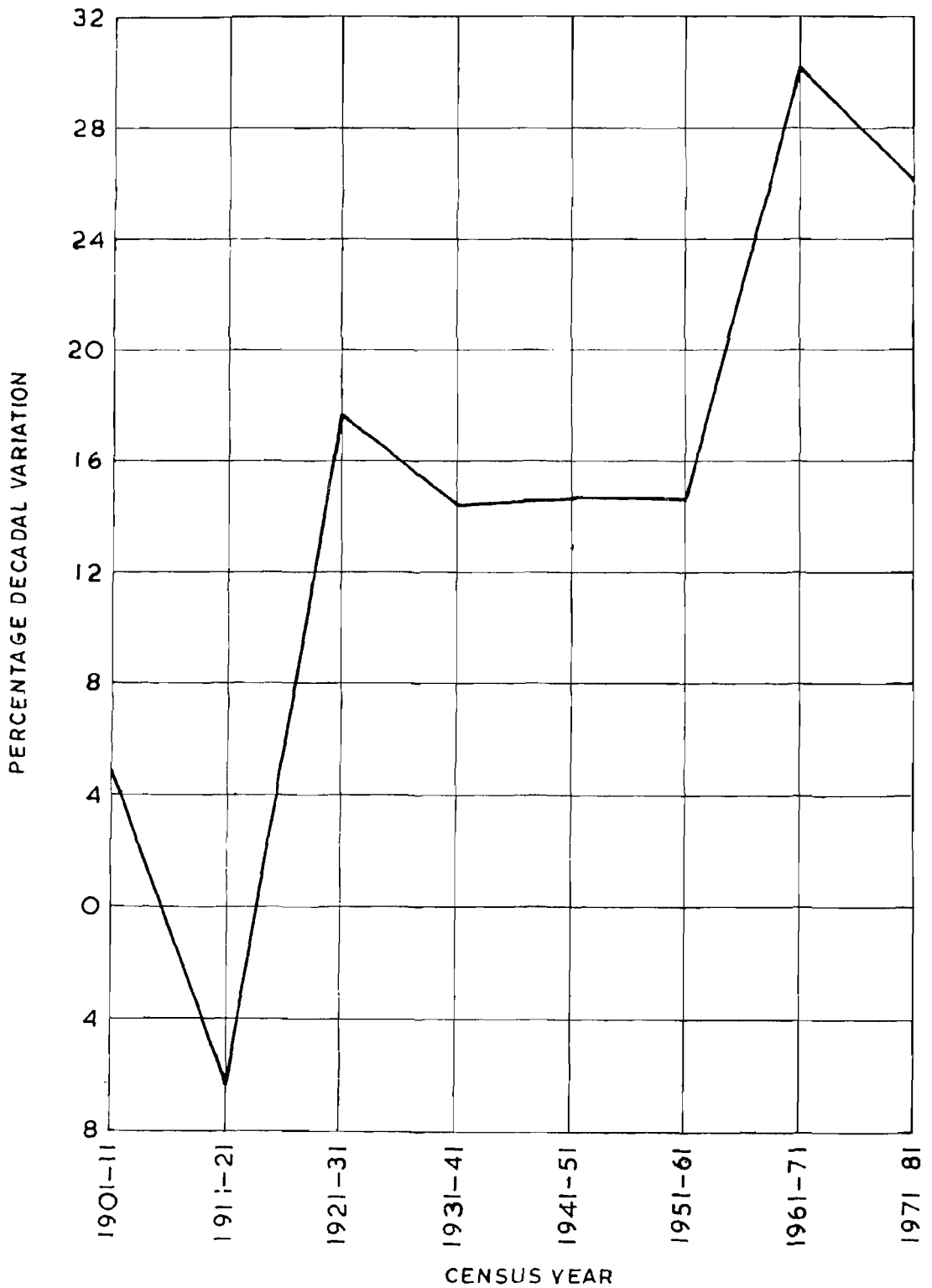
District/Tahsil/Island*	Population			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	21,035	24,108	31,810	40,249
Minicoy Tahsil	3,804	4,139	5,342	6,658
Minicoy	3,804	4,139	5,342	6,658
Andrott Tahsil	5,769	6,796	8,577	10,355
Kalpeni	2,269	2,613	3,152	3,543
Andrott	3,500	4,183	5,425	6,812
Kavaratti Tahs	4,419	5,239	7,575	10,715
Agatti	2,029	2,411	3,155	4,111
Kavaratti	2,390	2,828	4,420	6,604
Amini Tahsil	7,043	7,934	10,316	12,521
Amini	3,159	3,530	4,542	5,367
Kadmat	1,641	1,851	2,416	3,114
Kiltan	1,249	1,520	2,046	2,375
Chetlat	948	953	1,200	1,484
Bitra	46	80	112	181

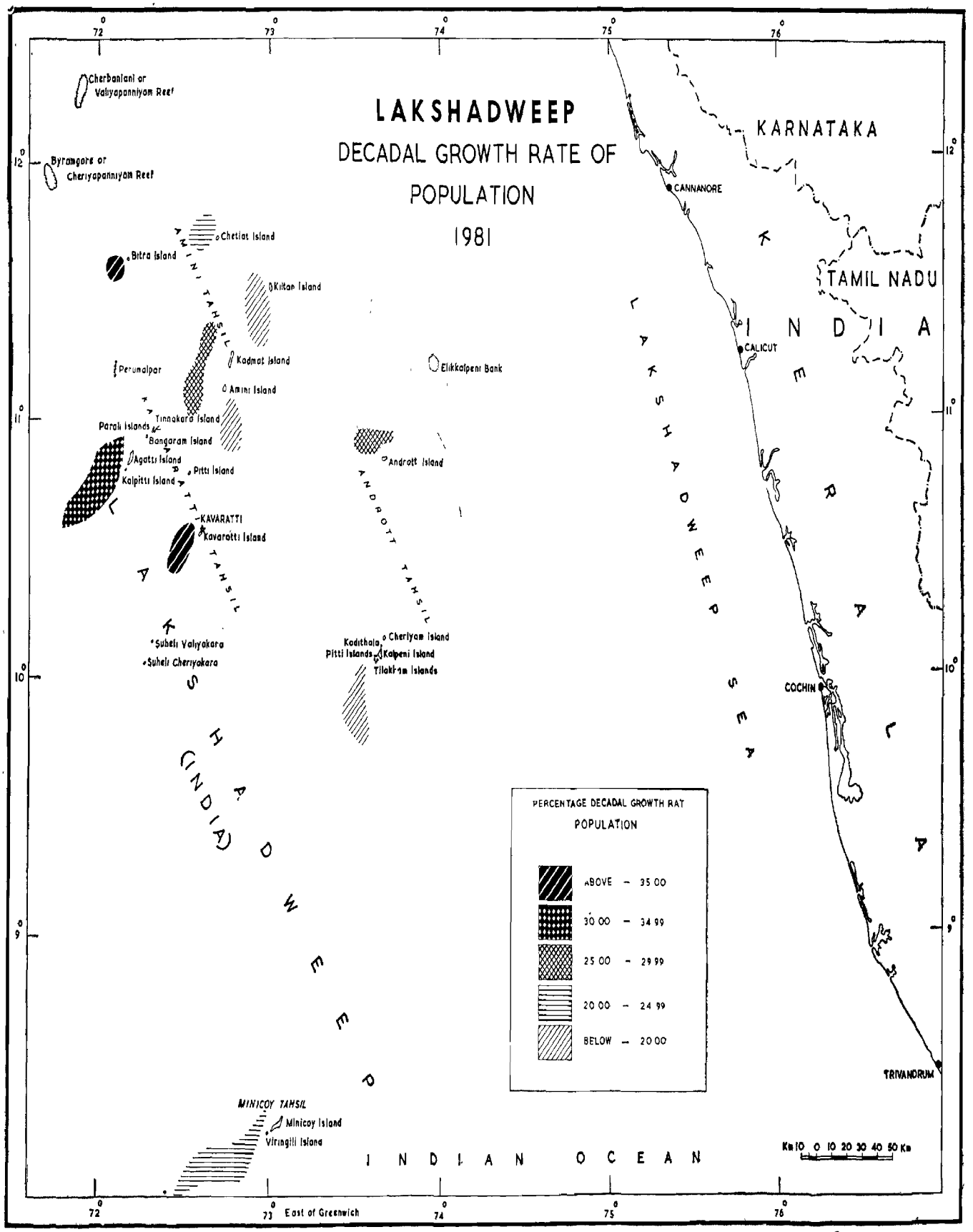
	Percentage Decadal Variation of Population			
	(1951-61)	(1961-71)	(1971-81)	(1951-81)
1	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	14·61	31·95	26·53	91·34
Minicoy Tahsil	8·81	29·06	24·63	75·03
Minicoy	8·81	29·06	24·63	75·03
Andrott Tahsil	17·80	26·21	20·73	79·49
Kalpeni	15·16	20·63	12·40	56·15
Andrott	19·51	29·69	25·57	94·63
Kavaratti Tahsil	18·56	44·59	41·45	142·48
Agatti	18·83	30·86	30 30	102·61
Kavaratti	18·33	56·29	49·41	176·32
Amini Tahsil	12·65	30·02	21·37	77·78
Amini	11·74	28·67	18·16	69·90
Kadmat	12·80	30·52	28·89	89·76
Kiltan	21·70	34·61	16·08	90·15
Chetlat	0·53	25·92	23·67	56·54
Bitra	73·91	40·00	61·61	293·48

*Data presented upto Union Territory/Island level only in the Census Reports during the previous censuses, except District Census Handbook (1971).

LAKSHADWEEP

DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-81





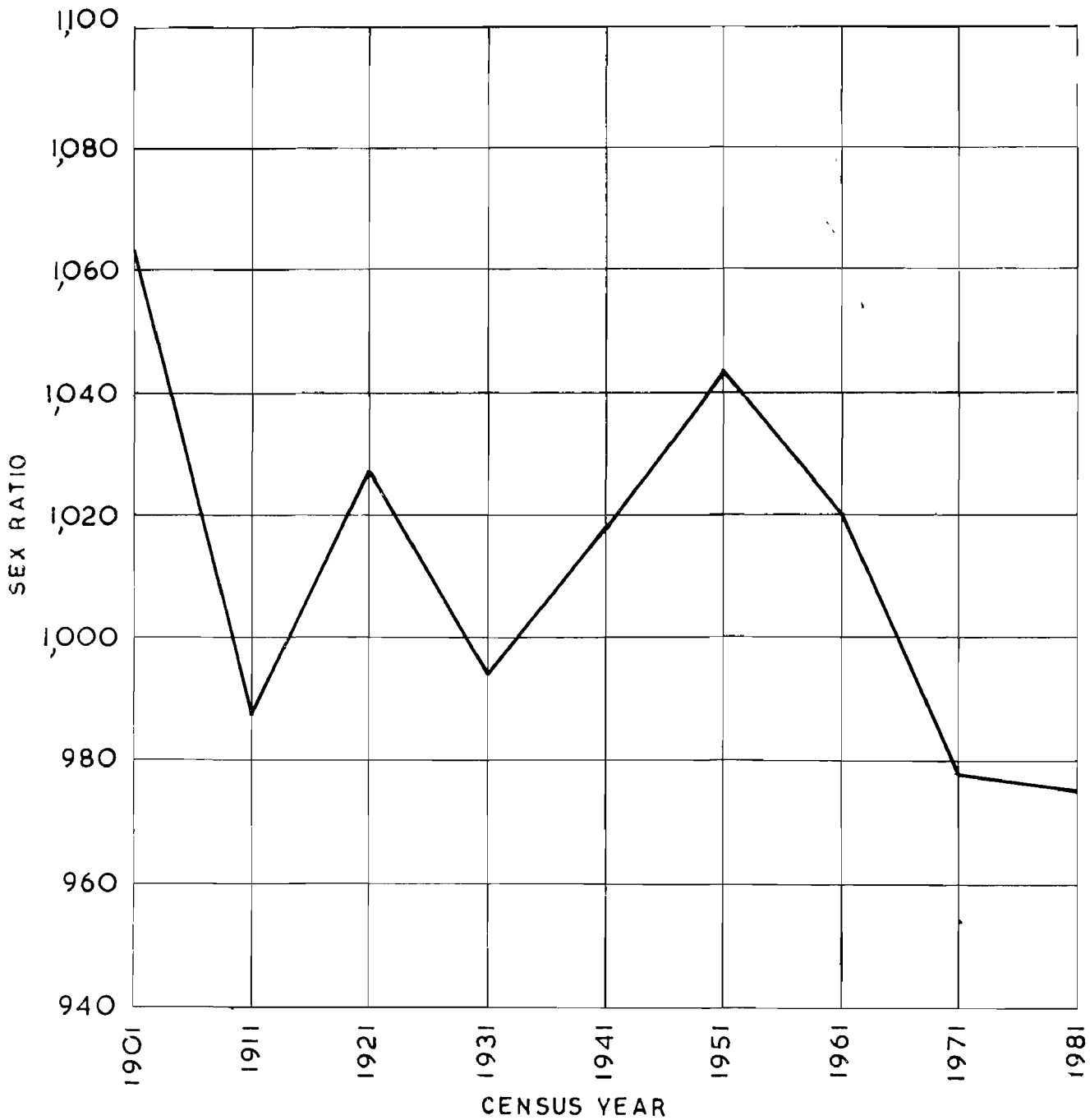
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

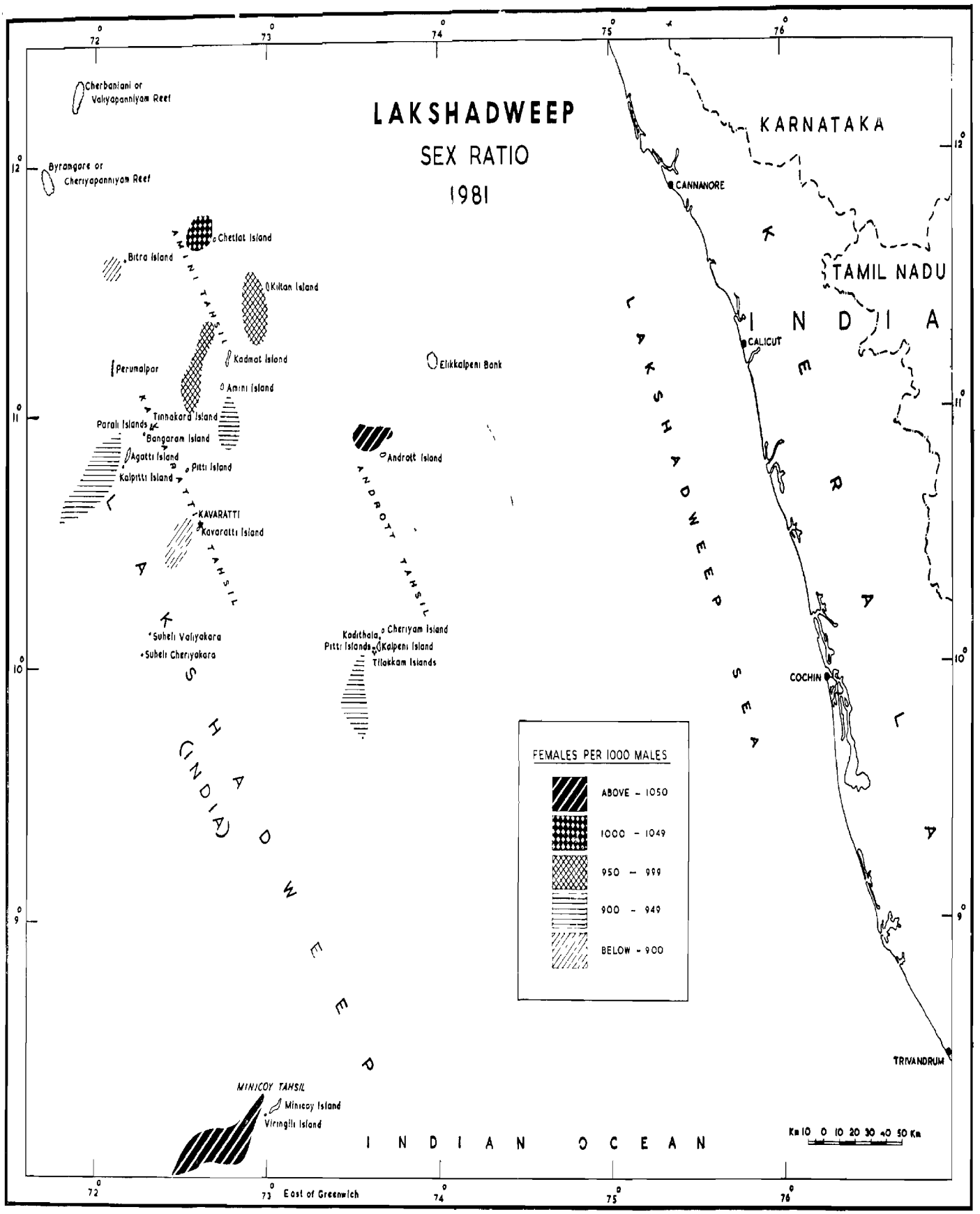
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER

LAKSHADWEEP
SEX-RATIO
1901-81





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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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER

2.1 From the above statement it will be seen that the percentage variation of population is the highest in Kavaratti Tahsil during the decades 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81. Hence, the precentage variation of population from 1951 to 1981 is the maximum in that tahsil (i.e. 142.48) and the lowest in Minicoy tahsil (75.03%), though it comes second in growth rate of population among the tahsils during the decade 1971-81. Taking the individual islands together, Bitra has the highest growth of population during the decades 1951-61 (73.91%) and 1971-81 (61.61%), whereas Kavaratti has the maximum growth of population (56.29%) during the decade 1961-71. The lowest in this regard is in Chetlat island during 1951-61 (0.53%) and Kalpeni during 1961-71 (20.63%) and 1971-81 (12.40%). However, during the period 1951-81 the island Bitra shows the maximum percentage variation of population (i.e. 293.48%) followed by Kavaratti island (176.32%) and the lowest is in Kalpeni island (i.e. 56.15%). The reason for the abnormal increase of population in Bitra is only due to the immigration from the neighbouring islands and that of Kavaratti is obvious for the reason which has been explained earlier.

2.2 Appendix to the table A-2 gives the data on area and population of 1971 according to the territorial jurisdiction in 1971 and changes in area and the population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction in 1981. Since 1971 there has been no change in the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Hence, there is no decrease or increase in the population of 1971 when adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981.

Sex-ratio

3. The proportion between the males and females in a population is known as the sex-ratio. In the Indian Census this means the number of females per 1,000 males. The following statement shows the changes in the proportion of sexes from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT 3

Changes in the Sex-ratio (Females per 1,000 males), 1901-1981

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lakshadweep	T	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978	975
	R	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978	986
	U	..	..	..	. .	..	..	..	..	963

3.1 From the above statement it will be seen that the sex-ratio of this Union Territory in 1981 is 975 as against 978 in 1971 and 1,020 in 1961. This indicates that the sex-ratio of this Union Territory shows a declining trend over the decades and it has been towards the accentuation of the disproportion of the sexes. In 1901 the sex-ratio of this Union Territory, as revealed from the above statement, is 1,063 females per 1,000 males, whereas this ratio in 1981 Census is 975. The lowest sex-ratio of the territory as a whole during the last 80 years is in 1981. The reason for the reduction of sex-ratio in 1971, as given in the 1971 Census report, is that the employees from the mainland who are mostly men prefer to leave their families in their native places for many reasons and this peculiar phenomenon has largely contributed to the reduction in sex-ratio[5]. The sex-ratio during 1981 among the local inhabitants who are Scheduled Tribes is 1,002 which more or less keeps up the trend of 1961 Census. However, a reduction in this ratio of Tribes is observed in 1981 over the 1971 rate. The effect on account of shifting the headquarters was more during 1971 and it has reduced to a certain extent in 1981 due to the improvement in the islands since 1971. These two component factors have retained the sex-ratio of the general population relating to this Union Territory in 1981 almost the same as in 1971.

[5]Census of India, 1971, Part II A-General Population Tables, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, P. 11.

Sex-ratio in Tahsils/Islands

3.2 The Statement given below shows the Sex-ratio in the District/Tahsil/Island since 1901

STATEMENT 4

Number of females per 1000 males during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses in the District, Tahsils and Islands

District/Tahsil/Island	No. of females per 1,000 males				
	1961*	1971*	1981		
	Rural	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep	1,020	978	975	986	963
Minicoy Tahsil	1,307	1,196	1,154	.	1,154
Minicoy	1,307	1,196	1,154	..	1,154
Andrott Tahsil	1,017	1,028	1,011	1,011	..
Kalpeni	974	1,019	928	928	..
Andrott	1,045	1,033	1,057	1,057	..
Kavaratti Tahsil	930	849	861	925	823
Agatti	903	907	925	925	..
Kavaratti	954	810	823	..	823
Amini Tahsil	955	939	963	986	933
Amini	870	869	933	..	933
Kadmat	1,030	1,027	973	973	..
Kiltan	995	945	997	997	..
Chetlat	1,122	1,034	1,022	1,022	.
Bitra	702	1,000	792	792	..

*Till 1971 the entire area of the territory was treated as rural and data presented upto Union Territory/island level only.

3.3. From the above statement it will be seen that the tahsils Minicoy and Andrott show a reduction in the number of females per 1,000 males over 1971, while the other tahsils indicate an increase in this regard. The overall trend in the tahsils is towards striking a balance between the sexes. The Islands Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kadmat, Chetlat and Bitra show a reduction in the number of females per 1,000 males during 1981. In the other islands this ratio has increased considerably. The highest sex-ratio is observed in Minicoy island during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses as well. This is because a significant number of male workers in Minicoy are found engaged as sailors in Indian as well as foreign ships for the past few generations. However, the above statement reveals that this ratio in Minicoy is steadily decreasing in each Census which indicates that probably the interest in traditional sea faring occupation of male population there, is reducing from time to time mainly due to the overall development of these islands. The lowest sex-ratio during 1981 is seen in Bitra island (792 females per 1,000 males).

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	1901	13,882	..	..	6,728	7,154
	1911	14,555	+ 673	+ 4·85	7,325	7,230
	1921	13,637	— 918	— 6·31	6,727	6,910
	1931	16,040	+ 2,403	+ 17·62	8,045	7,995
	1941	18,355	+ 2,315	+ 14·43	9,096	9,259
	1951	21,035	+ 2,680	+ 14·60	10,295	10,740
	1961	24,108	+ 3,073	+ 14·61	11,935	12,173
	1971	31,810	+ 7,702	+ 31·95	16,078	15,732
	1981	40,249	+ 8,439	+ 26·53	20,377	19,872

NOTE.—Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

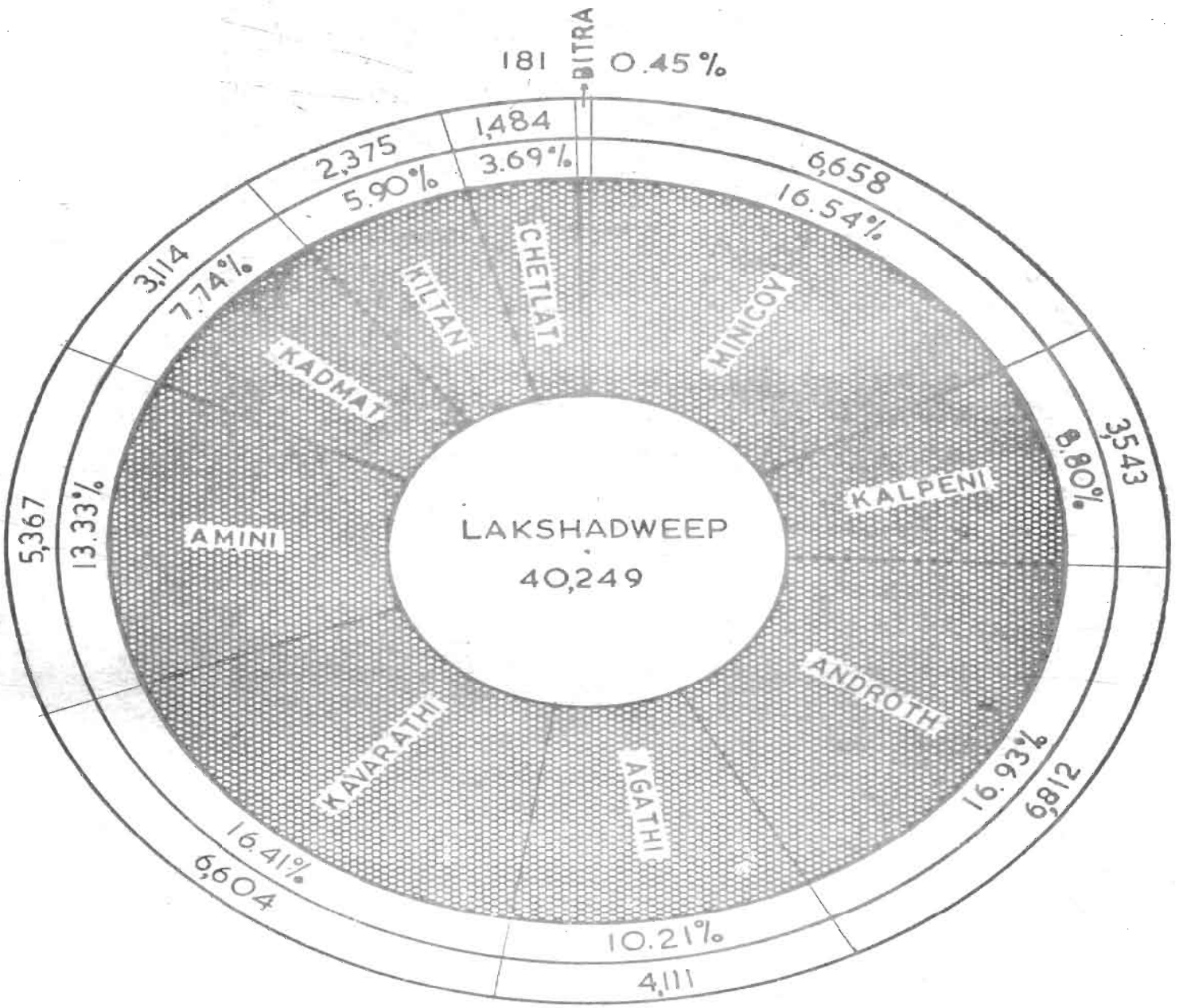
State and District at the 1981 *Census showing* 1971 *area and population according to territorial jurisdiction in* 1971, *change in population of* 1971 *adjusted to jurisdiction of* 1981

Union Territory	Area in 1981 (km^2)	1981 Population	Area in 1971 (km^2)	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
LAKSHADWEEP	32·0	40,249	32·0	31,810	31,810	..

TABLE A - 3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF ISLANDS, 1981



A—3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Table A-3 gives the distribution of populated villages and their classification according to the seven broad population ranges *viz.*, (i) less than 200, (ii) 200-499, (iii) 500-999, (iv) 1,000-1,999, (v) 2,000-4,999, (vi) 5,000-9,999 and (vii) 10,000 and above indicating therein the total rural population by sex. The table compiled for the inhabited islands only is presented at the tahsil level.

1.1. Union Territory of Lakshadweep consists of four tahsils comprising ten inhabited islands, of which 7 are rural. Out of 7 populated rural islands 4 islands *viz.*, Kalpeni, Agatti, Kadmat and Kiltan have a population ranging 2,000-4,999 and Chetlat is in the range 1,000-1,999. Bitra has only a population of less than 200 and Androtт is in the range 5,000-9,999.

1.2 The following statement gives the percentage of population living in rural islands of various population sizes with reference to total rural population of the Union Territory in 1981

STATEMENT 1

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

Union Territory	Percentage of population living in islands (villages) of population size						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LAKSHADWEEP	0·84	..	.	6 86	60 79	31·51	.

1.3 It can be observed from the foregoing statement that major part of the rural population in this Union Territory (60 79%) lives in the islands of population size 2,000-4,999. A negligible portion of the rural population (0 84%) lives in the island of population size less than 200. 6 86% live in the island of population size 1,000-1,999 and 31.51% in the size class 5,000-9,999 There are no islands in the remaining population sizes. Hence, the concentration of the islands in respect of rural population in this Union Territory is in the size class 2,000-4,999.

1 4 A comparative picture of percentage of number of rural islands and their population by class of islands for 1971 and 1981 is presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Rural Islands and Population by class of Islands in 1971 *and* 1981

Union Territory	Year	Less than 500		500-999		1,000—1,999	
		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
LAKSHADWEEP	1971	10·00	0·35	.	.	10·00	3.77
	1981	14·29	0 84			14 29	6 86

2,000-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000+	
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
9	10	11	12	13	14
60·00	62 03	20 00	33·85	.	..
57·14	60 79	14·28	31·51	..	..

1.5 The distribution of rural islands in terms of population size in 1981 is the same pattern as it was in 1971. The Islands in both the censuses commonly lie in the size-class less than 500 (Bitra), 1,000-1,999 (Chetlat), 2,000-4,999 (Kalpeni, Agatti, Kadmat and Kiltan) and 5,000-9,999 (Andrott). The islands Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini which have a population 5,000+, have been declared as towns in 1981 Census. Of these, Minicoy island was in the population size 5,000-9,999 and the other two islands in the class 2,000-4,999 during the 1971 Census.

A—3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	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
LAKSHADWEEP	7	21,620	10,887	10,733	1	101	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshadweep District	7	21,620	10,887	10,733	1	101	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Minicoy Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Androtт (Androth) Tahsil	2	10,355	5,149	5,206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kavaratti Tahsil	1	4,111	2,136	1,975	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Amini Tahsil	4	7,154	3,602	3,552	1	101	80	..	..	..	..	..	..

1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	734	750	4	6,741	6,402	1	3,311	3,501	..	..	..
1	734	750	4	6,741	6,402	1	3,311	3,501	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1,838	1,705	1	3,311	3,501	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	2,136	1,975	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	734	750	2	2,767	2,722	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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

Table A-4 shows the towns and their population by sex since 1901 Census and the decadal variation. The status of town and the area in Km^2 are also shown in the table. As in the 1971 Census, all towns have been grouped into the following six classes according to population size of 1981 Census.

Class I — Population of 100,000 and above

Class II — Population of 50,000 to 99,999

Class III — Population of 20,000 to 49,999

Class IV — Population of 10,000 to 19,999

Class V — Population of 5,000 to 9,999

Class VI — Population of less than 5,000.

According to Indian Census convention any place with a population exceeding 100,000 is called a city.

1.1 As far as Lakshadweep is concerned, there are only three towns and no urban agglomerations in this territory As stated earlier, in 1971 the entire area of this Union Territory was treated as rural and for the first time in 1981 three islands *viz.*, Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini were declared as urban (Non-municipal towns). Hence, data upto 1971 are nil in this table and the decadal variation during 1981 Census is also not presented According to the size-class of population as mentioned above, these towns belong to Class V having a population between 5,000-9,999.

1.2 This table is supplemented by the following four appendices.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

1.3 New towns added in 1981 Census is presented in this table showing their area and population. Since there were no towns during 1971 the details in Columns 6 to 9 are nil.

APPENDIX II

1.4 There is no island with a population of under 5 000 classified as towns for the first time in 1981. Hence, the table has been kept blank.

APPENDIX III

1.5 Since there were no towns with a population of under 5,000 in 1971, this table has not been presented.

APPENDIX IV

1.6 This table gives the towns which have undergone change in area between 1971 and 1981, reason for change and their population. The three islands shown therein are treated as towns for the first time in 1981 Census. Hence, the entries in Columns 2, 4 and 6 are nil in respect of this table.

2 The subjoined statements show (1) Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in the Union Territory (1901-1981), (2) Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 in the Union Territory, (3) Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Union Territory and density of population per urban km^2 in each class, (4) Number and population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six classes I to VI and (5) Percentage variation of population 1971-1981 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by size-class.

STATEMENT 1

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in the Union Territory (1901-1981)

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	No	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	.	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931	.	..	.	..	..	..
1941		..	.	..		..
1951	.	..	.			..
1961	..	..	..	.	.	..
1971	.	..			..	..
1981	..	.	..		..	

Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	.	.	.		..	.	..
..	..	.		.	..	..	..
..	..	.	..		..	.	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
.	..	.	..	..		.	..
..	..	3	18,629	..	.	3	18,629

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 *in the Union Territory*

Class	1981		1971		1961		1951	
	%of No. of towns	%of population	%of No of towns	%of population	%of No. of towns	%of population	%of No of towns	% of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I	.			.	.	..	.	..
Class II	..			.		.		..
Class III	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	..
Class IV	.		.	.	.		.	.
Class V	100	100				.	..	.
Class VI	..		.	..		.	.	..

1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
% of No of towns	% of population	% of No of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population	% of No. of towns	% of population
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	.			..	..	.		.	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..		.	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Union Territory and density of population per Urban Km² in each class

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	..	..	..	..
Class II	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	..	..
Class IV	..	..	..	..
Class V	100	1,759	..	..
Class VI	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 4

Number and population of cities and towns of 1971 *and* 1981 *Censuses arranged in six classes I to VI*

Union Territory	Class of towns	1981		1971		Increase and decrease in No. of towns	Increase and decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-1981
		No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LAKSHADWEEP	All classes	3	18,629	.	.	+3	+18,629	∞
	Total class I	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	(a) Cities with one million and above population.							
	(b) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 population.							
	(c) Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 population.							
	Class II			..	..	..	..	..
	Class III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class IV	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Class V	3	18,629	..	..	+3	+18,629	∞
	Class VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 5

Percentage variation of population 1971-1981 *of places which were not treated as towns in* 1971 *but treated as such in* 1981 *classified by size-class*

Class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e. 1981-1971 ×100 / 1971
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	..	..	..	—
Class II	..	..	—	.
Class III	..	..	.	..
Class IV	..	..		..
Class V	3	14,304	18,629	+30.24
Class VI	..	..	..	.

2.1 From the above statements it can be seen that a shift of the entire rural population to urban has taken place in three major islands for the first time in this Union Territory and the towns are all in the size Class V with a density of population 1,759 per sq km. as against 1,258 for the Union Territory as a whole. There has been a spurt in the growth of urban population during 1981 and the proportion of urban population to total population is 46.28 per cent. The percentage variation of population in 1981 over 1971 Census in respect of places which were not treated as towns in 1971, but have been classified as such for the first time in 1981 is + 30 24.

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

Class I — 100,000 and above
Class II — 50,000—99,999
Class III— 20,000—49,999
Class IV — 10,000—19,999
Class V — 5,000—9,999
Class VI — Less than 5,000

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District/State	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
		Lakshadweep		All Classes		3 Towns				
			1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1981	..	10.59	18,629	..	..	9,490	9,139
				Class—V (5,000—9,999)	(3 Towns)					
			1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1981	..	10·59	18,629	..	..	9,490	9,139
1.	*Minicoy*	Lakshadweep	1981	NM	4 37	6,658	..	..	3,091	3,567
2.	*Kavaratti*	Lakshadweep	1981	NM	3·63	6,604	..	..	3,623	2,981
3.	*Amini*	Lakshadweep	1981	NM	2·59	5,367	..	..	2,776	2,591

NOTE.— 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are shown in italics.
2. Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory.
3. N.M.—Non-Municipal.

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

APPENDIX I

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

Union Territory	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified in 1981			
	Name of Town	Area in Km^2	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km^2	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LAKSHADWEEP	Minicoy	4 37	6,658	5,342	.	..	..	..
	Kavaratti	3·63	6,604	4,420	..	..	..	..
	Amini	2 59	5,367	4,542	.	..	..	..

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 Km^2 in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4

——NIL——

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

Places	District	Area in Km^2 in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4

——NIL——

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

APPENDIX 4

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

Name of Town	Area in (Km^2) 1971	Area in (Km^2) 1981	Population*		Reasons for the change in area
			1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Minicoy	..	4·37	..	6,658	..
Kavaratti	..	3 63	..	6,604	..
Amini	..	2·59	..	5,367	

NOTE.— Towns appear for the first time during 1981 Census.

*Includes houseless and institutional population.

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

There is no Standard Urban Area in Lakshadweep. Hence, this table has not been prepared for this Union Territory.

PART B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

The Primary Census Abstract is the basic population table produced on full count for the Union Territory, district, tahsil and island. This table corresponds to Primary Census Abstract of the 1971 Census. The Primary Census Abstract gives the following particulars.

(1) Area in sq. km.

(2) Number of occupied residential houses.

(3) Number of households.

(4) Total population and its sex break-up.

(5) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex.

(6) Literates and educated persons by sex.

(7) Main workers by broad industrial categories and by sex.

(8) Marginal workers by sex.

(9) Non-workers by sex.

1.1 The main workers are further classified into nine industrial categories of workers. But in this publication only four categories of workers, *viz.*, Cultivator, Agricultural labourer, Household Industry and other workers have been presented. 'Other workers' comprises of persons engaged in (i) Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities, (ii) Mining and Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry, (iv) Construction, (v) Trade and Commerce, (vi) Transport, Storage and Communications and (vii) Other services.

2. The total population of Lakshadweep as revealed by the Primary Census Abstract is as follows:

Persons	40,249
Males	20,377
Females	19,872

Since there is no scheduled caste population in this Union Territory, columns prescribed for them in Primary Census Abstract are left blank.

Area

3. Column 4 of the Primary Census Abstract shows the area of each unit. The total area of the Union Territory as well as district is the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General of India, whereas the urban area, being the total of urban islands, is as furnished by the Lakshadweep Administration, which is the land use area. The figure for total rural area is derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. Hence, the areas of the tahsils will not add up to the total/rural area of the Union Territory/district.

Occupied residential houses and households

4. Columns 5 and 6 of the Primary Census Abstract give the figures of the total number of residential houses and households respectively. The definitions of the Census house and the Census household have already been given in the fly-leaf to Table A1. To reiterate, a "Census house" is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. 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. An occupied residential house may be used wholly as a dwelling or it may be put to other uses also besides being used as a dwelling. An occupied census house may be a shop-*cum*-residence which means a census house which is used both as a place where all kinds of articles are sold as well as for the purpose of human habitation. Similarly, it can be a workshop-*cum*-residence *i e* a census house where some kind of production, repair or servicing is undertaken, besides being used as a residence. All these categories of census houses are taken as occupied residential census houses for the purpose of this table.

4.1 The statement below gives the number of households per 1,000 Census houses and number of households per km^2 for the Union Territory, district, tahsils and islands.

STATEMENT 1

Number of households per 1,000 *Census houses and the number of households per Km.*^{2}, 1981

Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island	No. of households per 1,000 Census houses			No of households per km^2*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	1,050	1,050	1,050	207	169	286
Lakshadweep district	1,050	1,050	1,050	207	169	286

STATEMENT I—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minicoy Tahsil	1,009	.	1,009	229		231
Minicoy Island	1,009	..	1,009	231	.	231
Andrott Tahsil	1,076	1,076	..	208	208	..
Kalpeni Island	1,117	1,117	..	244	244	..
Andrott Island	1,054	1,054	..	211	211	..
Kavaratti Tahsil	1,086	1,075	1,092	221	140	320
Agatti Island	1,075	1,075		233	233	..
Kavaratti Island	1,092	..	1,092	320	..	320
Amini Tahsil	1,025	1,012	1,046	269	242	331
Amini Island	1,046	..	1,046	331	..	331
Kadmat Island	1,002	1,002		181	181	..
Kiltan Island	1,016	1,016		274	274	..
Chetlat Island	1,011	1,011		357	357	..
Bitra Island	1,114	1,114		490	490	.

*The areas of uninhabited islands have also been considered in calculating the density. Density figures of urban areas have been worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals, whereas those of rural areas have been calculated using the area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

4.2 The above statement reveals that the households mostly reside in independent houses, as for every 1,000 occupied residential houses there are only 1,050 households on the average for the union territory as a whole. Hence, it can be inferred that the people prefer to live separately in different houses and the system of sharing a house by several households is not very popular in Lakshadweep. The number of households in relation to the number of houses is the same for rural and urban areas in the territory. This ratio is heaviest in Kavaratti Tahsil and the lowest in Minicoy Tahsil. Further, it can also be seen that the increase in this ratio over the 1971 Census is more in Kavaratti Tahsil compared to other tahsils. Taking the islands together, Kalpeni island has the maximum number of households per 1,000 houses (1,117) closely followed by Bitra (1,114). The lowest is in Kadmat island (1,002). The maximum increase in this ratio over 1971 (89 households per 1,000 houses) is seen in Kavaratti island. However, in all the tahsils and islands excepting the tahsils Minicoy and Andrott and the islands Minicoy, Andrott and Kadmat the ratio of number of households to houses has gone up considerably. This indicates that the increase in the number of houses in most of the islands of this territory during the decade has not kept pace with the increase in the number of households.

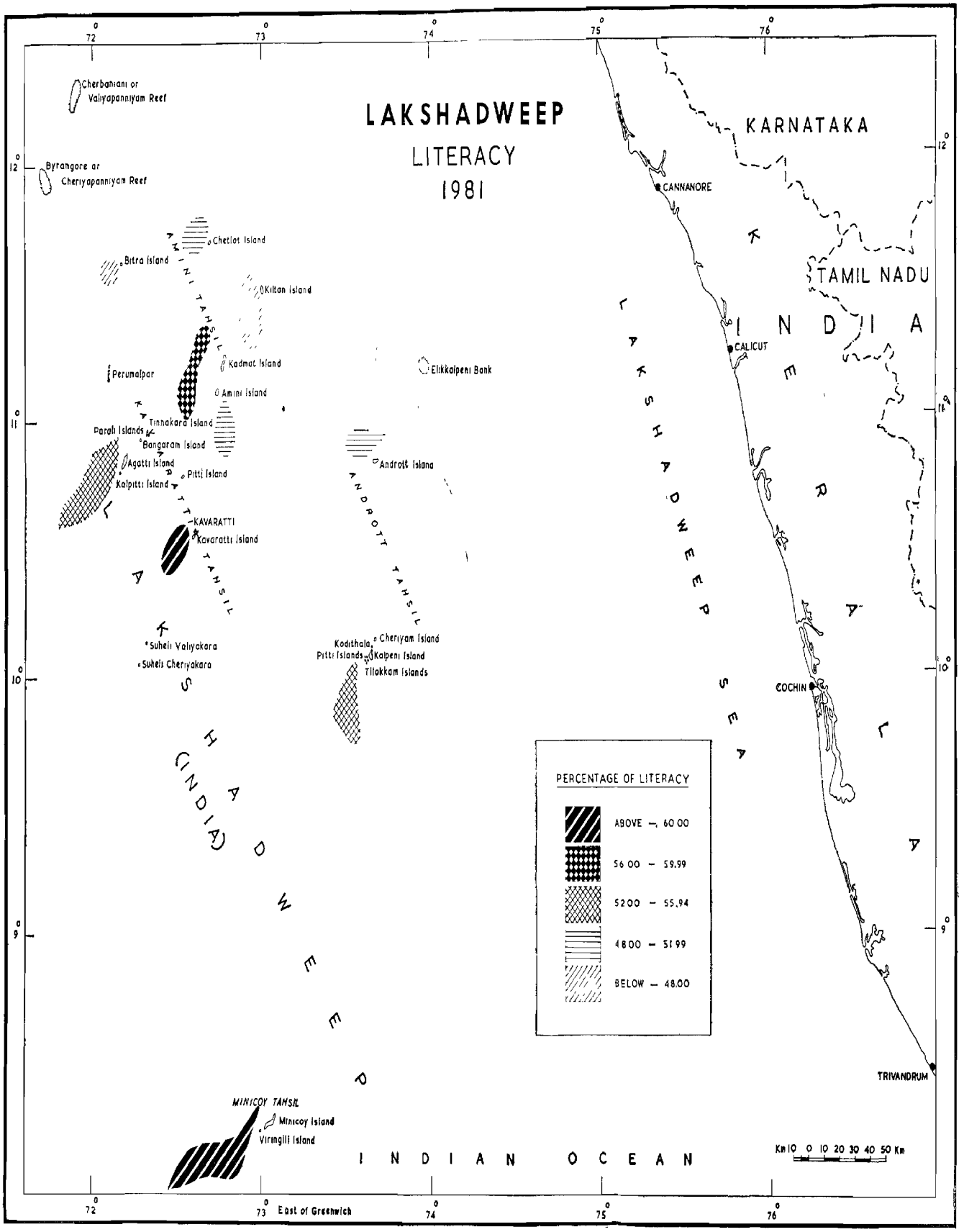
4.3 The overall density of the households has gone up in 1981 Census. Although the density of households has increased considerably in all the tahsils and individual islands in the territory, it is the heaviest in Amini Tahsil (269 per sq. km) and the lowest in Andrott tahsil (208 per sq. km.). The increase in this regard during the decade is the maximum in Kavaratti tahsil (68 households per sq. km. over 1971) closely followed by Amini tahsil (63 households per sq. km. over 1971). Among the islands the heaviest density of households is in Bitra (490 per sq. km.) followed by Chetlat (357 per sq. km.) and the lowest is in Kadmat (181 per sq. km.). The maximum increase in this regard during the 1981 Census is found in Bitra (170 households per sq. km. over 1971).

Houseless and Institutional Population

5. Houseless and institutional population has not been separately shown in the Primary Census Abstract. The houseless population is comprised of all those who have no regular house to live in and also persons who having a residence, have been enumerated while in transit. The institutional population is that which lives in institutional households, *i.e.*, households of unrelated persons living and messing together. Details of all such types of persons are furnished in Appendix 3 to Table A1.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6. No caste has been Scheduled in relation to this Union Territory and therefore, there is no scheduled caste population. According to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes list (modification order 1956) the inhabitants of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes. There is only one tribe in this territory, which has no specific name. Cols. 13 to 15 of the Primary Census Abstract give the population of scheduled tribes by sex. The following statement shows the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population by sex for total, rural and urban to the corresponding total population for each tahsil and islands.



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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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas to the total population, 1981

Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island	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
LAKSHADWEEP	93 82	92 58	95.08	96 61	95 71	97 52	90 57	88 99	92.22
Lakshadweep District	93 82	92 58	95 08	96.61	95 71	97 52	90 57	88 99	92.22
Minicoy Tahsil	92 29	90 13	94 17				92 29	90 13	94.17
Minicoy Island	92 29	90.13	94 17				92 29	90 13	94.17
Andrott Tahsil	96 73	95 61	97.83	96 73	95 61	97.83			..
Kalpeni Island	97 15	96 30	98 06	97.15	96 30	98 06			.
Andrott Island	96 51	95 23	97.71	96 51	95 23	97.71			
Kavaratti Tahsil	89 16	88 28	90 17	96 52	96.11	96 96	84.57	83 66	85 68
Agatti Island	96 52	96 11	96 96	96 52	96 11	96.96			
Kavaratti Island	84 57	83 66	85 68		.		84 57	83.66	85 68
Amini Tahsil	96 21	95 20	97.25	96 49	95 61	97 38	95 83	94.67	97.07
Amini Island	95 83	94 67	97 07		..		95 83	94 67	97.07
Kadmat Island	97 21	96 45	97 98	97 21	96 45	97 98			
Kiltan Island	95 92	95 54	96.29	95 92	95 54	96 29			.
Chetlat Island	95 55	93 46	97.60	95 55	93 46	97 60			.
Bitra Island	99 45	99 01	100 00	99 45	99 01	100 00			.

6.1 It is seen from the above statement that the population other than Scheduled Tribes constitutes only about 6 per cent. Hence, the characteristics of general population largely resemble with those of Scheduled Tribe population

Literacy and Education

7 Columns 16 to 18 of the Primary Census Abstract give the number of literates and educated persons sex-wise for each unit. The criterion laid down in 1981 Census for a person to be considered as a literate was the ability to both read and write with understanding in any language A person who can merely read but cannot write was not treated as a literate. It was not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. The test applied for reading was his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter from the instruction booklet and similarly, for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter Ability merely to sign one's name was not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding

7.1 In the Union Territory of Lakshadweep the system of transliterating Malayalam language in Arabic alphabets is very popular especially among the women-folk They can neither read nor write Malayalam language nor understand the Arabic words, but for the purpose of communication they write Malayalam words in Arabic alphabets In such cases, they were also treated as literates.

7.2 All children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterate even if the child was attending school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words The educated persons were those who should have passed an examination as a proof of educational level attained In the case of a person who was still studying in a particular class, the educational level which he had actually passed and not the one in which he was studying was considered as the highest educational level attained.

7.3 The statement 3 given below shows the percentage of literates and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of each Tahsil, Island

7.4 The percentage of literates and educated persons to the total population in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep as recorded in 1981 Census is 55.07 per cent as against 43.66 per cent in 1971. The difference is, therefore, 11.41 points over the 1971 Census. Hence, the rate of growth of literacy rate over 1971 is 26 13 This trend has been maintained for both males and females. The percentage of male literates to the total male population is 65.24 and that of female literates to the total female population 44.65 Literacy rates of males as well as females are more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

7.5 All the tahsils have shown a substantial increase in literacy rate over 1971. In the case of literacy, Minicoy tahsil/island has the highest literacy rate, *i.e.*, 65.29 per cent each followed by Kavaratti

STATEMENT 3

Literacy rates in 1981

Union Territory/District/Tahsil/ Island	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
LAKSHADWEEP . .	55 07	65.24	44 65	51 98	62.25	41 57	58 65	68 66	48 25
Lakshadweep District .	55.07	65.24	44 65	51 98	62 25	41.57	58 65	68 66	48 25
Minicoy Tahsil	65.29	71.40	59 99	.			65 29	71 40	59.99
Minicoy Island . .	65 29	71.40	59 99			.	65.29	71 40	59 99
Andrott Tahsil .	51 21	63 59	38 97	51.21	63 59	38.97	.		..
Kalpeni Island . .	55 88	67 19	43 70	55 88	67.19	43 70	.	..	..
Andrott Island . ,	48 78	61.58	36.68	48 78	61 58	36.68			
Kavaratti Tahsil . .	58.12	68 31	46 29	54 76	64 19	44.56	60.22	70 74	47 43
Agatti Island .	54 76	64 19	44 56	54 76	64 19	44.56	..		..
Kavaratti Island .	60 22	70 74	47 43	.	.	.	60 22	70.74	47.43
Amini Tahsil . .	50 21	60 80	39 22	51 51	59 19	43.72	48.48	62.90	33.04
Amini Island . . .	48 48	62.90	33.04	.		.	48.48	62 90	33.04
Kadmat Island . .	56.07	64.01	47 92	56.07	64.01	47.92		.	..
Kiltan Island . .	46 86	56 01	37.69	46.86	56 01	37.69		..	..
Chetlat Island . .	49.93	54 90	45.07	49.93	54 90	45.07	..	..	..
Bitra Island . . .	46 96	52.48	40.00	46.96	52.48	40.00	..	.	.

Tahsil/Island (58.12%/60.22%). The lowest literacy rate is in Amini Tahsil (50.21%). Taking the rural islands alone, Kadmat has the highest literacy rate (56.07%) and Kiltan has the lowest (46.86%). However, the maximum difference in literacy rate during the decade 1971-81 is seen in Andrott Island (13.90 percentage points) The rate of growth of literacy rate over 1971 is + 39 85 in respect of Andrott Island.

7 6 There is, however, an enormous field for improvement of female literacy in the Union Territory. Although, the highest percentage of literate females (59.99%) is found in the island Minicoy, the improvement is, however, maximum in Kavaratti island in this regard. In 1971 Census the percentage of female literates to total female population in Kavaratti was 24.57 per cent. It is now 47.43 per cent which means a gain of 22.86 points over 1971, the rate of growth of literacy rate over 1971 being + 101 28. Among the rural islands, though the highest percentage of literacy in 1981 is seen in Kadmat, the maximum increase in the case of female literacy during the decade is seen in Andrott (i.e., 18.40 percentage points over 1971), the rate of growth over 1971 being + 100.66 The island Kiltan has the least increase in women literacy during the decade (i e , 5.20 percentage points over 1971), the rate of growth over 1971 being only + 16.00

7.7 The overall improvement in the case of literacy in the territory indicates that there has been increasing attention to the spread of education from the Lakshadweep Administration. The consistent efforts for increasing the facilities for primary schooling and opening new adult centres giving more stress to the spread of education among the women folk have brought this territory to an appreciable position in the case of literacy among the States and Union Territories in India.

Classification of Workers by Industrial Categories

8. One of the most important characteristics on which information collected through the Census relates to the economic activity of the people. The entire population has been divided into two broad categories viz. Workers and Non-workers based on the main activity of each individual. At the 1981 Census instead of a dichotomy of workers and non-workers, a trichotomy of workers as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted. Worker has been defined as a person who participates in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. It involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The definition and concept of worker have been the same as in 1971 Census. But the criterion for classification of workers underwent change. In 1981 Census for classifying a person as a main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year i e. at least 183 days was adopted, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Non-workers were those who had not participated in any work during or part of the reference period, the reference period being one year preceding to the date of enumeration. A person who normally worked, but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, etc. was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with

or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work, but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work

8.1. The main workers were further classified into four categories such as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and Other Workers according to their type of work. A person was treated as 'Cultivator' if he was engaged in cultivation which involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals etc. by one-self or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of the land. A person who worked in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was regarded as agricultural labourer. A Household Industry was defined as one industry conducted by the head of the household himself or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only with in the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. All other workers i.e. those who have engaged in some economic activity during the last one year but were not cultivators, agricultural labourers or in household industry were treated as "Other Workers". The category of "Other Workers" included factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political and social work, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

8.2. The non-workers were those who come under the seven broad heads viz, household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggers etc., members of an institutional household and other non-workers. The other non-workers included all non-workers who had not come under any of the above six categories.

8.3. Columns 19 to 21 of the Primary Census Abstract give the total and sex-wise main workers and the succeeding columns give the distribution of these sex-wise main workers into four categories. Columns 34 to 36 and 37 to 39 give the marginal workers and non-workers by sex respectively. The following table gives the percentage distribution of population of each sex into workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of population of each sex into workers, marginal workers and non-workers in 1981

(Main workers being further distributed by broad industrial categories of 1981 Census)

Union Territory/District/ Tahsil/Island	Sex	Total population	Total workers	Total main workers	Main workers				Marginal Workers	Non-workers
					Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [V(a)]	Other workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LAKSHADWEEP	P	100	24.39	19.75	.	.	2.71	17.04	4.64	75.61
	M	100	39.24	33.56	..	..	2.71	30.85	5.68	60.76
	F	100	9 16	5.58	.	.	2.69	2.89	3 58	90.84
Lakshadweep district	P	100	24 39	19.75	..	.	2.71	17.04	4 64	75 61
	M	100	39.24	33 56	..	..	2.71	30.85	5.68	60.76
	F	100	9.16	5.58	..	..	2.69	2 89	3.58	90.84
Minicoy Tahsil	P	100	17.29	16.61	.		0.15	16.46	0.68	82 71
	M	100	32 84	31.97	..	.	0.13	31.84	0 87	67 16
	F	100	3.81	3 31	..	..	0 17	3 14	0.50	96 19
Minicoy Island	P	100	17.29	16.61	..	..	0.15	16.46	0.68	82.71
	M	100	32.84	31.97	..	.	0.13	31 84	0 87	67 16
	F	100	3.81	3 31	..	.	0.17	3 14	0 50	96 19
Andrott Tahsil	P	100	19.81	15 10	..	.	0.42	14.68	4.71	80.19
	M	100	36.96	28 06	.		0 83	27.23	8.90	63.04
	F	100	2.84	2.27	.	.	.	2.27	0.57	97 16
Kalpeni Island	P	100	23.17	16.03	..	..	0.31	15 72	7 14	76 83
	M	100	40.81	28.07	.	.	0.60	27.47	12 74	59 19
	F	100	4.16	3 05	..	..		3.05	1 11	95.84
Andrott Island	P	100	18.06	14 61	..	.	0 47	14 14	3.45	81.94
	M	100	34.82	28.06	.	.	0 97	27 09	6.76	65.18
	F	100	2.20	1.89	..	.	..	1.89	0.31	97.80

STATEMENT 4—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kavaratti Tahsil	P	100	31 87	29 29			7.14	22 15	2 58	68 13
	M	100	48 17	45 91			7 87	38 04	2 26	51 83
	F	100	12 93	9 97			6 30	3 67	2 96	87 07
Agatti Island	P	100	36 56	31 84			17 54	14 30	4 72	63 44
	M	100	47 28	44 52			19 24	25 28	2 76	52 72
	F	100	24 96	18 13			15 70	2 43	6 83	75 04
Kavaratti Island	P	100	28 95	27 70			0 67	27 03	1 25	71 05
	M	100	48 69	46 73			1 16	45 57	1 96	51 31
	F	100	4 96	4 56			0 07	4 49	0 40	95 04
Amini Tahsil	P	100	25 55	17 09			2 16	14 93	8 46	74 45
	M	100	36 12	27 62			0 83	26 79	8 50	63 88
	F	100	14 57	6 15			3 53	2 62	8 42	85 43
Amini Island	P	100	24 11	17 31			2 94	14 37	6 80	75 89
	M	100	34 94	27 31			1 52	25 79	7 63	65 06
	F	100	12 50	6 60			4 48	2 12	5 90	87 50
Kadmat Island	P	100	28 07	19 01			3 47	15 54	9 06	71 93
	M	100	33 71	27 31			0 44	26 87	6 40	66 29
	F	100	22 27	10 48			6 58	3 90	11 79	77 73
Kiltan Island	P	100	24 59	12 30			0 17	12 13	12 29	75 41
	M	100	35 16	22 63			0 34	22 29	12 53	64 84
	F	100	14 00	1 94			.	1 94	12 06	86 00
Chetlat Island	P	100	26 08	18 13				18 13	7 95	73 92
	M	100	44 82	34 06				34 06	10 76	55 18
	F	100	7 73	2 53				2 53	5 20	92 27
Bitra Island	P	100	33 15	32 04				32 04	1 11	66 85
	M	100	54 46	53 47				53 47	0 99	45 54
	F	100	6 25	5.00				5 00	1 25	93 75

8.4 As revealed from the above table, the work participation rate in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep i.e. the percentage of main workers to total population is 19 75 as against 26 15 in 1971. The percentage of male workers is 33 56 and that of females 5.58 as against 38.43 and 13 60 in 1971 respectively. There is a sizeable fall in the work participation rate of main workers compared to 1971. Grouping the total main workers and marginal workers of 1981, the percentage of total workers to total population is calculated as 24 39 for persons, 39 24 for males and 9.16 for females. Hence, a fall in the female participation of work has considerably affected the total participation of work in 1981.

8.5 Among the total main workers, there is no cultivator or agricultural labourer in Lakshadweep as a whole. Of the total main workers again, 1,088 persons work in household industry and 6859 persons are in the category of 'other workers'. In terms of percentage they are 13.69 and 86 31 indicating a difference of 16.40 and +16 45 points over the 1971 Census respectively, the participation of work in the remaining categories being nil in 1981. It is, therefore, observed that participation in household industry as the main work has gone considerably down and participation in 'other work' has gone up during 1981 Census in the Union Territory. The increase in the participation of work in the latter group has been completely nullified by the decrease in the former working class.

8.6 The fall in the category of household industry workers is steep in the case of females than that of male workers. The percentage differences of male and female household industry workers in 1981 over 1971 are worked out as 2 30 and 38 71 respectively. The overall fall in the work participation rate during 1981 Census over that of 1971 in this Union Territory is mainly attributed to the drastic fall in the female participation in the work force especially in the field of household industry.[6] During the decade, with the spread of education in all the islands especially among the females the household industry has lost much of its importance.

8.7 The statement 5 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total, rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for broad industrial categories of main workers. From this table it will be seen that out of 1,000 persons 244 persons are workers, of which 198 are main workers and 46 marginal workers. If, 1,000 persons of each sex are taken 392 males and 92 females are workers. Among them, only 335 males and 56 females are main workers.

6 The adoption of the new definition in regard to the reference period for the purpose of determining a person's main work in 1981 Census might have also contributed to the steep fall of work participation rate in the Union Territory.

STATEMENT 5

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

MAIN WORKERS—*Contd.*

Union Territory/District Tahsil Island	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Total Workers			Total Main Workers			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
LAKSHADWEEP	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	392	92	198	335	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	390	113	189	312	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	234	395	67	207	362	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	392	92	198	335	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	390	113	189	312	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	234	395	67	207	362	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minicoy Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	328	38	166	319	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R															
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	328	38	166	319	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minicoy Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	328	38	166	319	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrott Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	370	28	151	280	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	370	28	151	280	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U		..								.	.				.
Kalpeni Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	408	42	160	281	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrott Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	348	22	146	281	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	319	482	129	293	459	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	473	250	318	445	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	487	50	277	467	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agatti Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	473	250	318	445	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kavaratti Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	487	50	277	467	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amini Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	361	146	171	276	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	370	161	169	279	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	349	125	173	273	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amini Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	349	125	173	273	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kadmat Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	281	337	223	190	273	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiltan Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	352	140	123	226	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chetlat Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	261	448	77	181	341	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bitra Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	545	63	320	535	50	0	0	0	0	0	0

'..' Denotes absence of population

'0' denotes nil figure

STATEMENT 5

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

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/ Island	Total Rural Urbn	MAIN WORKERS—Concld.											
		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
LAKSHADWEEP	T	27	27	27	171	308	29	46	57	36	756	608	908
	R	41	43	38	148	269	26	64	78	49	747	610	887
	U	11	9	14	196	353	33	27	33	20	766	605	933
Lakshadweep district	T	27	27	27	171	308	29	46	57	36	756	608	908
	R	41	43	38	148	269	26	64	78	49	747	610	887
	U	11	9	14	196	353	33	27	33	20	766	605	933
Minicoy Tahsil	T	1	1	2	165	318	31	7	9	5	827	672	962
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	2	165	318	31	7	9	5	827	672	962
Minicoy Island	U	1	1	2	165	318	31	7	9	5	827	672	962
Andrott Tahsil	T	4	8	0	147	272	23	47	90	5	802	630	972
	R	4	8	0	147	272	23	47	90	5	802	630	972
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalpeni Island	R	3	6	0	157	275	31	72	127	11	768	592	958
Andrott Island	R	5	10	0	141	271	19	35	67	3	819	652	978
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	71	79	63	222	380	37	26	23	29	681	518	871
	R	175	192	157	143	253	24	48	28	69	634	527	750
	U	7	12	1	270	455	45	13	20	4	710	513	950
Agatti Island	R	175	192	157	143	253	24	48	28	69	634	527	750
Kavaratti Island	U	7	12	1	270	455	45	13	20	4	710	513	950
Amini Tahsil	T	22	8	36	149	268	26	84	85	84	745	639	854
	R	16	3	28	153	276	30	97	91	103	734	630	839
	U	29	15	45	144	258	21	68	76	59	759	651	875
Amini Island	U	29	15	45	144	258	21	68	76	59	759	651	875
Kadmat Island	R	35	4	66	155	269	39	91	64	118	719	663	777
Kiltan Island	R	2	3	0	121	223	19	123	126	121	754	648	860
Chetlat Island	R	0	0	0	181	341	25	80	107	52	739	552	923
Bitra Island	R	0	0	0	320	535	50	11	10	13	669	455	937

STATE/DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTϕ

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District Tahsil/ Island§	Total Rural Urban	Area in km²	No. of occupied residential houses*	No. of households**	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes£			Scheduled Tribes			Literates		
						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
	LAKSHADWEEP &	T	32 0[@]	6,320	6,637	40,249	20,377	19,872				37,760	18,865	18,895	22,165	13,293	8,872
		R	21 4	3,439	3,611	21,620	10 887	10,733				20,887	10,420	10,467	11,239	6,777	4,462
		U	10 6	2,881	3,026	18,629	9,490	9,139				16,873	8,445	8,428	10,926	6,516	4.410
	Lakshadweep District	T	32 0	6,320	6,637	40,249	20 377	19,872				37,760	18,865	18,895	22,165	13,293	8,872
		R	21·4	3,439	3,611	21,620	10,887	10,733				20,887	10,420	10,467	11,239	6,777	4,462
		U	10·6	2,881	3,026	18,629	9,490	9,139				16,873	8,445	8,428	10,926	6,516	4,410
I	MINICOY TAHSIL	T	4 4	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567				6,145	2,786	3,359	4,347	2,207	2,140
		R	N														
		U	4·4	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567				6,145	2,786	3,359	4,347	2,207	2,140
1	Minicoy Island (NM)	U	4 37	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567				6,145	2,786	3,359	4,347	2,207	2,140
II	ANDROTT (ANDROTH) TAHSIL	T	7 6[$]	1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206				10,016	4,923	5,093	5,303	3,274	2,029
		R	7 6	1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206				10,016	4,923	5,093	5,303	3,274	2,029
		U	-														
2	Kalpeni Island	R	2 3	503	562	3,543	1,838	1,705				3,442	1,770	1,672	1,980	1,235	745
3	Andrott (Androth) Island	R	4 8	963	1,015	6,812	3,311	3,501				6,574	3,153	3,421	3,323	2,039	1,284
III	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	T	8 1[$]	1,647	1,789	10,715	5,759	4,956				9,553	5,084	4,469	6,228	3,934	2,294
		R	4 5	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975				3,968	2,053	1,915	2,251	1,371	880
		U	3·6	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981				5,585	3,031	2,554	3,977	2,563	1,414
4	Agatti Island	R	2 7	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975				3,968	2,053	1,915	2,251	1,371	880
5	Kavaratti Island (NM)‡	U	3·63	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981				5,585	3,031	2,554	3,977	2,563	1,414
IV	AMINI TAHSIL	T	8 4	2,208	2,263	12,521	6,378	6,143				12,046	6,072	5,974	6,287	3,878	2,409
		R	5·8	1,389	1,406	7,154	3,602	3,552				6,903	3,444	3,459	3,685	2,132	1,553
		U	2 6	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591				5,143	2,628	2,515	2,602	1,746	856
6	Amini Island (NM)‡	U	2 59	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591				5,143	2,628	2,515	2,602	1,746	856
7	Kadmat Island	R	3 1	561	562	3,114	1,578	1,536				3,027	1,522	1,505	1,746	1,010	736
8	Kiltan Island	R	1 6	431	438	2,375	1,189	1,186				2,278	1,136	1,142	1,113	666	447
9	Chetlat Island	R	1 0	353	357	1,484	734	750				1,418	686	732	741	403	338
10	Bitra Island	R	0 1	44	49	181	101	80				180	100	80	85	53	32

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/ Tahsil/ Island§	Total Rural Urban	MAIN WORKERS																				
			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a))			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	LAKSHADWEEP&	T	7,947	6,839	1,108	.	.	..	.	.	.	1,088	553	535	6,859	6,286	573	1 869	1,157	712	30,433	12,381	18.052
		R	4,083	3,400	683	.	.	..			.	876	465	411	3,207	2,935	272	1,376	847	529	16,161	6,640	9,521
		U	3,864	3,439	425	.	.	..				212	88	124	3,652	3,351	301	493	310	183	14,272	5,741	8,531
	Lakshadweep district	T	7,947	6,839	1,108	.	.	.			.	1,088	553	535	6,859	6,286	573	1,869	1,157	712	30,433	12,381	18,052
		R	4,083	3,400	683	.	.	..			.	876	465	411	3,207	2,935	272	1,376	847	529	16,161	6,640	9,521
		U	3,864	3,439	425	.	.	.	.		.	212	88	124	3,652	3,351	301	493	310	183	14,272	5,741	8,531
I	MINICOY TAHSIL	T	1,106	988	118	.	.	.				10	4	6	1,096	984	112	45	27	18	5,507	2,076	3,431
		R	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	.
		U	1,106	988	118			..			.	10	4	6	1,096	984	112	45	27	18	5.507	2,076	3,431
1	Minicoy Island(NM)‡	U	1,106	988	118	..	.	..				10	4	6	1,096	984	112	45	27	18	5,507	2076	3,431
II	ANDROTT (ANDROTH)† TAHSIL	T	1,563	1,445	118	.	.	.		.		43	43		1,520	1,402	118	488	458	30	8,304	3,246	5,058
		R	1,563	1,445	118	.	.	.		.	.	43	43		1,520	1,402	118	488	458	30	8,304	3,246	5,058
		U	.	.	.			.		.	.		.	.	.	.		..	..		.	.	.
2	Kalpeni Island	R	568	516	52	.	.	..	.	.		11	11		557	505	52	253	234	19	2,722	1,088	1,634
3	Andrott (Androth)† Island	R	995	929	66	.	.	..		.		32	32	.	963	897	66	235	224	11	5,582	2,158	3,424
III	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	T	3,138	2,644	494				.			765	453	312	2,373	2,191	182	277	130	147	7,300	2,985	4 315
		R	1,309	951	358							721	411	310	588	540	48	194	59	135	2,608	1,126	1,482
		U	1,829	1,693	136			.				44	42	2	1,785	1,651	134	83	71	12	4,692	1,859	2,833
4	Agatti Island	R	1,309	951	358			.		.		721	411	310	588	540	48	194	59	135	2 608	1,126	1,482
5	Kavaratti Island (NM)‡	U	1,829	1,693	136			.	.			44	42	2	1,785	1,651	134	83	71	12	4,692	1,859	2,833
IV	AMINI TAHSIL	T	2,140	1,762	378							270	53	217	1,870	1,709	161	1,059	542	517	9,322	4,074	5,248
		R	1,211	1,004	207							112	11	101	1 099	993	106	694	330	364	5,249	2,268	2,981
		U	929	758	171							158	42	116	771	716	55	365	212	153	4,073	1,806	2,267
6	Amini Island (NM)‡	U	929	758	171							158	42	116	771	716	55	365	212	153	4,073	1,806	2,267
7	Kadmat Island	R	592	431	161	.						108	7	101	484	424	60	282	101	181	2,240	1,046	1,194
8	Kiltan Island	R	292	269	23		.	.	.			4	4		288	265	23	292	149	143	1,791	771	1,020
9	Chetlat Island	R	269	250	19		..	.	.		.	.		.	269	250	19	118	79	39	1 097	405	692
10	Bitra Island	R	58	54	4	.	.	.		..			.	.	58	54	4	2	1	1	121	46	75

NOTE : — ϕ Since Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory, State/District Primary Census Abstracts have not been presented separately

& Name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No G S.R. 475 (E)—F. 3/3/72-SR dated 15-10-1973.)

@ Represents the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India, whereas the areas of the islands are supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration The total urban area of Union territory district is obtained by adding up the areas of urban islands corrected upto one place of decimal Rural area of Union territory/district is derived by deducting total of urban area from the geographical area. Hence, the areas of Tahsils will not add up to the area of UT/district

~ The areas of Andrott and Kavaratti Tahsils will not tally with the totals derived from the figures furnished for the inhabited islands shown under each, as Tahsils also include the areas of the uninhibited islands

† The name/spelling of the island tahsil Androth of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Andrott" as per the Government of India, M H A letter No. 7 2/78-states dated 6-6-80 This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis

N Negligible

* Include those occupied by Institutional Households also

** Include Houseless and Institutional Households also

£ No Caste has been scheduled in relation to this UT and therefore, there is no Scheduled Caste population

‡ Treated as census towns for the first time during 1981 Census

§ Islands are distinct units. Hence, the entire island is either rural/urban.

' (NM) – Non-Municipal.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
FOR
SCHEDULED TRIBE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

As far as this territory is concerned, no caste has been scheduled in relation to Lakshadweep and therefore, there is no scheduled caste population in the territory. Hence, the presentation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Primary Census Abstract of this territory is limited only to the Scheduled Tribe Population. This table for Scheduled Tribe Population prepared for union territory/district/tahsil/island levels gives data for rural and urban areas separately.

1.1 The Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Tribes gives the distribution of households, population, literates, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers The main workers are further classified as:—

(i) Cultivators

(ii) Agricultural Labourers

(iii) Household Industry and

(iv) Other workers.

1.2 The definition for Scheduled Tribe has been spelt out in the flyleaf to General Primary Census Abstract However, to reiterate, the inhabitants of Lakshadweep, who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as scheduled tribes. There is only one tribe in the whole of this territory, which has no specific name

1.3 The total scheduled tribe population of Lakshadweep as revealed by the Primary Census Abstract is as follows:—

Persons	37,760
Males	18,865
Females	18,895

The definition of a household has been given in flyleaf to table A-1. Households having one Scheduled Tribe member or more were taken for computing Col. 4 of the Primary Census Abstract, which furnishes the number of households with scheduled tribe members. Cols 5 to 7 give the scheduled tribe population by sex. The statement 2 of the fly-leaf to General Primary Census Abstract shows the percentage distribution of scheduled tribe population in rural and urban areas to the total population of this Union Territory in 1981.

Literacy and Education

2. Cols. 8 to 10 of the Primary Census Abstract give the sex-wise number of literates and educated persons for each unit. The criterion laid down for a person to be treated as a literate has been explained in the fly-leaf to the General Primary Census Abstract. The statement given below shows the percentage of literates and educated persons to the total scheduled tribe population, males and females in the Union Territory/district tahsil/island

STATEMENT 1

Literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes in 1981 *for the Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island*

Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Island	Among the total Scheduled Tribe population			Among the rural Scheduled Tribe population			Among the urban Scheduled Tribe population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAKSHADWEEP	53 13	63 34	42 92	51 00	61 21	40.83	55 76	65.98	45.51
Lakshadweep District	53 13	63 34	42 92	51 00	61 21	40 83	55 76	65 98	45.51
Minicoy Tahsil	63 55	69 20	58 86				63 55	69 20	58.86
Minicoy Island	63 55	69 20	58 86	.	.		63 55	69 20	58 86
Andrott Tahsil	50 16	62 46	38 27	50 16	62 46	38 27			.
Kalpeni Island	55 08	66 44	43 06	55 08	66 44	43 06			
Andrott Island	47 58	60 23	35 93	47 58	60 23	35 93			.
Kavaratti Tahsil	54 65	65 52	42 29	53.93	63 61	43 55	55 17	66 81	41.35
Agatti Island	53 93	63 61	43 55	53 93	63 61	43 55			.
Kavaratti Island	55 17	66.81	41 35	.			55 17	66.81	41 35
Amini Tahsil	49 06	59 55	38 40	50 53	57 98	43 10	47 09	61 61	31.93
Amini Island	47 09	61 61	31.93				47 09	61 61	31.93
Kadmat Island	55 34	63.21	47 38	55 34	63 21	47 38			.
Kiltan Island	45.83	54 75	36 95	45 83	54 75	36.95			
Chetlat Island	48 31	52 62	44 26	48 31	52.62	44 26			
Bitra Island	46 67	52 00	40 00	46 67	52 00	40 00			

2 1. The literacy rates among the Scheduled tribe population in 1981 are less than that of general population, however, keeping the same trend in the previous census. The reason is obvious that most of the non-scheduled tribe population constitute the Government employees and their families hailed from mainland.

Classification of workers

3. Cols. 11 to 13 show the total main workers by sex. The succeeding cols. i.e. 14 to 25 give the classification of main workers to Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Industry and Other Workers by persons, males and females respectively. Marginal

STATE

Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population of each sex into

Union Territory District/Tahsil/Island	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total Workers			Main Workers (I to 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
LAKSHADWEEP	T	100	100	100	22.81	36.76	8 89	17.95	30 74	5.17				.	.	
	R	100	100	100	24.35	37.64	11.11	17.85	29.64	6.11		.	.	.	..	
	U	100	100	100	20.92	35.68	6.12	18.06	32.09	4.00	.		.	.	.	.
Lakshadweep District	T	100	100	100	22 81	36.76	8 89	17.95	30.74	5.17					.	..
	R	100	100	100	24.35	37.64	11.11	17.85	29.64	6 11	.			.	.	.
	U	100	100	100	20.92	35 68	6.12	18 06	32 09	4 00	.	.		.		.
Minicoy Tahsil	T	100	100	100	15.00	28.89	3 48	14 28	27 96	2 95	.	.	.	..	..	.
	R										.					
	U	100	100	100	15 00	28 89	3 48	14 28	27.96	2 95			.	.	.	
Minicoy Island	U	100	100	100	15.00	28.89	3.48	14 28	27.96	2 95	.					
Andrott Tahsil	T	100	100	100	18 65	35.18	2.67	13 80	25.92	2 08	..		.			.
	R	100	100	100	18 65	35.18	2.67	13.80	25.92	2 08	..				.	
	U															.
Kalpeni Island	R	100	100	100	22 25	39 49	4 01	14.93	26.33	2.87		.		.	.	..
Andrott Island	R	100	100	100	16 76	32.76	2 02	13.20	25 69	1.70	..	.		.	.	..
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	100	100	100	30.03	45 38	12.58	27.22	42.94	9.35	..			.		.
	R	100	100	100	36.14	46.61	24.91	31.25	43.74	17 86					..	..
	U	100	100	100	25 69	44 54	3 33	24 37	42 40	2.98				.	..	.
Agatti Island	R	100	100	100	35 14	46 61	24 91	31 25	43 74	17 86			.		..	.
Kavaratti Island	U	100	100	100	25 69	44 54	3 33	24 37	42 40	2 98	.			.	..	.
Amini Tahsil	T	100	100	100	24.53	34.44	14.46	15.90	25 71	5.92	.				.	.
	R	100	100	100	25.83	35 80	15.90	16 04	26.57	5.55		.		.	..	..
	U	100	100	100	22 79	32.65	12 49	15.71	24.58	6 44	.	.	.	.	..	.
Amini Island	U	100	100	100	22 79	32.65	12 49	15.71	24 58	6 44			.	.	.	
Kadmat Island	R	100	100	100	27 49	32.59	22 33	18.30	26 15	10 35				.		.
Kiltan Island	R	100	100	100	23 57	33.63	13.57	10 93	20 51	1 40	.					
Chetlat Island	R	100	100	100	25.04	43.88	7.38	17.42	33 67	2 19	.	.				
Bitra Island	R	100	100	100	32 78	54 00	6.25	31 67	53 00	5 00	.		.	.		.

workers by sex are shown under Cols 26 to 28. Cols. 29 to 31 furnish the Non-workers by sex The definitions and concept of a worker i.e. main worker, marginal worker and non-worker adopted here are the same as those for the general population, which have been given in the fly-leaf to General Primary Census Abstract. The subjoined statement gives the percentage distribution of scheduled tribe population of each sex into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in 1981.

3.1. The percentage of total workers to scheduled tribe population is 22.81 as against 24.39 of general population indicating a reduction of about 2 points. The same trend is seen in the case of main workers and also other workers But, as far as household industry and marginal workers are concerned, the participation rates of scheduled tribe population are slightly higher than those of general population.

MENT 2

Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers in 1981

Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/Island
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2	1
2 84	2.87	2 80	15 11	27 87	2 37	4 86	6 02	3.72	77 19	63.24	91.11	T	LAKSHADWEEP
4.14	4 39	3 89	13 71	25 25	2 22	6 50	8 00	5 00	75 65	62 36	88 89	R	
1 22	0 98	1 46	16 84	31 11	2 54	2 86	3 59	2 12	79 08	64.32	93 88	U	
2 84	2 87	2 80	15.11	27 87	2.37	4 86	6 02	3.72	77.19	63.24	91.11	T	Lakshadweep District
4.14	4 39	3.89	13 71	25.25	2 22	6 50	8.00	5 00	75 65	62.36	88.89	R	
1.22	0 98	1 46	16 84	31 11	2.54	2.86	3 59	2 12	79 08	64 32	93 88	U	
0 11	0.07	0 15	14 17	27 89	2 80	0.72	0.93	0 53	85 00	71 11	96 52	T	Minicoy Tahsil
0 11	0.07	0 15	14 17	27 89	2 80	0 72	0 93	0 53	85 00	71 11	96.52	R U	
0.11	0.07	0 15	14 17	27 89	2 80	0 72	0 93	0 53	85.00	71 11	95 52	U	Minicoy Island
0 41	0.83		13 39	25 09	2.08	4.85	9 26	0 59	81 35	64.82	97 33	T	Androth Tahsil
0.41	0.83	.	13 39	25.09	2 08	4 85	9 26	0 59	81 35	64 82	97 33	R	
												U	
0.32	0 62		14 61	25 71	2.87	7 32	13 16	1 14	77 75	60 51	95 99	R	Kalpeni Island
0 45	0 95	.	12 75	24 74	1 70	3 56	7 07	0 32	83 24	67 24	97 98	R	Androth Island
7.90	8 79	6 89	19.32	34.15	2 46	2 81	2 44	3 23	69 97	54 62	87 42	T	Kavaratti Tahsil
17.94	19 78	15 98	13 31	23.96	1 88	4 89	2.87	7 05	63 86	53 39	75.09	R	
0.77	1 35	0.08	23 60	41.05	2.90	1 32	2.14	0.35	74 31	55 46	96 67	U	
17.94	19.78	15 98	13 31	23.96	1 88	4.89	2 87	7 05	63 86	53 39	75 09	R	Agatti Island
0.77	1.35	0 08	23.60	41.05	2 90	1 32	2 14	0.35	74 31	55 46	96 67	U	Kavaratti Island
2.23	0 84	3.63	13 67	24 87	2.29	8.63	8 73	8.54	75 47	65.56	85.54	T	Amini Tahsil
1 62	0.32	2.92	14 42	26 25	2.63	9.79	9.23	10.35	74.17	64.20	84.10	R	
3 03	1 52	4 61	12 68	23 06	1 83	7 08	8.07	6 05	77 21	67 35	87 51	U	
3 03	1.52	4 61	12 68	23 06	1 83	7 08	8 07	6 05	77.21	67 35	87 51	U	Amini Island
3.57	0.46	6 71	14 73	25 69	3.65	9.19	6.44	11.97	72.51	67 41	77.67	R	Kadmat Island
0.18	0 35	.	10 75	20 16	1.40	12.64	13 12	12 17	76 43	66.37	86.43	R	Kiltan Island
.	.	..	17 42	33 67	2 19	7.62	10 21	5 19	74 96	56 12	92 62	R	Chetlat Island
..	..		31 67	53 00	5 00	1 11	1 00	1.25	67 22	46 00	93.75	R	Bitra Island

3.2. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of Scheduled Tribe population for total, rural and urban areas among the main workers by broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers

STATE

Distribution of 1000 *Persons Males and Females of Scheduled Tribe Population for Total, Rural and Urban areas among the*

MAIN

Union Territory/District Tahsil Island	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Total Workers			Total Main Workers			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
LAKSHADWEEP	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	368	89	179	308	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	376	111	178	296	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	209	357	61	181	321	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	368	89	179	308	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	376	111	178	296	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	209	357	61	181	321	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minicoy Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	289	35	143	280	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R															
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	289	35	143	280	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minicoy Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	289	35	143	280	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrott (Androth) Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	352	27	138	259	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	187	352	27	138	259	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U															
Kalpeni Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	395	40	150	263	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrott (Androth) Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	168	328	20	132	257	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	454	126	272	429	94	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	361	466	249	312	437	179	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	445	33	244	424	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agatti Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	361	466	249	312	437	179	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kavaratti Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	445	33	244	424	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amini Tahsil	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	344	145	159	257	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	258	358	159	160	266	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	326	125	157	246	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amini Island	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	326	125	157	246	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kadmat Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	326	223	183	262	104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiltan Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	236	336	136	109	205	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chetlat Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	439	74	174	337	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bitra Island	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	540	63	317	530	50	0	0	0	0	0	0

' ' Denotes absence of population

'0' Denotes nil figure

4. From the above table it is seen that out of 1,000 persons only 228 persons are workers Among them, 179 persons are main workers and 49 marginal workers If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken, 368 males and 89 females are workers. Among the male workers, 308 are main workers and 60 marginal

MENT 3

Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Broad Industrial Categories of Main Workers

WORKERS

Household Industry, Manufacturing, processing and Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/District/ Tahsil/Island
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2	1
28	29	28	151	279	21	49	60	37	772	632	911	T	LAKSHADWEEP
41	44	39	137	252	22	65	80	50	757	624	889	R	
12	10	15	169	311	25	28	36	21	791	643	939	U	
28	29	28	151	279	21	49	60	37	772	632	911	T	Lakshadweep District
41	44	39	137	252	22	65	80	50	757	624	889	R	
12	10	15	169	311	25	28	36	21	791	643	939	U	
1	1	2	142	279	28	7	9	5	850	711	965	T	Minicoy Tahsil
												R	
1	1	2	142	279	28	7	9	5	850	711	965	U	
1	1	2	142	279	28	7	9	5	850	711	965	U	Minicoy Island
4	8	0	134	251	21	49	93	6	813	648	973	T	Androth (Androth) Tahsil
4	8	0	134	251	21	49	93	6	813	648	973	R	
												U	
4	6	0	146	257	29	73	132	11	777	605	960	R	Kalpeni Island
5	10	0	127	247	17	36	71	3	832	672	980	R	Androth (Androth) Island
79	88	69	193	341	25	28	25	32	700	546	874	T	Kavaratti Tahsil
179	198	160	133	239	19	49	29	70	639	534	751	R	
8	14	1	236	410	29	13	21	3	743	555	967	U	
179	198	160	133	239	19	49	29	70	639	534	751	R	Agatti Island
8	14	1	236	410	29	13	21	3	743	555	967	U	Kavaratti Island
22	8	36	137	249	23	86	87	86	755	656	855	T	Amini Tahsil
16	3	29	144	263	27	98	92	103	742	642	841	R	
30	15	46	127	231	18	71	80	61	772	674	875	U	
30	15	46	127	231	18	71	80	61	772	674	875	U	Amini Island
36	5	67	147	257	37	92	61	119	725	674	777	R	Kadmat Island
2	3	0	107	202	11	127	131	122	764	664	861	R	Kiltan Island
0	0	0	171	337	22	76	102	52	750	561	926	R	Chetlat Island
0	0	0	317	530	50	11	10	13	672	160	937	R	Bitra Island

workers. Similarly, out of 89 female workers 52 are main workers and 37 marginal workers It is further seen that only 29 males and 28 females out of 1,000 scheduled tribes in each sex are engaged in Household Industry

SATATE/DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE@

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District Tahsil/Island£	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with Scheduled Tribe members**	Total Scheduled Tribe$ Population*			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	LAKSHADWEEP&	I	5,906	37,760	18,865	18,895	20,060	11,950	8,110	6,776	5,799	977
		R	3,397	20,887	10,420	10,467	10,652	6,378	4,274	3,729	3,089	640
		U	2,509	16,873	8,445	8,428	9,408	5,572	3,836	3,047	2,710	337
	Lakshadweep District	I	5,906	37,760	18,865	18,895	20,060	11,950	8,110	6,776	5,799	977
		R	3,397	20,887	10,420	10,467	10,652	6,378	4,274	3,729	3,089	640
		U	2,509	16,873	8,445	8,428	9,408	5,572	3,836	3,047	2,710	337
I.	Minicoy Tahsil	T	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	3,905	1,928	1,977	878	779	99
		R										
		U	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	3,905	1,928	1,977	878	779	99
	1. Minicoy Island (N M.)‡	U	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	3,905	1,928	1,977	878	779	99
II.	Andrott (Androth) Tahsil†	T	1,481	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,024	3,075	1,949	1,382	1,276	106
		R	1,481	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,024	3,075	1,949	1,382	1,276	106
		U	.	..	.	..	..	.	.			.
	2. Kalpeni Island	R	526	3,442	1,770	1,672	1,896	1,176	720	514	466	48
	3. Andrott Island†	R	955	6,574	3,153	3,421	3,128	1,899	1,229	868	810	58
III.	Kavaratti Tahsil	T	1,441	9,553	5,084	4,469	5,221	3,331	1,890	2,601	2,183	418
		R	584	3,968	2,053	1,915	2,140	1,306	834	1,240	898	342
		U	857	5,585	3,031	2,554	3,081	2,025	1,056	1,361	1,285	76
	4. Agatti Island	R	584	3,968	2,053	1,915	2,140	1,306	834	1,240	898	342
	5. Kavaratti Island (NM)‡	U	857	5,585	3,031	2,554	3,081	2,025	1,056	1,361	1,285	76
IV.	Amini Tahsil	T	2,105	12,046	6,072	5,974	5,910	3,616	2,294	1,915	1,561	354
		R	1,332	6,903	3,444	3,459	3,488	1,997	1,491	1,107	915	192
		U	773	5,143	2,628	2,515	2,422	1,619	803	808	646	162
	6. Amini Island (NM)‡	U	773	5,143	2,628	2,515	2,422	1,619	803	808	646	162
	7. Kadmat Island	R	536	3,027	1,522	1,505	1,675	962	713	554	398	156
	8. Kiltan Island	R	407	2,278	1,136	1,142	1,044	622	422	249	233	16
	9. Chatlat Island	R	341	1,418	686	732	685	361	324	247	231	16
	10 Bitra Island	R	48	180	100	80	84	52	32	57	53	4

@Since Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territroy, State/District Primary Census Abstracts have not been presented separately

$The inhabitants of Lakshadweep, who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes.

&The name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R 475 (E)—F. 3/3/72-SR dated 15-10-1973).

†The name/spelling of the island/tahsil 'Androth' of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Andrott" as per the Government of India M.H.A letter No 7 2/82-states dated 6-6-80 This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis

STATE DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE@

Main Workers												Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a))			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	.	.		.	..	1,071	541	530	5,705	5,258	447	1,838	1,136	702	29,146	11,930	17,216
	.	.				865	458	407	2,864	2,631	233	1,356	833	523	15,802	6,498	9,304
	..	..	.	.		206	83	123	2,841	2,627	214	482	303	179	13,344	5,432	7,912
..	..	..	.			1,071	541	530	5,705	5,258	447	1,838	1,136	702	29,146	11,930	17,216
..	.	..		.	.	865	458	407	2,864	2,631	233	1,356	833	523	15,802	6,498	9,304
.		..		.		206	83	123	2,841	2,627	214	482	303	179	13,344	5,432	7,912
.	..	..				7	2	5	871	777	94	44	26	18	5,223	1,981	3,242
..		..	.	.													
.		.			.	7	2	5	871	777	94	44	26	18	5,223	1,981	3,242
..	..	..	.	.		7	2	5	871	777	94	44	26	18	5,223	1,981	3,242
.	.	..	.		..	41	41	..	1,341	1,235	106	486	456	30	8,148	3,191	4,957
.	.	.	..		.	41	41	.	1,341	1,235	106	486	456	30	8,148	3,191	4,957
..	.	.	..	..	..		..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	.	.	11	11	..	503	455	48	252	233	19	2,676	1,071	1,605
..	.	..	.	.	..	30	30	..	838	780	58	234	223	11	5,472	2,120	3,352
.	..	.	..		..	755	447	308	1,846	1,736	110	268	124	144	6,684	2,777	3,907
..	.	.	..		..	712	406	306	528	492	36	194	59	135	2,534	1,096	1,438
..	.	.	..	.	..	43	41	2	1,318	1,244	74	74	65	9	4,150	1,681	2,469
..	.		..		.	712	406	306	528	492	36	194	59	135	2,534	1,096	1,438
..	.	..	..	.	.	43	41	2	1,318	1,244	74	74	65	9	4,150	1,681	2,469
.	.	..	..	.	..	268	51	217	1,647	1,510	137	1,040	530	510	9,091	3,981	5,110
.	.	.	..	.	..	112	11	101	995	904	91	676	318	358	5,120	2,211	2,909
..	.	..	.	..	..	156	40	116	652	606	46	364	212	152	3,971	1,770	2,201
..	..	..	..	.	..	156	40	116	652	606	46	364	212	152	3,971	1,770	2,201
.	..	..	.	..	..	108	7	101	446	391	55	278	98	180	2,195	1,026	1,169
.	..	.	..	..	.	4	4	.	245	229	16	288	149	139	1,741	754	987
.	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	..	247	231	16	108	70	38	1,063	385	678
..	.	..	.		.		.		57	53	4	2	1	1	121	46	75

*Include Houseless and Institutional Population.

**Include Houseless and Institutional Households also.

£The Islands are distinct units. Hence, the entire island is either rural or urban.

‡Treated as census town (NM) for the first time in 1981 Census.

NM Non-Municipal.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

Name or No. of W rd/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).	House-hold 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													
To al	××	(a)	×\×	(a)	×××	×Y							××Y

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
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

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

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

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

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

[a] Count number of entries and give total
[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total
[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

* Type of ownership — private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-35 state govt -4, local body-5, others-6.

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Book No ... . **CONFIDENTIAL**

Part I : Household Particulars

Form No

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

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

(a) WALL | Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G I sheets or other metal sheets (6) |

| Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) |

.. ..

(b) ROOF | Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) |

| Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R B.C., R.C.C (7) | Others (8) |

. ...

(c) FLOOR | Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosiac/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 '1', for houseless write '0'.

**Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S T., put cross (X) in the box.

MALE

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

Check with reference to individual slip

Compiler .....

(a) Enter total after counting number for enties

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Checked and found correct

Supervisor..... (a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc

2 Do not leave any household or person uncoverd 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 **Ist March, 1981**, if not enumerated already in some other block

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of **Ist 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

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) of 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 CONFIDENTIAL

(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 (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

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								Entry in Q 15A			
					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)	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)	Illitera-es (Col. 25)	'Yes' in 14A (Col. 26)	'No' in 14A (Col 27)	'Yes' in 14B (Col. 28)	'No' in 14B (Col 29)	Entry in Q 15 A				'Yes in 16 (Col. 34)	'No' in 16 (Col. 35)
										C (Col 30)	AL (Col. 31)	HHI (Col 32)	OW (Col. 33)		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

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

residential houses... ....

(For Office Use Only)

H. State	SC	M	Sex

	Lvl	Subject	Div
1			
	Year	Univ	
2			
3			
4			

Trg.	Year	Durn	Inst

Stat	Durn

	Sect	Orgn	Work
Pr.			
Pv.			
Fr.			

P	Count	Stay	Year

Census of India-1981
Confidential

Location Code

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

(Please see instructions overleaf)

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*

	Degree/Diploma/Certificate	Subject		Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution Professional body
					19		
					19		
					19		
					19		
9	Training Undergone		Apprentice/others *		19		Academic/Industrial/In service*
			Apprentice/others *		19		Academic/Industrial/In Service*

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	Organisation Name	Sector*	Main activity of the organisation	Nature of Your Work	Year of Joining	Year of Leaving	Total Salary (Rs p m) at entry	Total Salary (Rs p m) last drawn
			Enter Serial Number as given on overleaf					
Present		Public/Pvt*			19			
Previous		Public/Pvt*			19	19		
		Public/Pvt*			19	19		

15. Visits abroad for Study, Training, & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits)

	Purpose	Country	Duration (months)	Year of Return
(i)				19
(ii)				19
(iii)				19

Signature with date

*Please tick (√) appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 & 14. For example if female Male/Female √

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine, Diploma in Engineering, Technology or in any Professional field; or a Certificate from I.T.I.
2. If you are employed or self-employed, please give your office address in item No 3
3. Different employments should relate to different organisations served and not the different jobs held in same organisation in item No. 14
4. Total salary in Item No 14 should include salary and all allowances.
5. **Main Activity of the Organisation (item No. 14)**

   Serial No — Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14

   1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
   2. Mining & Quarrying
   3. Manufacturing of Food and Food Products
   4. Manufacturing of Textiles, Cotton, Clothes, Jute etc
   5. Manufacturing of Wood, Paper, Leather etc
   6. Manufacturing of Rubber, Plastics, Petroleum, Coal and related products.
   7. Manufacturing of Chemicals, Chemical Products and Fertilizers
   8. Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products like Mica, Glass, Refractories
   9. Manufacturing of basic metals & alloys
   10. Manufacturing of metal products excluding engineering and transport equipments
   11. Manufacturing of machinery, machine tools & parts except electrical machinery
   12. Manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances
   13. Manufacturing of transport equipment & parts
   14. Other manufacturing industry.
   15. Generation & Distribution of electricity, gas and water
   16. Construction.
   17. Trade and Commerce organisations
   18. Transport, Storage and Communication organisations
   19. Financing, Insurance & Real Estates
   20. Public Administration
   21. Defence
   22. Education
   23. Scientific & Research Services
   24. Medical and Health Services
   25. Other Services.
   26. Organisations not classified elsewhere

6. **Nature of Your Work (Item No. 14)**

   Enter the serial number in the appropriate column in Item 14.

1. Teaching	8. Testing/Quality Control
2. Teaching cum Research	9. Consultation & Professional Practice
3. Research	10. Sales & Marketing
4. Design & Development	11. Management
5. Construction	12. Administration
6. Industrial Production	13. Others
7. Maintenance	

7. **Please do not write on the "Squares" | | | provided on the left hand side of the Questionnaire.**

FIRST FOLD

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THIRD FOLD

SECOND FOLD

STATEMENT SHOWING DEGREE HOLDER AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SCHEDULES RECEIVED, ISSUED AND RETURNED

Name of Town Village ... .Location Code..... ... ...

1. Total Number of forms received _____

2. Number of forms handed over to Households _____

3. Number of filled in forms collected _____

4. Number of undistributed forms _____

Dated Signature of Enumerator

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification Particulars

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

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

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

SECTION 1. (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block . . . . . (B) Number of occupied residential houses . . . . . (C) Number of households . .

SECTION 2. **Houselist Particulars**. (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No	Building No	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl No. of the House-hold	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SECTION 2 : *Contd* **Location Code** ... . **Page No** ....

Sl No	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl No of the House-hold	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Dated Signature of

Charge Office Clerk. . ...

Checked and found correct

Charge Officer... ....

Dated Signature of

Enumerator. . ...

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

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

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

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

SECTION : 3 Addenda to Section 2 (To record census house/households not covered in Section 2 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

Sl. No	Building No	Census House No	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl No of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Checked and found correct

Supervisor . . . . . .

Dated Signature of

Enumerator . . . . . .

ANNEXURE B

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND INDIVIDUAL SLIP

You will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and Individual Slip containing 16 questions with parts for each individual in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages:

(a) Enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and

(b) Revisional round betwen March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981

These will involve the following steps:

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch of your enumeration block,

(ii) Updating the Abridged Houselist.

(iii) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part I Household Particulars.

(iv) Filling up of the Household Schedule, Part II–Population Record, columns 1 to 7,

(v) Filling up of the Individual Slip for each individual in that household,

(vi) Filling up of columns 8 through 35 of Household Schedule, Part II –Population Record with reference to the entries in Individual Slips filled for each member of that household.

(vii) Revisional round and updating of records,

(viii) Filling up of the enumerator's working sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract.

(ix) Filling up of the Enumertor's Abstract,

(x) Filling up of Section I of the Abridged Houselist,

(x) Filling up of Section I of the Abridged House-the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in House-hold Schedules, all filled in Individual Slips, filled in and updated Abrideged Houselist, the working sheets for preparing Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

Reference date and enumeration period

2. The reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of **March 1, 1981** which implies that the census is expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of **March 1, 1981.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumeration period has been fixed from February 9 to February 28. Thus, you will have to actually commence your work of enumeration on February 9 and complete the work on February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate all households and every person living in households as will be explained later in this booklet. On the night of February 28, 1981, you will be required to count the houseless households. Thereafter, in order to bring the information up to date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1, to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh Individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the Invididual 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

3. 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 beeen given in appendix I. Please go through these instructions carefully and draw the Notional Map and Layout Sketch for your enumeration block

3 1. While drawing the Layout Sketch you may come across new constructions which have not been reflected in the Abridged House list 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 Detailed instruction for numbering the houses and definitions of house and household are given in Appendix II.

Updating the Abridged Houselist

4. 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 at the end of these instructions and doubtless you would have been trained in the procedure to do this

4 1. As you go round your enumeration block carrying out enumeration, you will have to correct Section 2 and fill Section 3 as the case may be, in the Abridged Houselist Please carry out the corrections in Section 2 and additions in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as you go round your block Do not put this work off because it is essential to ensure that no building census house or household is missed or not covered and that the present situation is fully reflected in the Abridged Houselist Please read the instructions once more

Filling up of Household Schedule

5. 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.

5 1 Specimen of the Household Schedule, both Part I and Part II is given at Annexure A

NOTE: Do not make any entries in the dotted boxes

6. **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

7 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, Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block Circle or town village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E B) number within brackets Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars 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/Tehsil, *etc.* or town/village or ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets) Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals

7.1 Location Code is a device by which every village or town in a Tehsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle of every District in a State/Union Territory is identified by a combination of numbers. The enumeration blocks for villages and towns have also been assigned numbers and these constitute the last element of the Location Code and is recorded in the Location Code within brackets. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly identify the enumeration block within a village or a town. Thus, Code No 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No 22 falling in ward No. 5 of town No II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

7 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

7 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

8 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 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.

8.1 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 at the end *before you start filling up* the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip

Type of household

9. 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

10. 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

10.1. 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

11. 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

11.1 For 'others' record actual religion as returned fully. If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. If a person refuses to state his religion, you may write 'religion not stated'. You should not enter into any argument with the household for *filling up this question. You are bound to* record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the head of the household For institutional households, put '×' against this question

Q. 3: Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T.

12 You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative, you have to record '1' in the case of 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

13. 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 X 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

14. You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the members of the household among themselves. The language spoken in the household should not be confused with the mother tongue of each individual member of the household. For institutional households put '×' on the line Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6: Does the household live in owned house?

15. 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.

15.1. 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?

16. 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

17 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

18 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

19. 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

20. 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.

20.1. 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

21. 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

22. 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.

22.1. 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.

22.2. 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

23. 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)

24. This question is to be canvased 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

25. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be vide 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.*, should be regarded as a room An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

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

25.2. 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.

25.3. 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.

25.4 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 "0" in th box in the Household Schedule of each of the households. If two house-holds have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box

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

26. 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.

26.1. 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?

27. 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 cultivates 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.

27.1 A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household

27.2. Please note that cultivation is reckoned as such on the basis of the growing of certain crops only In other words, a household will be considered as cultivating land if the household is engaged in growing the following crops only

(i) **Cereal and millet crops:** Paddy wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc

(ii) **Pulses:** Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari etc.

(iii) **Fibre crops:** Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops

(iv) **Oil Seeds:** Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.

(v) **Cash crops:** Sugarcane

27.3 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) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

27.4 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 'Ye.' in 12, category

28. 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

29 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 *sudbhawa etc* Again, a household may be cultivating land as a 'share crop per' and the tenancy is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *Batai, tehai, bargadar etc* You may also come cross cases where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par, etc* You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land

Q. 15: Total population of the household

30 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

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD- COLUMNS 1 TO 7

31. 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.

32. 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.

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

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e., from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit,

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and

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

32.2 Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place

Col. 1: Serial No.

33. 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

33.1. 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

34. 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.

34.1. 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.

34.2 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 1 of the second Household Schedule form need not be filled in such cases

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

35. In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle', 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, etc., who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household

35.1 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

35.2. 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

35.3. The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better:

Sl No	Name	Relationship to head	Sex M	Sex F	Age	Marital status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sri AB	Head		√	53	W
2	Sri DEF	Son	√		32	M
3	Sri GHI	Son's wife		√	25	M
4.	Sri JKL	Son's son(3)	√		5	NM
	and so on					

Cols. 4 & 5: Sex

36. 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

37. 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

37.1 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.

37.2. 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

38 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

39. 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

40. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM - Never married

M Currently married,

W Widowed,

S Separated or Divorced

40.1. 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.

40.2 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.

40.3 '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'.

40.4. 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

41. 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

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

42. 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**. Instructions have also been given as to how the revisional round should be conducted.

43 You have also 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 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."

44. You have been told earlier 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. 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.

45. 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)

46. A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given in Annexure-A. 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 in Annexure C.

Pad No. and Slip No.

47. 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

47.1. You will have to note the Location Code on each slip as per instructions given in paragraph 7 above. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/Taluk/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge code (Tehsil, *etc.*, or Town) would have been rubber-stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

47.2. If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, *please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block*

Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

47.3. 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

48. 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 earlier at this stage.

Q 1: Name

49. 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 33—34.

50. *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

51. 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 35 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)

52. For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question For enuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4: Age

53 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 37 to 39 in this connection.

Q. 5: Marital status

54. Instructions given under paragraph 40 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

54.1. 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

55. 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

55.1. 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*

55.2. 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.

55.3. At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in Appendix II. 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

56. 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.

56.1. The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than *two*. These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person 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

57. In answering this question, use the following abbreviations.

For Hindus,	write 'H'
For Muslims,	write 'M'
For Christians	write 'C'
For Sikhs,	write 'S'
For Buddists	write 'B'
For Jains	write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

57.1 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)

58. 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.

58.1 If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the 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.

58.2. 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

59. 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

59.1. Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor

59.2. 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)

60. **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

60.1. For a person who is literate, i.e., who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instruction Booklet (provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) and similarly, for writing, he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

60.2 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

61. 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.

61.1. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her will be one that he/she has actually passed and *not* the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M.B.B.S. his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M.B.B.S., which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B.Com., *etc.* However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels record him/her as such

61.2 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.

61.3. In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B. Sc. (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M. Sc. (Botany), B.Sc (Agriculture), *etc.*, should be noted You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully For example, M.A (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail This information is vital for manpower planning and should receive your careful attention.

62 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)

63. After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. *Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school.* Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women

63.1. 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

64. 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.14 A—Worked any time at all last year?

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

II Q. 15A—Main activity last year?

Q. 15B—14B Yes—Any other work any time last year?
14B No—Work done any time last year?

III Q 16—If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work?

64.1. 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

64.2. 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

65. 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

66 In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like, *gur* making, *etc.*, are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad timespan of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

Explanation

67. 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

67 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.

67.2. 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.

67.3. In Question 15B, details of secondary work of 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.

67.4. In Quesion 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in Question 14A.*i.e.* H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A or 'No' in Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

67.5. 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.

68. 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 'I'.

(ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authorities, etc.

69 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?

70. 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.

71. 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 sometime during the last one year.

72. 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

73 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

74. 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.

75 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

76. 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.

77. The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs

Household duties—H

77 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'.

77.2 If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times or prepare papad, achar, etc. and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'yes' in Question 14A though she is mainly a housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A

77.3. 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 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students—ST

78. This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

78.1. 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.

78.2. 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.

78.3. 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.

78.4. 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

79. This category includes all dependents such as infants or children *not* attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

79.1. 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'.

79.2 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

80. 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.

80.1. 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

81. 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.

81.1. For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

82. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution, should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

83. 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.

83.1. 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. 14B: If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

84. 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.

84.1 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.

84.2 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 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

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

85. 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 sympol below the line in the space provided and *not* in the box.

86. 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

87. 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.

87.1 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.

87.2 Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.*, and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton,*etc.*, and *does not* include fruit growing, 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

88. 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.

88.1 For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

89. 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.

89.1 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-nut (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.

90. 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

91. 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.

91.1 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.

91.2 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.

91.3 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.

91.4 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 given in Appendix III.

91.5 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.

91.6 As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries

91.7 Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI'.

(i) Plantation work

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and *raw silk*, production of milk, egg, 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 produces, *etc*

(v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, *etc*.

(vi) Mining and quarrying

91.8 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

92. 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'

92 1 You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Please see paragraph 89.1 Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15A—Further explanation

93. 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.

93.1 Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

93.2 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 85) 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.

93.3 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

94. 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).

94.1 As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, *i.e.*, code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross (×) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i): Name of establishment

95. 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

96 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.

96.1 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.*

96.2 It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, *etc.*, has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, *etc.*, doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, *e.g.*, Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), *etc.*

96.3 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 IV.

96.4 Appendix IV 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).

96.5 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.*

96.6 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

97. 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 food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

97.1 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 V categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix V 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

98. There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A(ii) and 15A(iii). Question 15A(iii) would reperesent 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 practitioner's nursing home. The Industrial and Occupational classifications in Appendices V and IV 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

99. 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 along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write .....FW.

Explanation

99.1 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 someoneelse, 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'.

99.2 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.

99.3 A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/She is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's 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'.

99.4 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.

99.5 *Please note the following important cases*:

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

(b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, *i e.*, economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact, they are not workers.

(c) Members of a producer's 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.

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)

100. 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

100.1 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.

100.2 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.

100.3 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.

100.4 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 87 to 92 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.

100.5 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.

100.6. 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.*

100.7 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 95 to 99. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

Important

101. 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.

101.1 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)

102. This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in Question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

102.1 As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

102.2 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.

102.3 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

103. 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 Question 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

104. 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.*

105 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'.

106. 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.

107 As stated in paragraph 45 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 later. 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).

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

108. As stated in paragraph 42, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing in Annexure A) 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.

109. 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 42-107. 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.

110. 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 block 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

111. 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

112. 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).

112.1 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).

112.2 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).

113. 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.

113.1 If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line

Q. 1(c) : District

114. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

114.1 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.

114.2 If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1(d) : State/Country

115. For persons born with 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)

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

115.2 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

115.3 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).

115.4 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

116 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.

116.1 The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she

should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 43—45 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.

116. 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

117. 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)

118 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 '×'.

118.1 For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

118.2 Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2 (c) : District

119. 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.

119.1 For a person who had previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

119.2 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'.

119.3 For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write '×' against this sub-part.

Q. 2 (d) : State/Country

120. 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.

120.1 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

121. 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

121.1 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

122. A person will have moved for employment in the following cases :

(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.

122.1 If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code '1' in the box.

123. A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she has moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

124. The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, etc There are cases where one or more members of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education of for other reasons. While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', i.e., 'Family moved'.

125. If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

126. 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.

127. 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 along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

128. 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.

129 It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

130 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

131. 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.

131 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.

131.2 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.

131.3 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

132 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

133. 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

134. 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.

134.1 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 anywhere even outside the country The important point is the number alive

134.2 Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

134.3 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

135. 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

135.1 The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, i.e., children born dead should not be included in counting this number of children ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information

135.2 You should ensure that all live births are ascertained irrespective of whether the children are alive now

135.3 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.

135.4 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.

135.5 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

136 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

137. You should ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless

137.1 It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'No', you should ask a specific question if there has been a

case of a child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sentiments of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows .

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

137.2 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.

137.3 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).

138. 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.

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AND REVISIONAL ROUND

139. 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.

140. 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

141. As stated earlier in paragraph 2, you will be required to enumerate the houseless population in your enumeration block(s) on the night of February 28, 1981. In order to do this, it would be necessary for you to complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households living in census houses in your jurisdiction between February 9 and February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have taken note of the possible places where houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, mandaps, platforms and the like. On the night of February 28/March 1, 1981, but before sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly cover all such houseless households and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single-handed in one night, you should report to your Supervisor in advance, so that one or more extra enumerators can be deputed to assist you in the one-night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of the village. These people will have to be covered on the night of February 28, 1981. You should of course make sure that these persons have not been enumerated elsewhere.

142. At this point, please read the instructions about updating and filling up of the Abridged Houselist, given at the end of these instructions 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 9 above 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.

143. Please remember that Household Schedule will be filled for each houseless household in the manner explained in paragraphs 1 to 41 above. Thereafter, you will have to fill up the Universal Individual Slip for each member of the household, as per instructions given in paragraphs 42—107 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 108 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 108 to 138 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

144. You have been told under paragraphs 1 and 2 above 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 32 where instructions about persons eligible to be enumerated in a particular household have been given.

145. 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.

(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.

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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 1 above (1) filling up of the enumerator's Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, (2) filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract, (3) filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist and (4) handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the 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.

149. 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 62. 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 Annexure-A) 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.

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 8 TO 35

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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

153. 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

154. As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the persons 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.

154.1 *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

155. 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

156. 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. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

157 For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (√) under column 12 and if female, put tick (√) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

158. As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', *i.e.* 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (√) under column 13 and if female, put a tick (√) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

159. 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'

160. 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'

161. 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'

162. 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'

163. 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'

164 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.

165. *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.*

165.1 *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.*

166. 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.

167. 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.

FILLING UP OF THE ENUMERATOR'S WORKING SHEET AND THE ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

168. The specimen form of the Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract is given in Annexure—A. 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.

169. 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.

169.1 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

170. 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

171. 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.

171.1 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

172. This hardly calls for any explanation. You will be required to write your name here.

Col. 1 : Line No.

173. 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

174. This number will be copied from the top of the Household Schedule form you are dealing with.

Cols. 3 to 5 : Persons, males and females

175. 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

176 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

177 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 footnote

177.1 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.

177.2 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

178. A specimen of the Enumerator's Abstract form is given in the Annexure A The instructions are given hereafter.

Location Code

179. 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

180. You should write your name here.

Total number of occupied residential houses

181. You have merely to copy the figures noted in sub-section B of Section I of the Abridged Houselist.

Number of Normal households

182. 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

183. 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

184. 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

185. 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 I of the Abridged Houselist where you have noted the number of households and these two figures should tally.

Cols. 1 to 5

186. 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

187. 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

188. 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

189. 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

190. 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.

191. It is needless to add that you should check the entries carefully and after satisfying yourself that everything is in order, you should sign the filled in Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract form. If

you have, by any chance, been put 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.

192. 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 142,

(4) Filled in Household Schedule books,

(5) Filled in Individual Slip pads,

(6) Working Sheets for Enumerator's Abstract in three sets tagged together,

(7) 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,

(10) Blank forms, Household Schedule books and Individual Slip pads referred to above,

(11) Blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

193. 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.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR UPDATING SECTION 2, FILLING UP OF SECTION 3 AND FILLING UP OF SECTION 1 OF THE ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Introduction

194. As in the 1971 Census, an Abridged Houselist will have to be prepared at the 1981 Census also. The Abridged Houselist establishes an essential link between the Houselist and the population enumeration. It will serve as a frame for assigning household serial number to each household in an enumeration block, as will be seen later, and it will also serve as a frame for post-enumeration surveys and other surveys which may be taken up in the future. The Abridged Houselist will be prepared separately for each enumeration block. It is an important document and you must fill it up carefully after reading these instructions given in the notes to the Abridged Houselist form itself. A copy of the Abridged Houselist form comprising Sections 1, 2 and 3 is enclosed in Annexure-A.

195. You will be given one copy of the Abridged Houselist form for your block by your Supervisor. You will notice that identification particulars and Section 2 of the form are already filled in. At the beginning will be given the identification particulars and location code of your block. Section 2 contains essentially a list of all census houses and households in your block copied from the Houselist. This list has to be updated by you as at the enumeration, because some changes might have taken place in your block since the houselisting operations. Some of the census houses which existed at the time of houselisting, might have been demolished and new census houses might have come up. Again, some of the households might have moved out and some new households might have moved in. All these will have to be taken care of by you in updating the Abridged Houselist. The new census houses and households will have to be listed by you in Section 3, Section 1 will be filled up at the end of the enumeration.

196. While going round your block for enumeration, you will have to check whether each census house and household listed in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist is actually there. At the same time, you will also have to look for new census houses and new households which are not listed in Section 2. It is also possible that some of the census houses or households in Section 2 are still there but their particulars might have changed.

197. The following situations may arise:

(i) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant,

(ii) A building or census house listed in Section 2 might no longer exist,

(iii) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out and a new household might have moved in, in its place,

(iv) The fully residential, partly residential or non-residential use of a census house listed in Section 2 might have changed,

(v) The head of a household listed in Section 2 might have changed,

(vi) A new household might have moved into a vacant or non-residential census house,

(vii) A new building which is not listed in Section 2 might have come up,

(viii) A new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2,

(ix) A new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

198. In case of situations (i) and (ii), the relevant entries in Section 2 will have to be deleted, in case of (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) the entries in Section 2 will have to be suitably amended and in case of (vii), (viii) and (ix), Section 3 will have to be filled. The instructions for deleting or amending entries in Section 2 or for filling up Section 3 in each of these situations are given below.

Instruction for recording changes in Section 2

199. In the case of the first six situations mentioned in paragraph 197 above, necessary changes or corrections will have to be made in Section 2 as follows :

(i) If a household appearing in Section 2 has moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant then the entries in columns 5 to 8 relating to the household have to be deleted. In column 8 write in such cases "Household left". *Please note that when any census house or household is deleted in Section 2, the serial number in column 1, house number, household number or the serial number of household in column 7 of subsequent houses and households should not be changed.*

(ii) If you find that a building or census house appearing in Section 2 no longer exists, all the lines relating to the building or census house will have to be deleted. In this case also, the subsequent serial numbers in columns 1 and 7 need not be changed

(iii) If a household listed in Section 2 has moved out and another household has moved in its place, the name of the head of household in column 6 will be changed in Section 2 Indicate this reason for the change in column 8.

(iv) If the use to which a census house is put has changed, the entry in column 4 for that census house in Section 2 will have to be scored out and the current use entered.

Such a change in use of the house might be coupled with a household leaving or a household moving into the census house For example, where a partly or fully residential house is now used for *purely* non-residential purposes, not only the entries in column 4 should be scored out and the current use of the house should be recorded, but the entries from columns 5 to 8 should also be deleted as the household living in it earlier would have moved out. If more than one household was recorded in that census house, all the entries in subsequent lines relating to such households should also be deleted.

However, in cases where the census house has remained non-residential but only the use has changed, the entry in column 4 will have to be scored out and a fresh entry made to indicate the new use. Where a non-residential house has become a partly or fully residential house, one or more households might have moved into the census house In this case, first the entries in Section 2 will be scored out and the current use should be recorded in column 8 for cross reference since particulars of the new household(s) which might have moved in would be entered in Section 3 in columns 1 to 8. In such cases please quote serial number of the entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2.

Other changes in use of a census house from partly residential to fully residential or from fully residential to partly residential may or may not involve household(s) moving in or household(s) moving out. If movement of households is involved, such movement should be treated in the manner described above.

(v) If the head of a household has changed, the entry in column 6 (name of head of household) in Section 2 should be scored out and the name of current head of household should be entered.

(vi) If a new household has moved into a vacant house, then the entries in all columns of Section 2 have to be scored out and fresh entries made in Section 3. Reason for scoring out should be given in column 8 If more than one new household has moved into such census house, then all the households have to be entered in Section 3. In this case also for cross reference please quote serial number of entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2

200. *Please note that the reason for any change that you may make in Section 2 must be given in column 8 as illustrated above.*

Instructions for filling up Section 3

201. The columns of Section 3 and Section 2 are identical. The serial number in column 1 should run for Sections 2 and 3 continuously, *i.e.*, the first serial number entered in Section 3 will be in continuation of the last serial number in Section 2.

202. Before you enter a new building or census house in Section 3, please recall the definition of census house. The manner in which new buildings, new census houses or new households have to be numbered has already been indicated to you. It must be remembered that a new building will be numbered on the basis of the number which the previous building has. For example, a new building which has come up recently between building Nos. 45 and 46, will be numbered as 45/1, *etc.* Similarly, new census houses will have to be numbered by use of brackets. If in building No. 43, there was previously one census house but now there are two, these will have to be numbered as 43(1) and 43(2). For new households, you will have to number them by use of alphabets within brackets such as 43(1)(a), 43(1)(b), *etc. It is important to note that new non-residential houses must also be entered in Section 3.*

203. Section 3 will have to be filled up when you come across the situations mentioned in sub-paras vii, viii and ix of para 197. There are cases where a new building which is not listed in Section 2 has come up, or a new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2, or a new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house

204. If you come across a new building which is not listed in Section 2, you must give it an appropriate building number (Please see paragraph 202) and enter this building number in column 2. If there is only one census house in this new building, you must obviously enter the same number again in column 3, because in such a case the building number and the census house number are the same. If there are two or more census houses in this building, then you will have to give these appropriate census house numbers (Please see paragraph 202) and enter these in different lines in column 3 Having filled columns 1, 2 and 3, you must now record the use or uses to which this new building and the census house or houses in it is or are being put. Obviously if there is more than one census house, you must record the use to which each one of these is being put in column 4 in the appropriate line. If the use is completely non-residential, then no further details need be entered in columns 5, 6 and 7 and you must only write "—" in these columns.

205. The new building or the census houses in it may be occupied by a household or more than one household. If there is a household or more than one, you must give the household or households a household number (Please see paragraph 202) and enter this number in the appropriate line in column 5. Please note that if there is an entry in column 4 like "workshop-cum-residence", "residence", *etc.*, then there must be an entry in column 5. In all such cases, columns 6 and 7 must also be completed.

206. In case of a new census house in a building already listed in Section 2, enter census house number in column 3 Please note that if the building in Section 2 had only one census house, its census house number will now have to be changed For example, if building number 43, had one census house only in Section 2 numbered as 43, and if you now find another census house in this building, the census house number in Section 2 will have to be changed as 43(1) and the new census house in Section 3 will be entered with number 43(2). It should, however, be noted that if a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2 the census house number should not be repeated in column 3 of Section 3. You need only to fill columns 5 and 6 of Section 3 and put dashes '—' in columns 2, 3 and 4. Where more than one line relating to the same building or census house has to be filled, the building number or census house number should be entered only in the first line and in subsequent lines, write only '—'.

207. In column 4, the use of the census house should be recorded only for new census houses. For such census houses, the description of the purpose for which the census house is used, should be enquired and recorded in full, *e.g.*, residence, workshop-*cum*-residence, shop-cum-residence, *etc.* This will be recorded only in the first line used for the census house against the census house number. If more than one line is used for the new census house, because there are more than one household, put '--' in column 4 in the second and subsequent lines.

208. In column 5, the household number will be recorded for each new household For a new census house listed in Section 3, the households residing in it will be listed in each line starting from the first line. If the census house is non-residential, write '—' in this column. Please note that where a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2 with only one household residing in it, the number of the household listed in Section 2 will have to be changed. For example, if census house number 45 had only one household residing in it and listed as number 45 in Section 2 and you now find more than one household in that census house, then you will have to change the number of the household in Section 2 to 45(a) The new households will be entered in Section 3 and numbered as 45(b), 45(c), *etc.*, but there will be no entries in columns 2, 3 and 4, *i.e.*, building number, census house number and use to which census house is put, relating to households 45(b) and 45(c) You should put dash '—' in columns 2, 3 and 4 and record new household in column 8 for these households.

209. In column 6, against a household number in column 5, write the name of head of household. If in column 5, there is '—', *i.e.*, if the use of the census house is solely non-residential, repeat the '—' in column 6 also.

210. The serial number of household in column 7 should run continuously for the enumeration block. This means in Section 3, every household should be given a serial number *in continuation of the serial number* of the households in Section 2 (column 7).

211. You may remember that during houselisting, only those households which lived in census houses were listed. There are many households which live on pavements, etc., and do not live in census houses. These are Houseless households. Such Houseless households will be noticed by you when you go round your enumeration block. You must enumerate the Houseless households as you would have been told, on the last day of the enumeration period, *i.e.*, on the February 28, 1981, and this enuemeration will be done late in the evening when these Houseless households settle down for the night Every such household will have to be entered serially in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist after all the census houses have been covered For these households only '—' will be entered in columns 2 to 4 and 'O' in column 5. The serial number in columns 1 and 7 will run continuously as mentioned earlier for these households also. The serial number of the household for these Houseless households will have a prefix 'O', separated by a dash '—'.

Instructions for filling up Section 1

212. Section 1 relating to the population of the Enumerator's Block will have to be filled in by you at the end of the enumeration. After you have completed your Enumerator's Abstract, you must enter the figures of population, number of occupied residential houses and number of households against Parts A, B and C in Section 1. The insutructions to fill in Parts A, B and C of Section 1 are described below.

213. Part A of Section 1 (Population of Enumerator's Block) will be copied from the Enumerator's Abstract which you will prepare after the revisional round has been completed in your enumeration block and totals struck. For filling up Part B of Section 1 (number of occupied residential houses) you will have to count the entries in column 3 (Census House No.) of both Sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist. It should be noted that in column 3 of the Abridged Houselist in Sections 2 and 3, not only residential houses, but non-residential houses would also have been entered. Therefore, in order to ascertain the number of occupied residential houses, you will have to check the entry in column 3 of Sections 2 and 3 with the corresponding entry in column 4 of the Abridged Houselist. A census house entered in column 3 will qualify to be counted as an occupied residential house if there is a corresponding entry of either 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in column 4. For example, if Census House No. 7 (1) in column 3 is described as 'residence' in column 4, it will be reckoned as an occupied residential house. Similarly, if Census House No. 9 in column 3 is shown as workshop-*cum*-residence in the corresponding column 4, it will also be reckoned as an occupied residential house. On the other hand, if Census House No. 7(1) is shown as 'office' in column 4 and Census House No. 7(2) is shown as 'factory' in column 4 of either Section 2 or 3 of the Abridged Houselist, neither of these will qualify to be reckoned as an occupied residential house. It must be noted that census houses entered in column 3 against which the corresponding entries are 'vacant' in column 4, should not be reckoned as occupied residential houses. Normally, for every occupied residential house, there will be corresponding entries in column 5 (Household No.), column 6 (Name of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the Household), except in cases where the occupants of a residential house have gone on a temporary journey/pilgrimage which fact will be noted in the Remarks column. In such a case, the entry in column 4 will doubtless be shown as 'residence'. Please note that if a residential census house has been entered more than once in column 3 through oversight it should not be counted more than once because it will inflate the number of occupied residential houses.

214. Part C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist (Number of households), will have to be ascertained by counting entries in column 5 in Sections 2 and 3 which should be easy. The entries could be say 1 or 1(1) or 1(a) or 1(1)(a) in column 5, depending on whether the household lives by itself in a house which is also a building or lives in a building which has more than one census house or is sharing the building with one or more households or sharing the census house with one or more census households respectively. Needless to say, there will be a corresponding entry in column 6 (Name of the Head of the House hold) and column 7 (Sl. No of the Household) for all such households. You should count the number for your block and write the figure in Part C of Section 1.

General

215. Before you hand over the completed Abridged Houselist, you must ensure that all the sections have been completed.

APPENDIX I

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

1. In order to be able to complete the enumeration 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

2. 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 recognizable 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.

3. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block.

4. 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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown be signs like a sqare □ 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

8. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kutcha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, anyone referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change.

For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials —

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

Roof material : Tiles GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (reinforced brick concrete), RCC (reinforced cement concrete) and timber, etc.

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

9. 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.

10 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.

11. 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 feature such as a stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out sketch, the location of each house should be indicated on it and a number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of housenumbering and houselisting.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

15 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 7. 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.

16. For those towns which already have a satisfactory house numbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of house numbering maps referred to above. The housenumbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper house numbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction. Where a rationalised housenumbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

APPENDIX II

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

1. 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.*

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6 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.

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

8. 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 with 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

9. 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.

10. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

11. 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 alongwith 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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

18. 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 pre-

vented 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 multimember households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

19. 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.

20. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each housheold 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.

APPENDIX III

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

Foodstuffs

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

Beverages

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

Tobacco Products

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

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and 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 (rage 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, caning of chairs; making of chicks and khas khas tatties; making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, 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 statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, *etc.*

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils,

copper utensils, *etc.*; nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; 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 conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS *i.e.*, DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, *etc.* In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, *etc.* Physiologists and dentists, *etc.*, should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, *etc*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, etc, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Government Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, *etc.*

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as, cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, *etc.*, office workers would also include peons, daftries, etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, *etc*, will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc.*, Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, housekeepers, matrons and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gate keepers, *etc.*, other service workers

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and related workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, *etc.*, will be covered.

Production and other related workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, *etc.*, whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples; minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc*, blacksmiths furnacemen, moulders, *etc*, cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, *etc*, stone-cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc*, printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc*.

APPENDIX V

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, *etc.*, but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, *etc.* Production of wool, raw silk *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Agriculutural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products soil conservation, soil testing, etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, *etc.*, this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, *etc.*

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing; pisci-culture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, *etc*

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones; mica, gypsum, *etc.*

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables; fish, grain mill products, bakery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, *etc.*

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries, country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarette, zerda, snuff, *etc*

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing; spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforising, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles *in mills*; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, *etc.* in handlooms and powerlooms, *etc.*

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; spinning, weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads; cordage, ropes, *etc.*, embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wading, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.* beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; *etc.*, cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, *etc.*, engraving, block making, book binding, *etc.*

Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, etc., of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves currying, dyeing *etc.*, of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, *etc.*

Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, *etc.*, fertilizers and pesticides; paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, *etc.*

Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware, cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries; casting foundries, ferro-alloys, copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc., structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes; road rollers; boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners etc.

Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers, insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, *etc.*; X-ray apparatus, electric computors, etc.

Manufacture of Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc., rail road equipments; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, *etc.*

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, *etc.*

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water, *etc.*

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, roads, railways, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, *etc.*, construction of electrical installations *etc.*, should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff, textiles and textile products, *e.g.*, garments, shirtings, *etc.*, beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc., wholesale trade in animals straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products, toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, *etc.*

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.*, harvesters, threshers, etc, electrical machinery; transport equipments, *etc.*

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, *etc.*; eye-glasses, *etc.*, medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, *etc.*

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, *etc.*

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with. Dealers in textile (non ready-made), ready made garments, are some examples

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is, like medical shops, booksellers, building material, *etc.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor buses, bullock carts, ekka, tonga, *etc*, ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, *etc.*

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, *etc.*, money lenders, financiers, *etc.* provident services, insurance carriers life, fire, marine, accident, health, *etc.* It also includes business services, e.g., purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing, engineering, advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, *etc.*

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated, whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, *etc.*

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundaries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, *etc.*

ANNEXURE C

The Census Act, 1948

Act No 37 of 1948

(Passed by Dominion Legislature)

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

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

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

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

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Every officer incommand 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 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

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1 The 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 State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959, S 2

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

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

are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1981

Agra

1. M/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers, Moti Katra (Reg.)
2. Sumit Law Agency, 30/97, Pipal Mandi (Rest)
3. Agarwal Law Co., 8/121, Hink Ki Mandi (Rest)

Ahmedabad

4. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No 163. (Reg.)
5. New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
6. Kunal Subscription Agency, Mina Park Society, Nava Wadaj (Reg.)
7. Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath, Bhadra (Rest)
8. Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura (Reg.)
9. Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College (Rest)
10. Academic Book Centre, 10 Walkeshwar Society Politechnique (Rest)
11. Educational Booksellers, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
12. Lawyers Credit & Supply Cop. Society Std. City Civil Court Compound, Bhadra (Rest)
13. Indian Law House, 252, 1st Floor Kashipura Outside Raipur Gate (Rest)
14. Roshan Ranjit Brothers, 371/7, Baba Ayaram Road (Rest)

Ahmednagar

15. V.P. Jorewakar, Prop. Rama General Stores Navi Path (Rest)

Ajmer

16. Book Land, 663, Madar Gate (Reg.)

Allahabad

17. University Book Agency, 15-B, Elgin Road (Reg.)
18. Kitabistan, 30 Chak Road (Reg.)
19. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4 (Reg.)
20. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2 Katra Road (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road (Reg.)
22. A.H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop (Rest)
23. New Book House 32, Tashkant Road (Reg.)
24. Universal Book Shop, M.G. Road (Reg.)
25. Law Publisher, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77 (Reg.)
26. International Library Service, 316 Alopibag, Punjabai Colony (Rest)

Ambala Cantt.

27. English Bood Depot (Reg.)

Amritsar

28. Law Book Agency, G.T. Road Putligarh G.T. Road Putligarh (Regd.)
29. The Book Lovers Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

Anand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency Station Road (Rest.)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores Kamla Nagar (Rest.)

Aizwal

32. Modern Book Stall Hospital Road. Bara Bazar (Rest)

Ballabhgarh

33. Om Trade Well Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

Bangalore

34. International Book House (P) Ltd. 4 K.G. Road (Reg.)
35. S.S. Book Emporium 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
36. Standard Book Depot Avenue Road (Reg.)
37. Vichara Sahitya Ltd. Balapet (Reg.)
38. Coming Man Residency Road (Rest)
39. Bhagyalakshmi Stores 524, Shrinagar Main Road Barashankari (Rest)
40. N.S.A. Majeed Khan C/o. Khan Transport & Air Travels (Rest.)

Bansdrom

41. Current Books & Periodicals Agencies
'C' Block, No. 25 (Rest)

Bareilly

42. Pathak Pustak Bhawan
Ram Narain Part (Reg.)

43. Ashok Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Rest.)

Bhagalpur

44. Paper & Stationery Stores
D.M. Singh Road, Shagalpur (Reg.)

Baroda

45. New Medical Book House
540, Maden Zampa Road (Reg.)

46. Baroda Productivity Council
(Book Division)
Productivity Road (Rest)

47. Hamdip Agencies
Maden Zampa Road (Rest)

Bhopal

48. Lyall Book Depot
Moh Din Building
Motia Park, Sultania Road (Reg.)

Bhubaneshwar

49. The Modern Book Depot Unit
111, Stational Square (Reg.)

50. Vani Vikash
B-1, Saheed Nagar (Rest)

51. Bidya Mandir
Eastern Tower Market Building (Rest)

Bhavnagar

52. Shah Parshotam Das Giagabhai
M.G. Road (Rest)

Bholpur

53. Bholpur Pustakalaya
Rabindra Sarani
P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) (Rest)

Bijapur

54. Shah D.V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest)

55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagvan Bazar (Rest)

Baidyanath

56. Jaidip Agency
Distt. Santhal Parganas, Bihar (Rest)

Bombay

57. Charles Lambert & Coy.
101, M G Road, P.B. 1032 (Reg.)

58. Current Book House
Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji Street
(Reg.)

59. Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd.
India House, 1st Floor,
Opp. G.P.O. (Reg.)

60. C. Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller
146 C, Princess Street (Reg.)

61. International Book House, Ltd.
Indian Mercantile Mission Extn.
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)

62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (Reg.)

63. Lakshmi Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)

64. Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt. Ltd.
190/B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.)

65. World Literature
Pyara Singh Chug House
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup.

66. M & J. Services,
2-A, Mohan Kunj Dadar
68, Jyotelea Fule Road (Reg.)

67. Popular Book Depot
Dr Bhandkamkar Road (Reg.)

68. Sunder Das Gian Chand
601, Girigaum Road
Near Princess Street (Reg.)

69. Thacker & Co.
Rampart Row (Reg.)

70. All India Book Supply Co.
Kalbadevi Road (Reg.)

71. Usha Book Depot, 585/A, Chira Bazar (Reg.)

72. Dhan Lal Bros., 5, Gandhi Road (Reg.)

73. N.K. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.)

74. Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street (Reg.)

75. Shri Agency, 6, Harish 72-D Dixet Road Vile Parle (Reg.)

76. Universal Book Depot Corpn., 546, Jar Mahal Thobi Tlao (Reg.)

77. Subscribers Subscription Services India, 190, Bazar Gate Street (Rest)

78. C. Shanti Lal & Co., 86, Princess Street (Reg.)

79. Creative Books & Periodicals Pvt. Ltd. 17, Police Court Lane (Reg.)

80. A.K. Agencies, L2/15, Luxmi Raman Society Bangur Ngr. (Reg.)

81. Jaina Book Agency (India), 649-A, Goregaon Road, Dhobi Talao (Reg.)
82. Giri Trading Agency, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (Rest)
83. Bombay Law House, 76, Madows Street (Rest)
84. K.K. Bhuneshwari, 42, Parna Narwan Street (Rest)
85. Executive Book Service, 74, Princess Street (Rest)
86. G.A. Brothers, 50, Princess Street (Rest)
87. Devendra S. Sharama, Sattan Chawl, R-7 H.F. Society Road 5th Natwar Nagar Road, Jogeshwari (E) (Rest)
88. Nav Bharat Sahitya Mandir, Gandhi Marg, Princess Street (Rest)
89. Streling Book House, 181-D.N. Road, Fort (Rest)
90. Vidya Book House, 19 Krishna Niwas, Bombay (Rest)

Calcutta

91. Das Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street (Reg.)
92. R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33 Mission Row Ext. (Reg.)
93. S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street (Reg.)
94. W. Newsman & Co. Ltd, 3-Old Court House Street (Reg.)
95. Mukherjee & Coy., P-27-B, C.I.T. Road, Seheme-52 (Rest)
96. K.K. Roy., 55-Gariahat Road, P.B. 101210 (Rest)
97. Manimala, 123-Row Bazar Street (Reg.)
98. Modern Book Depot, 78-Chowringhu Centre (Reg.)
99. New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)
100. Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest)
101. K.L.M. (P) Ltd., 257-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg)
102. Scientific Book Agency, 103-Netaji Subhash Road (Rest)
103. P. Upadhyay, 15-Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Reg.)
104. G.A. Enterprise, 15/1/1, Centre (Reg.)
105. K. Bagchi, 286-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)
106. Overseas Publications, 14-Har Street (Rest)
107. Book Corporational, 1-Mangoe Lane (Reg)
108. S.C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Law Publisher & Book Sellers, IC Bankim Chattarjee Street: 700 073 (Reg.)
109. Techo Books International, P-4, New Howrah Approach Road (Rest)
110. Basaniwal Enterprises, 309-Bipin Behari Ganguli Street (Rest)
111. Best Books, 1A College Row (Rest)
112. Lahari & Co. 8/1A, Ahstas Road (Rest)
113. Unique Form Centre, 1, Mangoe Lane (Rest)

Chandigarh

114. Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D (Reg.)
115. Rama News Agency Booksellers, Sector-22 (Reg.)
116. Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
117. English Book Depot, No. 34, Sector 22-B (Rest)
118. Jain General House, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
119. Manik Book Shop 70-72, Sector 17-D (Reg.)
120. Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sector 17-D (Rest)
121. Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sector 22-B (Rest)
122. Variety Book Store, SCO 69, Sector 17-D (Rest)

Cuttack

123. Manager Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack (Reg.)
124. Books International, Bank Bazar (Rest)
125. Woodlands, Bangali Sahi (Rest)
126. Legal Reliable, Biswanath Lane (Rest)

Chindwara

127. Lath Enterprises, 6/62-63, Narsinghpur Road (Rest)

Coimbatore

128. Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)
129. Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)
130. Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises, Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

Dehradun

132. Bishan Singh & Mehendra Pal Singh, 23-A, Cannaught Place.
133. Jugal Kishore & Co., 23-C, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

134. Natraj Publishers, 52-Rajpur Road (Reg.)

135. International Book Distributor, Ist Floor, 913 Rajpur Road (Reg.)

Damoh

136. Ram Shanker Agrawal, 253-Asali Ward-2 (Rest)

Delhi

137. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

138. Eahri Bros., 243, Lajput Rai Market (Reg.)

139. Bookwell, 85-Sant Nirankari Colony P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.

140. Dhanwantri Medical & Law Book House 1522-Lajpatrai Mrk. (Reg.)

141. Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

142. Indian Army Book Depot, 3-Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)

143. J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate (Reg.)

144. K.L. Sethi, B-55, Shakarpur (Reg.)

145. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16-Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders, 80-Kokhle Market (Reg.)

147. Young Man & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)

148. General Book Depot, 1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)

149. Munshi Ram Manohar Lala, Oriental Bookseller & Publishers P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest)

150. Premier Book Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.)

151. Motilal Banarsi Das, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)

152. Sangam Book Depot, Main Market Gupta Colony (Reg.)

153. University Book House, 15-U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawaher Ngr. (Rest)

154. Om Law Book House, Gokhale Market Civil Court Compound (Reg.)

155. Ashok Book Agency, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh (Reg.)

156. D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar (Reg.)

157. Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

158. Eagle Book Services, Ganesh Pura (Reg.)

159. Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shiv Puri (Reg.)

160. Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari (Reg.)

161. Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road (Rest)

162. Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha Bulaji, Chandni Chowk Dariba Kalan (Reg.)

163. Shyam Bros. IX/5134, East Old Salimpur, Delhi (Reg.)

164. Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdara (Reg.)

165. Ekta Book Co., Majlis Park, Adarsh Ngr. (Reg.)

166. Commercial House, 1478-Dewan Hall Road Near Moti Cinema (Rest)

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers B2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Reg.)

168. Fine Book Services, 10529 Bagichi Purki Subzi Mandi, Delhi (Reg.)

169. Texla Law Agency Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara (Rest)

170. Emvee Enterprises, 632-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

171. All Indian Educational Supply Co., Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros., 208-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House, 77-Gokhale Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd.), 3656-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House, 3/8, Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Shawri Bazar (Rest)

176. Capital Agencies, Balbir Nagar, Shahdra (Rest)

177. Law Literature House, 2646-Bilimaran (Rest)

178. Ajanta Books International, I-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

179. Academy Publishers, 10-A, Shakar Puri (Rest)

180. Pustak Jagat, Moti Nagar (Rest)

181. Jitendra Book Service, Sitaram Bazar (Rest)

182. Research Co., 1865, Tri Nagar (Rest)

183. International Trade Linkers, Model Town (Rest)

184. Chronica Botanica, I.P. Enten., Delhi (Rest)

Dhanbad

185. New Skotoch Press, P.B. 26 (Rest)

186. F.M. Ansari, Hirapur (Rest)

Darbhanga

187. Sahitya Sagar, P.B. No. 12, P.O. Imhorisarai (Rest)

Dhule

188. Swanandi Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Ernakulam

189. Pai & Coy., Broadway (Reg.)

Ferozpur Cantt.

190. English Book Depot, 78-Jhok Road (Reg.)

Gauhati

191. United Publishers, Pan Bazar Main Road (Rest)

192. Ashoka Publishing House (Rest)

Gaya

193. Sahitya Sadan, Gautum Budh Marg. (Reg.)

Goa

194. Savitri Book Agency, Indira Niwas, Bordem Bicholim (Rest)

195. Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi (Reg.)

196. Indian Publication, 2052-Sectors Urban Estate (Rest)

Gandhidham

197. Abdee Agency, BZ-26.

Gwalior

198. Loyal Book Depot, Saraswati Sadan, Ratankar Bazar (Reg.)

199. Tatar Bros., Sarafa Bazar, Lashker (Reg.)

200. Anand Pustak Sadan, Shinde Ke Chhanoi (Reg.)

201. M C. Drafer Bros. M B. Jain & Bros., Sarafa Lashkar (Rest)

202 Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg.)

203. A Gupta Book Agency, Anand Niwas, Fatka Bazar (Rest)

Ghaziabad

204. S. Gupta, H No 420, Vishambar Nagar, Hoshiarpur

Hyderabad

205. Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)

206. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)

207. Asia Law House, Opp. High Court (Reg.)

208. Book Links Corporations, Narayanagoda (Reg.)

209. Ratna, 16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony (Rest)

210 National Law House, 4-3-714, Ramkute (Rest)

Hardwar

211. Pandi Salyeshwara Nand Kailash Chand Pandey, Saraswati (Reg.)

212. Rudrakash Mala Pustakalaya, Bara Bazar (Rest)

Hathras

213. Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohara, Agra Road (Rest)

214. Raghu Enterprises, Gaushala Road, Chandra Puri (Rest)

Indore

215. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Reg.)

216. Surya Kant Dinesh Kant, Swaroop Sahitya Sadan, 213-Khajuri Bazar, M.G. Road.

Imphal

217. P.C Jain Co., Imphal Manipur (Rest)

218. K.C. Robbi, M/s. Kecee Enterprises, Imphal (Rest)

219 Khuraijain Ajit Singh, Pukhri South (Rest)

Jaipur

220 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp Press, Prakash Cinema (Reg.)

221. Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajaji Ka Rasta (Reg.)

222. Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg (Reg.)

Jameshedpur

233. Gupta Stores, Dhatikidith (Reg.)

Jamnagar

224. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road (Reg.)

225. Scientific & Technical Literative Co. (Rest)

Jodhpur

226. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholseale Books, Cinema and News Agents, Outna Sujatigarh (Reg.)

227. Rajasthan Law House, High Court (Reg.)

228. Kanpoon Prakashak, Opp Gurudwara, Anand Cinema Road (Reg.)

229. United Book Traders, Opp. Police Lane (Rest)

230. Charbhuja Traders, Juni Mandi (Rest)

Jabalpur

231. Modern Book House, 286-Jawaharganj (Reg.)

232. Paras Book, 129-Cantt. (Reg.)

Jhansi

233. Universal Law House, Manik Chowk (Rest)

Jammu

234. Heldia Publishers, 128-A, Gandhi Nagar (Rest)

Jhun Jhunu

235. Shashi Kumar Sharat Chander, Jhun Jhunu (Reg.)

Jullundur City

236. Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road (Rest)

Kakinada

237. N. Venkateshwar Rao, Mangapathy Agencies (Rest)

Kanpur

238. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg)
239. Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park (Reg)
240. Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg)
241. Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines (Reg.)
242. Pustak Bhawan, 40/69, Paredi (Rest)

Karaikal

243. Selvi Store House, 185-188, Thiruvallar Road (Rest)

Kumta

244 S.V. Kamat Kumta (Reg.)

Kazipet

245. V.A.N. Raju, News Agent (Rest)

Kurseong

246 Ashokra Bros., 69-Hill Cart Road, P.O. Kurseon (Rest)

Karnataka

247. Aspiration Stores, Via Hospet (Rest)

Kottayam

248 Law Indian Book Sellers & Publishers (Rest)

Keshtwar

249. Wazir Book Deptt. (J&K) (Rest)

Lucknow

250. British Book Depot, 84, Hazarat Ganj (Reg.)
251. Eastern Book Co., 24, Lalbakh Road (Reg,)
252. Ram Advani, Hazarat Ganj, P.B 154 (Reg.)
253. S. Kumar and Associates, Guru Govind Singh Marg (Reg.)
254 Aquarium Supply Co. C-14, Vivekanandpuri (Rest)
255. Law Book Academy, 195-Rajendra Nagar (Rest)

Ludhiana

256. Lyall Book Depot, Chavra Bazar (Reg.)
257 Mohindra Bros., Kachori Road (Rest)
258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Reg.)

Madras

259. C. Subha Chetty & Co., 62-Big Street, Triplicane (Reg.)
260. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8-Linghi Chetty St. (Reg.)
261. C. Sitaraman & Co., 33-Royapettach High Road (Reg.)
262 Madras Book Agency, 42-Tirumangalam Road (Reg.)
263. Swamy Publishers, P B. No 2368 (Rest)
264. Sangam Publishers, 11-S S. Street (Reg.)
265. G. Somasundaram, 44-Arçot Road, Vadapalani (Rest)
266 M M. Subscription Agencies, Harington Road (Rest)
267. Hira & Hema (Book Sellers), Housing Board Colony, Thiruvanmiyur P.O. (Rest)
268. Les Lives, 710-T.H. Road (Rest)

Meerut

269. Loyal Book Depot, Near Govt. College (Reg.)
270. Angira Library, 51-Victoria Park Octroi (Rest)
271. Bharat Educational Store, Chippa Road (Reg.)

Moradabad

272. Rama Book Depot, Station Road (Rest)

Mhow Cantt.

273. Oxford Book Depot, Main Street (Rest)
274. A.N. Gupta Railway Book Stall, Railway Station (Rest)

Mussouri

275. Hind Traders, Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

Mysore

276 People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg)
277. Geeta Book House, New Statue Circle (Reg.)

Nainital

278. Council Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

Nagpur

279. Western-Book Depot, Residency Road
280 Tribal Research Centre, Book No. 11 Surajbali Rd., Sadar (Rest)

Nadiad

281. R S. Desai, Station Road (Rest)
282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanobarao, Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Nasik

283. G.K. Bros., Main Road (Reg)

New Delhi

284. Aliantic Publishers and Distributors, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27 (Reg.)
285. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.)
286. Aparana Enterprises, New Delhi (Rest)
287. Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus (Reg.)
288. English Book Stores, 7-2, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
289. Jain Book Agency, C/o Prem House, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
290. Jyana Book Depot, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
291. Lakshmi Book Store, 72 Janpath P.O. Box 558 (Reg.)
292. Mehra Bros. 50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)
293. Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road Dev Nagar (Reg.)
294. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.)
295. People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)
296 Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)
297 R.K. Publishers 23, Beadanpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
298. International Book House, Nehru Place (Rest)
299. Ravindra Book Agency, 30-C Amar Colony Market, Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)
300. Hind Book House, 82-Janpath (Reg.)
301. Sat Narain & Sons, 40-A, NDMC Market, Babar Road (Reg.)
302. Delhi Book Co., M/12, Connaught Circus (Rest)
303. Navrang P.B. 7, Indrapuri (Rest)
304. Book India Corporation, New Rohtak Road (Reg.)
305. Glob Publishers C-33, Nizamuddin East (Rest)
306. Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajinder Nagar (Reg.)
307. Jain Bros, East Park Road, Karol Bagh (Rest)
308. Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
309. Eastern Book Enterprises, 1274/3, Hari Singh Nalwa Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)
310. The MacMillan Coop India Ltd. Ansari Road (Rest)
311. Star Publication Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest)
312. Grover Book & Stationery Co., 58-Nehru Place, Shop No. 109 New Delhi (Reg.)
313. Modern Book Centre, H-39, Green Park (Reg.)
314. Stirling Publishers, (P) Ltd. Safdarjung Enclave (Rest)
315. Golden Book Centre, Bank Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)
316. Harjeet & Co., Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj (Rest)
317. UBS Publishers, 5-Ansari Road (Rest)
318. Deep Publications, 154-B, Savitri Nagar (Rest)
319 Minakshi International Publications, G-6/4, Malviya Nagar (Rest)
320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar, Rajouri Garden (Rest)
321. Print India, 11-Darya Ganj (Rest)
322. National Literature Palace, WZ-230, Ram Chowk, Palam Enclave (Reg.)
323. Kamal & Co., 302-Gautam Nagar (Rest)
324. S. Chand & Co., Ltd. P.O. Box No. 5733, Ram Nagar (Reg.)
325. Need Prakashan, D-50, South Extension (NDSE) Part-I (Rest)
326. Satish Book Depot, 51/12, New Market, Karol Bagh (Rest)
327. Mohan Law House, G-6/7. Malviya Nagar (Rest)
328. Mahajan Book Agency, Nangal Raya (Reg.)
329. Rajendra Book Agency, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)
330. Eagle Book Services, F-195, Mansarover Garden (Reg.)
331. Suneja Book Centre, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
332. Lakshmi Book Store, Janpath (Reg.)
333. Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd., 1, Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)
334. Progressive Book Depot, Pahar Ganj (Rest)
335. Space Age, 1st-B/186, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)
336. Kamal Publications, 33-Bhagat Singh Market Malvia Nagar (Rest)

Nokha

337. Shri Shayam Sunder Mesra, Munshif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

Nowgong

338. Sri Padma Dhar Nath, Morigaon Commercial Institute (Rest)

Pali

339. Om Prakash Sunil Kumar, Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

Patna

340. J.N.P. Aggarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli (Reg.)

341. Vibhagiya Prakashan, Vikri Kendro Atetha Kirayalaya, Neva Sachiwalaya (Reg.)

342. Lakshmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli, Patna (Reg.)

Pondicherry

343. Jagan Nath Pandit & Sons, Arfabad Colony P.O. Gulzarbagh (Rest)

344. Puthghalam, 142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House, 9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Poona

346. Saraswat, 1321/1 J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School (Reg.)

347. International Book Service, Deecan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

348. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathers Chawal, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)

349. Verma Book Centre, 649 Naraya Path (Rest)

350. Popular Book House, 75 Deecan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

351. Dasfane Ramchandra & Co., 456, Raviwar Path, Phadke Hand Crowk (Rest)

Pudduk0ta

352. Meenakashi Pathippagam, 4142, East Main Street (Rest)

353. P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street (Reg.)

Rajkot

354. Vinay Book Depot Opp., Health Visitors School, Bank of India Building (Reg.)

355. Mohan Lal Dossabhai, State Bank of India Building (Reg.)

Raipur

356. Central Book House, Sadar Bazar (Rest)

Ranchi

357. Crown Book Depot Upper Bazar (Reg.)

Rajgangpur

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co. Block No. 1. Qr. No. 30 D.C. Colony (Rest)

Robertsonpet

359. Eswari Book Centre, 11 & 12 P.K. Market (KGF 563122 (Rest)

Rothak

360. Manthan Publications, B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

Sangrur

361. Darashan Pustakalaya, Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

Secundrabad

362. Amapurana Industries, 1-3-14 Kalasegada (Rest)

Simla

363. Minerva Book House, The Mall (Rest)

Sikkim

364. Rachna Development Area, Gantok (Rest)

Shillong

365. Paul Agency & Distributors, Umpling, Shillong (Rest)

Sivakasi

366 Ganesh Stores, South Car Street (Rest)

Salem

367 Jain Magazine Agency, Rajgarh Road (Reg.)

Surat

368. Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

369. Raghuwanshi Law House, Near Pura Gate (Rest)

Solapur

370. Gazanan Book Stores, Main Road (Rest)

Sunam

371. Saniba Agencies, Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

Saharanpur

372. Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest)

Trichinopolly

373. Shri Vidya Book Shop, 62 High Road (Rest)

Trivandrum

374. Sukumai Book Stall, Station Road (Rest)

375 International Book Depot P B. 4 Main Road (Reg.)

376. Shri Devi Book House, Devi Vilas Compound (Reg.)

Tuticorin

377. K. Thiagarajan (Rest)

Umreth

378. Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi (Rest)

Varanasi

379. Viswa Vidhyalaya Prakashan Chowk (Reg.)

380. International Publicity Service, Bhaironath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

381. Kalpana Corporation, P.B. No. 5, Varanasi (Rest)

382 Meena Book Centre, Varanasi

Visakhapatnam

383. Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road (Reg.)

384. Book Centre, Main Road (Rest)

Vijayawada

385. Vishalandhra Publishing, Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386 Novadaya Subscription Agency (Reg.)

Villupuram

387. Baby Stores, 167-168, Thiru-vi-ka-Road (Rest)

Vellore

388 S. Thangavelu, Booshan Nagar, Solavanpet (Rest)

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