

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 28

DELHI

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

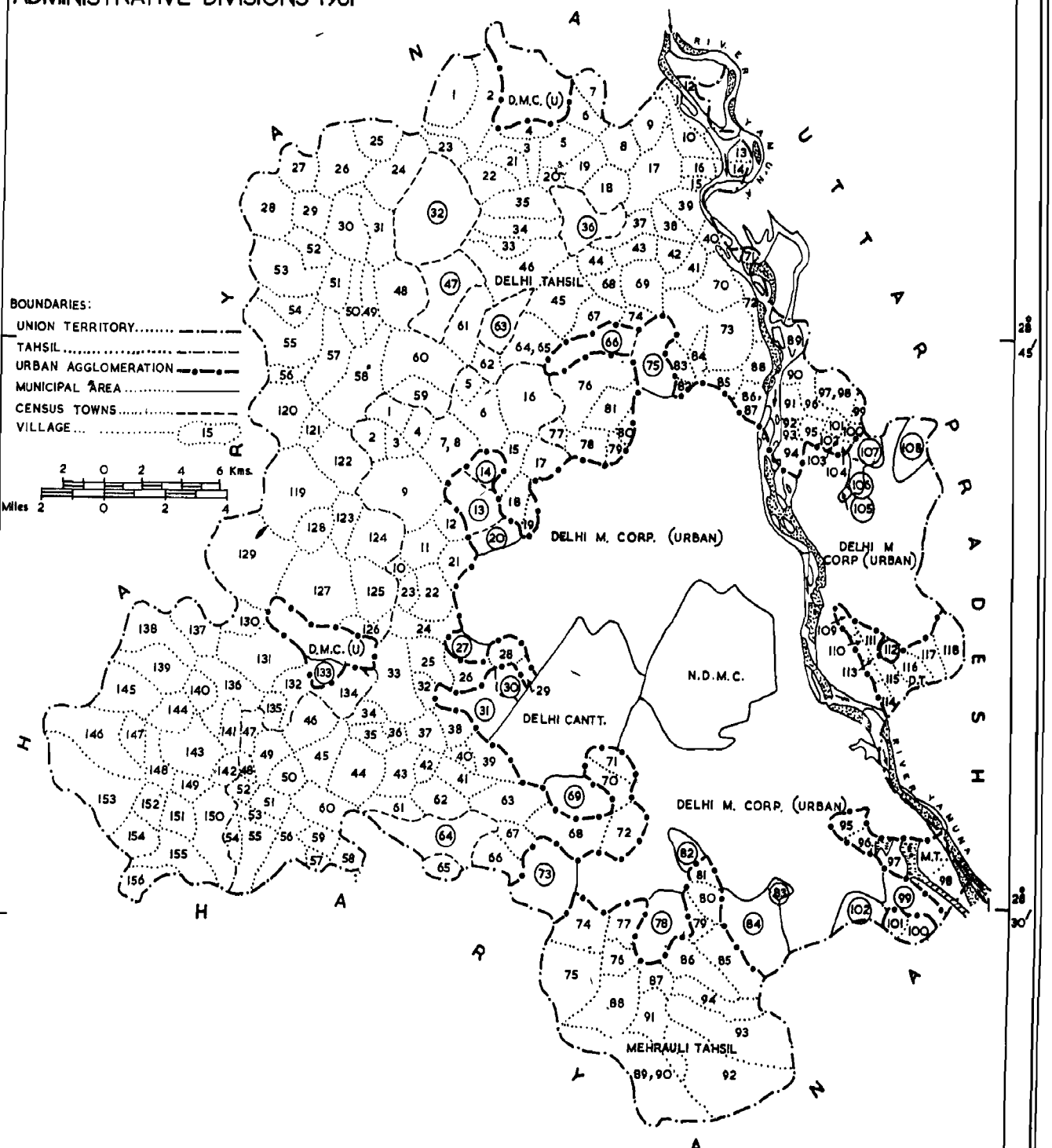
PART II-B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

V. K. BHALLA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Delhi.

DELHI

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



I LOCATION CODE IN CIRCLE INDICATES CENSUS TOWN

II NUMBER INDICATES VILLAGE LOCATION CODES

D.T. DELHI TAHSIL
M.T. MEHRAULI TAHSIL
D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)
N.D.M.C. NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

East Of Greenwich

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GMHP/HRND-PLN-297/6/HOME/81-82-500

LIST OF VILLAGES WITH CODE NUMBERS

Code No.	Name of Village
	Delhi Tehsil
1.	Lam Pur
2.	Bankner
3.	Bhorgarh
4.	Kurem
5.	Tikri Khurd
6.	Singhola
7.	Singhu
8.	Hamid Pur
9.	Taj Pur Kalan
10.	Akbar Pur Majra
11.	Palla
12.	Qallak Pur
13.	Jhangola
14.	Sunger Pur
15.	Fateh Pur Jat
16.	Tigi Pur
17.	Bakhtawar Pur
18.	Bankauli
19.	Kham Pur
20.	Shah Pur Garhi
21.	Raza Pur Kalan
22.	Sanoth
23.	Ghoga
24.	Darya Pur Kalan
25.	Hareoli
26.	Ochandi
27.	Mungesh Pur
28.	Qutabgarh
29.	Katewara
30.	Bazid Pur Thakran
31.	Nangal Thakran
32.	Bawana*
33.	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans
34.	Holambi Khurd
35.	Holambi Kalan
36	Ali Pur*
37.	Zind Pur
38.	Hiranki
39.	Mohd. Pur Ramzan Pur
40.	Tehri Daulat Pur
41.	Ibrahim Pur
42.	Garhi Khasru
43.	Mukhmel Pur
44.	Bodh Pur Bija Pur
45.	Khera Kalan
46.	Khera Khurd
47.	Pooth Khurd*
48.	Sultan Pur Dabas
49.	Chand Pur
50.	Budhan Pur
51.	Salah Pur
52.	Khor Jat
53.	Khor Punjab
54.	Chatesar
55.	Jonti
56.	Garhi Rindhala
57.	Lad Pur
58.	Kanjhawala
59.	Mohd. Pur Majri
60.	Karala
61.	Barwala
62.	Pansali
63.	Pehlad Pur Banger*
64.	Sahibabad Daulat Pur
65.	Kankar Khera
66.	Same Pur*
67.	Siras Pur
68.	Nangli Poona
69.	Qadi Pur
70.	Salem Pur Mazra Burari
71.	Badar Pur
72.	Pur
73.	Burari
74.	Libas Pur
75.	Bhalaswa Jhangir Pur*
76.	Badli
77.	Nahar Pur
78.	Pitampura
79.	Yakut Pur
80.	Sahi Pur
81.	Haider Pur
82.	Shanjar Pur
83.	Mukand Pur
84.	Kamal Pur
85.	Jharoda Mazra Burari
86.	Wazirabad
87.	Gopal Pur
88.	Jagat Pur (Burari)
89.	Saba Pur
90.	Baqiabad
91.	Sadat Pur Musalmanan
92.	Sadat Pur Gujran
93.	Sher Pur
94.	Garhi Mendu
95.	Khajoori Khas
96.	Behari Pur
97.	Qarawal Nagar
98.	Dayal Pur
99.	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur
100.	Khan Pur Dhani
101.	Mustafabad
102.	Mir Pur Turk
103.	Tukhmir Pur
104.	Ziauddin Pur
105.	Jaffarabad*
106.	Babar Pur*
107.	Gokal Pur*
108.	Mandoli*
109.	Shakar Pur Baramad
110.	Shamas Pur
111.	Gharonda Neemka Banger alias Patpar Ganj
112.	Kotla*
113.	Gharonda Neemka Khadar
114.	Chilla Saroda Khadar
115.	Chilla Saroda Banger
116.	Dallo Pura
117.	Kondli
118.	Gharoli
119.	Tikri Kalan
120.	Nizam Pur Rasid Pur
121.	Saoda
122.	Gheora
123.	Jafar Pur alias Hiran Kudna
124.	Bakarwala
125.	Bapraula
126.	Nangli Sakrawati
127.	Dichaon Kalan
128.	Neelwal
129.	Jharoda Kalan
130.	Surakh Pur
131.	Mitraon
132.	Khera
133.	Roshan Pura alias Dichaon Khurd*
134.	Dindar Pur
135.	Kharkhari Nahar
136.	Surera
137.	Kair
138.	Mundhela Khurd
139.	Mundhela Kalan
140.	Jafarpur Kalan
141.	Khera Dabar
142.	Sher Pur Deri
143.	Ujwa
144.	Samas Pur Khalsa
145.	Baqar Garh
146.	Isa Pur
147.	Gazi Pur
148.	Malik Pur Zer Najafgarh
149.	Darya Pur Khurd
150.	Goman Hera
151.	Jhuljhuli
152.	Sarang Pur
153.	Dhansa
154.	Ghalib Pur
155.	Raota
156.	Deorala
	Mehrauli Tehsil
1.	Madan Pur Dabas
2.	Rasool Pur
3.	Rani Khera
4.	Mubarak Pur Dabas
5.	Begum Pur
6.	Pooth Kalan
7.	Kirari Suleman Nagar
8.	Nithari
9.	Mundka
10.	Tilang Pur Kotla
11.	Ranhola Shafi Pur
12.	Qamruddin Nagar
13.	Nangloi Jat*
14.	Sultan Pur Mazra*
15.	Maaghol Pur Khurd
16.	Rithala
17.	Manghol Pur Kalan
18.	Garhi Piran
19.	Jawala Heri
20.	Nangloi Sayed*
21.	Nilothi
22.	Hastsal
23.	Raza Pur Khurd
24.	Nawada Mazra Hastsal
25.	Matola
26.	Mirza Pur
27.	Binda Pur*
28.	Dabri
29.	Sagar Pur
30.	Nasir Pur*
31.	Palam*
32.	Lohar Heri
33.	Kakrola
34.	Goela Khurd
35.	Taj Pur Khurd
36.	Qutab Pur
37.	Ambar Hai
38.	Toghan Pur
39.	Bagrola
40.	Sahu Pur
41.	Shahibad Mohd. Pur
42.	Pochan Pur
43.	Dhul Siras
44.	Chhawla
45.	Rewla Kham Pur
46.	Paprawat
47.	Kharkhari Jatmal
48.	Kharkhari Rond
49.	Pindwala Kalan
50.	Pindwala Khurd
51.	Daulat Pur
52.	Hasan Pur
53.	Asalat Pur Khawad
54.	Zind Pur
55.	Shikar Pur
56.	Jhatikra
57.	Nanak Heri
58.	Raghu Pur
59.	Badhosra
60.	Kangan Heri
61.	Bamnoli
62.	Bhartal
63.	Nangal Dewat
64.	Bijawasan*
65.	Salah Pur
66.	Kapas Hera
67.	Sambhalka
68.	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rangpuri
69.	Mahipal Pur*
70.	Kusum Pur
71.	Moradabad Pahari
72.	Masud Pur
73.	Rajokri*
74.	Ghitorni
75.	Yahya Nagar
76.	Qadai Pur
77.	Sultan Pur
78.	Chhattar Pur*
79.	Maidan Garhi
80.	Neb Sarai
81.	Saidul Ajaib
82.	Lado Sarai*
83.	Tigri*
84.	Deoli*
85.	Raj Pur Khurd
86.	Satberi
87.	Chandan Hola
88.	Jona Pur
89.	Dera
90.	Mandi
91.	Fateh Pur
92.	Bhati
93.	Asola
94.	Shahur Pur
95.	Kotla Mahigiran
96.	Saidabad
97.	Aali
98.	Jait Pur
99.	Molar Band*
100.	Mithe Pur
101.	Tajpal
102	Pul Pehlad*

*Treated as Census Town.

PREFACE

There are two parts of this Volume-Part II-A and Part II-B. Part II-A contains the General Population Tables while the Primary Census Abstract which formed the basis of these tables is being published in Part II-B. Part II-A presents five main tables namely the A-series Tables. Each table is preceded by a fly-leaf which elucidates the data contained in the table. A number of charts & maps have also been included to illustrate the data. Part II-B presents the State|District Primary Census Abstract. In addition, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes is also being presented in this volume. Since there are no Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in the Union Territory of Delhi: Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes is not applicable in the case of Delhi U.T.

The draft of this volume was prepared by Shri S. S. S. Jaiswal, Deputy Director assisted by Sh. M. L. Sharma, Asstt. Director. My thanks are due to them. Sh. H. P. Sarin, Investigator and Sh. Rajendar Kumar, Computor Prepared the A-series tables and checked them for consistency and correctness. The Primary Census Abstract was finalised by S|Shri Bhoop Narain and R. A. Tiwari, Investigators assisted by a team of well trained officials. Smt. Kanwal Bedi, Sr. Stenographer and Sh. N. K. Arora, Jr. Stenographer provided the stenographic assistance. Maps and charts were prepared by Sh. P. S. Gera, Sr. Artist and other members ot the map unit of this office. Sh. R. K. Bhateja, Printing Inspector looked after the various stages of printing. All of them deserve my thanks.

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DELHI

July 18, 1983.

V. K. BHALLA

Director of Census Operations
Delhi.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 28—DELHI

List of Publications to be release

1. Part I A	Administration Report—Enumeration
2. Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation
3. Part II-A	General Population Tables
4. Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
5. Part III A & B	General Economic Tables
6. Part IVA, B & C	Social & Cultural Tables
7. Part V A & B	Migration Tables
8. Part VI A & B	Fertility Tables
9. Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
10. Part VIII A, B & C	Household Tables
11. Part IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes
12. Part X B	Survey Report on Selected Towns
13. Part X C	Survey Report on Selected Villages
14. Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes
15. Part XII	Census Atlas
16. Part XIII-A & B	District Census Handbook

SOME BASIC FIGURES

CENSUS OF INDIA--1981

POPULATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI	Total	6,220,406
	Males	3,440,081
	Females	2,780,325
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971-1981	+53.00 Per cent	
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Total	18.03 Per cent
	Males	17.98 Per cent
	Females	18.09 Per cent
DENSITY OF POPULATION	4194 Per Sq. Km.	
SEX-RATIO	808 Females per 1,000 Males	
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	92.73 Per cent	
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	7.27 Per cent	
LITERACY RATE	Total	61.54 Per cent
	Males	68.40 Per cent
	Females	53.07 Per cent
PROPORTION OF MAIN-WORKERS AND ITS INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES TO TOTAL POPULATION	Total	31.93 Per cent
	Males	52.47 Per cent
	Females	6.52 Per cent
(i) CULTIVATORS(I)	Total	0.56 Per cent
	Males	0.94 Per cent
	Females	0.09 Per cent
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS(II)	Total	0.26 Per cent
	Males	0.40 Per cent
	Females	0.08 Per cent
(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY(V)(a)	Total	0.54 Per cent
	Males	0.88 Per cent
	Females	0.11 Per cent
(iv) OTHER WORKERS (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)	Total	30.57 Per cent
	Males	50.25 Per cent
	Females	6.24 Per cent

MARGINAL WORKERS	Total	0.26 Per cent
	Males	0.20 Per cent
	Females	0.32 Per cent
NON-WORKERS	Total	67.81 Per cent
	Males	47.33 Per cent
	Females	93.16 Per cent
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	231
	Inhabited	214
	Un-inhabited	17
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		1,092,065
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		,211,784

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PART II-A GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

INTRODUCTION

There are two parts of this Volume—Part II-A and Part II-B. Part II-A deals with General population Tables under which are presented A-Series Tables. Part II-B presents the State|District Primary Census Abstracts.

The Primary Census Abstract is an important population table which gives information on area, number of occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literate and educated persons, workers classified under four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers.

As against the 9 Industrial categories according to which the activity of the workers was classified in 1971, during 1981 the workers have been divided into four broad categories only viz., (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) those engaged in household industries and (iv) other workers. During 1971 Census, the industrial categories adopted were : (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (iv) workers in mining and quarrying (v) workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) workers in household industry (b) and those in other than household industry (vi) workers in construction (vii) workers in trade and commerce (viii) workers in transport, storage and communications and (ix) workers in other services.

The 1981 Census Count

Census in the Union Territory of Delhi as in other parts of the country was conducted during February-March, 1981. The enumeration process was completed within the period 9th February to 28th February with the enumeration of houseless population on the night of 28th February. The revisional round was conducted from 1st to 5th March with reference date as the sun-rise of 1st March, 1981. These dates were uniformly adhered to throughout the Union Territory. The Enumerators submitted the enumerators' abstracts and the records to the Supervisors on 6th March who forwarded them to the Charge Officers on 7th March. The Charge Abstracts were prepared by the Charge Officers and Charge figures communicated to the Directorate of Census Operations by 10th March, 1981.

Preparatory measures

Preparations for the 1981 Census can be said to have begun as early as in 1974 when the topic was discussed at the Data-Base Seminar of the Indian Association for the Study of Population (I.A.S.P.) in collaboration with the Indian Econometric Society and the Indian Statistical Institute. A Technical Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of the Director of Central Statistical Organisation also went into some of the Census topics and concepts associated with them. The Working Group on Housing Statistics had also gone into the aspects of housing data. The Centre and State Statisticians Conference held in New Delhi also deliberated on the contents of 1981 Census. The IASP organised another Seminar at Bangalore in December, 1976 where the 1981 Census was discussed in quite some detail. This was followed by a symposium organised by the ISAP in Delhi in November, 1977 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation, Indian Social Institute and the Office of the Registrar General, India.

The Registrar General, India took up the preparations for the 1981 Census by holding a three-days conference of the data-users representing various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Planning Commission, State Governments, Research Institutions, Universities etc. during 13-15 February, 1978 at New Delhi. The main purpose of this Conference was to elicit the views and consider the various requirements of the users of Census data so that the questionnaires ultimately canvassed yielded the type of data that would be most useful. A set of working papers dealing with the different aspects of Census was discussed. Based on these discussions, certain questions were evolved and the basic documents devised were the Individual Slips, the House-list and the Household Establishment Schedule with the connected forms such as the Population Record etc. A Pilot Study was carried out to try out the proposed questionnaires in the field under Census conditions in the selected States. This Pilot Study was not conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi. The main aim of the Study was to evolve the methodology and to have an idea of the reaction of the respondents to the various questions proposed to be canvassed during the Census. The Pilot Study was confined only to demographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics. No questions on migration and fertility were asked. The Study was carried out adhering to the preliminary operations of a Census viz., drawing up of a notional map, numbering of houses etc. etc. No houselisting operations were carried out during the Pilot Study. Closely following this Pilot Study, a Pilot Survey was conducted in all the States and Union Territories of India except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadara and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. This pretest was conducted during September-October, 1978, during the course of which the full drill, namely houselisting, preparation of notional maps, canvassing of household & establishment schedules, individual slips and filling of other forms was gone through. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, this

Pretest was carried out during the period 14th September, 1978 to 29th September, 1978 with a revisional round on 30th September and 1st October, 1978. The reference date for the actual enumeration was taken as the sun-rise of 30th September, 1978. The staff of the Census Directorate was employed both for enumeration as well as supervision. A detailed note in regard to the problems thrown up by thePretest was sent to the Registrar General's Office.

The IInd Data Users Conference was held in December, 1978 when a review was made of the results of the First Pretest and the discussions held in the intervening period in regard to the various questions that may be asked at the time of the Census. The Conference decided that information may be collected in regard to the availability of facilities like electricity, drinking water and toilet (for urban areas only). It was proposed that these items may be included in the Houselist. However, at the time of the actual count information in regard to these items was collected in Part I of the Household Schedule. Information on physically disabled persons i.e. totally blind, totally cripled and totally dumb in the Household Schedule was later on sought to be collected through the Houselist and a new question regarding the number of married couples living in the household was added to the Houselist but later on information in regard to the latter was collected through Household Schedule and not in the Houselist. Discussions also took place in regard to the content of the Individual Slip (Universal), and Individual Slip (Sample) and the Tabulation Plan.

In the light of the experience gained during the course of Pilot Study and the First Pretest and the observations made by the participants at the Second Data Users Conference, it was decided to give the schedules another test before putting them in operation. The Pretest was organised during the first fortnight of June, 1979. In Delhi this Pretest was carried out through the teachers of the Higher Secondary Schools since it was easier to obtain their services as the Schools were closed for the summer vacation during that period. Supervision was carried out by the Census staff of the Directorate. The Enumerators were paid an honorarium for doing the work. As in the case of the First Pretest the experience gained during the Second Pretest was of considerable help to the R.G's Office for finalising the Schedules and the questions to be canvassed at the time of actual count. Many suggestions were made in this regard to the Registrar General's Office and some of them were accepted. Ultimately it was decided that the following Schedules will be canvassed at the time of the actual 1981 Census Count :

(i) Houselist
(ii) Household Schedule
(iii) Individual Slip (both Universal & Sample).

It may be of interest to mention here that no Establishment Schedule was canvassed during 1981 Census as was done at the time of 1971 Census as the Economic Census was integrated with the Houselisting operations in the different parts of the country.

The Census Operations involve two main activities—Houselisting and the Actual Count.

Houselisting

The Houselisting operations in Delhi were conducted in September, 1980. These operations involved the preparation of Notional Maps and Lay-out Sketches of the different enumeration blocks, numbering of Buildings and Census Houses therein, filling up of Houselists and preparation of Houselist Abstracts etc. The Houselist form for 1981 Census was made a very simple one and was aimed at collecting certain basic information which helped in forming enumeration blocks for the Census. It also served as a frame for which a separate Enterprise List was canvassed as a part of the Houselisting operation. In the Houselist, apart from listing of houses, some essential data on the physically handicapped was also collected. The data collected through the Enterprise List were later on compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. In the House List, besides collecting information on the purpose for which a Census house was being used, the name of the head of the household living therein, the number of persons normally residing in the households by sex and physically handicapped persons were also ascertained. It was also enquired as to whether the household was engaged in an enterprise outside the Census house and without any premises.

Household Schedule

The Household Schedule was re-introduced during 1981 Census, since the consensus of the Data Users Conference was that the Schedule will yield useful data. Most of the items of the 1971 Census Houselist were included in the Schedule with some new items. The Household Schedule consisted of two parts. The first part gave the Household particulars and the second part comprised the Population Record. In the first part information was obtained on the religion of the Head of the Household and as to whether he belonged to a Scheduled Caste and if so the name of his caste was ascertained. Although there was a provision for ascertaining as to whether a person belonged to a Scheduled Tribe, the question was not relevant so far as Delhi is concerned because no Scheduled Tribe is recognised as such in Delhi. Part I of the Household Schedule also aimed at eliciting information about the language mainly spoken in the Household and ownership of the house. Information was also gathered about the predominant construction material of walls, roofs, floors and the facilities available to the household such as drinking water, supply of electricity, toilet facilities (in urban areas only) etc. The number of living rooms in the occupation of the household and the number of married couples usually living there was also asked. It was also enquired as to whether the household cultivated any land and if so, whether it was owned, rented or owned and rented. In the case of rented land, the name of the tenancy was also enquired. Columns 1 to 7 of Part II of the Household Schedule provided for listing of members of the household indicating therein their sex, age, marital status

and relationship to the Head. The remaining columns in the Schedule were filled in on the basis of the information collected in the Individual Slip.

Individual Slip

There were two parts of the Individual Slip. Part I was known as 'Universal Slip' and Part II as 'Sample Slip'. The 'Universal Slip' provided for collection of information in regard to age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, knowledge of two other languages, religion, whether belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, literacy, educational attainment, whether attending school or college and economic activity etc. of each individual in the household. In Part II i.e. Sample Slip, information on birth place, place of last residence, reasons for migration from place of last residence and the duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration was collected. In addition, there were two questions on fertility, one pertaining to ever married women in respect of whom their age at marriage and number of children ever born alive and now living was collected. So far as currently married women are concerned, there was a question which aimed at soliciting information as to whether any child was born alive to such women during the last one year. Both these parts of Individual Slips were canvassed on a 100 per cent basis in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card

A Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Schedule was also canvassed on behalf of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. This was issued to all graduates or post-graduates or those with a technical diploma or a degree and those with a certificate from an Industrial Training Institute i.e. I.T.I. A copy each of the forms used at the time of the Census is appended as Annexure A and the instructions to enumerators for filling up the Houselist, the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip are reproduced as Annexure B.

Preparation of Maps

The main aim of the Census is that every person in the country should be enumerated but only once and without any omission or duplication. In order to achieve this, the entire country is mapped out for Districts, Tehsils, Police Stations, as also for villages and towns.

So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, detailed maps of each charge were prepared by deputing staff of the Map Unit of the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi to the field. These officials had to work for about two years to complete the detailed Charge Maps, showing all the Buildings| Houses, Lanes, Streets and important land marks. With the help of these Charge maps and similar village notional maps, Houselisting|Enumeration Blocks were delimited and each enumeration block was marked on these maps. These Charge maps were supplied to all the Charge Officers for rectification and checking on the spot and making them up to-date if any discrepancy was there before the commencement of House numbering/Houselisting Operations. It may be relevant to point out here that all these maps were notional. Incidently, the village maps were got prepared through the Patwaris. A specimen each of a notional map of a charge and an enumeration block is given at the end of this Introduction.

Rural-Urban Areas

The terms 'rural' and 'urban' are not quite amenable to single definitions. Considerable thought was therefore given by the Census Commissioner for 1981 to the framing of the definition or fixation of a criteria which could be applied for designation of an area as urban. After a good deal of deliberations the Registrar General decided that the definition of 'urban' as adopted at the time of 1971 Census may be adopted with simplifications for 1981 Census also. At the time of 1971 Census, an 'urban unit' was defined as :—

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

(b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria :—

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

(iii) A density of population of 400 per sq. km. (1000 per sq. mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Census in that the male working population in activities such as fishing, logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Census; whereas in the 1981 Census these activities have been treated as agricultural activities for the purpose of determining 75 per cent criterion. The Directors of Census Operations were also given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include, in consultation with the State Governments, some places which had distinct urban characteristics and amenities and to exclude other areas which could not be considered as urban.

So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, by the application of the criteria suggested for treating certain area as 'urban', it was observed that there were 8 rural units which had a population of more than 4,000 at the time of 1971 Census and in whose case the density of population was more than 400 per square kilometre and at least 75 per cent of the male working population in those units were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Out of these 8 units, 5 units had a population of more than 5000. The remaining three were expected to cross the 5,000, mark at the time of 1981 Census. The Registrar General, India was apprised of the situation in respect of these 8 units. As aresult of the discussions which took place in the Registrar General's Office in

January, 1980, it was agreed that in view of the special position of Delhi, no change may be made in the urban constituents of the Union Territory and only those areas may be treated as urban at the time of 1981 Census which were treated as such at the time of 1971 Census. The census operations were carried out on these basis. The entire position regarding the classification of rural and urban areas in the Union Territory of Delhi was reviewed again by the Registrar General in the light of the data compiled for 1981 Census which showed an abnormal increase in the rural population. As a result of the discussions held in the Registrar General's Office in April, 1981 it was decided that in order to reflect the correct urbanisation trends, the earlier decision of classifying rural and urban areas will require to be revised and 27 villages which satisfied the requisite demographic criteria for classifying them as Census Towns for purposes of 1981 Census may be treated as Census Towns. It was also decided that 22 out of these 27 new Census Towns which were contiguous to the pockets of Urban Agglomeration of 1971 Census may be included in the extended Urban Agglomeration while isolated urban pockets may be treated as separate Census Towns indicating their population separately. These 22 new Census Towns were included in the Urban Agglomeration in addition to the already existing three viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment.

Standard Urban Area

This concept was developed at the time of 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data. The criteria for treating an area as Standard Urban Area was fixed as follows :—

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

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

(iii) The probabilities were that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades.

The idea was that it should be possible to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades which would provide a meaningful picture. When the concept was evolved, it was stipulated that as far as possible the S.U.A. boundaries should be kept fixed i.e. unchanged till 1991 and only in exceptional cases any change should be made in the constitution of Standard Urban Area. However, in Delhi the Standard Urban Area had to be revised consequent upon the treatment of 27 villages as Census Towns. 23 out of these were already a part of the rural component of the S.U.A. in 1971. The remaining four newly formed Census Towns viz., Bhalaswa Jahangirpur, Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd, Bawana and Pooth Khurd also were included as a part of the urban component of S.U.A. and another five villages viz., Sanoth, Ghoga, Iradatnagar alias Naya Bans, Holambi Khurd and Holambi Kalan as a part of the rural component of S.U.A. The S.U.A. as now constituted is comprised of 30 towns and 131 villages.

Urban Agglomeration

In 1961 Census a new concept of town group was adopted whereby two or more towns lying in very close proximity were treated as one town group. This concept of town-group was replaced by a new concept "Urban Agglomeration" at the time of 1971 Census. In the town-group concept of 1961 Census, it was not always the contiguous urban unit that formed such a group. Even urban units cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region. The concept of Urban Agglomeration underlined the fact that it must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any of such towns. Thus an area to be considered for delineation as an agglomeration must satisfy the conditions of urbanisation, contiguity and viability. At the time of 1971 Census, the Union Territory of Delhi had only one Urban Agglomeration which was constituted of (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), (ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee and (iii) Delhi Cantonment. These constituents were adopted without any modification at the time of 1981 Census also. Later on, as already explained above, 27 villages were treated as Census Towns and 22 out of these Census Towns were included in the Urban Agglomeration. This was done keeping in view the fact that they satisfied the basic consideration of contiguity. Thus the Delhi Urban Agglomeration is now comprised of 25 towns as per 1981 Census.

The Census Hierarchy

At the apex of the organisation responsible for conducting the Census is the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs since Census is a Union subject. At the Central headquarters he is assisted by a number of senior officers viz., Joint Registrar General (Vital Statistics), Director (Electronic Data Processing), Dy. Registrar General, India, Deputy Registrar General (Census and Tabulation), Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Dy. Registrar General (Map) and Deputy Registrar General (Language). These Officers head different Divisions under which the work in the Central Census Office is allocated. They are further assisted by Senior Officers, like Asstt. Registrar Generals, Dy. Directors, Asstt. Directors etc. At the State and the Union Territory level, the Registrar General is represented by a Director of Census Operations who is responsible for the conduct of the Census in the State/Union Territory. The staffing pattern in the States/Union Territories envisages the manning of the organisation by Officers of the rank of Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Asstt. Directors and the subordinate staff. They are technical officers with a background of Demography, Census and Humanities etc. etc. The subordinate

staff is comprised of categories like Investigators, Statistical Assistants, Computor, Asstt. Compilers etc. Scheme also provided for taking of officers on deputation from the States, Union Territories in connection with the conduct of the Census. During the 1981 Census, there were four Officers in the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi. The team was headed by the Director of Census Operations assisted by a Deputy Director. There were two Assistant Directors, one dealing with General and the other with Technical subjects.

For purposes of the conduct of the Census, the Union Territory was divided into four tracts viz., (i) New Delhi Municipal Committee (ii) Delhi Cantonment (iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and (iv) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural). The Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Committee was appointed as the City Census Officer for the N.D.M.C. areas and the Dy. Secretary, N.D.M.C., as Addl. Census Officer. Executive Officer for Delhi Cantonment was appointed as the Town Census Officer for the Cantonment areas. The Municipal Commissioner was designated as the Principal Census Officer and the Dy. Commissioner (Taxation) as the City Census Officer in the case of D.M.C. (Urban) areas. Under them the 10 Zonal Assistant Commissioners were appointed as Census Officers in the urban areas falling in their respective zones. The Revenue Assistant of Delhi acted as the Census Officer for rural areas of Delhi Municipal Corporation. Special arrangements were made for military areas and residential colonies where the staff of Railways resided. The four Census tracts were divided into 103 Charges each under the control of a Charge Officer. The Railway colonies were grouped under a separate Charge. Services of Addl. Charge Officers were also provided where the workload was considered to be heavy. These Charges were further divided into Circles and Enumeration Blocks. Each circle was comprised of about 5 to 6 enumeration blocks and was put under the charge of a Supervisor. The Enumerator at the lowest level was responsible for the conduct of the Census in an Enumeration Block. The field staff was mostly appointed from amongst the school teachers. In addition, staff of the Central Government, State Governments and Local Bodies was also used for this purpose. The total enumeration staff both Supervisors and Enumerators numbered about 13,000.

Training

The staff at various levels was imparted thorough training. The Census Officers and the Charge Officers were trained in the Office of the Director of Census Operations, Delhi, by the Director himself assisted by his Deputy Director and the Assistant Director (Technical). The Enumerators and the Supervisors were trained by the different Charge Officers assisted by senior officials from the Directorate of Census Operations and the Bureau of Economic & Statistics, Delhi Administration. Majority of these sessions were personally attended by the Director, Deputy Director and the Assistant Director also.

The Census Act

The Census in India is conducted under the Census Act, 1948 (Act No. XXXVII of 1948). A copy of this Act is given as annexure 'C'. This Act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct a census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and Directors of Census Operations are appointed to supervise the taking of census. The Act empowers the census-takers to ask the prescribed census questions and enjoins upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence even in a court of law.

Provisional Totals

In order to communicate the Provisional Population Totals to the Registrar General, India at the earliest possible date after the Census enumeration, the Charge Officers were requested to send to the Director of Census Operations, the Provisional Population Totals by 10th March, 1981 positively. These were received from almost all the charges. Results from a few charges were received by the end of the prescribed date. The Provisional Population Totals for the Union Territory of Delhi were compiled and communicated to the Registrar General, India immediately thereafter. These results in a form of a publication—Paper I of 1981 Provisional Population Totals—1981 Series 28— Delhi were released on 25th March, 1981.

Post-Enumeration Check

ThePost-Enumeration Check (PEC) was conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period 15th March to 8th April, 1981. The purpose of this Study was to find out as to how accurately each individual had been enumerated in the Census and how precisely the particulars of the individuals have been recorded in the Census. Thus the objective of the P.E.C. was both to quantify the coverage errors as well as the content errors. For this purpose three schedules were canvassed, two related to collection of information pertaining to coverage error and one to content error. In Delhi 120 blocks were selected for the study. Processing of data relating to P.E.C. was done in the Demography Division of the Registrar General's Office.

Census Evaluation Study

This is the other Evaluation Study which was conducted during 1981 Census. Its main aim was also to measure the coverage errors and the content errors. The Study was limited only to children born in a Sample of S.R.S. (Sample Registration System) Blocks. The objective was to study the extent of omission/duplication of children below 5 years in the Census and accuracy of their age returns. For the purposes of this Study, the entire S.R.S. village was taken up. In the Urban Territory of Delhi, the Study was confined to 50 Urban and 10 Rural Units. Detailed instructions in regard to this Study as well as the P.E.C. are included as Annexure 'D' to this report.

Computerisation

Significant changes had been introduced during 1981 Census in regard to the processing of the data. Computerisation on large scale has been introduced. Except for the General Population Tables and the P.C.A., all other tables during 1981 Census will be prepared on the D.D.E. system. Computerisation envisages the setting up of D.D.E system in different cities.

Tabulation

The tabulation plan for 1981 Census envisages bringing out tables in different series. A-Series tables will relate to General Population and B-Series tables will be entitled General Economic Tables. The C-Series tables will deal with Social and Cultural aspects and D-series tables with 'Migration'. A separate F-Series tables has been earmarked for 'Fertility'. H-Series tables will provide data on Houses and Disabled population whereas HH-Series will cover Household Tables. There will be Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under SC and ST Series respectively. There will be no ST-Series, so far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, as there are no Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in the Union Territory of Delhi. The tabulation plan also envisages publication of another series known as G-Series tables which will provide data on Graduates and Technical Personnel. These will be prepared by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research of the Deptt. of Science & Technology. All these publications will bear a serial number. The first Series will cover the all India publications and will be entitled as Series No. 1 and the remaining Series, one for each State and Union Territory, in alphabetical order. Thus all the publications relating to Delhi will bear Series No. 28. In addition, there will be a District Census Handbook for Delhi. This will be comprised of two Parts. Part-A will comprise village and Town Directory and Part-B will give Town and Villagewise Primary Census Abstract. In the case of Delhi, this will be a combined volume.

Ancillary Studies

(1) Surveys and Monographs

The Census Organisation has a long tradition of conducting socio-economic research for providing socio-economic and cultural data on a number of aspects. After Independence major social study series were undertaken as a part of the Census programme. During the 1961 Census, emphasis was laid on comprehensive series on studies of villagers, in respect of fairs and festivals and traditional handicrafts. As ancillary to 1971 Census, the new series of Social Studies undertook an ambitious programme of covering small and medium sized towns. Besides there were the re-studies of a few villages surveyed in 1961. It is proposed to continue and expand the scope of social studies as a part of 1981 Census programme. During the 1981 Census, so far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, the villages selected for re-study are Singhu and Jhatikara. Besides, two towns viz., Bawana and Bijwasan are also proposed to be taken up for study. In addition two traditional rural based crafts, characteristic of the Union Territory of Delhi will also be taken up for study. These studies are proposed to be conducted from 1984 onwards.

(2) Census Atlas Project

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of India that a Census Atlas was brought out on various Census topics and also non-Census statistics of India. A similar Atlas was brought out in 1971 and the tradition is proposed to be continued in 1981 Census also. This Atlas will be a visual presentation of demographic, economic and socio cultural data alongwith descriptions. The maps will follow the general pattern laid down by the Registrar General's Office for the country as a whole. Brief explanatory notes will also be printed to enable the readers to understand the cartographic presentation.

Annexure A—Schedules.

Annexure B—Instructions to Enumerator for filling up Houselists, Household Schedule, Individual Slip and Population Record.

Appendix I—List of few typical Industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis.

Appendix II—Classified list of occupations i.e. Description of work.

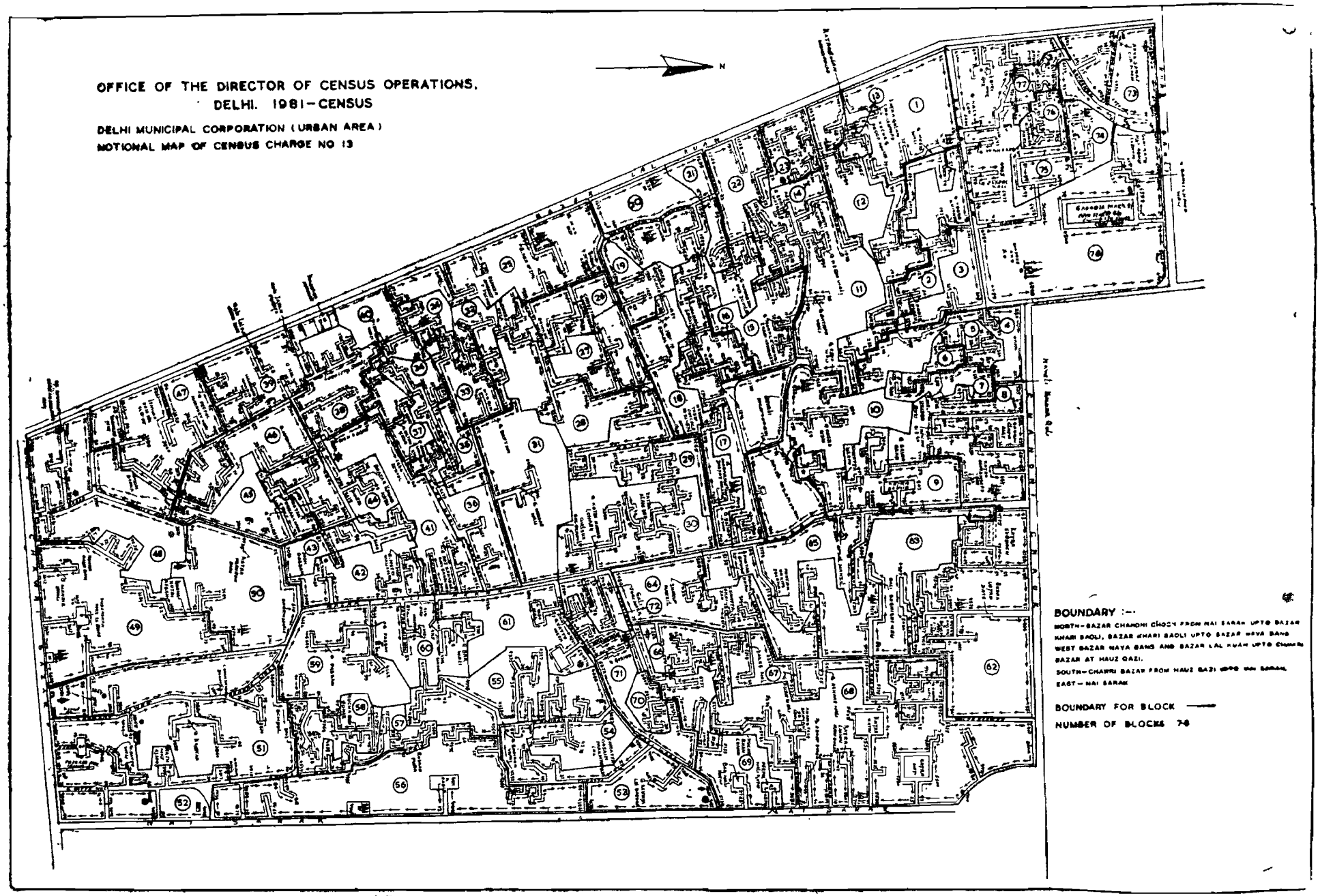
Appendix III—Classified list of Economic Activities.

Annexure C—The Census Act, 1948—Act No. XXXVII of 1948.

Annexure D—Post enumeration check and census evaluation studies. Instructions, objectives, sample design, methods of data collection and organisation of field work.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
DELHI. 1981-CENSUS

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN AREA)
NOTIONAL MAP OF CENSUS CHARGE NO 13



BOUNDARY :-

NORTH-BAZAR CHANDNI CHOCK FROM NAI SARAK UPTO BAZAR KHARI BAOLI, BAZAR KHARI BAOLI UPTO BAZAR NAYA BANS WEST BAZAR NAYA BANS AND BAZAR LAL KUAN UPTO CHAWRI BAZAR AT HAUZ QAZI.

SOUTH-CHAWRI BAZAR FROM HAUZ QAZI UPTO NAI SARAK.

EAST-NAI SARAK

BOUNDARY FOR BLOCK ——

NUMBER OF BLOCKS 7-8

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

NOTIONAL MAP OF ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK

NAME OF STATE / UNION TERRITORY DELHI

NAME OF DISTRICT DELHI CODE NO 1

NAME OF VILLAGE / TOWN D.M.C (U) CODE NO 111

CHARGE NO 13 CODE NO 13

ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK NO 68

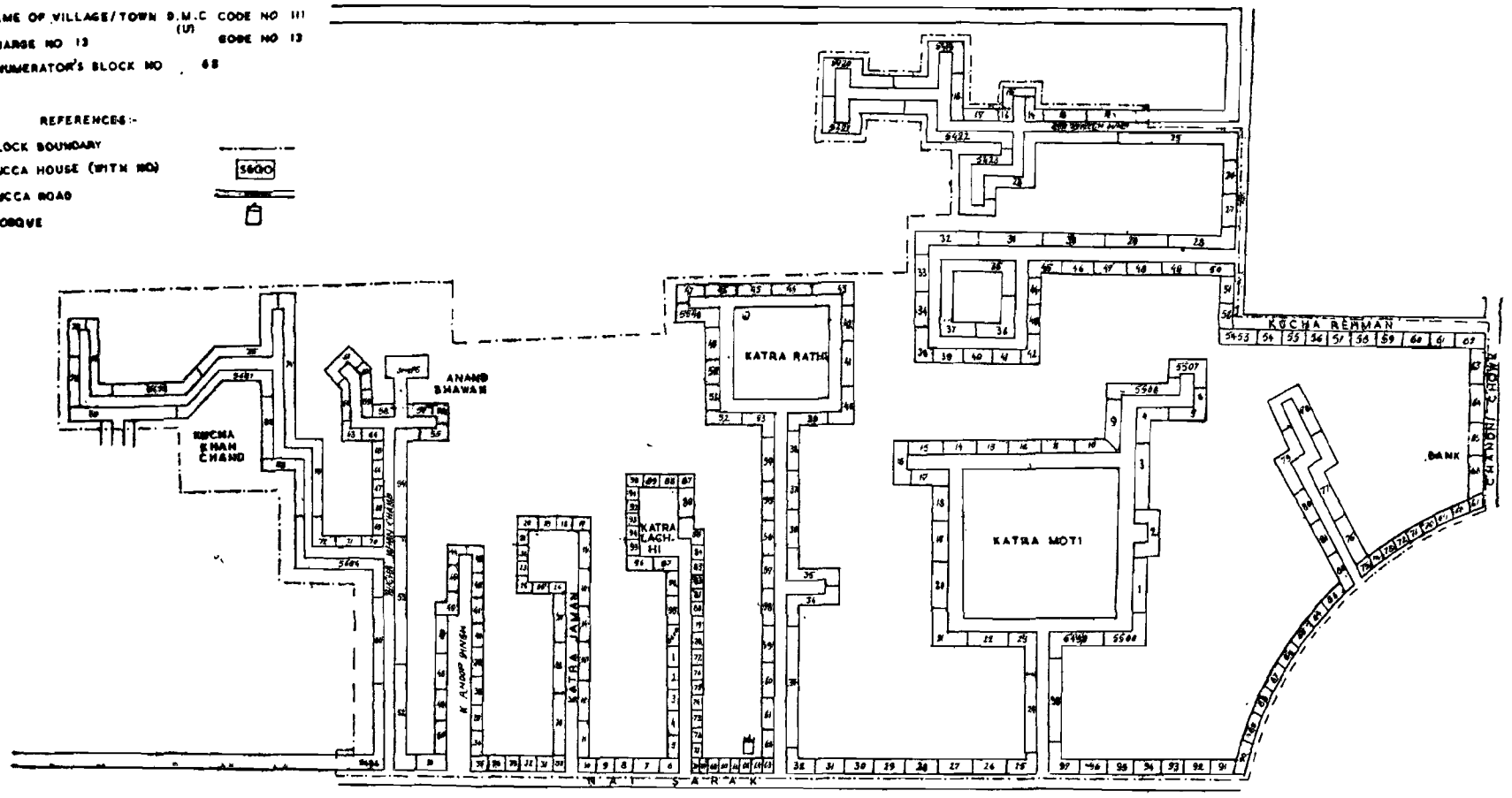
REFERENCES :-

BLOCK BOUNDARY

PUCCA HOUSE (WITH NO) 5600

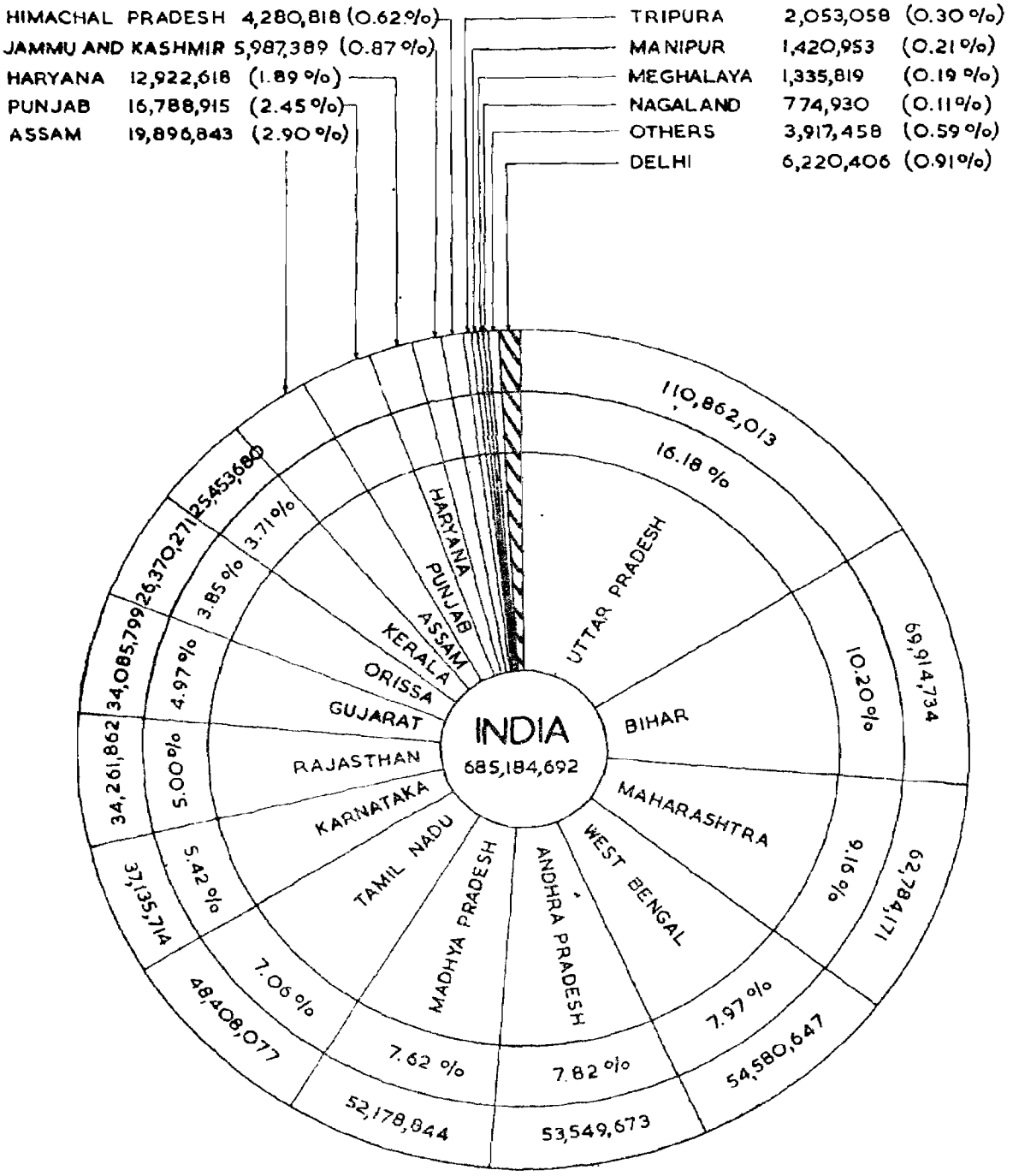
PUCCA ROAD

MOSQUE



A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

DELHI AND OTHER STATES / UNION TERRITORIES POPULATION 1981



OTHERS:—

STATES:— SIKKIM 316,385 (0.05%)

UNION TERRITORIES:— GOA DAMAN & DIU 1,086,730 (0.16%),
ARUNACHAL PRADESH 631,839 (0.09%), PONDICHERRY 604,471 (0.09%),
MIZORAM 493,757 (0.07%) CHANDIGARH 451,610 (0.07%),
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 188,741 (0.03%),
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI 103,676 (0.02%) LAKSHADWEEP 40,249 (0.01%)

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

Table A-1 which corresponds to the general population table A-I of the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses is the basic table which presents information on area, density of population, number of inhabited and uninhabited villages separately, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and distribution of population by sex for rural and urban areas separately. These figures have been given in the order of State, District and Tehsil. Besides, data for Delhi Urban Agglomeration has also been shown in the table itself and not given separately. There are three appendices in this table.

Inter State, Inter district Territorial Transfers

Until 1901, Delhi formed a part of Punjab as one of its administrative divisions. The districts included in Delhi were Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla. With the proclamation of Delhi as the Capital of India on 12th December, 1911, the districts were remodelled in 1912 and placed under a separate local government as a separate province. Later on this province was enlarged by the addition of some areas from the Meerut District of United Province. There was no appreciable change in the limit of the province during the next decade but for a slight transfer occurring as a result of the fixation of boundaries between the two provinces of U.P. and Delhi. This position continued till 1941 and Delhi continued to be a Chief Commissioner's province with no change in its boundaries. With the advent of the Independence and partition of the country, Delhi attained the status of a part 'C' State. The next change came in 1956 when as a result of the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, Delhi became one of Union Territories and came to be administered by the President. The year 1958 changed the administrative set up of Delhi with the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act coming into force and the birth of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. All the local bodies functioning in Delhi except the Delhi Cantonment Board and New Delhi Municipal Committee were merged together to form a large body and enveloping within its fold not only the major urban areas of Delhi but also the entire rural areas of Delhi. There was, however, no change in the area or jurisdiction of Delhi as a result of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.

Area Figures

The latest area figures as supplied by the Surveyor General of India for the Union Territory of Delhi are 1483 square kilometers. During the decade 1971-81, there has been no change in the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi. The slight change in the area figures since 1971 when it was 1485 square kilometers is due to change in calculations regarding the area of the adjoining district of Gurgaon in Haryana State. These area figures for the different constituents of the Union Territory of Delhi are given in column 3 of Table A-1.

The Surveyor General figures are not available for below district or for urban areas separately. Figures for urban areas have, therefore, been worked out by adding the area figures of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and 27 Census towns. The area figures for rural parts of Delhi have been derived by subtracting the figures for urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. The total of the rural areas of the two tehsils as given in the table A-1 does not tally with the area figures for rural areas at the district level as given in the table since the former represents the land used area calculated by adding of the area figures of villages, as supplied by the revenue authorities.

There are three appendices to this table :

Appendix 1 to Table A-1 describes the changes in the territorial units during the period 1971 to 1981. There has been no change in the territorial limits of the Union Territory during the decade. It will, however, be seen from the appendix that 27 villages have been treated as Census Towns at the time of 1981. 12 of these villages were in Delhi Tehsil and 15 in Mehrauli Tehsil. The total area in kilometer over which these 27 villages were spread was 145.59 square kilometers. Annexure to appendix 1 to Table A-1 gives area figures for these 27 newly created Census Towns.

Appendix 2 to Table A-1 provides data on the distribution of villages having a population of 5,000 and over and Towns with a population under 5,000. There was no town with a population of less than 5,000 at the time of 1981 Census. So far as rural areas are concerned there were 15 villages having a population of 5,000 or above, 11 of these fall in Delhi Tehsil and 4 in Mehrauli.

Information in regard to the Houseless and institutional population is contained in Appendix 3 to Table A-1. It is observed that at the time of 1981 Census there were 13057 houseless households having a total population of 26870 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The institutional households numbered 1494 with a total population of 45,774 persons. The number of houseless persons have shown an increase from 19163 in 1971 to 26870 in 1981. The increase in the case of institutional population during this

period was, however, very small. The figures for 1971 and 1981 being 44969 and 45774 respectively.

Statement—1 provides area figures for different States|U.T.s in the country. Column 4 gives the rankings in respect of each State|U.T. The Union Territory of Delhi ranks 27th in area and thus is larger in size to only Pondicherry, Dadra & Nagar Have Lakshadweep and Chandigarh.

The percentage of total area falling in the Unio Territory of Delhi to the total area of the country only 0.05.

STATEMENT-I

Ranking of States/Union Territories in terms of Area

State/Union Territory	Area in Km² given by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of India	Ranking of State/U.T.
1	2	3	4
India	**3,287,263.0**	**100.00**	
1. Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0**	8.37	5
2. Assam	78,438.0	2.39	14
3. Bihar	173,877.0**	5.29	9
4. Gujarat	196,024.0**	5.96	7
5. Haryana	44,212.0**	1.34	17
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	1.69	15
7. Jammu & Kashmir	222,236.0	6.76	6
8. Karnataka	191,791.0	5.83	8
9. Kerala	38,863.0**	1.18	18
10. Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0**	13.49	1
11. Maharashtra	307,690.0**	9.36	3
12. Manipur	22,327.0	0.68	20
13. Meghalaya	22,429.0**	0.68	19
14. Nagaland	16,579.0	0.50	22
15. Orissa	155,707.0	4.74	10
16. Punjab	50,362.0	1.53	16
17. Rajasthan	342,239.0	10.41	2
18. Sikkim	7,096.0	0.22	25
19. Tamil Nadu	130,058.0**	3.96	11
20. Tripura	10,486.0	0.32	23
21. Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0**	8.96	4
22. West Bengal	88,752.0**	2.70	12
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	0.25	24
24. Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0**	2.55	13
25. Chandigarh	114.0	N	30
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	0.01	29
27. Delhi	1,483.0	0.05	27
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	0.12	26
29. Lakshadweep	32.0	N	31
30. Mizoram	21,081.0	0.64	21
31. Pondichery	492.0	0.02	28

1. ** Provisional

2. The total area of the country represents provisional 'Geographical Areas' as on 31st March, 1982, supplied by the Survey of India. The area includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37, 555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.

3. 'N' Stands for Negligible.

STATEMENT—2

Tests for eligibility for places to be treated as Towns, 1891-1981

1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
1. Municipal Corporation 2. Municipal area 3. Town Committee 4. Notified area Committee	Municipal Corporation Municipal area Town Committee Notified area Committee	Municipal Corporation Municipal area Town Committee Notified area Committee	Municipal Corporation Municipal area Town area Committee Civil lines not included in municipal limits	Municipal Corporation Municipal area All civil lines not included in municipal limits
5. Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment	Cantonment
6. Selected places with (a) A minimum population of 5,000, (b) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity, (c) A population of at least 400 per Km². (or one thousand per square mile).	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km². (b) a population of 5000 (c) three fourths of the working population should be outside agriculture (d) or any other place which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	Selected places with (a) density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile (b) a population of 5,000 (c) three-fourths of the working population should be working outside agriculture (d) or any other place, which according to the Superintendent of the State, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities	Test prescribed for distinguishing towns from villages in different states were based on ideas common to all states, but they were not identical nor had they been applied with meticulous uniformity. In the case of princely states, the definition of town was applied a little indiscriminately.	Every continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less that 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town.

1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Municipal Corporation Municipal area	Municipal Corporation Municipal area	Municipal Corporation Municipal area	Municipal Corporation Municipal area	Municipal Corporation Municipal area or any place brought under.
All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	All civil lines not included in municipal limits	some similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes.
Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment
Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent decide to treat as urban. In making this decision consideration was given to (a) the character of the population; (b) relative density of the dwellings: (c) imp rtance in trade, historic associations and to avoid treating as towns over grown villages without urban Characteristics.	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. In Indian states where there were no municipalities, this definition was required to be extensively applied. Note: "In dealing with questions arising under head (6), the provincial supdt. will have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its 'historic' associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towne overgrown villages, which have no urban characteristics".	Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. Note: However, a few palces, chiefly in the native states which did not satisfy the requirements were treated as towns for special purposes. "The Provincial Superintendents were, however, instructed when considering the question of treating places as towns on the basis of their population, to take care to exclude such as are merely overgrown villages and have no urban features. It is true that the discretion thus allowed has occasionally led to a certain want of uniformity.	Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.	(a) Every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total is equal to or greate than that of the agricultural population, (b) every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.

The urban critarion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing logging, etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% critarion in1961 and 1971 Censuses whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this critarios

STATEMENT-3

Progress in the number of towns since 1901 to 1981

Union Territory/District	Year								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory . .	30	3	3	10	9	3	1	2	2
Delhi District	30	3	3	10	9	3	1	2	2

Statement—3 gives the progress in the number of towns from 1901 to 1981. When the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act came into force in 1958, a Municipal Corporation for Delhi was formed. This enveloped within its fold all the local bodies in Delhi except the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board i.e. Delhi Cantonment. The number of towns which was 10 in 1951 was thus reduced to only 3 i.e. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment. This position continued uptill 1981 when 27 villages were treated as Census Towns thereby increasing the total number of towns from 3 to 30.

STATEMENT-4

Progress in Urban Population of Union Territory and District since 1901 to 1981

Union Territory/District	Year								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory . .	5768200	3647023	2359408	1437134	695686	447442	304420	237944	214115
Delhi District	5768200	3647023	2359408	1437134	695686	447442	304420	237944	214115

Statement—4 gives the progress in urban population of Union Territory of Delhi since 1901. The urban population according to 1981 Census was 5,768,200 as against 3,647,023 at the time of 1971 Census. The Urban Population of the Union Territory was only 214,115 in 1901. Since then it has been showing a constant increase so much so that by 1951 it has become almost 7 times of its population in 1901. Again it has increased to more than 4 times by 1981 viz. a vis. 1951.

STATEMENT-5

Indices of growth in Urban Population Union Territory and District 1901 to 1981

Union Territory/District	Progress in Urban Population taking 1901-100								
	Year								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory . .	2694	1703	1101	671	325	209	142	111	100
Delhi District	2694	1703	1101	671	325	209	142	111	100

This statement gives the indices of growth in urban population of the Union Territory of Delhi in different Censuses taking 1901 as 100. In terms of percentages taken 1901 as the base, the index was 671 in 1951. The index rose to 2694 in 1981. As already mentioned earlier 27 villages which satisfied the requisite demographic criteria for treating a place as urban, were treated as Census Towns in 1981, thereby increasing the index during 1971-81, by a comparatively higher order.

STATEMENT-6

Number and Population of places not treated as Census Towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by Union Territory/District by size

Union Territory/ District	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	No.	Population	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Delhi Union Territory	27	525,764	..	..	3	192,187	5	166,061	4	60,985	15	106,531	..	..
Delhi Distt.	27	525,764	..	..	3	192,187	5	166,061	4	60,985	15	106,531	..	..

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

This statement gives the population of the 27 Census Towns which were treated as such for the first time in 1981 according to different classes. The total population of 27 Census Towns was 525,764. Three towns come under Class-II (50,000-99,999) and their population was 192,187. Five towns appear in Class III (20,000-49,999) with a total population of 166,061. Class-IV (10,000-19,999) has four Census Towns whose population was 60,985. The largest number (15) of Census Towns come under Class-V (5,000-9,999) with a total population of 106,531. There was no Census Town with a population less than 5,000 which could be grouped under Class-VI.

Rural Areas

The definition of a village, unlike the definition of a town has been uniform throughout the various censuses. Prior to 1961 census, the definition of the village as given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 was being adopted at the different censuses of Delhi. At the 1961 Census, however, Delhi had its own definition as given in section 3(23) of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 which is given below :

"Village means any local area whether compact otherwise recorded village in the revenue record of Delhi State and includes any area which the Chief Commissioner may; by a general or special order published in the Official Gazette declare to be a villae."

At the time of 1971 Census, there were 258 villages out of which 251 were revenue estates and 7 abadis. The number declined to 231 at the time of 1981 Census as 27 of these villages were treated as Census Towns. Out of these 231 villages, 224 were revenue estates while 7 were still abadis. Names of these 7 abadis in the revenue estates in which they are located are given below for convenience of reference :

Name of the census village which is not a revenue estate	Name of the revenue estate in which located
1. Dayal Pur	1. Qarawal Nagar
2. Tukmir Pur	2. Mirpur Turk
3. Sher Pur	3. Saadat Pur Gujran
4. Gopal Pur	4. Wazirabad
5. Kankar Khera	5. Shahibabad Daulatpur
6. Nithari	6. Kisari Suleman Nagar
7. Mandi	7. Dera-Mandi

These villages are distributed in two tehsils, namely, Delhi and Mehrauli. Delhi Tehsil is comprised of 144 villages and Mehrauli Tehsil of 87 villages.

STATEMENT-7

Union Territory and District-wise number of Villages and Towns in 1981

Union Territory/District	Total No. of villages	No. of un-inhabited villages	No. of villages included in towns		No. of inhabited villages	No. of towns
			Fully	Partly		
Delhi Union Territory	231	17	27	..	214	30
Delhi District.	231	17	27	..	214	30

This statement gives the number of villages and towns according to 1981 census. The number of towns has increased from 3 in 1971 to 30 in 1981 as 27 villages were treated as Census Towns in 1981.

As already stated there are 231 villages in the Union Territory of Delhi out of which 17 are uninhabited and 214 are inhabited villages.

STATEMENT-8

Number of inhabited Villages since 1901

Union Territory/District	Year								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory . .	214	243	276	304	305	307	314	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi District	214	243	276	304	305	307	314	N.A.	N.A

N.A. Stands for not available

This statement gives the number of inhabited villages in the Union Territory of Delhi since 1901. Requisite information is not available for 1901 and 1911. The number of inhabited villages which was 314 in 1921 has come down to 214 in 1981 Census. The number of inhabited villages is fast declining in each decade under the impact of urbanisation

STATEMENT- 9

Progress in Rural Population of Union Territory and District 1901-1981

Union Territory/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory .	452206	418675	299204	306938	222253	188804	184032	175907	191704
Delhi District . . .	452206	418675	299204	306938	222253	188804	184032	175907	191704

This statement provides the rural population of the Union Territory of Delhi since 1901. Rural population which was 191704 in 1901 has increased to 452206 in 1981. In 1911 there was a slight decrease in the rural population of the territory. Thereafter there were gradual increases. It increased to 306938 in 1951. The large increase between 1941 & 1951 can perhaps be attributed to influx of the large population of displaced persons from Pakistan. In 1951 Census, the total population of the Union Territory also increased from 917939 in 1941 to 1744072. The rural population slightly decreased in 1961 and thereafter it has shown an increase both in 1971 as well as in 1981.

Census House and Household

Cols. 8 and 9 of Table A-1 gives the number of occupied residential houses and households for Union Territory|District|Tehsil|Urban Agglomeration|City| Town. Occupied residential houses are census houses which are used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households. At the 1981 Census, the following definitions were adopted for Census House and Household.

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

the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

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 a 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 person. 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.

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 households 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.

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 happend almost invariably, the entire hostel|hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels|hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel|hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, it 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 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 a residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, etc., they should be treated as separate census houses.

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.

Household : A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member household, 2 members households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

Density per Square Kilometer

Col. 4 of Table A-1 gives density per square kilometer for the Union Territory|District|Tehsil|Urban Agglomeration|City|Town. Density has been worked out by dividing the total population in Col. 10 of Table A-1 by area in square kilometer in Col. 3 for each unit.

STATEMENT-10

Persons per 100 occupied Residential Census Houses and per 100 Households, number of females per 1,000 Males, Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total population in Union Territory and District

Union Territory/District	Persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses			Persons per 100 Households			No. of Females per 1000 males			Percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi Union Territory	570	657	564	513	629	506	808	810	808	100.00	7.27	92.73
Delhi District . . .	570	657	564	513	629	506	808	810	808	100.00	7.27	92.73

This statement provides information in respect of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses and per 100 households, No. of females per 1000 males, percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population in the Union Territory separately for rural and urban areas. Columns 2 to 7 give the number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses and per 100 households. The number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses is 657 in rural areas and 564 in urban areas. Similar proportion for number of households is 629 and 506 for rural and urban areas respectively. The sex ratio i.e. females per 1000 males is 810 in rural areas and 808 in urban areas. Percentage of rural to total population is 7.27 while percentage of urban to total population is 92.73.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/District/ Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town.	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km	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
DELHI UNION TERRITORY . .	Total	1483.0	4194	214	17	30	1092065	1211784	6220406	3440081	2780325
	Rural	891.1	507	214	17	..	68824	71922	452206	249833	202373
	Urban	591.9	9745	..	..	30	1023241	1139862	5768200	3190248	2577952
DELHI DISTRICT	Total	1483.0	4194	214	17	30	1092065	1211784	6220406	3440081	2780325
	Rural	891.1	507	214	17	..	68824	71922	452206	249833	202373
	Urban	591.9	9745	..	..	30	1023241	1139862	5768200	3190248	2577952
DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION	Urban	540.78	10594	..	..	25	1017754	1133171	5729283	3168601	2560682
(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	42.74	6388	..	..	1	55880	58339	273036	155609	117427
(b) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	42.97	1982	..	..	1	16399	16791	85166	51440	33726
(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation(U.)	Urban	360.55	13547	..	..	1	850036	954411	4884234	2690092	2194142
(d) Samepur (C.T.)	Urban	5.44	1681	..	..	1	1629	1829	9147	5422	3725
(e) Bhalswa Jahangirpur (C.T.) . .	Urban	6.70	10493	..	..	1	15094	15337	70301	38647	31654
(f) Jaffarabad (C.T.)	Urban	0.90	17942	..	..	1	1717	2600	16148	8823	7325
(g) Babarpur (C.T)	Urban	0.79	27753	..	..	1	2813	4235	21925	12092	9833
(h) Gokalpur (C.T)	Urban	2.32	6453	..	..	1	2707	3324	14972	8366	6606
(i) Mandoli (C.T)	Urban	5.86	8173	..	..	1	10057	10413	47891	26819	21072
(j) Kotla (C.T.)	Urban	1.25	52662	..	..	1	14220	15076	65828	36647	29181
(k) Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	2.76	1856	..	..	1	749	1016	5122	2852	2270
(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.) .	Urban	6.67	5641	..	..	1	7287	7538	37623	20613	17010
(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.) . . .	Urban	2.77	20238	..	..	1	12738	12873	56058	31230	24828
(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.) . .	Urban	3.85	2517	..	..	1	2109	2187	9689	5450	4239
(o) Bindapur (C.T.)	Urban	2.49	3729	..	..	1	1634	1757	9284	5048	4236
(p) Nasirpur (C.T.)	Urban	2.85	8507	..	..	1	4806	5120	24244	13915	10329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(q) Palam (C.T.)	Urban	8.49	4049	..	..	1	6326	6555	34378	18797	15581
(r) Mahipalpur (C.T.)	Urban	5.46	1605	..	..	1	1632	1750	8765	5139	3626
(s) Rajokri (C.T.)	Urban	8.64	667	..	..	1	699	929	5759	3251	2508
(t) Chhattarpur (C.T.)	Urban	7.39	880	..	..	1	767	1194	6504	3775	2729
(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.)	Urban	2.44	2491	..	..	1	618	1073	6079	3365	2714
(v) Tigri (C.T.)	Urban	1.05	16408	..	..	1	3682	4254	17228	9777	7451
(w) Deoli (C.T.)	Urban	10.12	572	..	..	1	831	1029	5788	3157	2631
(x) Molar Band (C.T.)	Urban	4.12	1293	..	..	1	1021	1213	5326	3029	2297
(y) Pul Pehlad (C.T.)	Urban	2.16	4069	..	..	1	2303	2328	8788	5246	3542
Bawana (C.T.)	Urban	16.97	745	..	..	1	1832	2137	12637	6943	5694
Alipur (C.T.)	Urban	8.55	788	..	..	1	983	1122	6735	3875	2860
Pooth Khurd (C.T.) . . .	Urban	9.98	716	..	..	1	952	1223	7145	3924	3221
Phaladpur Banger (C.T.) . .	Urban	4.67	1073	..	..	1	433	914	5011	2776	2235
Bijwasan (C.T.)	Urban	10.90	678	..	..	1	1287	1295	7389	4129	3260
(i) Delhi Tehsil	Rural	541.5	508	132	12	..	41195	42636	275064	151034	124030
(ii) Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	337.8	524	82	5	..	27629	29286	177142	98799	78343

N.B. 1. These represent area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Figures for Urban areas have been worked out by adding the area figures of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and 27 Census Towns. The area figures for Rural have been derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Union Territory. The total rural area of the two tehsils does not tally with the rural areas of the Union Territory given in this table since the former represents land use area calculated by adding the area figures of villages falling in these tehsils, as supplied by the revenue authorities.

2. Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi & Mehrauli. Against Delhi & Mehrauli Tehsils only rural areas are shown, complete details of their urban constituents being not available.

3. In view of the fact that the urban units of the two tehsils are not separately identified, the annexure is not prepared as the consolidated picture of urban Agglomeration is available from the above table itself.

4. C.T. stands for Census Town.

APPENDIX-1

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and changes during 1971-81

Union Territory/ District/Tehsil	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of Union Territory/District/ Tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area Subtracted		Name of Union Territory/District/ Tehsil etc. to which area is added.	Net area change in Km². (+or—)
		Name	Area in Km².		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory	Delhi Union Territory	———	———	No Change	———	———	———	———
	Total							
	Rural				27 villages as given in the Annexure	145.59	Urban Area of Delhi U.T.	(—145.59)
	Urban	27 newly created Census Towns as given in the Annexure	145.59	Rural Areas of Delhi U.T.	—	—	—	(+145.59)
Delhi District	Delhi District	———	———	———	No Change	———	———	———
	Total							
	Rural	—	—	—	27 Villages as given in the Annexure	145.59	Urban Areas of Delhi U.T.	(—145.59)
	Urban	27 newly created Census Towns as shown in the Annexure	145.59	Rural Areas of Delhi U.T.	—	—	—	(+145.59)
Delhi Tehsil	Rural	Delhi Tehsil	—	—	12 Villages as given in the Annexure	66.19	Urban Areas of Delhi	(—66.19)
Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	Mehrauli Tehsil	—	—	15 villages as given in the Annexure	79.40	Urban Areas of Delhi	(—79.40)

NOTE :—Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi & Mehrauli against Delhi & Mehrauli Tehsils only rural areas are shown complete details of their urban constituants being not available.

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-1

(*ANNEXURE*)

Statement showing the Tehsil/Village wise area breakup of Villages transferred from Tehsils to the newly created Census Towns during 1971-81

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil/ villages	Area in Km²	Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil/ villages	Area in Km²
1	2	3	1	2	3
	DELHI TEHSIL.	66.19	3.	Nangloi Sayed	3.85
1.	Bawana	16.97	4.	Bindapur	2.49
2.	Alipur	8.55	5.	Nasirpur	2.85
3.	Pooth Khurd	9.98	6.	Palam	8.49
4.	Pehladpur Banger	4.67	7.	Bijwasan	10.90
5.	Samepur	5.44	8.	Mahipalpur	5.46
6.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur	6.70	9.	Rajokri	8.64
7.	Jaffarabad	0.90	10.	Chhattarpur	7.39
8.	Babar Pur	0.79	11.	Lado Sarai	2·44
9.	Gokalpur	2.32	12.	Tigri	1.05
10.	Mandoli	5.86	13.	Deoli	10.12
11.	Kotla	1.25	14.	Molar Band	4.12
12.	Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd . . .	2.76	15.	Pul Pehlad	2.16
	MEHRAULI TEHSIL	79.40		Total (Both Tehsils)	145.59
1.	Nangloi Jat	6.67			
2.	Sultanpur Majra	2.77			

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/ Tehsil	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total Rural Population of Union Territory	Number	Population	Percentage to total Urban Population of Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	15	93,608	20.70			
Delhi District	15	93,608	20.70			
Delhi Tehsil	11	68,452	15.14	No Town with a Population under 5,000 in 1981		
Mehrauli Tehsil	4	25,156	5.56			

APPENDIX-3

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DELHI UNION TERRITORY .	Total	13057	26870	21725	5145	1494	45774	38643	7131
	Rural	985	4354	2751	1603	87	2256	1924	332
	Urban	12072	22516	18974	3542	1407	43518	36719	6799
DELHI DISTRICT . . .	Total	13057	26870	21725	5145	1494	45774	38643	7131
	Rural	985	4354	2751	1603	87	2256	1924	332
	Urban	12072	22516	18974	3542	1407	43518	36719	6799
1. DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION . . .	Urban	12072	22516	18974	3542	1407	43518	36719	6799
(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	713	2206	1578	628	380	5495	4224	1271
(b) Delhi Cantt. . . .	Urban	54	189	153	36	248	10611	10559	52
(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) . .	Urban	11215	19804	17036	2768	742	26486	21103	5383
(d) Samepur (C.T.) . .	Urban	9	99	54	45	—	—	—	—
(e) Bhalswa Jahangirpur (C.T.)	Urban	23	106	66	40	1	3	3	—
(f) Jaffrabad (C.T.) . .	Urban	14	20	18	2	6	155	155	—
(g) Babarpur (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Gokalpur (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Mandoli (C.T.) . .	Urban	23	29	24	5	1	14	13	1
(j) Kotla (C.T.) . . .	Urban	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Roshanpura alies Dichaon Khurd (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	2	51	51	—
(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.) .	Urban	3	30	13	17	2	12	12	—
(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.) .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(o) Bindapur (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(p) Nasirpur (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(q) Palam (C.T.) . . .	Urban	1	1	1	—	6	21	19	2
(r) Mahipal Pur (C.T.) .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(s) Rajokri (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(t) Chattarpur (C.T.) . .	Urban	8	19	19	—	1	24	24	—
(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	1	252	162	90
(v) Tigri (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	17	394	394	—
(w) Deoli (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(x) Molar Band (C.T.) .	Urban	7	11	10	1	—	—	—	—
(y) Pul-Pehlad (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX-3

Union Territory/District/Tehsil/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Bawana (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Alipur (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Po th Khurd (C.T.) . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Pehladpur Ba. ger (C.T.) .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bijwasan (C.T.) . . .	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Delhi Tehsil . . .	Rural	676	3203	2039	1164	56	1039	981	58
(ii) Mehrauli Tehsil . .	Rural	309	1151	712	439	31	1217	943	274

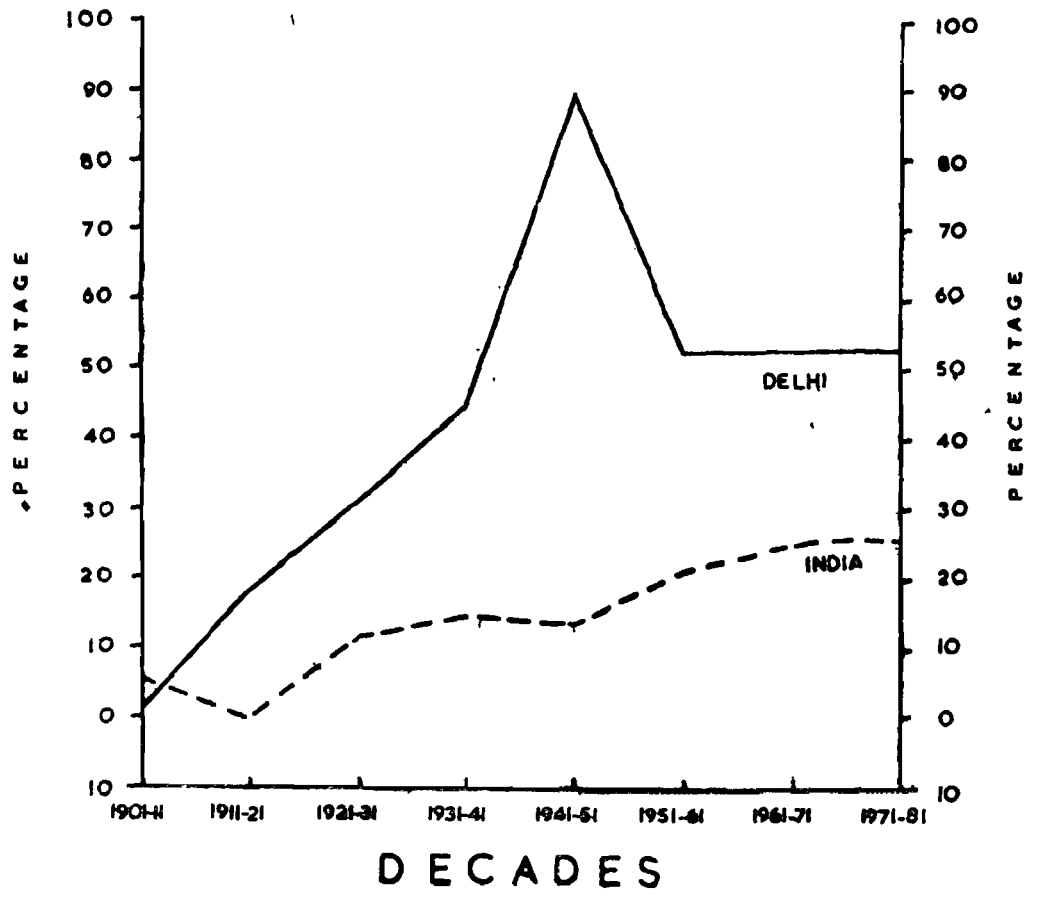
NOTE :—Delhi Union Territory consists of two tehsils namely Delhi & Mehrauli. Against Delhi & Mehrauli Tehsils, only rural area are shown, complete details of their urban constituents being not available.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

DELHI U.T.

PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF POPULATION

1901-1911 TO 1971-1981



A-2 DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY LEAF

Table A-2 provides information on the population of the Union Territory of Delhi during the last 9 Census i.e. 1901 to 1981 according to the jurisdiction of the territory as on the reference date. In this table besides giving data for the total population the decadal variation from Census to Census alongwith its percentage has also been indicated besides giving the sex-wise break-up of the population at the time of each Census.

The Appendix to Table A-2 aims at giving information about the Union Territory and the District showing 1971 population according to its territorial jurisdiction in 1981, changes in area and population of 1971 adjusted to the jurisdiction of 1981. As it is there has been no jurisdictional change in the boundaries of the Union Territory during 1971 to 1981. Information has therefore been given only upto Col. 6 and a dash has been placed under Col. 7. There is, however, a slight change in area figures in Col. 2 as compared to Col. 4 which is due to the change in the area of the adjoining district of Gurgaon as a result of recalculation.

Statement-1 depicts the percentage variation of population from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT-1

Percentage of Decadal variation of Population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban Areas of Delhi U.T.

U.T./District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Union Territory	Total	+1432.80	+53.00	+52.93	+52.44	+90.00	+44.27	+30.26	+18.03	+1.98
	Rural	+135.89	+8.01	+39.93	—2.52	+38.10	+17.72	+2.59	+4.62	—8.24
	Urban	+2593.97	+58.16	+54.57	+64.17	+106.58	+55.48	+46.98	+27.94	+11.13
Delhi District . .	Total	+1432.80	+53.00	+52.93	+52.44	+90.00	+44.27	+30.26	+18.03	+1.98
	Rural	+135.89	+8.01	+39.93	—2.52	+38.10	+17.72	+2.59	+4.62	—8.24
	Urban	+2593.97	+58.16	+54.57	+64.17	+106.58	+55.48	+46.98	+27.94	+11.13

It will be seen from the above statement that the population of Delhi has been steadily increasing since 1901. Starting with moderate increases in the earlier decades, it showed a sudden increase of 90 per cent during the decade 1941-1951. This abnormal increase can be attributed to the fact of the larger influx of refugees from West Pakistan as a result of the partition of the country. Thereafter normalcy prevailed and decade 1951 to 1961 witnessed a growth rate of 52.44 per cent which is practically continuing since then. The subsequent decade have witnessed slight increases only. The Union Territory of Delhi is conspicuous by the fact that during the decade 1971-1981, it had the highest growth rate amongst all the States and Union Territories except Chandigarh and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Coming to the rural and urban components of the population, it is observed that the growth rate in the rural areas has gone down from 39.93 per cent during the decade 1961-1971 to 8.01 during the decade 1971-1981. This is mainly due to the fact that 27 villages have now been treated as Census Towns during 1981 Census. These villages alone had a population of 525,764.

Sex Ratio

Statement-2 gives information about the changes in sex ratio from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT-2

Changes in Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) 1901-1981

Union Territory/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Union Territory	Total	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801	808
	Rural	916	869	845	860	846	837	847	825	810
	Urban	817	740	672	670	677	754	777	798	808
Delhi District	Total	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801	808
	Rural	916	869	845	860	846	837	847	825	810
	Urban	817	740	672	670	677	754	777	798	808

The sex ratio i.e. females per 1000 males for the Union Territory of Delhi at the time of 1981 Census comes out to be 808 against an all India figures of 933. It is the lowest amongst all the States and Union Territories except Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The position in this regard is almost the same as at the time of 1971 Census. A point for noting here again is that both the Union Territories of Chandigarh & Andaman and Nicobar had higher growth rate during the two decades of 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 as well as lower sex ratios during this period as compared to the Union Territory of Delhi. The Union Territory which has been showing a declining trend in the sex ratio in the earlier decades started picking up since 1951 and the ratio has been increasing since then. It is still very low perhaps due to the fact that proportionately less number of females migrate to Delhi as compared to males. The Union Territory also is the capital of the country and with the expanding avenues of employment, people from different parts of the country flock to the area unaccompanied by their spouses. They may be bringing their families only when they are properly settled. If a differential study is made in regard to urban and rural sex ratios it will be seen that all along sex ratio for the rural area has been higher than the urban although since 1961 the sex ratio in the rural area has been showing a declining trend. The ratio is, however, picking up in the case of urban areas.

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

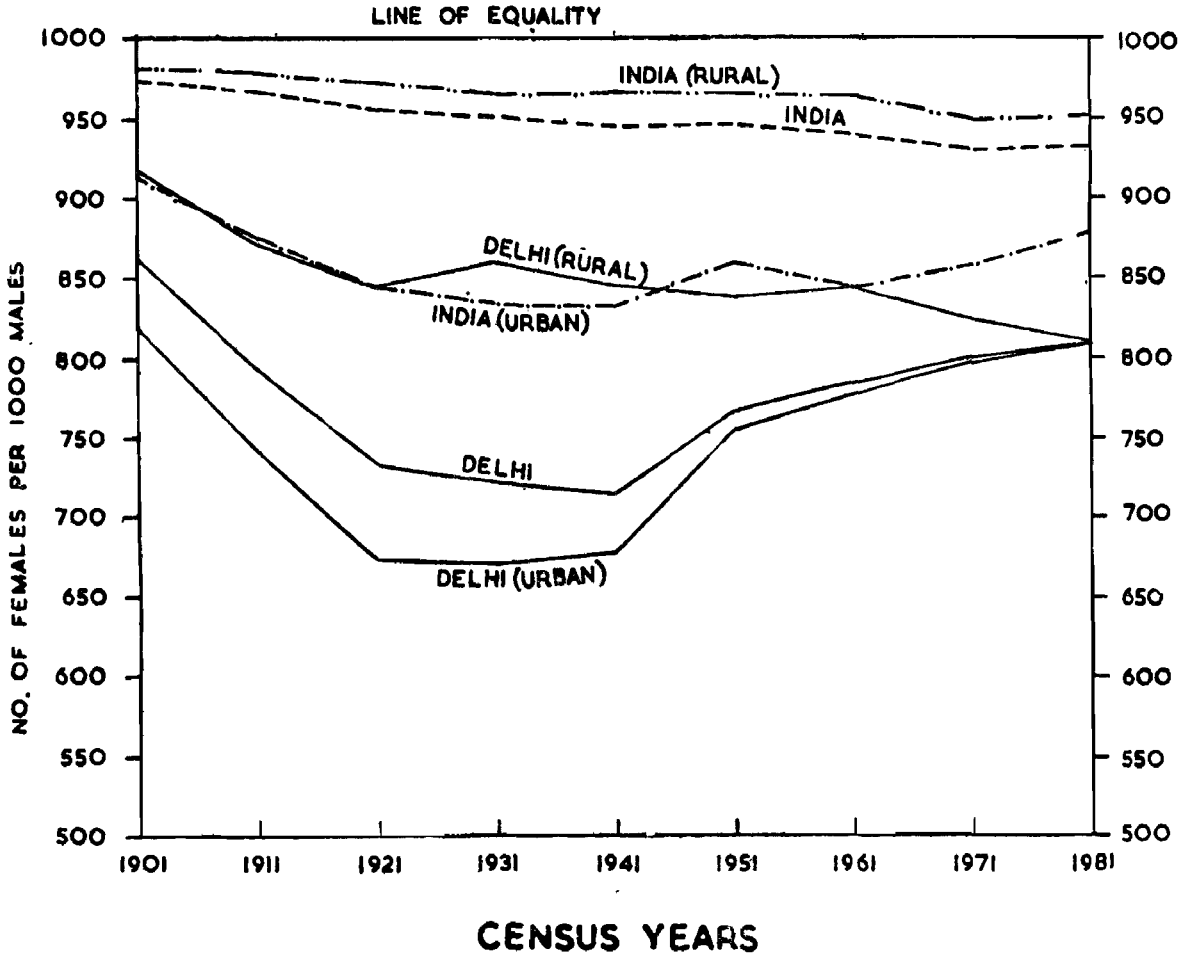
Union Territory/ District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade Variation.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI UNION TERRITORY	1901	405, 819	—	—	217,921	187,898
	1911	413,851	+8,032	+1.98	230,865	182,986
	1921	488,452	+74,601	+18.03	281,777	206.675
	1931	636,246	+147,794	+30.26	369,497	266,749
	1941	917,939	+281,693	+44.27	535,236	382,703
	1951	1,744,072	+826,133	+90.00	986,538	757,534
	1961	2,658,612	+914,540	+52.44	1,489,378	1,169,234
	1971	4,065,698	+1,407,086	+52·93	2,257,515	1,808,183
	1981	6,220,406	+2,154,708	+53.00	3,440,081	2,780,325

N.B. :—There is only one district in Delhi. The territory's figures can be taken as the district figures also.

DELHI U.T.

SEX RATIO 1901-81

(NO. OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)



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 of 1971, change in Population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981

Union Territory/District	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&6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	1483.0	6,220,406	1485.0	4,065,698	4,065,698	—
Delhi District	1483.0	6,220,406	1485.0	4,065,698	4,065,698	—

NOTE :—No change in the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Delhi since 1971. The Change in area figures shown under Col. 2 and 4 is due to the change in the adjoining district of Gurgaon in Haryana.

A–3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This Table corresponds to Table A-3 of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Census and presents the total number of inhabited villages classified by 7 broad population size groups viz;

1. Less than 200 persons
2. 200-499 persons
3. 500-999 persons
4. 1000-1999 persons
5. 2000-4999 persons
6. 5000-9999 persons
7. 10,000 and above persons.

In this table besides giving information about the number of villages under each group, the total population in each size group has also been indicated by sex. The data has been presented for the two tehsils also.

Population living in villages of various population size.

Statement-1 gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population of the Union Territory at the time of 1971 and 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing the Percentage of Population living in Village of various Population Size

Statement/Union Territory/ District	Year	Less then 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory	1971	0.30	2.00	9.48	26.50	44.81	8.57	8.34
	1981	0.13	0.63	5.83	24.83	48.43	20.70	—
Delhi District	1971	0.30	2.00	9.48	26.50	44.81	8.57	8.34
	1981	0.13	0.63	5.83	24.83	48.43	20.70	—

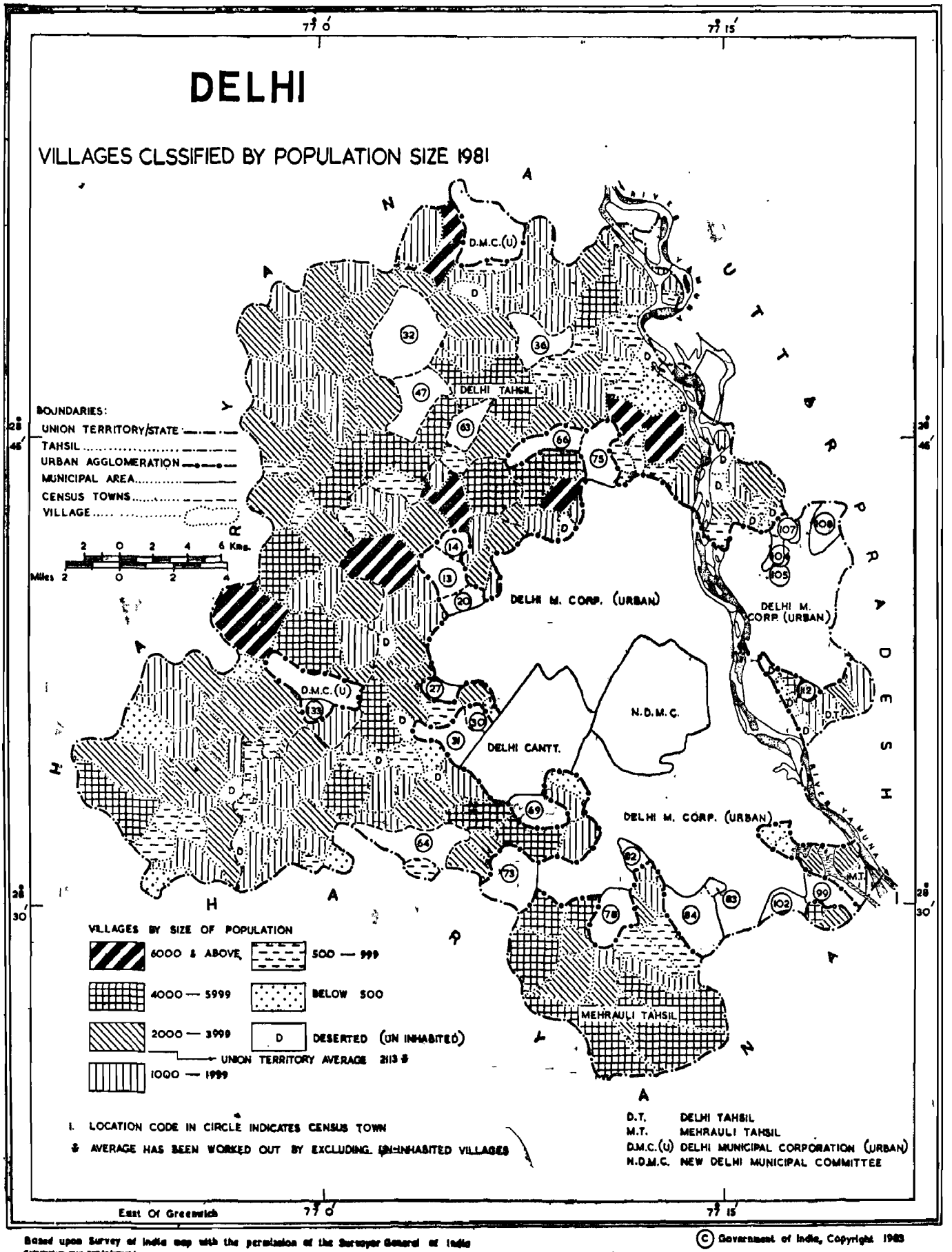
The table shows that about half of the rural population was living in villages with a population range of 2,000 to 4,999 at the time of 1981 Census. Another 24 per cent were living in villages having a population range of 1,000-1,999 and about 21 per cent in large size villages having a population range of 5,000 9,999. The percentaee of population living in villages having a population of less than 500 was around 0.75 per cent and that in the population range of 500-999 only 5.83 per cent. The table also shows that whereas the villages in size group 10,000 and above accounted for 8.34 of the total rural population, in 1971, there was not a single village having a population of 10,000 and above in the Union Territory during 1981, since during the 1981 Census. all these villages were treated as Census Towns. There has been an appreciable increase in the population of villages of large size. Whereas in 1971 only 8.57 per cent of the population lived in villages in the population group 5000-9999, in 1981 the percentage of population living in villages in this population group was 20.70 i.e. more than double. This is a clear evidence of the fact that the percentage of population in smaller size villages is going odwn and more and more concentration is being reported in bigger sized villages.

Statement-2 depicts information on the percentage of villages and population by size, class of villages during two censuses of 1971 and 1981. This statement (No. 2) shows that the percentage of villages with a population of less than 500 declined to half during the period 1971 to 1981. Percentage of villages in the size class of population 500 to 999 have also showed a decline from 21.81 per cent in 1971 to 16.82 in 1981. The percentage of villages in the range of population 1000-1999 showed a very slight increase but the increase was quite appreciable in 2 out of 3, large sized group i.e. 2000-4999 and 5000-9999. In the later group viz., 5000-9999. the number of villages almost trebled themselves. There was no village in the population range 10,000 and above.

STATEMENT-2

Statement showing the Percentage of Villages and Population by Size, Class of Villages

Union Territory/District	Year	Less than 500		500 to 999		1000 to 1999		2000 to 4999		5000 to 9999		10000 and above	
		Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to rotal population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total pupolation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Union Territory	1981	8.41	0.76	16.82	5.83	34.58	24.28	33.18	48.43	7.01	20.70	—	—
	1971	17.70	2.30	21.81	9.48	32.51	26.50	24.69	44.81	2.47	8.57	0.82	88.3
Delhi District	1981	8.41	0.76	16.82	5.83	34.58	24.28	33.18	48.43	7.01	20.70	—	—
	1971	17.70	2.30	21.81	9.48	32.51	26.50	24.69	44.81	2.47	8.57	0.82	8.34



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
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A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SIZE

Union Territory/District/Tehsil	Total Number inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
		Persons	Males	Females	Population			Population			Population		
					Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi Union Territory	214	452,206	249,833	202,373	9	416	177	9	1,574	1,282	36	14,423	11,950
Delhi District	214	452,206	249,833	202,373	9	416	177	9	1,574	1,282	36	14,423	11,950
Delhi Tehsil	132	275,064	151,034	124,030	3	146	17	8	1,396	1,121	24	9,712	8,059
Mehrauli Tehsil	82	177,142	98,799	78,343	6	270	160	1	178	161	12	4,711	3,89

Union Territory/District/Tehsil	1000—1999			2000—4999			5000—9999			10000 and above		
	Population			Population			Population			Population		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Female
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Delhi Union Territory	74	59,727	50,054	71	121,664	97,331	15	52,029	41,579	—	—	—
Delhi District	74	59,727	50,054	71	121,664	97,331	15	52,029	41,579	—	—	—
Delhi Tehsil	45	36,690	30,762	41	65,274	53,435	11	37,816	30,636	—	—	
Mehrauli Tehsil	29	23,037	19,292	30	56,390	43,896	4	14,213	10,943	—	—	—

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

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

FLY LEAF

Table A-4 corresponds to Table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and provides variation in urban population by males and females, decadal variation and percentage decadal variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the last eighty years. The status of towns and the area figures of towns and urban agglomerations are also given in the table.

The towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. Following the pattern of 1971, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into six classes according to population size.

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

For the definition of a 'town', the reader may refer to the Fly-leaf to Table A-1. It may also be stated here that according to the Indian Census convention, any place with a population exceeding 100,000 is called a city.

Urban Agglomeration

As already stated in the Introduction, this was a new concept which replaced the old town group concept of 1961 and was adopted at the time of 1971 Census. The necessity of such a new concept arose since in the case of town group concept of 1961 Census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Even urban units cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region. Under the concept of urban agglomeration, however, emphasis was laid on the fact of contiguity. It was ensured that the area comprising an urban agglomeration must be a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth of two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well organised urban out-growth, if any, of such towns. Thus there were two most important constituents of urban agglomeration :

(i) Contiguity

(ii) Viability

The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from Census to Census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory main urban units as well as the extent of other urban out-growths. It was precisely to take note of such a changing situation that the Standard Urban Area concept was also adopted for the 1971 Census. That concept has been fully explained in the Fly-leaf to table A—5.

At the time of 1971 Census there was only one urban agglomeration in the Union Territory of Delhi. This agglomeration was constituted of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment. These constituents were adopted without any modification during 1981 Census also but later on, as already explained in the Introduction, 27 villages which satisfied the criteria of being urban, were treated as Census Towns and 22 out of these were treated as a part of the urban agglomeration. This was done keeping in view the stipulation that such areas satisfied the basic qualification of contiguity. The Delhi Urban Agglomeration is thus now comprised of 25 towns as per 1981 Census.

Changes in Classification of Towns 1901 to 1981

There were two towns at the time of 1901 and 1911 Censuses in the area now comprising the Union Territory of Delhi, one being the area covered by the Delhi Municipal Committee and the second being Shahdara which at that time was a part of Uttar Pradesh. Shahdara was transferred from U. P. to Delhi in the year 1915 and was later on declassified. Thus in 1921 there was only one town in Delhi. This number rose to three in 1931 Census and the three towns at that time were (i) Old Delhi which included the Municipality, the Civil Station Notified Area and the Fort or Lal Qila (ii) New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi and (iii) Shahdara which again reappeared as a class V town. In 1941 Census, the urban area of Delhi was comprised of 9 towns viz.,

1. Delhi (M)	..	Class I
2. New Delhi (M)	..	Class II
3. Delhi Cantt.	..	Class III
4. Delhi Civil Lines	..	Class IV
5. Shahdara	..	Class IV
6. Narela	..	Class V
7. Mehrauli	..	Class V
8. Najafgarh	..	Class V
9. Red Ford	..	Class VI

1 DCOD/83—7

From this it will be observed that Shahdara which was a Class V town at the time of 1931 Census was raised to the status of class IV town and Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli which were henceforth being treated as villages became towns for the first time in 1941 owing to their urban characteristics. Also Delhi Cantonment, Civil Lines and Red Fort attained their separate entities. The period thereafter experienced many changes in the constitution of cities and towns. A separate municipality was created for the urban areas towards the West of Delhi which was treated as a separate class II town. Thus Delhi came to have ten towns at the time of the 1951 Census, with the following composition :—

1.	Delhi City ..	I
2.	New Delhi ..	I
3.	Civil Lines ..	II
4.	West Delhi ..	II
5.	Delhi Cantt ..	III
6.	Shahadra ..	III
7.	Red Fort ..	IV
8.	Narela ..	V
9.	Mehrauli ..	V
10.	Najafgarh ..	V

The picture entirely changed thereafter. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi came into being in 1958 and all the Municipalities and Notified Areas (except New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board) got merged in the new Corporation. Some areas of N.D.M.C. were also taken out from it and given to Municipal Corporation. The urban area of Delhi at the time of 1961 Census thus consisted of three towns viz., (i) D.M.C (Urban) (ii) New Delhi and (iii) Delhi Cantonment. The first two were Class I towns while the third was a class III town. These three towns were treated as one 'Town Group' for the purposes of the 1961 Census and no new towns were added to Delhi during the 1961 Census. The number of towns remained the same at the time of 1971 Census as at the previous Census. However, Delhi Cantonment moved up from Class III in 1961 to Class II in 1971. The same situation prevailed till 1981 when after the conduct of the 1981 Census the position was reviewed and as already explained above 27 villages were treated as Census Towns; 22 of these comprised a part of the urban agglomeration and 5 as separate Census Towns. Thus in 1981 we had one Delhi Urban Agglomeration and five Census towns.

There are four appendices to this table.

Appendix 1 to Table A—4 gives details regarding the names of all new towns added and declassified in 1981 and their area alongwith their population both in 1971 and 1981. No town of 1971 has been declassified as rural in 1981 Census. However, there has been an addition of 27 new towns as already explained elsewhere. From this appendix it would be seen that there has been appreciable increase in number of new towns.

Appendix 2 to Table A—4 gives information about the places with a population of under 5,000 classified as Town for the first time in 1981 Census. No place with a population under 5,000 was classified as a Town for the first time during 1981 Census in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Appendix 3 to Table A—4 gives information about the places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were treated as Towns then and have now been declassified for the first time in 1981 Census. There was no place with a Population under 5,000 which was treated as a town at the time of 1971 Census and was declassified at the time of 1981 Census.

Appendix 4 to Table A—4 provides details of changes between 1971 and 1981 so far as areas and population of towns are concerned. This appendix provides information only about those towns which have continued as such in 1981. Since there has been no change in the area between 1971 and 1981 in the case of the three towns viz., New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment and Delhi Municipal Corporation Urban), Appendix 4 is not applicable.

STATEMENT-1

Growth in the number of Cities and Towns and their Population in the Union Territory of Delhi 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	1	208575	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5540	—	—	2	214115
1911	1	232837	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5107	—	—	2	237944
1921	1	304420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	304420
1931	1	365527	1	73653	—	—	—	—	1	8262	—	—	3	447442
1941	1	521849	1	93733	1	28140	2	35350	3	19874	1	1740	9	695686
1951	2	1191104	2	142135	2	71752	1	10022	3	22121	—	—	10	1437134
1961	2	2323303	—	—	1	36105	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2359408
1971	2	3589684	1	57339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3647023
1981	2	5157270	4	277353	5	166061	4	60985	15	106531	—	—	30	5768200

NOTE :—The constituents of an Urban Agglomeration where the constituents were reckoned as separate towns in their own right have been classified according their own Population and not according to the population of Urban Agglomeration.

Statement 1 gives a bird's eye view of the growth of cities and towns and their population in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period 1901 to 1981. Dur ng all these decades, the number of towns which was only 2 in 1901 has increased to 30 in 1981 and their population from 214,115 to 5,768,200. The number of Class-I towns remained the same till 1951 Census when their number rose from 1 to 2. So far as Class II towns are concerned, there were no towns in this category during the first three censuses and only one such town was reported during 1931 and 1941 Censuses. During 1951 Census there was addition of another town to this category and thereafter with the formation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, all the towns were grouped under three main towns-two in Class-I and one in Class-III. The Class-III i.e. Delhi Cantonment moved to Class-II category in 1971 and at the time of 1981 Census, there were 2 Class I towns, 4 Class-II, 5 Class-III, 4 Class-IV and 15 Class-V towns. An appreciable increase in the number of towns is the result of the treatment of a good number of villages as Census Towns since they satisfied the demographic criteria fixed for the same. In this table the constituents of the urban agglomeration have been treated as separate towns in their own right and classified at such according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration.

STATEMENT—2

Percentage of Towns in each class to total number of Towns and Percentage of Population in each class to total Urban Population from 1901 -1981 in Union Territory of Delhi

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
I	6.67	89.41	66.67	98.43	66.67	98.47	20.00	82.88
II	13.33	4.81	33.33	1.57	—	—	20.00	9.89
III	16.67	2.88	—	—	33.33	1.53	20.00	4.99
IV	13.33	1.06	—	—	—	—	10.00	0.70
V	50.00	1.84	—	—	—	—	30.00	1.54
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of Twons	% 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
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I	11.11	75.01	33.34	81.69	100.00	100.00	50.00	97.85	50.00	97.41
II	11.11	13.47	33.33	16.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	11.11	3.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	22.22	5.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	33.34	2.86	33.33	1.85	—	—	50.00	2.15	50.00	2.59
VI	11.11	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE :—The constituents of an Urban Agglomeration where the constituents were reckoned as separate towns in their own right have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of Urban Agglomeration.

The data given in Statement 1 is depicted in the form of percentages in Statement 2 where the percentage of towns in each class to the total number of towns and the percentage of population contributed by each class to the total urban population during a particular census has been indicated. Class I towns which contributed 97.41 per cent to the total urban population in the year 1901 now contributed only 89.41 per cent to the total urban population in the year 1981. The decrease in percentage can be mainly attributed to the increase in the number of towns in the other categories. According to 1981 Census, the majority of towns in the Union Territory of Delhi belonged to Class V, followed by Class III, thereafter followed in equal measure by Class II and IV. Class I towns account for only 6.67 per cent of the total number of towns during 1981 Census.

As in Statement 1, data in this statement is also presented for different towns constituting the urban agglomeration reckoning them as separate towns in their own right and classifying them according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration.

STATEMENT 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.

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of Area to Total Urban Area	Density per Km^2	Percentage of Area to Total Urban Area	Density per Km^2
1	2	3	4	5
Class I . .	68.14	12788	90.37	8901
Class II . .	9.07	5166	9.63	1334
Class III . .	4.17	6734	—	—
Class IV . .	3.59	2871	—	—
Class V . .	15.03	1197	—	—
Class VI . .	—	—	—	—

Statement 3 shows percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of the Union Territory and density of population for each such class for 1971 and 1981 Censuses. From this table it will be seen that the area covered by class I towns which was 90.37 in 1971 fell in 68.14 in 1981. This is not because of any diminution in the number of towns but because of the fact that during 1981 Census, the constituents of the urban agglomeration have been reckoned as separate towns in their own right. Besides with the treatment of 27 villages as Census Towns, the area under urban has also increased thereby causing variations in the percentages although there has been no jurisdictional change in the Union Territory. The table is being given for topical interest only. The columns for 1971 against Class III, Class IV, Class V and Class VI are blank because there was no town in this class at the time of 1971 Census. Similarly there has been no town in Class VI during 1981 Census.

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
Delhi Union Territory	All Classes	30	5768200	3	3647023	+27	+2121177	+58.16
	Total-Class-I	2	5157270	2	3589684	—	+1567586	+43.67
	(a) Cities with one million and above population . .	1	4884234	1	3287883	—	+1596351	+48.55
	(b) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 Population . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Cities with 100,000 to 499,999 Population . .	1	273036	1	301801	—	—28765	—9.53
	Class-II	4	277353	1	57339	+3	+220014	+383.71
	Class-III	5	166061	—	—	+5	+166061	100.00
	Class-IV	4	60985	—	—	+4	+60985	100.00
	Class-V	15	106531	—	—	+15	+106531	100.00
	Class-VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement 4 gives information about the number and population of cities and towns at the time of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six classes viz., I to VI. The increase in the number of towns from 3 in 1971 to 30 in 1981 has already been explained above. In this statement class I towns have further been sub-divided under three categories viz., cities having population of (i) one million and above (ii) 500,000-999,999 and (iii) 100,000-499,999.

The total increase in the population of all classes of towns has been of the order of 58.16 per cent. The increase has been about four fold in class II towns. There was no town in class III, IV, V and VI at the time of 1971 Census.

In this statement also the constituents of the urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration.

There has been no movement of cities or towns from one class to another during 1971—1981 in the Union Territory of Delhi. There were only two class I and one Class II towns in 1971. Their status remained the same during the decade 1971—1981. Further there was no town which was treated as a town in 1971 but was removed from the list in 1981.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage variation of Population 1971-81 of places which wer enot treated as Towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by Union Territory of Delhi and size class.

Class	Number of Towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 Population over 1971 i.e $\frac{1981-1971}{1971}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
II . .	3	2,328	192,187	8155.46
III . .	5	43,857	166,061	278.64
IV . .	4	14,897	60,985	309.38
V . .	15	50,910	105,531	109.25
VI . .	—	—	—	—
II—VI .	27	111.992	525.764	369.47

Statement 5 depicts the percentage variation of population of places which were treated as Census Towns for the first time in 1981 vis-a-vis their population in 1971. The population of these newly created Census Towns which was 111,992 in 1971 was returned as 525,764 in 1981 thereby showing a percentage increase of 369.47. Thus it became near about five times of that in 1971. The increase was very significant in the case of Class II towns and quite appreciable in the case of Class III and Class IV. Even in the case of Class V towns, the population more than doubled itself. This is a clear indicator of the urbanisation process which is going on at present.

STATEMENT 6

Number of Towns of each class during 1901—1981 (An urban Agglomeration has been classified according to Total Population)

Union Territory	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			All Classes						
Delhi Union Territory . .	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			Class—I						
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			Class—II						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Class-III						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Class-IV						
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Class-V						
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Class-VI						
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement 6 gives information about the number of towns of each class during 1901 to 1981. As already made clear in the Statement, the urban agglomeration has been classified according to its total population. There were only 2 towns in 1901 and 1911. The number reduced to 1 in 1921 and there was an addition of two towns in 1931. 1941 Census sought an addition of another 6 towns with another addition of a town in 1951. All the towns except New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment were grouped under one town viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) in 1961. This situation continued in 1971 Census also. At the time of 1981 Census, however, 27 villages were treated as Census Towns because of their having fulfilled the demographic criteria prescribed for the purposes of treating them as Census Towns. This has resulted in an increase in the number of towns from 3 to 30. According to this statement, there was one Urban Agglomeration in 1971 which was constituted of 3 towns. In 1981 this urban agglomeration consists of 25 towns viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment and 22 Census Towns. In addition there were 5 more Census Towns, thus bringing total number of towns at the time of 1981 Census to 30. 4 out of these 5 towns which have been treated as separate Census Towns and not included in the urban agglomeration belong to Class-V and 1 to Class-IV.

A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 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	Union Territory/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				ALL CLASSES—(1 URBAN AGGLOMERATION AND 5, TOWNS)						
	DELHI	Delhi Union Territory	1901			214 115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11.13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27.94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46.98	267,979	179,463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55.48	414,821	280,865
			1951		200.52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106.58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326.55	2,359,408	+922,274	+64.17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446.26	3,647 023	+1,287,615	+54.57	2, 028,091	1,618,932
			1981		591.85	5,768,200	+2,121,177	+58.16	3,190,248	2,577,952
				CLASS I (100,000 AND ABOVE) (1 URBAN AGGLOMERATION)						
			1901			214,115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11.13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27.94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46.98	267,979	179,463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55.48	414,821	280,865
			1951		200.52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106.58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326.55	2,359,408	+922,274	+64.17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446.26	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54.57	2,028,091	1,618,932
			1981		540.78	5,729,283	+2,082,260	+57.09	3,168,601	2,560,682
1.	DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION	Delhi Union Territory	1901			214,115			117,872	96,243
			1911			237,944	+23,829	+11.13	136,740	101,204
			1921			304,420	+66,476	+27.94	182,054	122,366
			1931			447,442	+143,022	+46.98	267,979	179.463
			1941			695,686	+248,244	+55.48	414.821	280,865
			1951		200.52	1,437,134	+741,448	+106. 58	819,432	617,702
			1961		326.55	2,359,408	+922.274	+64.17	1,327,386	1,032,022
			1971		446.26	3,647,023	+1,287,615	+54.57	2,028,091	1,618,932
			1981		540.78	5,729,283	+2,082,260	+57.09	3,168,601	2,560.682

(a) Delhi* . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1901			214,115		117,872	96,243
		1911			237,944	+23,829 +11.13	136,740	101,204
		1921			304,420	+66,476 +27.94	182,054	122,366
		1931			373,789	+69,369 +22.79	220,579	153,210
		1941			578,813	+205,024 +54.85	337,204	241,609
		1951		66.30	1,119,870	+541,057 +93.48	635,454	484,416
		1961	M. Corp.	240.84	2,061,758	+941,888 +84.11	1,152,973	908,785
		1971	M. Corp.	360.55	3,287,883	+1,226,125 +59.47	1,820,129	1,467,754
		1981	M. Corp.	360.55	4,884,234	+1,596,351 +48.55	2,690,092	2,194,142
(b) New Delhi** . .	Delhi Union Territory	1931			73,653		47,400	26,223
		1941			93,733	+20,080 +27.26	58,229	35,504
		1951		85.00	276,314	+182,581 +194.79	156,601	119,713
		1961	Municipal Committee	42.74	261,545	—14,769 —5.35	151,408	110,137
		1971	Municipal Committee	42.74	301,801	+40,256 +15.39	172,400	129,401
		1981	Municipal Committee	42.74	273,036	—28,765 —9.53	155,609	117,427
(c) Delhi Cantonment@ .	Delhi Union Territory	1941			23,140		19,388	3,752
		1951		49.20	40,950	+17,810 +76.97	27,377	13,573
		1961	Cantonment Board	42.97	36,105	—4,845 —11.83	23,005	13,100
		1971	Cantonment Board	42.97	57,339	+21,234 +58.81	35,562	21,777
		1981	Cantonment Board	42.97	85,166	+27,827 +48.53	51,440	33,726
(d) Bhalswa Jahangirpur	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	6.70	70,301		38,647	31,654
(e) Kotla . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	1.25	65,828		36,647	29,181
(f) Sultanpur Majra .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.77	56,058		31,230	24,828
(g) Mandoli . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	5.86	47,891		26,819	21,072
(h) Nangloi Jat . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	6.67	37,623		20,613	17,010
(i) Palam . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	8.49	34,378		18,797	15,581
(j) Nasirpur . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.85	24,244		13,915	10,329
(k) Babarpur . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	0.79	21,925		12,092	9,833
(l) Tigri . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	1.05	17,228		9,777	7,451
(m) Jaffarabad . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	0.90	16,148		8,823	7,325
(n) Gokalpur . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.32	14,972		8,366	6,606
(o) Nangloi Sayed . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	3.85	9,689		5,450	4,239
(p) Bindapur . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.49	9,284		5,048	4,236
(q) Samepur . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	5.44	9,147		5,422	3,725
(r) Pul Pehald . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.16	8,788		5,246	3,542
(s) Mahipalpur .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	5.46	8,765		5,139	3,626
(t) Chhatarpur . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	7.39	6,504		3,775	2,729
(u) Lado Sarai . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.44	6,079		3,365	2,714
(v) Deoli . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	10.12	5,788		3,157	2,631
(w) Rajokri . . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	8.64	5,759		3,251	2,508
(x) Malar Band . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	4.12	5,326		3,029	2,297
(y) Roshanpura alias Dichaor Khurd .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	2.76	5,122		2,852	2,270

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				CLASS-II—(50,000—99,999)						
			1981	.....NIL.....						
				CLASS-III—(20,000...49,999)						
			1981	.....NIL.....						
				CLASS-IV—(10,000—19,999) (No. of Town—1)						
(1)	Bawana . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	16.97	12,637			6,943	5,694
				CLASS-V—(5,000—9,999) (No. of Towns-4)						
(1)	Bijwasan . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	10.90	7,389	—	—	4,129	3,260
(2)	Pooth Khurd .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	9.98	7,145	—	—	3,924	3,221
(3)	Alipur . .	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	8.55	6,735	—	—	3,875	2,860
(4)	Pehladpur Banger	Delhi Union Territory	1981	C.T.	4.67	5,011	—	—	2,776	2,235
				CLASS-VI—(Less Than 5,000)						
			1981	.....NIL.....						

*In 1961 the following towns were merged with the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Population of these towns for the previous decades has been added up with the Population of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(i) Delhi Civil Lines with a population of 83,273 P(48,637M; 34,636 F) in 1951 and 19,395 P (12,404 M; 6,991 F) in 1941.

(ii) West Delhi with a population of 58,862 P (34,939 M; 23,923 F) in 1951.

(iii) Shahadra with a population of 30,802 P (17,027 M; 13,775 F) in 1951; 15,955 P (10,051 M; 5,904 F) in 1941; 8,262 P (4,801 M; 3,461 F) in 1931; 5,107 P (2,876 M; 2231 F) in 1911 and 5,540 P (3,057 M; 2,483 F) in 1901. In 1921 this town was declassified.

(iv) Red Fort with a population of 10,022 P (6, 587 M; 3,435 F) in 1951 and 1,740 P (1,256 M; 484 F) in 1941.

(v) Nerala with a population of 9,597 P (5,052 M ; 4,545 F) in 1951 and 8,050 P (4,549 M; 3,501 F) in 1941.

(vi) Mehrauli with a population of 7, 436 P (3,800 M; 3,636 F) in 1951 and 6,050 P (3,136 M; 2,914 F) in 1941.

(vii) Najafgarh with a population of 5,088 P (2,675 M; 2,413 F) in 1951 and 5,774 P(3,060 M ;2,714 F) in 1941.

**In 1921 new Delhi (Imperial Delhi) and Delhi Cantt., with the population of 31,456 P (20,126 M; 11,330 F) and 6,272 P (4,580 M;1, 692 F) respectively were parts of Delhi Municipality. The combined Population of Delhi (M.C.) ,New Delhi (M) and Delhi Cantt. for 1921 has been shown against Delhi (M.C.)

@In 1931 Delhi Cantt. was a part of New Delhi Municipality and its population of 8,798 P (6,093 M; 2,705 F) has been added in New Delhi Municipality.

C.T. —Stands for Census Town.

NOTE :—Delhi Union Territory is a single District Territory.

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

APPENDIX—1

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

Union Territory/ District	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as Rural in 1981			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population 1981	Population 1971	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population 1981	Population 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi Union Territory	1. Bhalswa Jahangirpur	6.70	70,301	1,200				
	2. Kotla	1.25	65,828	233				
	3. Sultanpuri Majra	2.77	56,058	895				
	4. Mandoli	5.86	47,891	4,200				
	5. Nangloi Jat	6.67	37,623	18,201				
	6. Palam	8.49	34,378	16,730				
	7. Nasirpur	2.85	24,244	882				
	8. Babarpur	0.79	21,925	3,844				
	9. Tigri	1.05	17,228	3,714				
	10. Jaffarabad	0.90	16,148	1,536				
	11. Gokalpur	2.32	14,972	1,533				
	12. Nangloi Sayed	3.85	9,689	640	No Town of 1971 has been declassified as Rural in 1981 census.			
	13. Bindapur	2.49	9,284	862				
	14. Samepur	5.44	9,147	3,003				
	15. Pul Pehlad	2.16	8,788	5,718				
	16. Mahipalpur	5.46	8,765	5,150				
	17. Chhattarpur	7.39	6,504	2,622				
	18. Lado Sarai	2.44	6,079	3,144				
	19. Deoli	10.12	5,788	3,136				
	20. Rajokri	8.64	5,759	5,773				
	21. Molarband	4.12	5,326	1,434				
	22. Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	2.76	5,122	1,473				
	23. Bawana	16.97	12,637	8,114				
	24. Bijwasan	10.90	7,389	5,791				
	25. Pooth Khurd	9.98	7,145	4,285				
	26. Alipur	8.55	6,735	4,487				
	27. Pehladpur Banger	4.67	5,011	3,392				

NOTE :—These were villages in the Rural areas of Delhi at the time of 1971 Census and have been treated as Census Towns for the 1981 Census.

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

APPENDIX—2

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

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1981	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4

No Place with a Population under 5,000 has been classified as Town in 1981 Census

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

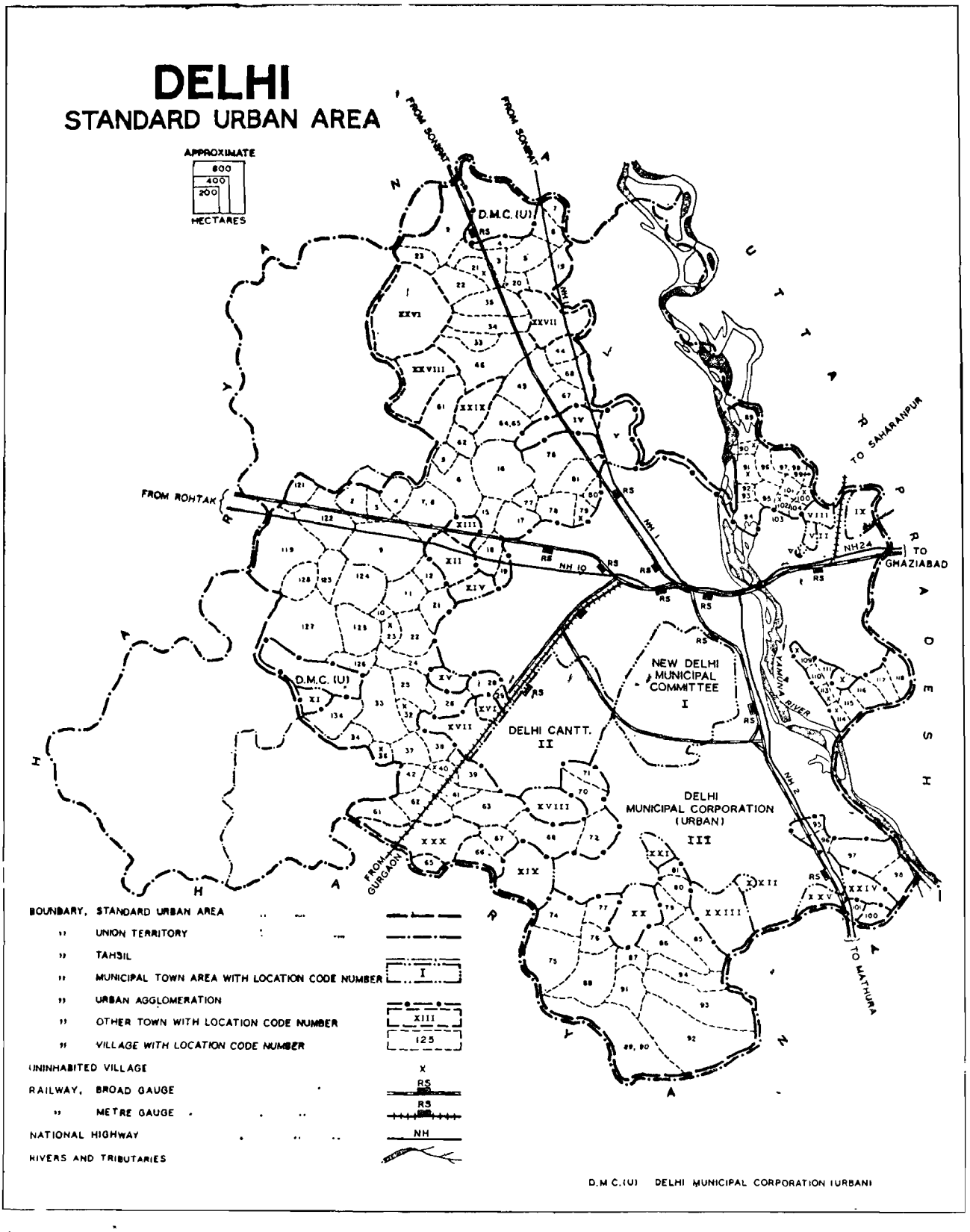
APPENDIX—3

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

No Place with a Population under 5,000 was a town at the time of 1971 Census

A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREA



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A-5 STANDARD URBAN AREA

FLY LEAF

Table A-5 which was adopted for the first time in 1971 Census provides census data in the form of area, density, number of occupied residential houses, total houseless and institutional population separately by sex for each component unit of the Standard Urban Area. This was a concept which was developed at the time of 1971 Census. The Standard Urban Area concept replaced the concept of town group of 1961 Census. The town group of 1961 was made up of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but were to some extent inter-dependent. The experience, however, showed that this concept of town group had a limited relevance because the data for such town groups became incomparable from census to census as the boundaries of the towns themselves changed and the intermediate areas were left out of reckoning. Besides, the delineation of town groups could not always be done in a uniform manner in all the States and Union Territories for various reasons. The town planners were finding it difficult to assemble census data for the urbanisable areas around the urban centres for preparation of the master plans. It was, therefore, thought desirable to replace the concept of town group by a more suitable concept which could form the basis of a constant statistical spatial reporting unit and also serve the need of preparation of master plans for cities or towns and for helping in urban planning. The town group concept also came for criticism at one of the symposium of the International Geographical Conference held at New Delhi in 1969. This conference emphasised the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban planning. This explains the genesis of the Standard Urban Area concept which was further developed and refined in a series of meetings involving the Ministry of Works and Housing, Town and Country Planning Organisation and the Registrar General's Office. Thus for 1971 Census, the concept of Town Group was dropped and in its place two concepts were evolved viz., the concept of Urban Agglomeration and the concept of Standard Urban Area. A reference has already been made to the Urban Agglomeration concept in the fly-leaf to table A-4. It would be necessary here to distinguish very clearly between the concept of Urban Agglomeration and concept of Standard Urban Area. The Urban Agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These 'urbanised' villages or outgrowths are reckoned alongwith the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. Thus the Urban Agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time. The Standard Urban Area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991 taking into account not only the towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This would cover all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonments and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. Thus on the one hand it is like the Urban Agglomeration in the sense that it is an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit-municipal or otherwise, on the other hand, unlike the Urban Agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time, the Standard Urban Area is a larger areal unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity but all surrounding and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The Standard Urban Area thus would serve the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses, viz., 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of the units within the S.U.A. The utility of such a concept basically lies in the fact that when limits of existing towns change, the Standard Urban Area as such is not expected to undergo any change. This would mean that the data generated by the Census for Standard Urban Areas become more meaningful and comparable with other decades.

The essentials of a Standard Urban Area as taken at the time of 1971 Census were (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000 (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

The Standard Urban Area is normally identified with respect to the administartive units that it encompasses namely, city, town, thana or village; the boundaries of the S.U.A. are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units. At the time of 1971 Census, there was only one S.U.A. in Delhi which was comprised of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment, 67 villages of Delhi Tehsil and 82 villages of Mehrauli Tehsil.

As will be evident from the concept of S.U.A. given above, it is supposed to be a constant areal statistical reporting unit which is not expected to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in the case of the Union Territory of Delhi,

the components of the S.U.A. had to be revised consequent upon the treatment of 27 villages as Census Towns. 23 out of these were already a part of the rural component of the Standard Urban Area in 1971. The formation of these 27 new Census Towns after 1981 Census proved that the urbanisation process in Delhi was faster contrary to the expectations on the basis of which delineation of Delhi Standard Urban Area was done in 1971. It was, therefore, thought desirable to include the remaining four newly formed Census Towns viz., Bhalswa Jahangirpur, Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd, Bawana and Pooth Khurd also as a part of the urban component of S.U.A. and add another five villages viz., Sanoth, Ghoga, Iradatnagar alias Naya Bans, Holambi Khurd and Holambi Kalan as a part of the rural component of S.U.A. The S.U.A. as now constituted is comprised of 30 towns and 131 villages.

Details in regard to the components of the Standard Urban Area are given in Table A-5. The names of the units comprising the Delhi S.U.A. are also given in this Table and hence are not being repeated here. The table also provides the total population for each urban and rural component unit for 1961 and 1971 Censuses. The second sets of population data based on 1971 set up of units included in the Standard Urban Area have been given within brackets under columns 16 and 17 with a view to study the trend of urbanisation and changes in Rural| Urban population during the last decade.

The statement below gives information about the changes in the constituent unit of urban component of the Standard Urban Area including changes in boundaries between 1971 and 1981 and nature and reasons for such change.

STATEMENT

Change in constituent units of Urban Components in Standard Urban Areas including change in boundary between 1971—1981 and nature and reasons of change

Name of Standard Urban Area	Urban Components in 1971			Urban Components in 1981			Nature and reason of change between 1971-81 (Specify)
	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Standard Urban Area	**Total Urban :**	**446.26**	**3647023**	**Total Urban**	**591.85**	**5768200**	
	(i) Delhi Municipal Corp. (Urban) (Municipal Corporation)	360.55	3287883	(i) Delhi Municipal Corp. (Urban) (Municipal Corporation)	360.55	4884234	As a result of treatment of certain villages as Census Towns.
	(ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee (Municipal Committee)	42.74	301801	(ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee (Municipal Committee)	42.74	273036	
	(iii) Delhi Cantt. (Cantonment Board)	42.97	57339	(iii) Delhi Cantt. (Cantonment Board)	42.97	85166	
				(iv) Bhalswa Jahangipur (CT).	6.70	70301	
				(v) Kotla (CT)	1.25	65828	
				(vi) Sultanpur Majra (CT)	2.77	56058	
				(vii) Mandoli (CT)	5.86	47891	
				(viii) Nangloi Jat (CT)	6.67	37623	
				(ix) Palam (CT)	8.49	34378	
				(x) Nasirpur (CT)	2.85	24244	
				(xi) Babarpur (CT)	0.79	21925	
				(xii) Tigri (CT)	1.05	17228	
				(xiii) Jaffarabad (CT)	0.90	16148	
				(xiv) Gokalpur (CT)	2.32	14972	
				(xv) Bawana (CT)	16.97	12637	
				(xvi) Nangloi Sayed (CT)	3.85	9689	
				(xvii) Bindapur (CT)	2.49	9284	
				(xviii) Samepur (CT)	5.44	9147	
				(xix) Pul Pehlad (CT)	2.16	8788	
				(xx) Mahipalpur (CT)	5.46	8765	
				(xxi) Bijwasan (CT)	10.90	7389	
				(xxii) Pooth Khurd (CT)	9.98	7145	

Name of Standard Urban Area	Urban Components in 1971			Urban Components in 1981			Nature and reason of change between 1971-81 (Specify)
	Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	(Name (Status)	Area in Km²	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				(xxiii) Alipur (CT)	8.55	6735	
				(xxiv) Chhattarpur (CT)	7.39	6504	
				(xxv) Lado Sarai (CT)	2.44	6079	
				(xxvi) Deoli (CT)	10.12	5788	
				(xxvii) Rajokri (CT)	8.64	5759	
				(xxviii) Molar Band (CT)	4.12	5326	
				(xxix) Roshanpura alias Dhichaon Khurd (CT)	2.76	5122	
				(xxx) Pehladpur Banger(CT)	4.67	5011	

From the above statement it is observed that whereas there were only 3 urban constituents of the Standard Urban Area in 1971, their number rose to 30 at the time of 1981 Census. A reference has already been made to the treatment of 27 villages as census towns for the first time during 1981 Census. Out of these 27 new Census Towns, 22 were treated as a part of the urban agglomeration and all the 27 as a part of the Standard Urban Area. The treatment of these villages as census towns was done on the basis of the demographic criteria for treating a place as 'urban'. The urban component of the Standard Urban Area at the time of 1971 Census had a population of 36.47 lakhs with an area of 446.26. The population of the urban component of the Standard Urban Area at the time of 1981 increased to 57.68 lakhs with an area of 591.85 Sq. km.

A-5 STANDARD

Union Territory	Standard Urban Area and Components Units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of occupied Residential House	Houseless No. of Households	Houseless Males	Houseless Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI	Delhi Standard Urban Area	Total	1066.72	5670	1067235	12307	19571	3894
Union Territory		Total Urban	591.85	9746	1023241	12072	18974	3542
		Total Rural	474.87	590	43994	235	597	352
	1. Urban Components							
	Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Municipal Corporation	360.55	13547	850036	11215	17036	2768
	2 New Delhi Municipal Committee	Municipal Committee	42.74	6388	55880	713	1578	628
	3. Delhi Cantt.	Cantonment Board	42.97	1982	16399	54	153	36
	4. Bhalswa Jahangirpur	C.T.	6.70	10493	15094	23	66	40
	5. Kotla	C.T.	1.25	52662	14220	2	2	—
	6. Sultanpur Majra	C.T.	2.77	20238	12738	3	13	17
	7. Mandoli	C.T.	5.86	8173	10057	23	24	5
	8. Nangloi Jat	C.T.	6.67	5641	7287	..	—	—
	9. Palam	C.T.	8.49	4049	6326	1	1	—
	10. Nasir Pur	C.T.	2.85	8507	4806	—	—	—
	11. Babar Pur	C.T.	0.79	27753	2813	—	—	—
	12. Tigri	C.T.	1.05	16408	3682	—	—	—
	13. Jaffarabad	C.T.	0.90	17942	1717	14	18	2
	14. Gokalpur	C.T.	2.32	6453	2707	—	—	—
	15. Bawana	C.T.	16.97	745	1832	—	—	—
	16. Nangloi Sayed	C.T.	3.85	2517	2109	—	—	—
	17. Bindapur	C.T.	2.49	3729	1634	—	—	—
	18. Samepur	C.T.	5.44	1681	1629	—	54	45
	19. Pul Pehlad	C.T.	2.16	4069	2303	—	—	—
	20. Mahipalpur	C.T.	5.46	1605	1632	—	—	—
	21. Bijwasan	C.T.	10.90	678	1287	—	—	—
	22. Pooth Khurd	C.T.	9.98	716	952	—	—	—
	23. Alipur	C.T.	8.55	788	983	—	—	—
	24. Chhattarpur	C.T.	7.39	880	767	8	19	—
	25. Lado Sarai	C.T.	2.44	2491	618	—	—	—
	26. Deoli	C.T.	10.12	572	831	—	—	—
	27. Rajokri	C.T.	8.64	667	699	—	—	—
	28. Moler Band	C.T.	4.12	1293	1021	7	10	1
	29. Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd	C.T.	2.76	1856	749	—	—	—
	30. Pehladpur Banger	C.T.	4.67	1073	433	—	—	—
	Total Urban Group		591.85	9746	1023241	12072	18974	3542
	Rural Components							
	Delhi Tehsil (1/1)							
	1. Bankner (2)		6.78	1146	1252	—	—	—
	2. Bhorgarh (3)		3.92	458	275	—	—	—
	3. Kureni (4)		1.67	419	108	—	—	—
	4. Tikri Khurd (5)		3.09	494	208	—	—	—
	5. Singhola (6)		2.86	433	139	—	—	—
	6. Singhu (7)		2.82	501	205	—	—	—
	7. Khampur (19)		3.49	365	204	—	—	—
	8. Shahpur Garhi (20)		1.51	767	163	—	—	—
	9. Razapur Kalan (21)		2.47	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
	10. Sanoth (22)		4.23	722	617	—	—	—
	11. Ghoge (23)		2.59	880	320	—	—	—

URBAN AREA

Institutional Population			Total Population including institutional and Houseless population			Population during 1961—1981		
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1961	1971	1981
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1460	38403	7091	1186105	3346937	2701212	2481668 +(2549263)	3827933 (3917602)+	6048149
1407	36719	6799	1139862	3190248	2577952	2359408 (2390127)	3647023	5768200
53	1684	292	46243	156689	123260	122260 +(159136)	180910 (270579)+	279949
742	21103	5383	954411	2690092	2194142	2061758	3287883	4884234
380	4224	1271	58339	155609	117427	261545	301801	273036
248	10559	52	16791	51440	33726	36105	57339	85166
1	3	—	15337	38647	31654	—	—	70301
—	—	—	15076	36647	29181	—	—	65828
2	12	—	12873	31230	24828	—	—	56058
1	13	1	10413	26819	21072	—	—	47891
2	51	—	7538	20613	17010	—	—	37623
6	19	2	6555	18797	15581	—	—	34378
—	—	—	5120	13915	10329	—	—	24244
—	—	—	4235	12092	9833	—	—	21925
17	394	—	4254	9777	7451	—	—	17228
6	155	—	2600	8823	7325	—	—	16148
—	—	—	3324	8366	6606	—	—	14972
—	—	—	2137	6943	5694	—	—	12637
—	—	—	2187	5450	4239	—	—	9689
—	—	—	1757	5048	4236	—	—	99284
—	—	—	1829	5422	3725	—	—	9147
—	—	—	2328	5246	3542	—	—	8788
—	—	—	1750	5139	3626	—	—	8765
—	—	—	1295	4129	3260	—	—	7389
—	—	—	1223	3924	3221	—	—	7145
—	—	—	1122	3875	2860	—	—	6735
1	24	—	1194	3775	2729	—	—	6504
1	162	90	1073	3365	2714	—	—	607
—	—	—	1029	3157	2631	—	—	5788
—	—	—	929	3251	2508	—	—	575
—	—	—	1213	3029	2297	—	—	5326
—	—	—	1016	2852	2270	—	—	5122
—	—	—	914	2776	2235	—	—	5011
1407	36719	6799	1139862	3190248	2577952	2390127	3647023	576820
—	—	—	1264	4226	3547	3086	4250	7773
—	—	—	275	971	825	907	1254	1796
—	—	—	115	381	318	253	471	699
—	—	—	209	851	675	906	1055	1526
—	—	—	152	670	569	613	859	1239
—	—	—	212	773	640	769	1079	1413
—	—	—	205	686	588	635	1030	1274
—	—	—	163	628	530	294	419	1158
—	—	—	—	Un-inhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	617	1738	1317	1029	1416	3055
—	—	—	320	1244	1035	1458	1678	2279

						A-5 STANDARD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12. Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans (33)		4.10	423	176	61	190	153
	13. Holambi Khurd (34)		4.24	345	202	—	—	—
	14. Holambi Kalan (35)		5.56	462	354	—	—	—
	15. Bodhpur Bijapur (44)		1.65	499	137	—	—	—
	16. Khera Kalan (45)		7.66	717	782	—	—	—
	17. Khera Khurd (46)		8.78	613	735	6	18	12
	18. Barwala (61)		5.90	724	762	13	23	12
	19. Pansali (62)		1.95	435	243	—	—	—
	20. Sahibabad Daulatpur (64)		5.69	524	449	—	—	—
	21. Kankar Khera* (65)			N.A.	49	1	6	3
	22. Siraspur (67)		4.27	708	519	—	—	—
	23. Nangli Poona (68)		2.58	493	183	10	33	21
	24. Badli (76) +		9.47	633	961	—	—	—
	25. Naharpur (77)		1.54	1378	269	—	—	—
	26. Pitampura (78)		2.86	627	247	—	—	—
	27. Yakutpur (79)		1.98	—	—	—	—Uninhabited	
	28. Sahipur (80)		1.79	717	215	—	—	—
	29. Haiderpur (81)		4.48	1766	1184	—	—	—
	30. Sabapur (89)		5.98	324	238	—	—	—
	31. Baqiabad (90)		0.85	—	—	—	—Uninhabited	
	32. Saadatpur Musalmanan (91)		0.79	—	—	—	—Uninhabited	
	33. Saadatpur Gujran (92)		1.10	1272	228	—	—	—
	34. Sherpur *(93)			N.A.	108	—	—	—
	35. Garhi Mandu (94)		1.35	543	89	—	—	—
	36. Khajoori Khas (95)		0.94	2885	425	3	20	—
	37. Beharipur (96)		3.10	497	267	—	—	—
	38. Qarawal Nagar (97)		4.75	558	469	—	—	—
	39. Dayalpur*(98)		*	N.A.	200	—	—	—
	40. Jiwanpur alias Johripur (99)		0.98	2167	423	—	—	—
	41. Khanpur Dhani (100)		0.28	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
	42. Mustafabad (101)		1.29	501	133	—	—	—
	43. Mirpur Turk (102)		0.45	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
	44. Tukhmirpur*(103)		*	N.A.	130	—	—	—
	45. Ziauddinpur (104)		1.80	202	105	35	35	—
	46. Shakarpur Baramad (109)		0.06	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
	47. Shamaspur (110)		0.27	1152	51	—	—	—
	48. Gharonda Neemka Banger alias Patpar Ganj (111)		1.49	3856	1059	—	—	—
	49. Gharonda Neemka Khadar (113)		0.09	—	—	—	—Uninhabited	
	50. Chilla Saroda Khadar (114)		0.53	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
	51. Chilla Saroda Banger (115)		2.58	640	240	—	—	—
	52. Dallopura (116)		2.29	653	205	—	—	—
	53. Kondli (117)		1.88	1225	389	2	10	6
	54. Gharoli (118)		3.56	558	270	—	—	—
	55. Tikri Kalan (119)		9.80	464	591	—	—	—
	56. Saoda (121)		1.94	398	110	—	—	—
	57. Gheora (122)		7.33	449	459	—	—	
	58. Jafarpur alias Hiran Kudna (123)		3.45	481	195	—	—	—
	59. Bakarwala (124)		6.61	414	386	—	—	—
	60. Bapraula (125)		5.62	325	258	—	—	—
	61. Nangli Sakrawati (126)		3.12	783	524	9	25	3
	62. Dhichaon Kalan (127)		13.35	393	689	—	—	—
	63. Neelwal (128)		3.41	448	223	—	—	—
	64. Dinarpur (134)		3.93	439	244	—	—	—

URBAN AREA

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—		—	227	915	821	843	1135	1736
—	—	—	213	751	711	854	1106	1462
—	—	—	354	1388	1183	1273	1916	2571
—	—	—	137	448	375	578	809	823
—	—	—	789	2970	2520	2957	3978	5490
4	276	10	735	3128	2254	3102	4185	5382
8	46	—	782	2464	1810	1560	4119	4274
—	—	—	243	518	330	U.I.	234	848
		—	449	1634	1346	1723	2253	2980
—	—	—	50	134	79	59	89	213
—		—	520	1719	1303	2259	2014	3022
8	78	17	194	734	539	742	848	1273
—	—	—	964	3320	2679	3496	5334	5999
			309	1163	959	1214	1530	2122
—	—	—	257	975	817	923	1366	1792
				Uninhabit l	—	112	79	U.I.
—	—	—	263	811	472	817	534	1283
—	—	—	1428	4533	3378	2420	3427	7911
—	—	—	246	1101	836	1448	1253	1937
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	240	750	649	445	475	1399
—	—	—	108	365	341	200	455	706
—	—	—	117	378	355	528	798	733
—	—		487	1492	1220	384	603	2712
—	—	—	268	856	686	340	442	1542
—	—	—	485	1483	1166	476	2433	2649
—	—	—	200	586	524	282	439	1110
—	—	—	432	1253	871	404	777	2124
—	—	—		Unineabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	133	364	282	589	63	646
—	—	—		Uninh ibited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	136	442	386	156	301	828
—	—	—	107	247	116	U.I.	136	363
—	—	—		Uninhabitd	—	146	U.I.	U.I.
—	—	—	51	166	145	186	218	311
—	—	—	1103	3283	2463	826	1739	5746
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	214	12	U.I
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	35	U.I.	U.I
—	—	—	244	879	772	673	948	1651
—	—	—	209	818	677	830	1187	1495
—	—		409	1308	995	538	836	2303
—	—	—	282	1134	851	713	983	1985
5	286	—	595	2617	1928	2677	4357	4545
—	—	—	110	424	348	312	575	772
—	—	—	467	1767	1526	2002	3047	3293
1	17	—	211	881	779	841	1394	1660
—	—	—	412	1482	1257	1311	2184	2739
—	—	—	258	980	844	942	1766	1824
—	—	—	533	1606	836	789	1152	2442
—	—	—	703	2893	2352	2904	4028	5245
—	—	—	226	801	726	846	1131	1527
—	—	—	250	918	806	844	1523	1724

A-5 STANDARD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mehrauli Tehsil (1/2)								
65. Rasoolpur (2)			1.65	603	155	—	—	—
66. Rani Khera (3)			3.16	730	322	—	—	—
67. Mubarakpur Dabas (4)			2.35	759	253	5	7	8
68. Begumpur (5)			1.90	728	227	—	—	—
69. Pooth Kalan (6)			6.97	1001	1075	—	—	—
70. Kirari Suleman Nagar (7)			7.03	240	240	—	—	—
71. Nithari* (8)				N.A.	127	—	—	—
72. Mundka (9)			11.89	609	1035	—	—	—
73. Tilangpur Kotla (10)			0.82	1287	173	—	—	—
74. Ranhola Shafipur (11)			4.33	457	284	—	—	—
75. Qamuruddin Nagar (12)			2.38	719	263	—	—	—
76. Mangholpur Khurd (15)			2.40	741	348	2	2	—
77. Rithala (16)			9.91	471	813	—	—	—
78. Mangholpur Kalan (17)			4.17	728	430	—	—	—
79. Garhi Piran (18)			2.97	904	446	30	50	44
80. Jawala Heri (19)			1.93	977	345	—	—	—
81. Nilothi (21)			3.88	382	193	8	18	14
82. Hastsal (22)			6.75	534	550	—	—	—
83. Razapur Khurd (23)			1.89	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
84. Nawada Mazra Hastsal (24)			3.28	1169	655	—	—	—
85. Matola (25)			4.16	811	618	—	—	—
86. Mirzapur (26)			2.05	311	128	—	—	—
87. Dabri (28)			2.39	931	359	—	—	—
88. Sagarpur (29)			0.49	104	18	—	—	—
89. Lohar Heri (32)			1.66	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
90. Kakrola (33)			9.14	631	1027	—	—	—
91. Goela Khurd (34)			2.14	503	135	—	—	—
92. Qutabpur (36)			1.44	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
93. Ambar Hai (37)			3.79	231	140	—	—	—
94. Toghanpur (38)			2.37	55	34	—	—	—
95. Bagrola (39)			1.72	860	191	—	—	—
96. Sahupur (40)			0.98	—	—	—	Uninhabited	
97. Shahabad Mohd. pur (41)			3.97	932	521	—	—	—
98. Pochanpur (42)			1.93	733	197	—	—	—
99. Bamnoli (61)			3.15	437	192	—	—	—
100. Bhartal (62)			4.97	621	418	—	—	—
101. Nangal Dewat (63)			7.20	612	678	—	—	—
102. Salahpur (65)			1.49	407	178	—	—	—
103. Kapas Hera (66)			3.42	1140	592	—	—	—
104. Sambhalka (67)			2.98	870	507	—	—	—
105. Malikpur Kohi alias Rangpuri (68)			7.50	566	726	1	3	—
106. Kusumpur (70)			1.66	967	474	—	—	—
107. Moradabad Pahari (71)			1.19	127	48	—	—	—
108. Masudpur (72)			5.55	277	308	8	16	15
109. Ghitorni (74)			4.27	1097	596	4	39	—
110. Yahya Nagar (75)			8.22	579	445	—	—	—
111. Gadaipur (76)			3.21	748	401	—	—	—
112. Sultanpur (77)			2.86	1460	751	—	—	—
113. Maidan Garhi (79)			7.65	454	578	—	—	—
114. Neb Sarai (80)			2.36	727	242	—	—	—
115. Saidul Ajaib (81)			1.21	907	141	—	—	—
116. Rajpur Khurd (85)			0.74	1109	114	—	—	—
117. Satberi (86)			5.33	121	110	12	20	—
118. Chandan Hola (87)			0.75	1844	186	—	—	—
119. Jonapur (88)			8.47	326	395	1	1	—
120. Dera (89)			16.98	127	293	—	—	—

URBAN AREA

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	155	539	456	664	888	995
—	—	—	322	1231	1077	1339	1777	2308
—	—	—	271	917	867	1029	1448	1784
—	—	—	227	735	649	803	1132	1384
—	—	—	1077	3854	3121	2481	3453	6975
—	—	—	248	901	789	857	1066	1690
—	—	—	127	464	409	442	545	873
—	—	—	1090	3947	3292	3839	4888	7239
—	—	—	173	579	476	465	640	1055
—	—	—	284	1045	934	905	1395	1979
—	—	—	263	908	803	813	1166	1711
2	19	—	368	1032	746	386	593	1778
—	—	—	830	2646	2026	1850	4047	4672
3	13	—	470	1639	1395	1812	2264	3034
—	—	—	505	1573	1113	2250	1607	2686
—	—	—	348	1149	737	1250	674	1886
1	2	—	242	782	700	722	1256	1482
—	—	—	557	1943	1662	1641	2573	3605
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	658	2161	1672	946	1284	3833
—	—	—	618	1920	1454	885	1937	3374
—	—	—	128	392	246	218	330	638
—	—	—	359	1284	942	765	1210	2226
—	—	—	18	41	10	45	1571	51
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	76	94	U.I
—	—	—	1097	3440	2329	1589	2510	5769
—	—	—	137	577	500	536	747	1077
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	140	456	420	494	660	876
—	—	—	34	73	58	122	7	131
—	—	—	191	779	701	726	1026	1480
—	—	—		Uninhabited	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	521	1997	1705	2296	2824	3702
—	—	—	200	728	687	752	973	1415
—	—	—	202	739	637	705	998	1376
—	—	—	418	1630	1455	1677	2521	3085
—	—	—	679	2484	1919	2143	3880	4403
—	—	—	178	361	246	U.I.	U.I.	607
—	—	—	603	2149	1751	1521	2409	3900
—	—	—	513	1460	1132	1839	1561	2592
—	—	—	727	2385	1858	2673	2943	4243
—	—	—	474	894	711	U.I.	24	1605
—	—	—	48	86	65	U.I.	28	151
—	—	—	309	957	582	681	729	1539
—	—	—	607	2627	2059	2369	3075	4686
11	94	—	798	2635	2128	1702	3275	4763
1	612	235	408	1570	830	323	896	2400
6	83	3	801	2532	1645	2071	1831	4177
—	—	—	599	1940	1536	1427	1958	3476
—	—	—	267	949	766	726	1618	1715
—	—	—	209	601	497	493	654	1098
—	—	—	114	426	395	468	621	821
—	—	—	110	394	252	504	2940	646
—	—	—	186	727	656	740	890	1383
1	9	—	419	1562	1200	1071	1565	2762
—	—	—	293	1172	992	1176	1688	2164

A--5 STANDARD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	121. Mandi* (90)		*	NA	332	24	81	61
	122. Fatehpur Beri (91)		4.69	475	282	—	—	—
	123. Bhati (92)		15.52	310	813	—	—	—
	124. Asola (93) †		11.95	433	759	—	—	—
	125. Shahurpur (94)		4.61	351	153	—	—	—
	126. Kotla Mahigiran (95)		1.14	7	3	—	—	—
	127. Saidabad (96)		2.19	15	6	—	—	—
	128. Aali (97)		4.03	682	547	—	—	—
	129. Jaitpur (98)		3.76	411	238	—	—	—
	130. Mithepur (100)		1.81	1118	490	—	—	—
	131. Tajpul (101) †		1.22	4033	1030	—	—	—
	Total Rural Group		474.87	590	43994	235	597	352

Note :— (i) *Villages Kankar Khera, Sherpur, Dayalpur, Tukhmirpur, Nithari and Mandi have been taken as separate census Villages Nagar, Mirpur Turk, Kirari Suleman Nagar and Dera Mandi respectively. For these Census Villages, area figures are

(ii) N.A. stands for 'not available'.

(iii) Figures within brackets against each rural component in column 3 indicate the 1981 location code number of the

(iv) Population figures for 1961 & 1971 under columns 16 & 17 of this table have not been given in respect of Census Towns

(v) U-I-stands for Un-inhabited.

†For further details please see the Analytical Note to Table-A.5

URBAN AREA

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	333	1151	981	881	1321	2132
—	—	—	311	1250	978	1026	1732	2228
—	—	—	838	2690	2126	648	1102	4816
1	6	1	818	2972	2201	1676	3212	5173
1	143	26	339	996	622	U.I.	144	1618
—	—	—	3	8	—	284	55	8
—	—	—	6	32	1	251	239	33
—	—	—	547	1582	1166	723	1312	2748
—	—	—	238	802	744	794	1058	1546
—	—	—	492	1212	811	415	1209	2023
—	—	—	1230	2935	1985	492	3087	4920
53	1684	292	46243	156689	123260	122260 (159136)	180910 (270579)	279949

since 1961. There are, however, parts of Revenue Estates of Sahibabad Daulatpur, Sadatpur Gujran, Qarawal not separately available.

village.

of Sl. No. 4 to 30 under Urban Components, since there were villages prior to 1981 Census.

ANNEXURES

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No.____

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

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

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

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

Page No. of house-list	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of house-list)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of house-holds	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

Checked and found correct

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

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. _____ **CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. _____

1 DCOD/85—11

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

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

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

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

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

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

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

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

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

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

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

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

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)					

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

		M A L E								F E M A L E													
		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	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 uncovered in your block.

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

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

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

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

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

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

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

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

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

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

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

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

12 Educational attainment .....

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP 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)

ANNEXURE B

A. INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATOR FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

2. The houselist which is proposed to be canvassed during the houselisting operations is given at the end of this book. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumeration blocks for the census itself. The houselist also serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate "Enterprise List" will have to be canvassed as part of the houselisting operations.

3. The manner in which the houselist has to be completed and the concepts and their explanation are described in detail in this book. It is absolutely essential for you to become thoroughly familiar with these instructions since this job of houselisting is an extremely important one. Apart from listing of houses you will also be collecting some essential data on the physically handicapped which are badly wanted for planning for this disadvantaged group. The success of the houselisting operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on a faithful application of these concepts and definitions and your following the instructions in the actual filling of the houselist form. If you have any doubts you should not hesitate to ask your Supervisor or your Charge Officer for clarification. As a census enumerator you have a great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task with pride and devotion to duty.

4. The houselisting operations will involve certain basic steps which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

(2) Numbering of building and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

(5) Filling up the Enterprise List for which separate instructions have been issued to you.

(6) Preparation of the abstract of the Enterprise List.

5. The preparation of the notional map and the lay-out sketch is first described and after that the basic concepts relating to a building, a census house and the household are indicated. Thereafter, the actual instructions with regard to filling up of the houselist have been given.

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the lay-out sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay-out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicates is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and landmarks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets should also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block. Specimen notional maps for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexes—A and B.

9. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the notional map the block assigned to you.

Lay-out Sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that, based on the lay-out sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of the notional map, in the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it would be necessary for you to go around the village or block assigned to you so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

11. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. Pucca and Kutcha houses must be shown by signs like a square for a *Pucca* house and a triangle for *Kutcha* house further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :—



Pucca houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Pucca wholly non-residential



Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential



Kutcha wholly non-residential.

12. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kutcha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be 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 (re-inforced brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced cement concrete) and timber, etc.

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

13. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run i.e., left to right or in a clockwise order or north-west to south-east and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the lay-out sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some places. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines you may ink them. Specimen lay-out sketches for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexes—C and D.

14. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that one is sure that any house falling in a particular area may be reckoned with reference to a particular village.

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

administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

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

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You have only to find out from the estate or plantation authorities, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay-out sketch.

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

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching as indicated in paragraph 11. Here again the important permanent buildings such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc. etc., should be indicated on the map.

20. For those towns which already have a satisfactory house-numbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of house numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering 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 judisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised house-numbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

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

22. Building : A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block

or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the house-numbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structure should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

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

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows :—

(i) If in as 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 house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10|1... .....

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

Census House

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

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

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common-staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a

common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel|hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels|hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel|hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

34. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a baithak, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as baithak as a separate census house.

35. It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purpose. 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 used.

36. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live or carry on enterprises. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them and no enterprise carried on in them.

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

Household

38. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

39. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

40. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

Houselisting

41. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in a prescribed schedule, namely, the houselist.

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given as Annexe E at the end of this book.

43. The instructions given below will guide you in filling up the houselist.

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No., District with Code No., name of Tehsil|Taluka|Police Station|Development Block|Circle and its Code No., name of Village|Town and its Code No., name or No. of Ward|Mohalla|Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a state is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward|mohalla|hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor

would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III, IV, etc.) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4 etc.). You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

Col. 1 : Line No.

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

Col. 2 : Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

46. Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

48. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the systems described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

49. Arabic numerals (i.e., 1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers. In cases where there are numbers already present and painted or fixed these instructions naturally will not apply. These instructions will apply entirely depending on local circumstances.

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking, each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house number. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exist in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have to enter the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below.

Houselist

Sl. No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215	215
2	216	216
3	217	217
4	218	218
5	219	219
6	220	220
7	221	221
8	222	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3 : Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.

52. In accordance with the instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to part of a building. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. This will be repeated in this column. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house. The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to do it clockwise.

53. Sometimes a building which may form a single structure may be occupied in its different parts or suites of rooms or even some single rooms by different households. These individual parts are likely to have separate entrances from a common verandah, staircase or a courtyard. Then each of these parts would assume the character of a separate census house.

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, e.g., 9(1), 9(2).....12(1), 12(2), 12(3).....etc.

NOTE :—You should not indicate the number as 9|1 or 9|2 etc. as this method will be used in the assignment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 9 and before No. 10.

Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.

(2) Factory|workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. (For a detailed description of factory, please see Annexe—I.) A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, bidi rolling, papad making, toy making, etc. is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as work-shop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or for some processing or repairing even on a household industry basis, as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

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

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

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institutions.

(7) Hotel, sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

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

(9) Place of entertainment :

Examples—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayatghar), etc.

(10) Place of worship, etc.:

Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, etc.

(11) Institutions :

Examples—Orphange, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others :

Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.

(The exact use to be fully described in each case).

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the house-listing is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of house listing, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where there seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey|pilgrimage, etc.' If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.

58. If a particular census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must first enter the use to which it is put in this column. Having done so, if an enterprise is being carried on in such a wholly or partly non-residential census house, you will have to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there as will be described in the instructions for filling up the enterprise list which have been supplied to you separately.

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in productions and|or distribution of goods and|or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census houses or in the open, i.e. without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise. In column 4, details of only those enterprises which are carried on within census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If those activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income, turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises :

Cereal Crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.)

Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)

Raw cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunnhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g. bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified e.g., betelnuts etc.)

Important : Please note that while the growing of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc., should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea, leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services, such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and

cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

64. You will notice that an enterprise can be carried on within a census house or outside the census house. Please note that some of the activities referred to earlier can be carried on within or outside a census house. The entries you make will be either in column 4 or column 7 depending on whether these enterprises are carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

65. In Annexe—J, an illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

66. It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle for production of milk will be an enterprise. In such a case, and in similar cases, care should be taken to be sure that this activity can be classified as an enterprise. For example, if the milk produced is for self consumption and is not usually sold as a regular practice then this activity will not be treated as an enterprise. Occassional sale of milk where a person keeps cattle will not be an enterprise since he keeps cattle evidently for production of milk for self-consumption. The same approach should be adopted with regard to similar activities like rearing of pigs, hens, bees, gathering of wood or forest products, etc.

In some parts of the country as we have noticed earlier, there are baithaks or sanghois which sometimes have to be considered as separate census houses but which are only used by the household for sleeping or sitting, etc. No enterprise is carried on in such a census house and therefore, details of baithaks or sanghois need not be entered in the enterprise list. Similar examples where census houses will not be considered as having an enterprise would be a garage, passenger shelter, etc.

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if different activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

68. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with resident, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic
11	..	..	Shop (6)
12	..	..	Clinic (7)
13	..	430(2)	Bakery-cum-flour mill
14	..	..	Bakery (B)
15	..	..	Flour mill (9)

70. You will notice that the non-residential uses of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance, in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a census house, that you would have to use more than one line as indicated in the example. You will find more examples illustrating how you should make these entries in the Annexe—G at the end of this book.

Col. 5 : Household No.

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

72. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential. There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential.

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

74. You will notice how the numbering of the building, the census houses and the households are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows :—

	Building No.	Census house No.	House-hold No.
1	2	3	4
1. Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	—
2. Building No. 9 having one census house and one household . . .	9	9	9
3. Building No. 9 having one census house and two households . . .	9	9	9(a)
	..	..	9(b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each . .	9	9(1)	9(1)
	..	9(2)	9(2)
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other . . .	9	9(1)	9(1)(a)
	..	..	9(1)(b)
	..	9(2)	9(2)(a)
	..	..	9(2)(b)
	..	..	9(2)(c)

75. In such a case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

76. The name of the head of each household should be written. The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

77. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households, such as hostels, jails, etc. where the head of the institutional household can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailor, etc., you may enter this designation in this column.

78. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name or designation of the head in this column.

Col. 7 : Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List.

79. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises. (Please see para 59.) This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, i.e., in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7

is a situation where a household carrics on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples could be brick-making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

81. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

82. Where a household has more than one enterprise which is carried on outside the census house in which it lives and without any premises it is necessary to cover such enterprises separately. For this purpose, you will have to enter each of these enterprises in a separate line. This will have to be done as illustrated in the examples below. Please note that in such cases you will have to give a line number, since you will be using an extra line but there will be no entry regarding building No., census house No., use to which the census house is put, household number or name of the head of household. In such cases, there will only be an entry in column 1 which relates to line number and column 7. In all other columns relating to such entries, please put a dash (—). In other words, building No., census house No., etc. will not be repeated.

82(a) If a line in the Houselist is required to be deleted due to wrong entry simply score out the whole line of entries. Do not change the line numbers in column 1.

83. The manner in which the entries will be made in cases where enterprises exist both in census houses and outside premises in the case of households is illustrated in the following examples :—

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	.	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes(1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	.
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	.
9	..	..	Doctor's Clinic-allopathic (5)	..	..	..
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	..
11	..	..	Workshop (6)	.		..
12	..	..	Shop (7)	.	..	..
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes(2)
14	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-*Balthak*	442(1)	Yadav	Yes(3)
15	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	.	..	..
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes(4)
17	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total	x x	11	x x x	9	x x x	x x

Cols. 8—10 : Number of persons normally residing in census household.

84. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of persons in column 10 (column 8+9).

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

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page.

Cols. 11—13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind|crippled|dumb.

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

87. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped persons in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

88. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these, *i.e.*, both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally cripnled. Please note that loss of only one arm and|or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally, crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

89. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled, etc In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In a extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

90. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such a disability.

91. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped . Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

Col. 14 : Remarks

92. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

93. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

94. Total of columns 3,5 and 8 to 13 will have to be struck for each page of the Houselist. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-note the Houselist form. However, this is recapitulated below.

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2|100, A2|101(1), A2(101(2), A2|102, A2|103(1), A2|103(2), A2|103 (3), A2|104 and A2|105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2|100, A2|101(1)(a), A2|102(1)(b), A2|102, A2|103(1)(a), A2|103(1)(b), A2|103(2), A2|104 and A2|105, then the total number of households in this column will be 9.

(c) For columns 8, 9 and 10, there should be no difficulty. It will be a simple total for each column separately.

(d) Under columns 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Houselist Abstract

95. After filling the entries in the houselist, *i.e.*, after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist

are easily available. The specimen form of the Houselist Abstract is given at Annexe—F at the end of these instructions.

96. There should be no difficulty in preparing the abstract but so that you have no doubt on the matter certain indications as to how the abstract should be prepared are given here. In particular, you are requested to carefully read the instructions regarding filling of columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract which relate to the number of census houses on the basis of the use to which they are put.

B. STEPS PRIOR TO ENUMERATION AND FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART I—HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Population Census is a great national task which we are called upon to undertake every ten years. It provides valuable information about the land and the people at a given point of time. It provides the trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential for planning. It has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, electoral authorities, etc. A Census, therefore, has become a regular feature in progressive countries, whatever be their size and political set-up, and it is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives.

2. As a census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data we provide through the census are very much needed by the public and Government organisations for many aspects of economic and social planning and form the very basis for the delineation of electoral constituencies. You are privileged to be a census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are great. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

3. For your information, certain provisions of the Census Act, 1948, under which the census is conducted and which gives you the legal authority to canvass the census questionnaire and spells out your responsibilities, are reproduced below.

X X X

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

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

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

X X X

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

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

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

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

X X X

(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.....

X X X

.....shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

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

* * * *

4. Please take note of the provisions of Sections 11(1) (a) and (b) which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

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

6. You will recall that as a preliminary to the census enumeration, the house numbering and house-listing operations have been conducted sometime ago. On the basis of the Houselists, enumeration blocks have been carved out, one of which has been allotted to you for enumeration during February—March, 1981. You have also been provided with an Abridged Houselist in the prescribed form (specimen of the form may be seen at Annexe 1 to Appendix 1 at the end of this book) which furnishes the identification particulars of your enumeration block and the details of buildings, census houses, the uses to which census houses are put, household numbers, names of heads of households and the serial number of each household. In addition, in the remarks column certain details like reasons for vacancy, place(s) where houseless persons can be found, etc., have been noted.

7. It is quite likely that you may have been associated with the houselisting operations and you are already familiar with the preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch and the concepts and definitions of the terms like building, census house, census household, etc., and the manner in which the Houselist has been prepared. But in order to refresh your memory, these terms are explained below (para 7.1 to 10.2). If you have not been associated with the houselisting operations, please read these instructions carefully more than once.

7.1 The Notional Map, as its very name 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. The topographical details which should be indicated on the Notional Map would include permanent features and land marks, such as the village site, well-known roads, hills, rivers, nalas, etc., as also railway lines and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished, if possible, and the names of hamlets would also be entered wherever known by a particular name. For the purposes of the preparation of Notional Map, you are provided with a separate sheet. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the Notional Map the block assigned to you.

7.2 Having prepared the Notional Map, you would have to prepare the detailed Layout Sketch of your block. The Layout Sketch is in fact a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which, will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this Layout Sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings, so that based on the Layout Sketch, enumeration can be carried out. As in the case of the Notional Map, in the Layout Sketch also, important topographical details should be shown. However, it is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free-hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the Layout Sketch, it would be necessary for you to go round the village or the block assigned to you, so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone round the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a Sketch. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries, wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

7.3 In the Layout Sketch, every single building or house should be shown. Pucca and Kutcha houses must be shown by signs like a square for a Pucca house and a triangle for a Kutcha house, further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :

□ Pucca houses, whether wholly or partly residential

□ Pucca houses, wholly non-residential

△ Kutcha houses, whether wholly or partly residential

△ Kutcha houses, wholly non-residential

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

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

Roof material—Tiles, G.C.I. (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, R.B.C. (reinforced brick concrete), R.C.C. (reinforced cement concrete) and timber, etc.

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses

8. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch, it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain numbers. No hard or fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, i.e., left to right or in a clockwise order or North-west to South-east and so on. Much depends on the layout. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed, it should be alright. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the Sketch and with the help of arrow marked at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run, should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the Layout Sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the Sketch is only a rough one and the actual Sketch of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some place. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines, you may ink them.

8.1 In urban areas, very detailed plans showing location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas, it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A Layout Sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then, each building and house should be located on this Sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching, as indicated earlier in this section. Here again, the important permanent buildings such as town hall, large office buildings, court buildings, post office, hostel, school, church, market building, etc., should be indicated on the map.

Definition of Building, Census House and Household

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

8.3. **Building** : A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

8.4. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given a separate number. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

8.5. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this would avoid your having to renumber these.

8.6. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking 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.

8.7. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses, as the case may be.

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

8.9. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

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

(ii) In a town|city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) International numerals, i.e. 1, 2, 3....., etc., should be used for building numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

9.2 It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household, it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, singleness of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household, then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

9.3 In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel|hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels|hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel|hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattleshed, workshed, etc., they should be treated as separate census houses.

9.4. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a baithak, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as baithak as a separate census house.

9.5. It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site, whether built upon or not, is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis.

Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas, the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

9.6 Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

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

10. **Household :** A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called 'Institutional households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'.

10.1. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

10.2. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

11. You have been provided with a filled in Abridged Houselist form for your enumeration block, in which the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. You will notice that Section 2 runs from page 1 through page 14 of the Abridged Houselist booklet and pages 15 and 16 deal with Section 3: Section 1 on page 1 and Section 3 on pages 15 and 16 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be filled in by you as per instructions issued by your superior officers. The general instructions issued in this behalf are reproduced in Appendix I.

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

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

(b) Revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981.

These will involve the following steps :

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and 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 Enumerator's Abstract,

(x) Filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist,

(xi) Handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Layout Sketch, all filled in Household Schedules, all filled in Individual Slips, filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the working sheets for preparing Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

Reference date and enumeration period

13. The reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of March 1, 1981 which implies that the census is expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it exists on the sunrise of March 1, 1981. It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time Therefore, the enumeration period has been fixed from February 9 to February 28. Thus, you will have to actually commence your work of enumeration on February 9 and complete the work on February 28,

1981. During this period, you will have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate all households and every person living in households as will be explained later in this booklet. On the night of February 28, 1981, you will be required to count the houseless households. Thereafter, in order to bring the information upto date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1, to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the Individual Slips relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of March 1, 1981. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of March 1, 1981, need not be taken note of by you.

Preparation of Notional Map and Layout Sketch

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

14.1 While drawing the Layout Sketch you may come across new constructions which have not been reflected in the Abridged Houselist supplied to you. These constructions will have to be shown in the Layout Sketch at the appropriate places and assigned building numbers with oblique strokes. Thus, if a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found in the midst of buildings already numbered it should be given a new number which may bear sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.*, 10|1. These new structures should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), *etc.*, as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10|1 would mean a separate building that has come up between building number 10 and building number 11.

Updating the Abridged Houselist

15. As mentioned in paragraph 11 above, you will have been provided with an Abridged Houselist for your enumeration block. In this form the identification particulars and Section 2 will have been filled. The general instructions as to how Section 2 and Section 3 must be updated are reproduced in Appendix I and doubtless you would have been trained in the procedure to do this.

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

Filling up of Household Schedule

16. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The first part incorporates the Household particulars and the second part comprises the Population Record of which columns 1 to 7 should be filled in by you before you take up filling up of the Individual Slips.

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

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

17. Part I—Household Particulars : You will have to record the Book No. and Form No. at the top right hand corner of this form. Book No. is given on the cover page of the Household Schedule book and you have merely to copy this number on each Household Schedule form. The Form No. will run serially from 1 for each book.

Location Code

18. At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been allotted to each State, District, 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.

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

18.2 If you have, by any chance, been put in-charge of more than one rural or urban enumeration block, please make sure that you have separate books and pads for each rural or urban enumeration block. Do not use the same book or pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular book or pad.

18.3 Please check that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household

19. The serial number of the household as given in Column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given in Appendix I. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

(i) A household has moved into a new building which has come up after the houselisting operations;

(ii) A household has moved into an existing building or census house which was not used for residential purposes before;

(iii) A new household has come in by sharing accommodation with other household (s) who were existing at the time of houselisting.

19.1 However, you may come across a new household which has replaced a household listed during the houselisting operations. In such a case, the serial number of the household given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist need not be changed. You should merely change the name of the head of the household in column 6 in Section 2 and adopt the serial number already entered in column 7 for this new household. Similarly, if the head of household has changed, you have merely to make change in column 6 of the Abridged Houselist and no change in the serial number given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist is called for. Please do not forget to read the instructions for filling up the Abridged Houselist and updating the same as given in Appendix I before you start filling up the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip.

Type of household

20. At the top right hand corner, below the Book No. and Form No. of the Household Schedule, you will have to record the type of household, whether institutional or houseless by symbols as per instructions given in the foot note of the form itself. There are three types of households, *viz.*, normal, institutional and houseless. While you are enumerating the members of the household, you will come to know whether the households falls in the category of normal household or institutional household or houseless household. For institutional write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'. For normal household no entry need be made.

Q. 1. Name of head of household

21. The head of the household for census purposes is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus, the head of the household need not necessarily be the oldest male member but may be a female or even a younger member of either sex. However, you need not enter into an argument about this. You should record as head of the household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

21.1 In respect of institutional households such as hostels, boarding houses, messes, jails, *etc.*, the warden or the manager or the superintendent, who has administrative responsibility or who, common consent, is regarded as the head, should be recorded as the head of the household. In such cases, write warden, manager, superintendent, jailer, *etc.*, as the case may be, or write *the name of the person if there is no designation If in* a census house, in which there is an institutional household, separate families are also living, then each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases, care should be taken to enter the name of the head of the household and not that of the head of the institution.

Q. 2. Religion of the head of household

22. You have to record the religion of the head of the household as given by him against this question. While writing the religion, you have to write the abbreviations as follows on the line against this question and *not* in any of the dotted boxes provided at the end of the dotted line against this question :

For Hindus	—write H
For Muslims	—write M
For Christians	—write C
For Sikhs	—write S
For Buddhists	—write B
For Jains	—write J

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

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

23. You will be supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes (S.C.) and Scheduled Tribes (S.T.) in relation to your State/Union Territory by your Supervisor. While filling up the Household Schedule you will have to ascertain from the head whether he is a member of

a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If in reply to this question, the answer is in the affirmative, you have to record '1' in the case of a Scheduled Caste or '2' in the case of a Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. If the head returns himself as Scheduled Caste, you have to check his religion. He or she should belong to Hinduism or Sikhism. A person belonging to a Scheduled Caste cannot belong to any other religion. Persons who belong to a religion other than Hinduism and Sikhism will not be treated as a member of any of the Scheduled Castes. But a member of a Scheduled Tribe may belong to any religion. In case of institutional and non-S.C S.T. head of household, write '×' in the box.

Q. 4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household

24. If you have recorded '1' or '2' for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, against Question 3 you have to enter here the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe which finds place in the list provided to you. You have to be careful that only that name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be entered which is given in the list pertaining to your State/Union Territory. If the head returns any other name which does not find a place in the list, it is not to be recorded and the head should be told that you are authorised to record only those castes and tribes which are given in your list in relation to the State or Union Territory concerned. It is quite likely that at this point the head might return the name of the caste or tribe which finds mention in your list. If, however, the head returns any other name which does not find place in the list it should not be recorded and the entry in Question 3, if any, in the box should be corrected accordingly. In case the head replies that he does not belong to S.C. or S.T., you have to put '×' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write '×' on the line.

Q. 5. Language mainly spoken in the household

25. You have to ascertain from the head of the household about the language which is mainly spoken in the household. You have to record the answer faithfully as returned. There may be cases where one or two persons of the household may be speaking other languages also, but the language to be recorded here is the one which is spoken mostly by the 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 'X' on the line Do not enter anything in the dotted boxes against this question.

Q. 6 Does the household live in owned house ?

26. If a houschold is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in owned house. This should be recorded by putting '1' in the box provided against this question. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding the fact that all instalments have not been paid.

26.1 If the household lives in a rented house or in the house which is not owned, write '2' in the box. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free, even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house, as for example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government institutions, Companies, *etc.* In such cases, the answer would be 'No' and you should write '2' in the box. For institutional and houseless households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ?

27. If you have recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, *i.e.*, the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration, *i.e.*, elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, *i.e.*, 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the negative, *i.e.*, 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8. Predominent construction material of the house occupied by household

28. This question has been divided into three parts, i.e., (a) material of wall; (b) material of roof; (c) material of floor. For your convenience the description of the predominant construction material has been indicated within rectangles under each item, *i.e.*, wall roof and floor. A numerical code for a group of materials has been indicated. What you have to do is to enquire about the material and enter the appropriate code in the box provided with reference to the description given within the rectangles for each of the materials of wall, roof and floor respectively. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

(a) Material of wall

29. For material of wall, 10 codes have been provided which are indicated in the schedule itself In order to determine the material of wall you have to take into account the material out of which the major portions of the walls of the house are made and then select the appropriate code. The code thus selected should be entered in the box provided against this question.

(b) Material of roof

30. For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take

into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling, is made, i.e., tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, etc. If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(c) Material of floor

31. For material of floor, 7 codes have been provided as indicated in the schedule itself. For the material of floor you have again to take the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house is made. For example, if in a house only the drawing room has mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors have just cement flooring, the material of floor to be recorded here will be 'cement', i.e., code 5. Again, if a house has tiled floor in the bath room and all other rooms have cement floor the material of floor will again be 'cement'. For multi-storeyed buildings the floor of the upper storeys will be determined in the usual manner as discussed above. It may be noted that the material of the roof of the intervening floors of multi-storeyed buildings does not automatically become the material of floor of the upper storeys. The floor material of the upper storey could be different from the fabric of the roof for the lower storey. For example, in a two storeyed building, the roof of the ground floor could be RCC while the floor material of the first floor could be mosaic.

31.1 It is again emphasised that while recording the materials of wall, roof and floor you have only to give the code number in the box provided against this question and not description.

Q. 9. Facilities available to the household

32. This question is divided into three parts, i.e., drinking water supply, electricity and toilet. The latter is meant for urban areas only. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the boxes.

(a) Drinking water supply

33. This question relating to drinking water supply has been divided into two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the source of drinking water supply. The sources have been put within blocks along with international numerical code against each. You have to enter the appropriate numerical code in the box provided.

33.1 If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write "2" in the box provided.

33.2 You may have a problem in determining whether water supply is available within the premises or not. Local conditions vary tremendously in this country. We may have a well, a hand pump or tube well within the house or even the backyard of the house opening to a river or canal. In all such cases, if within the house site the source of water is located, we may take it that drinking water supply is available within the premises. Otherwise it is not available within the premises.

(b) Electricity

34. If electricity is available to the household, enter '1' in the box; if it is not available record '2' in the box. It should be noted that we are concerned with the availability of electricity to the household as distinct from actual use of electricity by the household. The household may or may not be using electricity at the time of the visit but the fact that it is available is what we are interested in.

(c) Toilet (for urban areas only)

35. This question is to be canvassed for urban areas only. If toilet facilities are available to the household within the premises of the house, write '1' in the box, otherwise record '2'.

Q. 10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household

36. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of atleast $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 useable for living or leeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

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

36.2 In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattleshed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

36.3 If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household. Write the number of rooms available to household in the box provided.

36.4 A living room which is shared by more than one households will not be counted for any of them. In other words, only living room exclusively in possession of the household will be counted. For example, if two households share a single living room and therefore neither has a living room exclusively, write "No regular room" in the line and also enter "0" in the box in the Household Schedule of each of the households. If two households have a living room each but in addition also share a common living room, then common room will not be counted for either of the households. This question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households. In the case of such households put a cross (×) in the box.

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

37. Enter the number of married couples usually living in the household in the box provided against this question. Count those couples who are usually living together in the household even if one of the spouses is temporarily absent and therefore not included as part of that household for the purpose of enumeration in Part II. You may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

37.1 This question must be canvassed for houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households put a cross (x) in the box.

Q. 12. Does the household cultivate land ?

38. Enquire if the household is cultivating land or not. If the household cultivates land, enter '1' in the box provided, otherwise record '2' in the box. For determining whether a household is cultivating land or not, it would be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon, will be regarded as cultivating household for the purpose of this question. If the household has a visitor who 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.

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

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

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

(ii) Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut) : Wal- *etc.*

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

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

(v) Cash crops : Sugarcane.

38.3 The growing of the following crops will not be considered as cultivation :

(i) Plantation crops : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, *etc.*

(ii) Edible-nuts (other than ground-nut) : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, *etc.*

(iii) Fruits : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, *etc.*

(iv) Coconut.

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) 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.

38.4 This question must be canvassed in the case of houseless households also. However, in the case of institutional households, put a cross (×) in the box.

Q. 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category

39. If you have noted code '1' against Question 12, *i.e.*, the household is cultivating land, enquire whether the land is owned, rented or partly owned and partly rented. If it is owned record '1', if it is entirely rented record code '2' and if it is partly owned and partly rented record code '3'. Enter the appropriate code in the box. Encroached land will be treated as 'rented', because it does not belong to the person cultivating it.

Q. 14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy

40. If in Question 13 you have recorded 2 or 3, i.e., the household cultivates rented land either wholly or in combination with owned land, ask the local name of the tenancy. This local name should be recorded fully. For example, a household may be cultivating land taken on mortgage. It is known by different names in different parts of the country, like *sudbharna, etc.* Again, a household may be cultivating land as a

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

Q. 15. Total population of the household

41. Enter the total population of the household in the box provided. This should be done after you fill up columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record. Total of entries in column 2 of the Population Record should be copied here.

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

42. Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part 1 of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household, missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

43. The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. I : Serial No.

44. This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1—7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters, each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, etc., of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, etc. Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in the Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

44.1. ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.

Col. 2 : Name

45. Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here. At this point you may please recall the provisions of Section 8(2) of the Census Act reproduced in paragraph 3.

45.1. Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly, do not insist on a female respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also some times the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the members of the household should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

45.2. Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even if a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household you should not make further use of the form. You should take up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Population Record which you are using. The word "continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the Location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Household Schedule form need not be filled in such cases.

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

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

46.1. In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, i.e., she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 gives her serial number) against the child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

46.2. However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

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

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

Col. 4 & 5 : Sex

47. For males, put tick (√) in column 4 and for females put tick (√) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (√) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

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

48.1 In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age. As has been stated earlier make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

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

49. The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

50. Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3 -Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below, please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided of course that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col 7 : Marital status

51. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never married;

M : Currently married;

W : Widowed;

S : Separated or Divorced.

51.1. The entry to be made in the manner indicated below.

(a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

51.2. This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

51.3. 'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

51.4. The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, i.e., they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

52. Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entries made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to column 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip (Paragraphs 163 to 179).

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

53. In paragraph 12 of this booklet you have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area,

6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told in paragraph 13 that the reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of March 1, 1981. In the same paragraph, instructions have been given as to how the revisional round should be conducted.

54. In paragraph 43 of this booklet, you have been told as to who are the persons to be enumerated in a particular household of your jurisdiction. The instructions are briefly recapitulated below.

"Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household

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

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

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

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

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

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

55. In paragraph 42 of the booklet you have been told that columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule) should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual particulars of the household. In paragraphs 44 to 51, you have been told how columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record are to be filled. The concepts and definitions associated with each column have also been explained at appropriate places. You are now set for taking up the individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record.

56. You will be required to fill up an Individual Slip (Universal) for each member of the household. If you are an enumerator of a sample block or you have been asked to canvass the sample questions also in your block, you will have to canvass the relevant questions contained in the Sample Slip which will be found on the reverse of the Individual Slip (Universal) for each person. The instructions for filling up the Individual Slip (Universal) are given hereafter. Those for filling up the Sample Slip will be given at the end of the instructions of the Individual Slip (Universal).

INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

57. A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given on page 35. Please note that this document is marked 'Confidential' which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under paraghaph 3 of this booklet.

Pad No. and Slip No.

58. On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found Pad No. and Slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the pad The Pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/Supervisor The Slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be In some pads, the actual number of individual Slips may by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less The last serial number in such pads will therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the Pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in a sequence starting from 1.

Location Code

58 1 You will have to note the Location Code on each slip, as per instructions given in paragraph 18 of this booklet. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor

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

58.2 If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block. Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

58.3 Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

59. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist supplied to you will have been entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household. It wuld be worthwhile your recalling the instructions given under paragraph 19 of this booklet at this stage.

Q. 1 : Name

60 This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips. At this point, you will be well-advised to recall the instructions in paragraphs 44—45.

61. Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in column 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 2: Relationship to head

62. It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. The instructions in this regard are given in paragraph 46 of this booklet, which may be read for refreshing your memory. In the case of the head of the household write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 3 : Male (1) Female (2)

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

Q. 4 : Age

64. Record the age of person in total years completed last birthday in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often, there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only. It will be useful to recall the instructions in paragraphs 48 to 50 of this booklet in this connection.

Q. 5 : Marital status

65. Instructions given under paragraph 51 of the booklet may be followed. You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question :

For never married, write	'NM'
For currently married, write	'M'
For widowed, write	'W'
For separated or divorced, write	'S'

65.1 The entry as above will have to be made on the line and not in the dotted box.

Note : The entries in Question 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in column 2 to 7 of the Population Record and you will be well-advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling up an Individual Slip for each of the members entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

66. Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

66.1 Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and *do not use abbreviations*. Please note the following :

(a) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,

(b) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue.

(c) You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him|her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and

(d) If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as *actually* returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. *You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.*

66.2 The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

66.3 At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10 of this booklet.. Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7 : Two other languages known

67. You have recorded the mother tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him|her on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes, against this question. In case he|she does not know any language apart from his|her mother tongue, put 'x' on the line against this question.

67.1 The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he|she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him|her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8 : Religion

68. In answering this question, use the following abbreviations :

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

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

68.1 If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S.C. (1) S.T. (2)

69. You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State|Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, put 'x' in the box.

69.1 If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his|her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan|Girijan or Achhut|Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste|tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself|herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe. Please tell him|her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him|her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled

Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he|she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he|she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

69.2 Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he|she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8 : Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste|tribe

70. For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, i.e., code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and *not* in the dotted boxes.

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

70.2 For those persons for whom 'x' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

Q. 11 : Literate (1) Illiterate (2)

71. Definition of a literate : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

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

71.2 For a person who is illiterate, i.e who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in the box against this question. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Q. 12 : Educational attainment

72. This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he|she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and *not* a cross (×) because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, *i.e.*, for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

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

72.2 The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

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

73. Whenever, you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with 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 as 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 (Ⱬ) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13 : Attending school|college, Yes (1)|No (2)

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

74.1 In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school|college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school|college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school|college, he|she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

75. In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely :

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

Yes

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

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

II Q. 15A Main activity last year ?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)

No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

Q. 15B

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

14B No—work done any time last Yea ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

III Q 16 If no in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1) /No (2)

75.1 These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. *Every person must be asked Question 14A, including the very young or very old and the answer to this question must be filled in.* The other questions will have to be filled in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

75.2 These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

76. Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

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

Explanation

78. There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers, or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that will give us the *correct picture.* This is what Questions 14A and 14B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these

questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

78.1 Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the later, how the person spent his|her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, i.e., those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, i.e., those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

78.2 The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he|she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in *gur* making and 3 months as an agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he|she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him|her was his|her main activity, i.e., in which capacity he|she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his|her main activity should be left to him|her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, i.e., those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

78.3 In Question 15B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year, i.e., those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

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

78.5 It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry etc., only in one season, i.e., less than 6 months|183 days, he|she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His|her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

79. Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind :

(i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, etc., must be treated as engaged in the work he|she would otherwise have been doing but for his|her temporary absence.

(ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.

(iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own 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 cattel for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any other work like cultivation etc., she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something only for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he|she should be recorded for the work he|she was doing before he|she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he|she should be recorded for the kind of work he|she was doing before he|she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.

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

80. Each of the enconomic questions can now be considered in detail. *Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.*

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

Yes

N (H|ST|D|R B|I|O)

81. This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

82. The reference period is one year and this include the agricultural seasons also . A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only *kharif* or *rabi*, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and *not* in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

83. Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

84. It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and *not* for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house, etc., but for the purposes of census, she is not a worker.

85. In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him|her as 'Yes', against this question.

86. If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the line against this question.

87. In Question 14A, we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout, the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows :

(i) Household duties	— H
(ii) Students	— ST
(iii) Dependents	— D
(iv) Retired persons or rentiers	— R
(v) Beggars, etc.	— B
(vi) Inmates of institutions	— I
(vii) Other non-workers	— O

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

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

Household duties—H

88.1 This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. Such persons should be entered as 'H'.

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

88.3 It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. If they have, they would be workers for the purposes of 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

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

89.1 If a student participates in some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in household industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and *not as a student.* In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Question 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

89.2 Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time classes will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

89.3 Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to net marginal workers.

89.4 Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases, we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask in such girls are students or not. If they are, they should be recorded as 'ST' and *not* as 'H'.

Dependents—D

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

90.1 Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'.

90.2 If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware, many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, they should be entered as 'H', 'ST' or 'O' as the case may be, and *not* as 'D'. It is, therefore, necesary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, etc., and if so, categorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, etc.

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

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

91.1 However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work, as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he|she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.—B

92. This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

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

Inmates of Institutions—I

93. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated

in a jail should be recorded for the work he|she was doing before he|she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he|she was doing before 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 of charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

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

94.1 It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

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

95. As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

95.1. Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against Question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

95.2. A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he|she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him|her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him|her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him|her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year ?

Yes in 14B (C|AL|HHI|OW)

Yes in 14B (C|AL|HHI|OW)

96. In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time dispositon. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him|her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and not in the box), since he|she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she spent his|her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and not in the box.

97. The main activity of workers is classified into four categories, viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

98. For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

98.1 A person who has given out his|her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

98.2. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops

such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute an kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

99. A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he|she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he|she works.

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

Important

100. For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will not be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

100.1. You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer only on the basis of the crops grown. The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

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

(ii) **Pulses** : Arhar, moong, masur, Urd, Khesari, etc.

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

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

(v) **Cash crops** : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops will not be considered as cultivation :

(i) **Planation crops** : Tea, coffee, tobacco, rubber, pepper, cardamom, etc.

(ii) **Edible nuts (other than ground nut)**. Walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

(iii) **Fruits** : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.

(iv) Coconut

(v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.

(vi) **Betal-nuts (areca)**

(vii) Flowers

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

(ix) Vegetables

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

101. Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he|she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry

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

102.1. Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself| herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

102.2 There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

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

102.4. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and/selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix II.

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

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

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

(i) Plantation work.

(ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and raw silk, production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, etc.

(iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.

(iv) Forestry and logging : log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, etc.

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

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

102.8. In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below.

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

(a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.

(b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.

(c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale.

(d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on in the precincts of the house in which the household lives. In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.

(e) The activity should not be on the scale of Registered Factory.

(f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

103. All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

103.1. You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Please see paragraph 100.1. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15A—Further explanation

104. In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', i.e., for him|her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying, or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

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

104.2. If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he|she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season) you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, i.e., whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of his|her time is spent. You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, i.e., for six months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A (Paragraph 96) where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purposes of Question 15A, his|her main activity has been identified. In such a case his|her secondary work will be reflected in Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H|ST|D|R|B|I|O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

104.3. What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples :

(a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a hamali (OW). He|she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He|she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

(b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be for Question 15B.

(c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Quest on 15B.

(d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, etc. (OW). He|she is mainly 'ST' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He|she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

105. In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, and class of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

105.1. As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. 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 (x) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

106. Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc. In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, gur making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be esablished between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babulal' Paint shop', etc. For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross(x) on the line.

Q. 15A(ii) : Description of work

107. Under this question, the description of the actual work, i.e., the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he|she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

107.1. His|her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him|her by the type of work he|she does. He|she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or bookkeeping or accounting. Similarly, if a persons 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, bookkeeper, salesman, etc.

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

107.3. To guide you in answering Question 15A (ii) the type of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

107.4. Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just helps in bringing home the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against Question 15A(ii).

107.5. It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, etc.

107.6. For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q.15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service

108. The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing khadi textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

108.1. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix IV is by no means exhaustive. You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

109. There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A (ii) and 15A(iii), Question 15A(iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A (ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A (iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill', the answer to Question 15A (ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A (iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A (ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant', 'director of the department', 'jeep driver' in the department, etc. Again, against Question 15A (iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A (ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon', or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', etc. working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in Appendix V at the end of this booklet, the Industrial and Occupational classifications in Appendices IV and III and the instructions given by your Supervisor and other Census Officers will help you to clear any doubts you may have regarding the scope of the questions relating to nautre of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A (iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A (iv) Class of worker

110. For a person who is :

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii), under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the

family except casually and a participant in work as member of cooperative, write..... .....SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....FW.

Explanation

110.1. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his|her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his|her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A (iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him|her in an office where he|she himself|herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he|she has the power to appoint another person in his|her office on behalf of his|her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he|she holds is an 'employee'.

110.2. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself|herself be an employee is irrelevant.

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

110.4. A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of dhobies where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

110.5. Please note the following important cases :

(a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, viz., Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself|herself and|or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head 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.

111. Some illustrations for filling the Question 15A are given in Appendix V.

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)

112. You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', i.e., code '1' or 'No', ie., code '2'. In Queston 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

112.1. Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major parts last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No' printed on the line.

112.2. If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, viz., 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

112.3. This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A. It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full-time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he|she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

112.4. This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have* recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 15B *should be asked without fail.* In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A in paragraphs 98 to 103. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

112.5. Ask of each person if, besides what he|she had already returned as his|her main activity against Question 15A, he|she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless a least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

112.6. Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some

economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his|her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending. Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa.*

112.7. After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B (i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs 106 to 110. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

113. A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

114. It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No' i.e., code '2' in Question 14B and H|ST|D|R|B|I|O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *cannot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H|ST|D|R|B|I|O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him|her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B, you may have recorded as 'C', or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he|she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

114.1. It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', i.e. you have recorded H|ST|D|R|B|I|O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

Q. 16 : If No in 14A or 14B seeking|available for ..... work ? Yes (1)|No. (2)

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

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

115.2 If the person replies that he|she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his|her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

115.3. It should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C|AL|HHI|OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and not in the box.

Summary

116. It would be useful to summarise the main points with regard to the economic questions, i.e., Questions 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16. These are indicated below.

(i) In Question 14A we are finding out if a person has worked any time at all last year.

The word 'year' includes all the 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 categories 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

117. You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

118. Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his|her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below.

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, i.e., a Halwai makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too 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 chapattes, 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 manufcturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

119. Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

120. As stated in paragraph 56 you will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of household and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate. Instructions for filling up columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record will be found in Chapter VI (Paragraphs 163—180) This will afford another opportunity to you to detect errors or gaps in the

information collected, which you can conveniently collect by re-visiting the household(s).

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

121. As stated in paragraph 53, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 68 will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

122. The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. The instructions for filling up the Uuniversal Individual Slip are given in paragraphs 53—120. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

123. It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, i.e., in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

124. Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1(a) : Place of birth

125. Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he|she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

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

125.2. In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla|ward names. The name of a ward|hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town|village to which it belongs should be entered.

Q. 1(b) : Rural (1)|Urban (2)

126. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present. To enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he|she may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his|her birth is rural or urban, e.g. existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, etc.

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town|city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country, put '×' in the box against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

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

Q. 1(c) : District

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

127.1. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or in a district in some other State|Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

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

Q. 1(d) : State|Country

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

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

128.2. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constitutent state of the foreign country.

Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

128.3. For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put "×" against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

128.4. If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, etc., within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

129. The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he|she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his|her place of birth, before he|she came to the present place where he|she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his|her work or for studies, etc., he|she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he|she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his|her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

129.1. The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he|she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he|she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he|she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he|she or his|her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 54—56, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

129.2 It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his|her place of previous posting which would become his|her place of last residence, irrespective of his|her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, etc., at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2 (a) : Place of last residence

130. For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put 'x' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

Q. 2(b) : Rural (1) Urban (2)

131. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town|city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write '×'.

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

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

Q. 2(c) : District

132. For a person who had previously resided in another place, i.e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

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

132.2. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State|Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State|Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he|she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

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

Q. 2(d) l State|Country

133. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write '×' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State|Union Territory.

133.1. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country, write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming, write the name of the continent.

Q. 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence

134. The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, i.e., last residence. However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written 'PL' against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reasons by entering the appropriate code. The codes which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

(a) Employment	1
(b) Education	2
(c) Family moved	3
(d) Marriage	4
(e) Others	5

134.1. These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

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

(a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.

(b) Because he|she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.

(c) Having already got a job, he|she has moved because of a transfer, even if this is on promotion.

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

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

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

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

139. Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, etc.

140. It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slips for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his|her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code '1' because his|her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependents should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case, in the case of the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of 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 enquiring and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

141. In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, etc. In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

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

143. Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other-code.

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

144. Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

144.1. If he|she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for some, i.e., in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the latest continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his|her continuous residence here.

144.2. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, i.e., 'PL' has been noted in Question 2(a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

144.3. For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

145. This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' as entered in Question of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5(a) : Age at marriage

146. You should ascertain the age at which the woman, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5(b) : Number of children surviving at present

147. In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, i.e., at the time of enumeration.

147.1 Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, i.e., the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be any where, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

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

147.3. If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5(c) : Number of children ever born alive

148. You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

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

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

148.3. It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

148.4 Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

148.5. If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

149. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, i.e., all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all other, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

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

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

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

150.2. This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

150.3 In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3, etc., next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

151. On the reverse of Appendices VII-1 to VII-14 specimen entries in answer to questions included in the Sample Slip have been shown for your facility.

NOTE : You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married women 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.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIAL THATCAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

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

Beverages

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

Tobacco Products

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

Textile Cotton

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

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned:

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of chrochet headgear; making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pollow, pillow cases, etc.); making of mattress, quilt (*rezai*), etc.; making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, etc., from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

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

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 venders, money lenders, pawn brokers, etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building care-takers, 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.) Example : 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 maker 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 of zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

APPENDIX III

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, sheeps, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc., are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

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

Hunting

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

Forestry and Logging

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

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing, pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

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

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as details 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 baling; spinning, weaving, and finishing of cotton in textile mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handloom and powerlooms, etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

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

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

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

Manufacture of Textile products

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

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

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

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and

publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc., engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Fur Product

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

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

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

Chemical and Chemical Products

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

Non-metallic Mineral Products

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

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

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

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

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

Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

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

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

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

Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc., rail road 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 work and its distribution; water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuffs; 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 laundries 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

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

[3rd September, 1948]

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

Short title and extent

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

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

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

[4]2. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act 1972, (45 of 1860) shall in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Govt. to take Census

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

Appointment of Census staff

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

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

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

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

Status of census authorities as public servants

5. The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations, and all census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

6(1) Where the District Magistrate or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs :—

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

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

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

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

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment; and

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

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

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

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

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by a 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 a pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. (45 of 1860).

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

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

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

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

Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers

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

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house, or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or 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 upto 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 to such person son as the census-officer may direct.

Penalties

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

Sanction required for prosecution

12. 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.

Operation of other laws not barred

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

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

Jurisdiction

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

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipality

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

Grant of statistical absrtcat

17. 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.

Power to make rule

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

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of 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 3.4 omitted by the Adaption of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956.
2. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974).
3. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".

ANNEXURE D

PART I

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

CHAPTER 1

SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE AND FIELD ORGANISATION

1. Introduction

1.1. In the agenda papers circulated at the first conference of Directors of Census Operations held at the India International Centre, New Delhi during 24-29 August, 1979, it had been indicated that the Post Enumeration Check (PEC) survey would be conducted immediately after the 1981 Census. The objective of PEC is to quantify the likely omission or duplication in Census enumeration. It also provides a check on the quality of information on items collected in the Census like age, literacy, whether worked any time during last one year and main activity. In simpler terms, the survey provides answers to the following questions :—

(i) How accurately has every individual been enumerated in the Census ?

(ii) How precisely have the particulars of individual been recorded in the Census?

1.2. The present note discusses the various aspects of organisation of the survey, like.

(a) the sample size;

(b) selection procedure for sub-sample of households for coverage error and content error;

(c) the organisation of field work, the agency, and work-load;

(d) the calendar of operations.

1.3 The schedules and instructions for field enumeration have been discussed in subsequent chapters.

2. Types of errors

2.1. The survey tries to evaluate the coverage error and the content error. The coverage error to be investigated in PEC consists of two components :

(i) Omission or duplication of persons due to omission or duplication of households residing in Census houses. Form I of the PEC schedule is intended to quantify this error.

(ii) Omission or duplication of individuals in censused households residing in Census houses. Form II attempts to quantify this error.

2.2 These errors are called Type I and Type II errors respectively. The content error arises from the way the enumerator puts the question or from the way the respondents understand the question or both. Errors may arise because the person who answers the question may not know all the particulars of a person about whom the information has been reported in the Census. Thus, for example, the head of the household may not know the correct age of his daughter-in-law or some other person who stays with him at the time of Census. Errors can also occur because of difficulty of understanding the concepts. For example, one may not be able to tell his age correctly according to the Christian calendar, though he may know his age correctly according to some other calendar. Form III of the PEC is intended to quantify the error in content.

3. Conceptual problems of the PEC

3.1. For any study of the coverage error, the most important item will be the instructions issued on "whom to enumerate" in the Census. The Census defines certain persons as eligible for enumeration in the particular household. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration (9th February to 28th February, 1981, both days inclusive) or who are known to be usual residents of the households and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return to the household before the 28th February, 1981 and also visitors who may be present in the household are eligible for enumeration in the Census. In the last category, only those persons who have been away from their places of usual residence during the entire enumeration period are to be enumerated. A person who has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He|She will be enumerated wherever he|she is actually found during the enumeration period. The instructions emphasise that persons who would have normally resided at another place but have been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period will be enumerated at this place if found. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated in case they move from this place.

3.2. The coverage error arises mainly because the instructions are not strictly followed in the field by the enumerator or by the respondent. For example, a housewife may have a tendency to include her husband's name in that household, if he is away for a short period, unless specifically asked by the enumerator. There may also be cases of persons who are living at one place but have come to visit their families at week end. Such persons may also be included in the household unless probed by the enumerator. On the other hand, some people may be omitted from the Census inadvertently by the respondent

himself. This may occur in case of children as the respondent may feel that the child is too young to be included in the Census. It is the aim of the Post Enumeration Check to find out such cases of omission and duplication.

3.3. In the PEC the first problem will be whom should we enumerate ? Since the group of normal residents absent throughout the Census enumeration period from their normal places of residence, is the same as the group of visitors who are present at their places of visit throughout the Census enumeration period, the study should attempt to cover these persons at one place only where they are more likely to be present at the time of PEC. The Census covers the visitors present throughout because the visitors are physically present at the time of Census at a particular household and, therefore, easy to contact. However, in the PEC, we have included 'normal residents absent throughout' in the study and excluded 'visitors present throughout'. This is because at the time of visit of the PEC enumerator, it is more likely that normal residents are present in the household than visitors. Our instructions are to contact each person and collect the information from him|her to the extent possible. Since a number of questions are asked on the residential status of the person and whether he|she has been enumerated elsewhere, a *prior* it would seem that normal residents should be included in the survey rather than visitors present throughout. Further the PEC instructions prescribe that addresses should be taken of the place of visit. This requires that we include in our survey only those set of people who are more likely to be available at the time of PEC. There is also another point why we have included 'normal residents absent throughout the enumeration period' rather than visitors. There may be a few cases in which a visitor may not be known at the place of visit. For example, an officer going on tour to another place for 20 days in February and staying in a guest house may be enumerated at the guest house but may not be available at the time of PEC enumerator's visit. Filling up the form on questions about residential status of such persons may be difficult. However at his|her normal place of residence it may be possible to find out details of the whereabouts of the person during the Census period.

4. Sample size

4.1. The objective of the PEC survey will be to quantify the coverage error and content error. Three schedules will be canvassed. These are called PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III. Forms I and II relate to coverage error and Form III to content error.

4.2 It is proposed to canvass the PEC coverage error schedules Forms I and II in about 4,000 blocks spread over 15 States and the Union Territory of Delhi. The states where PEC will be conducted are; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

4.3. The number of blocks in which the schedules are to be canvassed is given in Annexe I. The rural-urban break up will be communicated later.

4.4. Form II will be canvassed in a 10 per cent sub-sample of Census households in each block. The procedure for selection of these households is explained later.

4.5. The content error schedule Form III will be canvassed in a sub-sample of 50 blocks in each State in 10 per cent household. Therefore in these 800 blocks where content error will be canvassed, there will be 3 schedules for PEC viz. PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III.

5. Selection of the sample for the PEC

5.1. The blocks where PEC is to be conducted will be selected at headquarters at New Delhi. The headquarters will also select the blocks where content error schedule is to be canvassed. From each of the block selected for PEC, sub-sample of 10 per cent household will be selected for canvassing Form II. This selection will have to be done at the Regional Office according to the instruction given herein.

5.2. For the purpose of selection of the PEC blocks, it is necessary to have at headquarters a list indicating the number of charges in each district separately for rural, non-city urban and city and the number of blocks in each charge. This list will be prepared by the office of the Director of Census operations (D.C.O's office) and communicated to the Demography Division of the office of the Registrar General, India. In the case of rural areas, the number of blocks will be required by the size class in Proforma A. The number of enumeration blocks by size class would have been communicated to the D.C.O's by the charge officer while selecting the enumeration block for canvassing sample slips. What is required at headquarters is only a summary statement for each charge. From the charge wise list available at D.C.O's office, the number of blocks in each size class may be obtained by a reference to the notional numbers allottted to each block charge wise. For example, if in a given charge, the notional number allotted to each block runs between 1 to 51 in case of block size less than 300, from 52 to 85 in case of blocks of size 300-499, from 86 to 105 in case of blocks of size 500-749 and from 106 to 120 in case of blocks of size 750 and above, then the number of blocks of each size will be 51, 34, 20 and 15 respectively. In the case of city and non-city urban areas, the information will be supplied in Proforma B and C respectively.

5.3. The blocks in which the PEC is to be conducted will be communicated to each State between

15th February and 1st March, 1981 from the headquarters at New Delhi. In case of rural areas, the headquarters will communicate the notional number of the block to be selected for PEC along with charge code. From the list giving the Census block number and the notional number available at the State headquarters, the corresponding Census block number has to be identified by the D.C.O's office and communicated to the Regional Tabulation Office (R.T.O.). In the case of urban areas, however, the actual block number itself will be communicated. This difference in procedure may be noted carefully.

6. Procedure for selection of sub-sample of censused households for the PEC

6.1. In each block selected for PEC, a 10 per cent sub-sample of censused households will be selected at the R.T.O. (or at state headquarters if all records are centralised there). This work is very important and should be done at a level and by a person who understands the theoretical importance of the sample selection procedure.

6.2. From the Abridged House List (AHL) the sample of censused households will be selected linear systematically. Before the sample selection is started all the households which are 'institutional' or 'houseless' should be excluded from the frame of households. For this purpose, examine the contents of columns 4 and 5 of the AHL. Institutional households are defined as households where usually unrelated persons live. Examples of such households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, orphanages, jails, hospitals or ashrams. If in Col. 4 of the AHL, one of the above uses has been recorded, exclude it from the frame for sample selection. Similarly 'houseless households' would have been identified by letter '0' in bold type in Col. 5. For such households, there will be a dash (—) in Cols. 2 to 4.

6.3 Re-number the normal households in pencil in Col. 5 along the lines separating Cols. 5 and 6 of the AHL. The serial numbering should be continuous for all the households within a block, after excluding 'institutional and houseless households'. Select a random number between 1 and 10 (both inclusive) say 'k'. Starting from household No. 'k' (the number refers to the number you have allotted in col. 5 in pencil and not to the original number in cols. 5. or 7) select every 10th household i.e. household with numbers k+10, k+20, till you cannot select any further household. List out the selected households in the format given below. Cols. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the format are to be copied from cols. 2,3,6 and 7 of the AHL. This list should be prepared in duplicate. The first one should be given to the enumerator and the second one retained with the supervisor.

List of the households selected for convassing PECo Form-II

Location Code No. of selected block in full..... Total number of normal housenold in the block..

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No of household as in col. 7 of AHL
1	2	3	4	5
1				
2				
.				
.				
.				
20				

Please note that you have to enter the total number of normal households at the top of the form. This is an essential step and should be done without fail.

7. Control sheet to be sent to headquarters

7.1 Immediately on receipt of records of the PEC block, the RTO should prepare from the AHL of the concerned block a summary statement showing the number of wholly residential, partly residential, vacant or non-residential houses and the number of institutional households, normal households and houseless households enumerated in the block. The format in which the information is to be prepared is shown in Part A of the Control Sheet (Annexe II).

7.2 Similarly, for selected households, a list giving some particulars of the households together with the number of males|females enumerated in the household in the Census should be prepared before Desk Match is undertaken. The number of males|females in the households may be obtained from the Population Record, i.e. Household Scheduled Part II, last line. A format ot the statement to be prepared is at Part B of the Control Sheet (Annexe II). A consolidated statement for each RTO should be sent to State Headquarters and to the Demography Division. It is absolutely essential that this should be despatched before Desk Match commences.

8. Stages of work in the PEC

8.1. There will be three stages of work in PEC.

(i) Listing and enumeration : At this stage the operations to be performed are : (a) The re-listing of all the Census houses in the selected enumeration block; (b) re-enumerating all the members of a 10 per cent sub-sample of households which have been enumerated in the Census; and (c) collecting certain particulars like age, literacy, economic activity etc. in respect of individuals in the 10 per cent sub-sample of censused households for the purpose of content

error check in a sub-sample of selected blocks. Before the enumerator is sent to the field a list of households has to be selected from AHL. The notional maps and lay-out sketches of the selected PEC block and adjoining blocks are to be assembled. In no case should the AHL be given to the enumerator at this stage of operation.

(ii) Desk Match between the PEC and the corresponding Census records : Here the entries in Form 1 of PEC will be matched with those in the AHL of the corresponding enumeration block. Similarly, the entries in the Forms II and III of the PEC will be matched with the corresponding entries in the Population Record i.e. Household Schedule Part II. Before the Desk Match operation starts, it is necessary to collect the AHL and the Household Schedule Part II in respect of the households selected for the PEC. Before the Desk Match starts all the entries in the Population Record must be checked wih the corresponding entries in the Individual Slips to ensure that no mistake has been committed in transcribing the particulars from one record to another. This is an important step and must be done carefully as the results of the entire study would depend on the correctness of the entries made in the Population Record.

(iii) Field reconciliation : Reconciliation will be sought to be made about the particulars of the households or individuals the entries in respect of whom are not unequivocally matched between the PEC and relevant Census recoords. At this stage, additional information will also be collected wherever needed.

9. Work-load involved

9.1 It has been estimated that the time required to canvass Form I of PEC for reconciliation of Census house will be 1½ days and the time required to canvass Form II about 35 minutes per household. As the enumerator will have to travel from house to house and establish a rapport with the head of the household and other members of the household, another 25 minutes per household has been allowed and the time required per household is estimated roughly as one hour. Assuming 6 hours of work per day, the total time required will be 15 hours for Form II.

9.2. The content error form may require an additional day per block. Since content error -schedule will be canvassed only in a sub-sample of PEC block, this extra time will be required only for these blocks. Per block, therefore, 4 days would be required to canvass the PEC forms I and II. The desk match may require 2 days for each block and the field reconciliation another 2 days. In all, therefore, an enumerator may require 8 days for a block, excluding travel time. In blocks where content error schedule is also canvassed another 2 days may be required for filling up the schedules. Since the enumerator has to visit each block two times, the first time for listing and the second time for field reconciliation, four days per block may be allowed for travel to and fro.

10. Deployment of field personnel

10.1 Taking into consideration the nature of work, it will be ideal to conduct these evaluation surveys as close to the Census as possible. This is because a number of questions are asked on the residential status as in the Census period, as well as some questions on whether the person has been enumerated elsewhere or not. The answers to such questions are subject to recall lapse and, therefore, it is advisable that we conduct the survey as close to the Census as possible. The ideal situation will be that each enumerator conducts the survey for only one block, then matches the records with that of the corresponding Census records and does the field reconciliation wherever needed. Such an ideal situation however, may not be possible as it will be very difficult to find so many enumerators at the various levels. To reduce the staff requirement, it is proposed that each enumerator does the work for 2 blocks. This implies that roughly 2,600 enumerators will be required at the national level. The number of enumerators required at the State level will be indicated. Assuming that a supervisor will supervise about 4 persons, 600 supervisors will also be required. In addition a reserve of 10 per cent has to be trained and kept ready. All the enumerators need not be trained for Census Evaluation Study (C.E.S.). It would be necessary to select the enumerators for the CES equivalent to the total number of CES blocks, with a margin and train this number in both the studies. The other enumerators need be trained only in the PEC. As far as possible, the blocks to be assigned to the enumerator may be as close as possible so that the travel time between blocks is minimised. It is, however, recognised that it may not always be possible to strictly adhere to this since in a particular district PEC blocks for coverage error, content error and Sample Registration System blocks may not occur proportionately.

11. Agency

11.1. The enumerators for these studies will be selected from the ranks of Assistant Compilers and Computors after training them thoroughly. Throughout the period, when they go to the field, they will be treated as on tour. As the selected blocks (4000 PEC and 1200 for CES) would be scattered in about 300 districts, we may expect about 17 to 18 units per district on an average. These will be allotted to about 9 to 10 Asstt. Compilers|Computors. Their work will be supervised by 2 or 3 supervisors in each district. Each supervisor may supervise about 4 persons. The supervisors may consist of experienced Computors, Statistical Assistants—(S.As),

Tabulation Officers—(T.Os), Senior Technical Assistants.—(S.T.As) and Investigators. At each regional level, one Investigator or Asstt. Director may supervise the work. One Deputy Director will be incharge of the survey at the State level.

12. Independence of operations

12.1 In view of the importance of maintaining independence of the operations in a study of this nature, it is suggested that entirely different sets of persons are engaged for the re-listing and re-enumeration operations on the one hand and the Desk Match and field reconciliation operations on the other. Since each person is doing two blocks, we may interchange the personnel in such a manner that a person who does the basic re-listing and re-enumeration, does not do the Desk Match or field reconciliation for the same set of blocks. This will ensure that the cases where the differences exist in the two records PEC and Census or SRS and Census, are brought out faithfully. Otherwise, there may be a tendency to match as many events as possible. It is, therefore, essential that these two steps of operations are done by the two different sets of personnel.

13. The role of the hierarchy

In this entire operation each level has some definite role to play. The DCO's office will (a) conduct the survey and (b) communicate to the head-quarters the frame for sample selection in the proforma prescribed. Since the sample selection can proceed only after the receipt of this information at headquarters, the information should be submitted before the 1st January, 1981. Unless it is complete for all the charges, it will not be possible to proceed to sample selection. It is, therefore, essential that the progress in preparing the frame is monitored at Deputy Director's level and information communicated in a consolidated statement to the headquarters before the target date. (c) Further, on receipt of the list of selected sample blocks from headquarters, the D.C.O.'s office will identify the corresponding blocks in case of rural areas (from the charge wise frame for selection of 20 per cent sample of areas) and communicate them to the respective RTO.

13.1. With the help of the AHL available, the R.T.O. will select a list of households for which PEC Form II is to be filled. In view of the non-availability of the Population Record at headquarters, it is unavoidable that the work of selecting the households for filling PEC Form II & III is carried out by the R.T.O. The official incharge of these evaluation studies at the R.T.O. should, therefore, be thoroughly trained in the procedure for the selection of sample households from the list of households in the AHL. The necessary forms for PEC and CES should be made available by the DCO's office to the RTO's well in advance so that no time is lost in launching the survey immediately after the Census is over.

13.2. It has been presumed that the basic documents like AHL and the Population Record will be available at the R.T.O. before 15th March, 1981. Therefore, the desk matching operations will be done at the R.T.O. The R.T.O. will therefore be the focal point for coordinating and directing the PEC and CES field work. It will be the responsibility of the Asstt. Director|Investigator| T.O. in the R.T.O. to locate all the required documents, list them and issue them to the various persons associated with this work.

13.3. The Supervisors who will be senior experienced Computors|S.A.'s will check the work of the enumerators and guide them in the field work, desk match and field reconciliation. They will also ensure that the documents listed and all the relevant particulars for the blocks in his charge are maintained and all the Census documents are returned to the appropriate person after the work is done.

14. Training of field personnel

14.1. It is essential to make sure that the quality of enumerator in this operation is considerably superior to those of the Census. This is possible only if we exercise effective control and supervision of the field work by employing better type of enumerators and training them thoroughly in the concepts. The enumerators must be thoroughly trained in the instructions as to who would have been eligible for enumeration in the Census. It has already been explained that the person incharge of these surveys, namely, the enumerators must be selected from A.C.'s and Computors. The supervisors must be S.A.'s, T.O.'s etc. or of equivalent ranks. These personnel should be trained in these topics well before the survey. It is suggested that at least two training classes be conducted. In the training classes instructions for the PEC and CES must be read through fully and the basic concepts explained with local examples. *It should be emphasised that the aim of these surveys is fact finding and not fault finding.* It should be reiterated that in a large scale massive operation like the population Census, some amount of coverage and content error is unavoidable. These surveys are a scientific attempt to quantity the extent of these errors.

14.2 It will be advantageous if the dates for the training classes are communicated to the headquarters in advance. To the extent possible some persons from the headquarter will also attend such training classes.

15. Calendar of operations

15.1. In view of the importance of the evaluation surveys, it is essential that the work is initiated at the earliest and a strict calendar of operations adhered to. The calendar for PEC and CES proposed for adoption is given at the next-page.

Calendar for field work of PEC and CES

Sl. No.	Items of work	Period
1.	Communication of the Census frame *i.e.* the number of blocks by size class in rural areas and the total number of blocks in urban areas to the headquarters at New Delhi.	Before 1-1-1981
2.	First training of supervisors, enumerators, Investigators. Second training	November, 1980 January, 1981
3.	Copying of the Form 10 of the SRS for selected blocks.	From now on and to be completed before 15th March, 1981
4.	Assembling of Abridged Houselist notional map and sketch maps for the sample blocks and adjoining blocks—selection of a sub-sample of households, collection of Population Record for the sample blocks.	To be finished before the 15th March 1981
5.	Communication of the information on control sheet to the headquarters at New Delhi for the selected blocks.	Before 20th March, 1981
6.	Field work *i.e.* listing, desk match and Field reconciliation at the rate of two blocks per person.	15th March to 8th April, 1981
7.	Edit of the field-in schedules	8th April to 15th April, 1981
8.	Despatch of the edited schedules to the punching centre after preparation of inventory.	20th April, 1981
9.	Punching of the schedules and transferring to tape.	May-June, 1981

ANNEXE-I

Census of India 1981

Post Enumeration Check

No. of sample blocks to be canvassed in various States

Group	State/Zone	Sample Blocks 1981
1	2	3
A	1. Kerala	160
	2. Tamil Nadu	290
	3. Karnataka	220
	4. Andhra Pradesh	310
		980
B	1. Bihar	410
	2. West Bengal	340
	3. Assam	130
	4. Orissa	170
		1050
	1. Maharashtra	370
	2. Gujarat	200
	3. Madhya Pradesh	330
	4. Rajasthan	200
		1100
D	1. Haryana	120
	2. Punjab	130
	3. Delhi	120
	4. Uttar Pradesh	500
		870
	All India	4000

Page No.———————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame For Sample Selection

Proforma—A—Rural

State———— ——

Name of District and Code	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/Police Station/Dev. Block/Circle etc. and Code	Number of enumeration blocks by size class			
		<300	300—499	500—749	750+
1	2	3	4	5	6

Page No._____

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame For Sample Selection

Proforma—B—City

State_____

District	Name of city	Location Code	Total number of enumeration blocks in the city
1	2	3	4

Page No.————————

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

'OST ENUMERATION CHECK

Frame For Sample Selection

Proforma—C—Non City Urban

State.....

District	Name of the town	Location Code	Number of enumeration blocks
1	2	3	4

Page No.———————

ANNEXE II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Control Sheet For Selected PEC Blocks—Part A

Full address of the Regional Tabulation Office ———————————————————————

Particulars of selected blocks

Location code of the block in full	Census houses by Type of use					Households by type				Population
	R	PR	NR	V	Total	Institutional	Houseless	Normal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

ANNEXE II

Page No.———

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Control Sheet For Selected Households in Each PEC Block—Part B

Full address of the Regional Tabulation Office _____

Particulars of selected households

Location code of the block in full	Census house No.	Name of the head	Number of members in the household according to Population Record		
			Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHAPTER 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD WORK

16. General

16.1 There are three distinct stages of operations in the Post Enumeration Check survey. These are :

(i) Listing and enumeration of (a) all the Census houses in the selected blocks and (b) all the individuals residing in a sub-sample of households selected for the purpose.

(ii) Desk matching of particulars collected in (i) with those contained in Abridged House-list (AHL) and Census Household Schedule Part II—Population Record.

(iii) Field reconciliation of the particulars regarding houses and individuals who are not matched in PEC forms and relevant Census forms.

16.2 You have to fill up three forms viz. PEC Form I, PEC Form II and PEC Form III, for content error. PEC Form I is intended to identify houses which have been omitted or duplicated. PEC Form II is intended to find out the persons omitted or duplicated in households which have definitely been enumerated in the Census. Form III is to be canvassed only in a sub-sample of PEC blocks and is intended to check the accuracy of reporting of certain selected items in respect of individuals in Census.

17. Instructions to enumerators for listing and enumeration

17.1. When you go to field, you should carry with you (i) the notional map and sketch map of the particular PEC block selected, (ii) notional and sketch maps of all the adjoining blocks and (iii) list of households selected for type II error and their identification particulars, like the building number, the Census house number and the name of the head of household.

17.2 Utmost care has to be exercised in filling the schedule, requiring a lot of probe. You should also be thorough with the instructions for enumeration given in the Census. The concept of building, Census house, Census household and whom to enumerate, must be specially studied. It will be advantageous, if you carry with you a copy of the instructions for enumerators for filling the Individual Slips as you may be able to refer to Census instructions in case of doubt.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR LISTING OF HOUSES—FORM I

18. Instructions for filling up Section I of Form I

18.1 Full in particulars like State |U. T., district, tehsil|taluka|Anchal|P.S.|development block, circle etc. name of village|town, name or No. of ward|mohalla|hamlet, enumerator's block No. and the corresponding codes in the relevant boxes provided against them. If a ward does not have a name but is known as ward number 6 or 7, write only the number. The code number will be entered in column 3.

18.2. While listing the Census houses in the block assigned to you for PEC, take care about covering the houses falling on the border of two blocks properly. For this purpose, you should study the notional map of the block assigned to you as well as the adjoining block carefully and identify the block without confusion. In case you come across a few houses in the border of two blocks which might have been inadvertently left out from both the blocks, include them in your listing. In such a case write in the remarks column "New inclusion". Note that this applies only to houses on the border of two block, which might not have been included on the notional map of either block. Special attention should be given to houses which are in obscure places, congested localities, multi-structure buildings etc. You must look for houses which are unconventional like garages, temples, gurudwaras, mandaps, school buildings, hospital buildings, where people, though not expected to live, do live. For example, in many school and office buildings, chowkidars live. You should enumerate all such structures. If a house is found locked, ascertain its use whether it is vacant, or residential or used for some other purposes from knowledgeable person in the neighbourhood. Surely, there must be some one in the vicinity who will be able to tell you the use to which particular Census house is put. Careful inquiry will bring out the correct picture.

19. Instructions for filling up Section II. (Columns 1 to 5) of Form I

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

19.1. Every line is to be numbered serially within each block. International numerals should be used for this purpose.

Cols. 2 & B : Building No. and Census house No.

19.2. Ascertain the building number and Census house number and enter here. Building No. and Census house No. would have been marked on the house door itself. The house that you visit might be a new construction which has not been given a number in the Census. In such cases assign a fresh number according to the general|Census instructions on house number and note this in remarks column 'new number allotted'.

19.3. It is also quite possible that in a few cases, though a number was allotted in Census, the number is not visible. For example, the house might have been recently whitewashed. In such cases, refer to the layout sketch with you and assign the appropriate house number.

Col. 4 : Purpose for which Census house is used

19.4. Ascertain the use to which the Census house is put. It may be used as residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, factory, office, bank, business house, hospital, dispensary, school, other educational institution, hostel, sarai, dharamshala, place of worship etc. if in a Census house, at least one person lives, it becomes a residential Census house and the fact that it is being used as residence should be brought out clearly in this column. If in a bank premises, a chowkidar lives, it should be recorded as bank-cum-residence. Record the use to which the Census house is put in full.

Col. 5 : Name of the head of household

19.5. In case of wholly residential or partly residential houses, enter the name of the head of the household. Special probe must be made to find out if a single member household or households in which all the members go for work, live in this Census house. For example, there may be a person who is unrelated to members of a household living in a separate room. You must try to net such 'households'. If in a Census house, more than one household lives, use more than one line. In such cases columns 2, 3, 4 need not be filled up. Put a dash '—' in these columns.

19.6. After listing all the houses in your block draw a line in red pencil through columns 1 to 15. This line indicates that you have listed all the houses in your block.

20. Instructions for filling up PEC-Form II

20.1. After finishing the listing of all the houses in your enumeration block in PEC Form 1, you should enumerate the members who are living or who were living in selected households indicated to you by your supervisor The supervisor would have given you a list of households which have definitely been enumerated in the Census. The list would indicate the building number, the Census house number, the household number and the name of head of the household.

20.2. If a particular household given to you is not residing at the house number given to you enquire from neighbours about that household. If that household has moved to some other house in the same enumeration block, enumerate the household at that house. But give household number as given to you by the supervisor. The house number can, however, be number of the house to which household newly has moved in. You should in such cases note in the space against the house number in Form II, the old house number given to you by your supervisor in brackets. This will help to identify the household at the field reconciliation stage.

20.3. If, however, the household has moved to the neighbouring Census block or any other Census block and in its place no other household has moved in, note in the space against the house number in Form II, the fact that the household has moved out and the house is vacant now.

20.4. If in the place of the out-migrating household a new household has moved in from outside the block, enquire from the household whether they have been censused elsewhere or not. If they say yes, list them in Form II. Note the fact that this in-migrated censused household is a substitute household, on the top of the form in bold letters.

20.5. If an in-migrated household says that they have not been enumerated elsewhere or they do not know about their enumeration, do not list them in Form II, as they will be listed in Form I at the field reconciliation stage.

Important note : You should list the household in Form II, if and only, if, they have been censused elsewhere outside the block. If they say that they have moved in during the Census enumeration period and have been censused at this block, they ***should not be treated as substitute households.***

21. Instructions for filling Section I of PEC Form II

21.1. Fill in the identification particulars of the household in Section I of PEC Form II. These identification particulars are to be filled in respect of each household that you are required to enumerate. Besides particulars like name of the State|U.T., district taluka tahsil|P.S.|development block, name of the village or town ward|mohalla, hamlet|enumeration block No. and the name of the head of the household as given to you by your supervisor must also be entered. As soon as you identify the house and the household, check whether the person whom you are enumerating as the head of the household is the same as the one who has been reported as head in Census. If he|she was the same person put code 1, otherwise code 2 in the appropriate box. If he|she is a different person, then note the relationship of the present head to the head enumerated in the Census and enter it in full in the appropriate box.

22. Instructions for filling up Section II of PEC Form II

22.1 In this section enumerate the following categories of persons in the household, according to the order shown :

(a) Normal residents on the date of survey. He|She need not necessarily be present in the village|town of enumeration on the date of survey. This would include all the normal residents of the household who were present at the household during the entire Census enumeration period, who were present for part of the Census enumeration period, and also the normal residents who were absent for the entire Census enumeration period.

(b) Normal resident in the Census enumeration period (9th February– 28th February, 1981), but not a normal resident of the date of survey: he|she might have out-migrated or died during the intervening period between Census and PEC (i.e, between 1-3-81 and date of PEC)

22.2. This is a crucial stage in the survey. You should, therefore, make every effort to enumerate all the persons in the categories stated above. Enquire without fail about new born babies and children who are liable to be missed unless specifically asked for. Enquire if there was any birth in the household during the period following 9-2-1981. If there was any birth and the child was surviving enumerate it. Note that some persons who are not usual members during the Census enumeration period might have on the date of survey become so, by birth or in migration in the intervening period. Such persons should be caught in category (a). Even if a normal resident of the household is absent during your visit, enumerate him.

22.3. After enumerating all the normal residents as on survey date, enquire if there were any other normal residents who were present in the household during the Census enumeration period, but who are no longer normal residents now. They may have moved out to another place or might have died.

22.4 Columns 1 to 12 are to be filled by you. Since these columns involve a lot of probing into the movement details of individuals, try to contact as far as possible the persons concerned and ask him|her the questions. If a particular person is absent, write his|her name in column 2 but fill up the particulars of the person after his|her return. This may require that you have to visit the household more than once but it is worthwhile.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

22.5 This column hardly needs any elaboration.

Col. 2 : Name

22.6 If a new born child has not yet been named write new born son|daughter of so and so (write the name of mother).

Col. 3 : Membership type during survey (Code).

22.7 In column 1 you have listed out all the persons according to a specified order. You probe further whether each of the normal resident on survey day, was also the normal resident on Census day and record answers in codes as indicated below :

(a) For all the normal residents on date of survey who were also normal residents of the household on Census reference date i.e. 1-3-1981 give Code 1.

(b) For persons who were normal residents of the household during the Census enumeration period but who are not normal residents now, enquire the whereabouts. If they have out-migrated or died, enquire if the out-migration or death occurred after the Census reference date i.e. 1-3-1981 or during the Census enumeration period i.e. between 9-2-1981 and 28-2-1981 and assign codes as under :

If the out-migration or death occurs after 1-3-1981	Code 2
If out-migrated during the Census enumeration period	Code 3
If died during the Census enumeration period	Code 4
(c) For normal residents who are born or have in-migrated after 1-3-1981.	Code 5

22.8 If you have enumerated any other person e.g. visitor, delete the name. For persons with code 5, you need not fill up the subsequent columns. Put a line through columns 4 to 18. Subsequent columns will be filled only for persons with codes 1 to 4 in this column. Before entering code 5 ensure that these respondents are able to fix the date 1-3-1981 accurately. If you are doubtful give them code. 1. They can be deleted later. For members in the substitute households, codes have to be assigned with reference to their previous place of residence from which they out-migrated.

Col 4 : Relationship to head

22.9. In this column, record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece', or 'uncle', 'aunt', but state, whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle) or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step-son|daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of boarders, or domestic servant|cook etc. who are enumerated as members of the household, write boarder or domestic servant|cook, as the case may be.

Col. 5 : Sex

22.10. For males enter code 1 and for females enter code 2.

Col. 6 : Age

22.11. Record the age of the person in total years completed as on 1-3-1981. Very often there is a tendency on the part of an individual to return running rather than the "years completed" Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might have not completed one year by the day of enumeration, age in completed years must be shown as zero. Do not enter the age in months in case of infants. Many persons, particularly in rural areas, often do not give

their ages correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historic event well-known in the area. Some time the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age who may be living in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as headman of the village. A person can easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

Col. 7 : Marital Status

22.12. In answering this question use the following codes :

Never Married	—NM
Currently married	—M
Widowed	—W
Separated or Divorced	—S

22.13. The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below :

(a) For a person who has never been married, at any time before, write 'NM'.

(b) For a person currently married whether for the first or second time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union Even, if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union.

(c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.

(d) For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.

(e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

22.14. This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For very young children, though we know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

22.15. 'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago; if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsists, they are 'currently married'.

22.16 The conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists i.e they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

Col. 8 : Literate—1 Illiterate—2.

22.17 Definition of Literate|Illiterate . A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

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

22.19 For a person who is illiterate, i.e., who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in this column. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing and a few odd words.

Cols. 9—12

22.20 These columns are the key columns in the entire PEC Form II and should be filled up after thorough probe. These columns help to determine whether a person was eligible for enumeration in the Census and if so whether he has been enumerated, once, or more than once, or not enumerated at all in the Census. For persons who died at out-migrated during the Census enumeration period (codes 3 or 4 in column 3) put a dash '—' in these columns. For others these columns have to be filled up. For the sake of convenience, the Census enumeration period has been referred to as between 9-2-1981 and 28-2-1981 (both days inclusive). It is quite possible that in many areas, the respondent may know any local calendar better. In such cases you should refer to the local calendar. If any important festival has occurred during the Census enumeration period, you probe with reference to the festival date.

Col. 9 : Residential status during Census enumeration period, (codes). If '3' go to col. 10.

22.21. Enquire from every person whether he was present throughout the Census enumeration period viz.; 9-2-1981 to 28-2-1981 (both days inclusive) in his block of enumeration. If so give code 1 in this column for such a person. If the person was absent from the block during the entire Census enumeration period give code 2. If the person says that during that period he|she had visited some other places out side the block give code 3. He|She should have at least spent a night outside the village|town of enumeration. If you have recorded code 1 in this column, put a '—' in columns 10 and 11. If you have recorded code 2 in this column, put a dash '—' in column 10 and fill up column 11. If you have recorded code 3 in this column, fill up columns 10 and 11. Please note that in case of 'substitute' households i.e. in-migrated censused households, this column must be filled up with reference to their residential status in the *block in which they were enumerated* and not their present place. For such a household, you need not fill up column 10. Put a dash '—' in that column.

Col. 10 : If '3' in col. '9' period of journey

22.22. This question will be asked to only those persons who have stated that they were present in this block for part of the enumeration period. Ask them if they had left their normal place of residence before 9-2-1981 or after 9-2-1981. If the person had left the normal place of residence before 9-2-1981 but had returned to the place before the sun rise of 1st March, 1981, enter code 1 in this column. If the person had left the normal place of residence after 9-2-1981 enter code 2 in this column. If the person is unable to recollect the date of his|her movement, enter code 3 in this column. If in this probe, it comes to your knowledge that the person had left the normal place before 9-2-1981 but returned only after 1-3-1981 correct the code in column 9 as '2'.

Col. 11: For codes 2 & 3 in Col. 9 whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3.

22.23. This column is to be filled for persons who have reported code 2 or 3 in column 9. i.e. persons who were absent throughout the Census enumeration period from the place of enumeration and persons who were present at place of enumeration for part of the Census enumeration period. Ask them whether they had been enumerated in the Census anywhere else? If they say 'Yes', record code 1, if they have not been enumerated elsewhere record code 2. If the person is not able to recollect whether he|she has been enumerated or not, record code 3. In case you record code 3, fill up col. 12; otherwise put a dash '—' in col. 12.

22.24. In case of 'substitute households' enquire for each member irrespective of the code recorded in col 9, if he|she has been enumerated at the place from which he|she has out-migrated. If he|she says 'yes' record code 1; if he|she says that he|she has not been enumerated record code 2. If that person is not able to recollect whether he|she has been enumerated or not, record code 3. If you have recorded code 3 fill up column 12 otherwise put a dash '—' in column 12.

Col. 12 : For '3' in col. 11 and persons in substitute household, Sl. No. in Section III

22.25. If you come across a person who says that he|she does not know whether he|she has been enumerated elsewhere or not i.e., code 3 in column 11, you should collect the particulars of the places visited by the person in Section III. The detailed instructions are given in relevant paras. In this column you enter the serial number of the entry in Section III. For persons for whom you have entered '3' in col. 11 copy down in Section III the particulars like Census house number, household number, name, sex, age, residential status, from Section II.

22.26 In case of substitute households the address of the place from which the household has out-migrated should be noted in Section III. All the persons in such households listed in Section II of Form II should be copied down in Section III. The serial number in Section III should be noted in this column.

23. Instructions for filling up Section III of Form II

23.1. This form will be filled up for following two sets of people.

(i) Persons who have moved out of their houses during Census enumeration period, but who do not know whether they have been enumerated elsewhere or not and the substitute households of Form II.

(ii) During field reconciliation stage, you may come across some persons for whom code '3' has been entered in col. 11 of Section IV. For such persons also this form will be filled up.

23.2. Repeat the indentification particulars of the block you are enumerating in Section I. After that fill up Section III.

Col. 1

23.3. This column is self explanatory.

Col. 2—8

23.4. Write the Census house number and household number, the name of the person for whom you are taking down the address, sex, age and his residential status as recorded in col. 9 of Section II. These columns are to be copied from Section II. After filling up these columns write down the serial number of the related entry in Section II in column 8 (a) for cross reference. Remember also to write the serial number of the entry in this section in column 12 of Section II.

Cols. 9—14.

23.5. In these columns write down the addresses of the places visited by the concerned person. The address should contain the name of the place(s) visited ; the name of the head of the household where the person stayed, the house number, street name or mohalla name, whether the place is rural or urban.

the tehsil or taluka, district and state where the place is located. You must write as many particulars as possible of the places where he/she stayed. In case a person has visited more than one place draw a line through columns 8 to 13 below the first address and then enter the second place and its address etc. The particulars in column 9 should be as detailed as possible to facilitate identification.

23.6 If the person concerned stayed at a hotel or a guest house but not at any normal household enquire the name of the hotel or guest house and enter it.

23.7. In case of substitute households the address of the place from which the household has moved in should be entered here. Since it is likely to be same for all the members of such a household you may bracket the lines pertaining to the members of the household and write the address against them. In the remarks column, note that this is a substitute household.

24. Instructions for filling up Section II of Form III (Content error).

24.1. You are already acquainted with the PEC Form II and how to fill various columns of the same. For the purpose of detecting content error in respect of certain particulars of each individual, you will be provided with additional sheet called PEC Form III besides PEC Form II. Your supervisor will inform you for which block you are to canvass PEC Form III alongwith PEC Form II In the selected block, Form III will be canvassed in addition to Form II, in the selected households. The procedure of filling PEC Form III is as follows :

24.2. Fill in the identification particulars in Section I in all the sheets used and page the sheets properly.

24.3. After completion of Section I, procced to Section II. Fill in columns 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8 of Section II of Form III by transcribing the related information in respect of each individual from the appropriate columns of PEC Form II. In case of columns 7, 9 to 11 of PEC Form III, enquire from the respondent the following additional particulars :

Col. 7 : Reliability of age. Reliable 1, Not reliable-2

24.4. In this question you are expected to indicate the extent of reliability of 'age' reported. For this ask from the respondent, date of birth for each individual and note it against the line 'PEC'.

24.5 If a person is able to recollect his date of birth or if you feel that the person's age in completed years is correct, write code 1. If the person is unable to give any idea of his/her age give code 2.

24.6. For the purposes of this column it is not necessary that the person should know his/her date of birth in christian calendar. In many parts of the country a person may be able to recall his/her date and month of birth in local calendar. If he/she is able to tell his/her date, month and year of birth in local calendar, give code 1. What is important is to find if a person knows his/her age in completed year or not.

Cols. 9, 10 and 11

24.7. These questions are inter-linked and it would be advantageous if they are canvassed together. These are meant to get details of the work done by the person with reference to the last year. For filling these it is essential to know the definition of 'work' and the 'reference period for work'.

24.8 *Definition of work* : Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work

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

24.10 The scope of cols. 9, 10 and 11 should be clearly understood. Col. 9 seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all or if it is the later how he or she spent his or her time as a non-worker. Col. 10 seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'yes' in col. 9 worked for major part of the last year i.e., for six months or more. Col. 11 seeks to clearly elicit information on the main activity of the workers i.e., those for whom 'Yes' has been recorded in col. 10 and marginal workers i.e., those for whom 'No' has been recorded in col. 10. The definitions used for these columns are the same as Census. You should, therefore read the instructions for filling up economic questions in Census thoroughly.

Col. 9 : Worked any time at all last year ? Yes-1, No. 2

24.11. *This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work.* The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers,

part time workers marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

24.12 The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only kharif or rabi, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and not in the box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work some time during the last one year.

24.13 Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. *It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas.* Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be in their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

24.14 It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and not for sale) is not doing any work in Census terminology. It is true that a housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house etc. but for the purposes of Census, she is not a worker.

24.15. In this question every worker (even marginal worker) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'yes' You must enquire from each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him|her as 'yes' against this question. If the answer is yes, record code 1 in this column.

24.16 If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. In this case record '2' in the column.

Col. 10. If 'yes' in col. 9, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes-1, No-2

24.17 As mentioned earlier, through column 9, you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in col. 9.

24.18 Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in col. 9) you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for major part of the last year. By major part of last year is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words, worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in this column. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this column.

24.19. A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he|she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for four months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him|her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him|her as 'Yes' for col. 10 and record '1'. Similarly, if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him|her as 'No' and record '2'. For such persons, put a dash '—' in col. 11.

Col. 11 : Main activity C, AL, HHI, OW

24.20. In col. 10 you will have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in col. 11, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months of him|her, you have recorded '1' against col. 10, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for col. 11 and you will record 'OW', since he|she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

24.21 The main activity of workers is classified into four categories viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other work. These terms are explained in the instructions for filling up Individual Slip which may be referred to, if necessary.

24.22. As indicated already, if a person spent his|her time mostly as non-worker, put a dash '—' in this column.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DESK MATCH FOR THE PEC FORMS I, II & III

25. Desk Match for PEC Section II of Form I

25.1. For desk matching you will need besides the filled in PEC Form I, the Abridged Houselist (AHL) of the block. In this operation, you are required to compare the Census house number, the use to which the Census house is put and the name of the head of the household in PEC and in AHL. For this you have to compare columns 3, 4 and 5 of the PEC Form I with columns 3, 4 and 6 of the AHL, section 2 and section 3 in case of occupied residential Census houses.

In this process of comparison you will fill in columns 6 to 10 of the form. Instructions for filling each column are explained below.

Col. 6 : Does the house number match Yes-1 (go to Col. 7 No-2

25.2. Taking the first house in the PEC list, look for an entry in the AHL bearing the same house number. If you find a Census house bearing the same house number, write code 1 in column 6, otherwise write code 2 in column 6. If you have code 1 in column 6, i.e. identified the houses in PEC and Census, tick serial number of the entry in the AHL and continue to fill up columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 wherever applicable. If you are not able to identify the PEC house number in the AHL, you would have code 2 in column 6. In this case, you need not fill up columns 7, 8, 9 and 10. Put a dash '—' in these columns. As explained in the instructions for filling column 11, you will have to find out the reasons for not finding the house listed in PEC in the Census when you go for field reconciliation.

Col. 7 : Is the use R/PR in both the records ? Yes-1 (go to col. 8) in one record only 2 (go to col. 9) Use Not R/PR in either-3

25.3. This column is to be filled up only if there is code 1 in column 6, i.e. only when the house number matches in Census and PEC. For such houses check whether the purpose for which the Census house is used, i.e. entry in column 4 of PEC From I is the same as the purpose entered in column 4 of the AHL. If in both the records the house has been recorded as occupied residential house, i.e. residential or partly residential you may assume that a match is established. In such a case, enter code 1 in column 7. If in PEC the house is entered as occupied residential and in AHL it has been entered as either vacant or non-residential, enter code 2. Similarly, it in AHL, the particular house had been entered as occupied residential, and in PEC, it is entered as non-residential or vacant, enter code 2. If in both the cases, the house is entered as vacant or non-residential, use code 3.

25.4. If you have recorded code 1 in this column, continue to fill up column 8. If you have recorded code 2 you need not fill up col. 8 but go to fill up cols. 9 and 10. In col. 9, copy the use of the Census house and in col. 10, the name of the head of household recorded in Census. Put a dash '–' in col. 8. If you have recorded code 3, put a dash '—' in cols 8, 9 and 10 i.e. no further desk match is needed in this case.

Col. 8 : If '1' in Col. 7 does the name(s) of the head of household agree? Yes-1, No-2 (go to Col-10).

25.5. This column is to be filled only for those houses for which 1 has been recorded in column 7. For those houses for which codes 2 and 3 have been recorded in column 7, you should put a dash '–' in this column. For those houses for which code 1 has been recorded in column 7, check if the name of the head of the household is the same in PEC and in AHL. You may come across a situation in which PEC, enumerator has recorded two or three names of the heads of the households in a Census house, but the Census enumerator has recorded only one household. For each household recorded by PEC enumerator, check if the name recorded in AHL is the same. If they agree write code 1 in this column against the particular household. If the name differs or the name does not occur in AHL write code 2. In case of code 2 put a dash '—' in column 9 and fill up column 10. Write the name of the head as recorded in AHL in column 10. If the name does not find a place put a dash '—' in columns 9 and 10.

25.6. While matching for household from AHL, both Sections II and III must be scrutinised. It is quite possible that of the two households residing in a Census house, one household is recorded in Section II and another in Section III of the AHL.. In such a case, there may be no entry in columns 2, 3 and 4 of Section III. You have to identify such households, only with reference to the household number entered in columns 5 of Section III. For example, the household number may be given as 45(b), which would indicate that Census house number in which the household resides is 45.

Col. 9 : If code '2' in col. 7, use recorded in AHL in full

25.7.This column is to be filled up in case of those houses for which you have recorded '2' in column 7, i.e. for those houses in which the house numbers matched in PEC Form I and AHL, but whose use has been reported differently in PEC and Census. In these houses either the use has been given as residential or partly residential in PEC and vacant or non-residential in Census or vice-versa. For such houses copy the use recorded in Census in this column from column 4 of the AHL. This will help you when you go for field reconciliation of the entries. In case such a house has been recorded as residential or partly residential in AHL, but non-residential in PEC, you would also copy the name of the head of the household in column 10 from AHL. If according to AHL there are more than one household in this particular Census house, enter only the name of the head of the first household in this line. The name(s) of the head(s) of the remaining household(s) may be entered at the end of Section I of Form I, after drawing a line with a red pencil. The red line indicates that houses listed above the line are as listed in PEC. The extra households found in AHL in a Census house are to be recorded below the red line. For such households copy down the name of the head of household in col. 10. Note down the serial number where you have entered each household in remarks column. For cross reference, the serial number of the related PEC house should be entered in the remarks column of the related row below the red line. If the Census house has been recorded as residential or partly residential in PEC, but as non-residential in AHL, enter the use recorded in AHL in column 9 and put a dash '—' in column 10.

Col. 10 : Name of the head of household

25.8. This column will be filled up if code 2 or code 3 is entered in either column 7 or column 8. The instructions for filling up have already been given under columns 7 and 8. Copy the name of the head of the household from the AHL.

Important Note : After exhausting the Desk Match of all the entries in Form I, you would have a few houses left in AHL for which no matching house number has been found in Form I. These houses would not have a tick against their serial number in the AHL. Copy the particulars in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the AHL in Section III of Form I. After that continue the desk matching for individuals listed in Form II.

26. Instructions for filling up Section III of Form I (To be filled during Desk Match)

Cols. 1—6 : Sl. No., Building No., Census house No. Use to which the Census house is put; Household No.; Name of the head of household

26.1. In this form you would list out all the houses and household which do not find a 'match' in Section II. You have already been told in instructions for Section II that there would be a few houses left in the AHL, which do not find a matching house number in PEC Form I, and consequently these houses would not have a tick against their serial number in the AHL. Copy the particulars in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section II and III of the AHL in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section III. Columns 5 and 6, giving the household number, name of the head of the household would be applicable only in cases where the house was used for wholly residential or partly residential purposes during Census. If more than one household lives in the house, use separate lines. In other cases, where the house was reportedly used for non-residential purposes or was vacant put a dash '—' in cols. 5 and 6.

27. Desk Match for the PEC Section II of Form II

27.1. The procedure for desk match is similar to the one indicated for Census houses i.e. PEC Form I. During the Desk Match you have to match the particulars like name, relationship to head, and marital status in both the records and copy down the particulars of name, relationship to head, sex, age and marital status for certain individuals in the selected households from the Population Record in Section IV. Before you start copying, ensure that all the entries in the Population Record have been verified from the Individual Slips and and no entry has been omitted in Population Record. The Desk Match should be carried out entry by entry. Take the first entry relating to the first selected household and verify if the name appears in the Population Record. Since the first entry invariably relates to the head of the household and the household is known to have been enumerated in the Census this should have a matching entry. If there is no matching entry, check if the head has changed in the household. This is quite possible since the Survey and Census have been conducted at two different points of time and also because different instructions are followed on whom to enumerate.

27.2. In case of 'substitute households' the columns relating to Desk Match and field reconciliation need not be filled up. Put a cross across in the columns relating to Deks Match and Field Reconciliation.

Col. 13 : Whether agreement regarding Name ? Yes-1 (go to col. 14) No-2

27.3. Check if the name of the persons that the PEC enumerator recorded in column 2 tallies with that of any person recorded in the corresponding Population Record. Ignore minor variations in spelling. If the name matches, record code 1 and proceed to fill up column 14. If not, record code 2, and stop desk match for this person. This person may not have a matching entry in the Census and the reasons for this can be found out only at the field reconciliation stage. For this person put a desh '—' in column 14 and 15.

Col. 14 : Whether agreement regarding Relationship to head ? Yes-1 (go to col. 15) No-2

27.4 Relationship to head : For persons for whom the name tallies in both the records, check if the 'relationship to head' also tallies in both the lists. If the same person was head at the two points of the time, i.e. of Census and PEC relationship must be identical. If the heads are different in PEC and Census, derive the relationship with the help of the information given in Section I of this form regarding the change in the head. This will help you in establishing the correspondence in most of the cases. If the relationship tallies in both the records, write code 1 and proceed to fill the next column. If the relationship does not tally, write code 2 and put a dash '—' in col. 15 For persons for whom name and relationship to head talles, check if the sex also tallies. In most of the cases where 'relationship to head' itself is entered as 'son's wife', 'brother's wife' etc. the sex should tally in such cases. There may, however, be a few households where the 'relationship' might be entered as 'unrelated', 'servant' or 'visitor' etc. In such cases it is essential to check if the sex also tallies.

Col. 15 : Whether agreement regarding Marital status ? Yes-1, No-2

27.5. For the persons for whom the names and the relationship to head tally, check if the marital status also tallies. If it tallies record code 1; otherwise enter code 2.

Important Note : If you have recorded code 1 in columns 13, 14 and 15 tick the serial number of the corresponding entry in Population Record. This would indicate that you have been able to match the person enumerated in PEC with the person enumerated in the Census. If after seeing all the entries in the household, you find that there are a few persons for whom you have not ticked off the entries in the Population Record, it would mean that these persons are different in PEC and Census. Copy down the name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, literate/illiterate particulars of these persons in Section IV of PEC Form II.

28. Instructions for Desk Match in Section IV of Form II

Cols. 1—7

28.1. These columns are to be filled up during 'Desk Match'. During the 'Desk Match' of entries in Section II, you would have in Household Schedule Part II (Population Record) ticked off entries relating

to persons for whom the name, relationship to head and marital status agree in PEC and Population Record. For others, only a few of the above particulars may agree or none of the above particulars may agree. For such persons, copy down the particulars like name, relationship to the head, sex, age, marital status, literate or illiterate from the Population Record in column 1 to 7.

29. Instructions for Desk Match of Form III (Content error)

29.1. Having completed the Desk Match for PEC *Form I and PEC Form II, identify the individuals* recorded in Form II for whom you have written code 1 in column 13. You would tick off the entry in Population Record for such persons. From the Population Record note down for each such individual the particulars like age, literate or not, whether worked any time at all last year. If worked anytime, whether worked for major part of last year; and if worked for major part of last year whether as Cultivator 'C' or as Agricultural Labourer 'AL' or in Household Industry 'HHI' or as Other Worker 'OW'. These particulars as recorded in Census are to be entered against the line CEN in Form III. For this you have to refer to columns 6 and 10 to 19 for males and cols. 6 and 24 to 33 in case of females of Population Record. In case of sex, if male, write M, if female, write F. Similarly, if literate, write code 1, if illiterate write code 2. Entries in columns 12 to 19 and 26 to 35. as the case may be, have to be similarly transcribed.

29.2. There may be some individuals in PEC Form II whose names do not match with Population Record. For such individuals code 2 would have been recorded in col. 13 of Form II. Strike the names of such persons from PEC Form III.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD RECONCILIATION

30. Instructions for field reconciliation in respect of PEC Form I

30.1. After completing the Desk Match you would have a number of houses listed by the PEC enumerator for which either the house number, or its use or the number and name of head of household do not match in AHL. There are also houses whose house numbers match, but the use has been reported differently in PEC and Census. Their us.(s) might have been reported as residential or partly residential either in PEC or in Census. There are also a number of houses whose house numbers and use match in the two lists, but the number of households reported differs or the name of the head of the household differs in the two forms. In the latter two cases, you would have copied the particulars of the use to which Census house is put and the name of the head of the household recorded in Census in columns 9 and 10 of Section II. Similarly, there would be houses in AHL whose numbers do not find matching entries in PEC. It is now your duty to find out why such differences have occurred; whether the difference is genuine or due to wrong recording by Census enumerator or PEC enumerator. For this purpose you have to make a number of probing enquiries in the field. Instructions for these probes are given below.

30.2 For the purpose of reconciliation of the entries in two records, you keep with you the following materials besides the filled in PEC forms.

(a) AHL, notional map and layout sketch for the concerned block and the adjoining blocks.

(b) Blank forms of Population Record i.e., Household Schedule Part II.

31. Instructions for field reconciliation in respect of Section II of Form I

Col. 11 : If '2' in Col. 6, reasons for no match in house number (in codes) (If '2' and R|PR go to Col. 14)

31.1. This column will be filled up for houses with code 2 in column 6. For others put a dash '—' in this column. You might recall that for all these houses which were listed by the PEC enumerator, no matching entries were found in AHL. Enquire the reasons for the discrepancy and enter it in codes as given below.

31.2. You should enter the codes only after thorough probe Enquire if the house was constructed after Census enumeration i.e. after 1-3-1981. If the house is on the boundary of two blocks, check from the AHL of the particular block and the adjoining block if the house has been listed there. If you find that the house has not been included either in this block or in the adjoining block, it should be given code 2. If the house is shown in the adjoining block, but PEC enumerator has covered it, give code 3.

	Code
(a) Constructed after 1-3-1981	1
(b) Existed at the time of Census but missed in Census	2
(c) Wrongly included in this block by PEC enumerator	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column).	4

31.3. In case the house existed at the time of the Census but was missed in Census i.e. if you had given code 2 probe further whether any household was living in this house at the time of Census. If it was used for non-residential purpose, put dashes '-' in all the subsequent columns i.e. cols. 12, 13, 14, 15. If the Census house was used for residential purposes, put dashes '—' in columns 12 and 13 and go to column 14. As explained in the instructions for column 14, you have to enquire whether the household living in this house has been enumerated elsewhere or not.

Col. 12 : If '2' in col. 7 reasons for change in use of the house (in codes) (If '2' go to col. 14)

31.4. This column will be filled if there is code 2 in col. 7. You may recall that these are the houses for which the house numbers agree in PEC and AHL, but the use differs. In the Census, the use may be residential (wholly or partly) and in the PEC non-residential or vacant. Alternately in the Census the use may be non-residential or vacant and in the PEC residential (wholly or partly). You have to probe the reasons for this change in the use between Census and the PEC. The use recorded in PEC

is available in column 4 and the use recorded in Census is available in column 9 for your ready reference.

31.5 We are interested in probing only the cases where residential/partly residential house in AHL has been reported as non-residential or vacant in PEC and vice-versa as there are the cases where people are likely to be omitted. Thus, this column will not apply if a 'vacant' house at the time of Census, has been reported as 'shop' at the time of PEC. If, however, it has been reported as fully residential or 'shop-cum-residence' you have to probe the reasons for change. Explain to the respondent, that the Census enumerator who visited the house during 9th February to 28th February, 1981 had recorded the use as given in column 9 and that the PEC enumerator who visited the house in the 2nd/3rd week had recorded the use as given in column 4 and ask him which is correct. This will bring out the reasons for difference. Use following codes to enter the reasons for change in use :

	Code
(a) Change in use after enumeration in Census	1
(b) Residential/partly residential in Census also, but wrongly recorded as vacant or non-residential in Census	2
(c) Wrongly recorded as residential/partly residential in PEC	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column)	4

31.6. If you have coded '2', go to column 14. As explained in the instructions for column 14, enquire whether the household living therein has been enumerated in Census or not. If not enumerated, fill up columns 1—7 of the abridged population record. If 'Others' i.e. code 4, enter the reasons in 'remarks' column.

Col. 13 : If '2' in col. 8. reasons for no match in head of household (in codes) (if '2' and '3' go to col. 14).

31.7. This column will be filled in for those houses for which you have entered '2' in column 8. You may recall that for such houses, the Census house number and the use to which the Census house is put agree in PEC and AHL but :

(a) number of households differs in PEC and Census

or

(b) the names of the head of the households do not agree in PEC and Census.

31.8. If for example, out of two households recorded by PEC and Census enumerators, one name tallies, but not the other, the probes should not be made in respect of households where the name of heads tallies in both. For such households you would have already entered 1 in col. 8. In another case, you may have two households recorded in PEC but only one household recorded in Census. Alternatively, you may have two households in both Census and PEC but the names of the heads of the households may differ. In such cases the reasons for the difference in the name of the head of the household should be probed. For example, if one household has been recorded in AHL, but two households have been recorded by PEC enumerator, you explain to the respondent in the house, that when the Census enumerator visited the house he had recorded one household with its head's name as given in column 10 (read out the name). However, the PEC enumerator when he visited the house had recorded two households and had recorded the names of the head of the household as given in column 5. (Read out the names recorded in column 5).

31.9. Enquire whether these households are the same. This will bring out if the households are same, or whether any household has been omitted or there is any other reason for the change in name. This probe is to be made in respect of each household reported as living in the house and recorded as such by PEC enumerator but whose head's name does not match with Census record.

Codes for column 13

(a) Same household but head of the household has changed or been differently reported.	1
(b) Household living here at the time of Census also but not enumerated in this house.	2
(c) Household has moved in after the sunrise of 1-3-1981.	3
(d) Others (specify in remarks column).	4

31.10. You may, for example, come across cases where the Census has recorded one household only but PEC has recorded more than one household. On reading the household number and reading out the names of the head of household(s) in both the records you may be told that these are members of the same family, but have been recorded rightly as different households in PEC. In such cases give code 4, as an omission is involved.

Col. 14 : Has the household been enumerated ? Yes-1 No-2 Not known-3

31.11 This column will be filled for those households with code 2 in column 11 or code 2 in column 12 or codes 2 and 3 in column 13. In all such cases, you would have noticed that the household was living in this Census house at the time of Census itself but the Census enumerator has not enumerated the household for one reason or other or the household has in-migrated either during the Census enumeration period or after the Census enumeration period. Enquire from the household whether the household has been enumerated elsewhere in Census or not. If they say 'Yes' give code 1, if they say 'No' give code 2. If the household is not aware of their enumeration give code 3. If the household says that they have not been enumerated or if they say that they are not aware of their enumeration status, enter code 2 or 3 as appropriate, for the entire household. For members of such households with codes 2 and 3, you should fill up the abridged population records prescribed for the purpose. Please note that you should

consider enumerating only those people in the household who would be eligible for enumeration in the household had the Census enumerator visited it at the time of Census. This means that you should probe for each individual whether he was present at the place of enumeration for the entire Census enumeration period or not. In case of the non-censused in-migrating household, the residential status will be as at the place from which they have out-migrated. If they were present throughout the Census enumeration period or were partly present during the Census enumeration period, enumerate them and fill up abridged population record. If any member was absent throughout the Census enumeration period, do not enumerate him. Enquire if the household had any visitors who stayed with them at their previous place of residence throughout the Census enumeration period, and if so, enumerate them also. If there are more than one household, use separate abridged population records. These abridged population records must be tagged with the PEC Form I and total number of members for whom you have filled in population records should be given in the remarks column. For the purpose of cross check, write the serial number of the related entry i.e., number in column 1 of Section II at the top of the population record.

31.12. In case of non-censused in-migrated household, if you enter code 3 (not known) in this column, you should also take down the address of the place from which the household has out-migrated. Record the address in Section IV, Form I. Fill up the particulars of the household like building number, Census house number, name of the head of household, from Section II of Form I. For each household only one entry should be made i.e. do not copy down the name of each member of the household. The address should contain as many details as possible. No separate instructions have been prescribed for filling up this form as the columns of that form are self explanatory.

Col. 15 : Remarks

31.13. This column is to be used wherever you feel that some information has to be noted. If during the desk match, you find that in a particular house, there are more than one households, the name of the head of the household, to be entered in column 10 should be shifted here for second and third households. Similarly, in case in column 11 or 12 or 13, code 4 has been entered, the reason in full should be noted here. You should also enter the number of members pertaining to in migrating households and listed in the abridged population record with some of their particulars in this column 14.

32. Instructions for field reconciliation : Section III of Form I

32.1. The field reconciliation is to be done only in respect of houses which have been reported as wholly residential or partly residential in Census. If in column 4, the use is recorded as other than residential partly residential, put a dash '—' in all these columns.

Col. 7 : Reasons for no match (in codes)

32.2. Enquire why this house enumerated in Census, does not find a place in PEC listing. It may be that the house does not belong to the particular enumeration block and has been wrongly included by Census enumerator, or the PEC enumerator has omitted the house by mistake, or it might have been duplicated in AHL. For this purpose you have to consult the notional map, sketch map and AHL of the concerned block and its neighbouring blocks. Record the answers in code as follows :

	Code
(a) House does not belong to the block and has been wrongly included in Census in this block.	1
(b) The house seems to have been duplicated in AHL, by mistake.	2
(c) House has been omitted by PEC enumerator.	3
(d) While the Census enumerator has recorded it as separate Census house, PEC enumerator did not consider it as separate Census house.	4
(e) House demolished after Census or merged with another census house.	5

32.3. In case of code 1 and 2, fill in column 8, In all other cases stop at this stage.

Col. 8 : If '1' or '2' in col. 7, whether duplicated ? Yes-1, No-2

32.4. This column is to be filled up if you have recorded code 1 or 2 in column 7. If you have recorded code 1 in column 7, check up from the AHL of the adjoining block if the house has been enumerated in the adjoining block also.

32.5. If the house has been enumerated in both the places, then enter code 1 in this column. Otherwise code 2. Similarly, if you have recorded code 2 in column 7, i.e. the house number duplicated in AHL, it is quite probable that Census enumerator had by mistake written the house number against this household also. Recall that in the instructions for AHL, if two households live in the same house, the Census house number is to be entered against the first house only. Perhaps this might not have been strictly followed. In such a case, enter code 2 in this column. On the other hand, if the same house and household have been entered in AHL twice and the household allotted separate serial number in AHL in column 7, this would imply that the household has been enumerated twice. In such cases enter code 1 in this column.

32.6. If you enter code 1 in this column fill up the abridged population record form for all the members of the household. Please note that you should enumerate only those members or the persons who would be eligible for enumeration in the household

during Census period. These abridged population records must be tagged on with PEC Form I and the total number of members for whom you have filled in the abridged population record form must be entered in the remarks column. For the purpose of cross check, write down the serial number of the related entry in Section III, at the top of the abridged population record.

33. Instructions for field reconciliation : Section II of Form II

33.1. As already indicated in case of 'substitute households' the columns relating to field reconciliation need not be filled up. These columns would have already been crossed. If not done so, please cross them now.

Col. 16 : Match-1 No Match-2

33.2 The field reconciliation is to be done in case of persons for whom entries other than code 1 are recorded in columns 13, 14 and 15. For persons for whom code 1 is recorded in all the three columns above write 1 in this column and put a dash '—' in col. 17.

33.3 In case of others you will recall that some or all particulars differ in two records. For example, there may be some persons for whom :

(a) the name agrees in the two lists but the relationship to head differs,

(b) the name and the relationship to head agree but the marital status differs, or

(c) the name itself differs

33.4 For all such persons, you will enquire whether they are the same. Visit the particular household and explain to the respondent in the household, that the PEC enumerator and the Census enumerator had visited the household at different points of time and recorded the names of individuals who were living in the household. Read out the names of the persons not matched in the PEC and recorded in Census which you have entered in Section IV and ask them if they relate to the same person. If they relate to the same person enter code 1 in column 16. Otherwise enter code 2. In such cases (i.e., those with code 1) enter in column 17 the serial number of the related entries in Section IV. Also strike out the entry from Section IV after recording the serial number of the related entry in Section II, in column 8 of Section IV.

Col. 17 : Sl. No. of related entry in Section IV

33.5 The instructions for filling up this column have already been given in the previous para. In case where you have not established a match during field reconciliation stage, i.e. for those for whom code 2 has been recorded in column 16, put a dash '—' in this column.

Col. 18 : Remarks

33.6 If at any particular point of time during field enumeration or Desk Match or field reconciliation you want to record any particulars which you think will be useful, record them here.

34. Instructions for field reconciliation in Section IV of Form II

Col. 8 : Sl. No. of related entry in Section II

34.1 As already indicated in the instructions for field reconciliation of entries in Section II, you would enquire whether person recorded in Section II is the same person recorded in Section IV.

34.2 If you are convinced that the persons in the two lists are the same, you would have recorded code 1 in column 16 of Section II and struck down the related entry in Section IV, after entering the serial number in column 17 of Section II. For such matched persons write down the serial number in Section II, in this column. After this you may still be left with a few persons who may be in Section IV only and you have to probe about these persons.

Col. 9 : Normal resident or visitor

34.3. Enquire if the person was a normal resident of the household *during the Census period* or a visitor. If he was a normal resident, enter code 1 and proceed to fill up column 10. If he was a visitor, enter code 2 and stop field reconciliation in respect of this person. If the person is a normal resident, obviously the PEC enumerator has missed him during listing. You should probe his residential status further as was done in case of other normal residents earlier.

Col. 10 : Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)

34.4 This column is to be filled up in respect of persons who were normal residents during Census enumeration period i.e. for persons for whom code 1 has been recorded in col. 9. Enquire whether they were present in the household during the entire Census enumeration period (code 1), were absent throughtout the Census enumeration period (code 2), or present for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3). If the person was present throughout the Census enumeration period, record code 1 in this column. In this case, the subsequent columns need not be filled up. It is quite possible that a person enumerated in Census had died or outmigrated before the sunrise of 1-3-1981, but his/her name had not been deleted in Individual Slip in revisional round. Such cases should also be probed and answers recorded in codes.

34.5 If the persons recorded in Census had died before the sunrise of 1-3-1981, you should give code 4. Even if the persons had out-migrated before the sunrise of 1-3-1981 code 3 will apply. If you record codes 2 and 3 then proceed to fill up column 11.

Col. 11 : If '2' or '3' in col. 10, whether enumerated elsewhere ? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3

34.6 This column will be filled up for normal residents who were absent throughout the enumeration period from their place of residence (code 2 in column 10) or those who were absent from their normal

residence for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3 in column 10). Enquire if these persons were enumerated elsewhere at the place of visit. If they say 'yes' write code 1. If 'no' write code 2. If 'not known' write code 3.

Col. 12 : If '3' in col. 11, Sl. No. of related entry in Section III

34.7 This column will be filled up if you have entered '3' in column 11. For such persons, enquire the address of their place of visit and enter, it in Section III. Note down the related serial number in Section III, in this column.

Col. 13 : Remarks

34.8 This column is intended to write down any observation that you may like to make.

35. Instructions for field reconciliation : PEC Form III (Content error)

35.1 Note that PEC enumerator and the Census enumerator had filled up the particulars at different points of time. This could have been partly responsible for the difference if any between the corresponding entries in PEC and Census. You must take note of the changes that might have occurred during the period between the date of Census enumerator's visit and PEC enumerator's visit and record the entries correctly.

35.2 In case of difference between Census and PEC, if on enquiry, you find that the Census information is correct as on Census enumerator's visit, rewrite the same against the line FR. However, if the informent says that the PEC information is correct, make sure that it applies to the date when the Census enumerator visited the household. Enter correct information against FR. If respondent says both Census and PEC information are not correct, ascertain the information as on Census enumerator's visit and record the correct answer in FR.

35.3 For your convenience, a set of probes for reconciliation of difference between the PEC and Census are given below.

35.4 At the time of field reconciliation, you should tell the respondent about the very purpose of your visit and than proceed as follows :

(a) The PEC enumerator visited your house and collected a few particulars of each member of the household with reference to Census enumeration period. When the Census enumerator, visited your house, he also collected the particulars regarding the members of household. While comparing information recorded in Census with that of PEC for each individual, some differences have been noticed in respect of certain particulars for a few individuals of your household. In order to reconcile the discrepancies, I have come to consult with you and obtain particulars of these individuals which, according to you, are accurate.

(b) After proceeding as above, you now show the respondent both the sets of information recorded in Census and PEC for each individual and try to reconcile very carefully through probes as detailed below.

35.5 For example, if you have observed discrepancies in respect of age completed for one of the individuals and 'Main Activity last year' for another individual, proceed as follows :

Step 1 : Tell the respondent that the age completed for the concerned individual according to Census is (specify) but as per PEC it is recorded as (specify). Then ascertain which information is correct. If the respondent says that Census information is correct, then rewrite the same against the line FR. Otherwise, go to step 2.

Step 2 : If the respondent says that PEC information is correct, probe if the particulars could have changed in the intervening period between Census and PEC and write correct information against the line FR. Otherwise, go to step 3.

Step 3 : If the respondent says that neither PEC nor Census information is correct, then ascertain the correct position as of Census enumeration period. If the respondent does not recollect the exact date of Census enumerator's visit, then ask him to recollect any day close to the period 9th—28th February, 1981. Thereafter, enter the correct information against the line FR.

35.6. The steps mentioned above may be repeated for other individuals for different set of questions and thus you can reconcile all discrepancies as observed during Desk Matching.

35.7. In case of any doubt at any stage, you should consult your supervisor.

35.8. At the end, attach Form III with Form II of the concerned household.

FORM 1

Form 1

CENSUS OF
POST ENUME
SECTION I : Identi-

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

Name of District——— · ——— Code No. ———

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

SECTION II : **Listing, matching with**

	Listing					If '1' in Col. 6	
Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Purpose for which Census house is used	Name of the head of household	Does the house No. match? Yes-1 (go to Col. 7) No.-2	Is the use R/PR in both the records? Yes-1 (go to Col. 8); in one record only-2 (go to Col. 9) use Not R/PR in either-3	If '1' in Col. 7 does the name(s) of the head of household agree? Yes-1, No-2 (go to Col. 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Codes for Col. 11 :

(a) Constructed after the sunrise of 1-3-81 —1.

(b) Existed at the time of Census but Missed in Census —2

(c) Wrongly included in this block by PEC Enumerator —3.

(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) —4.

Codes for Col. 12 :

(a) Change in use after enumeration in Census —1.

(b) R/PR in Census also, but wrongly recorded as non-residential in Census —2.

(c) Wrongly recorded R/PR in the PEC —3.

(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) —4.

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RATION CHECK

fcation Particulars

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

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

Enumerator's Block No. ————————————

AHL, and field reconciliation

Desk Match		Field Reconciliation				
If code '2' in Col. 7 use recorded in AHL in full	Name of the head of household	If '2' in Col. 6 reasons for no match in house No. (in codes) (If '2' and R/PR go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 7 reasons for change in use of the house (in codes) (if '2' go to Col. 14)	If '2' in Col. 8 reasons for no match in head of household (in codes) (if '2' and '3' go to Col. 14)	Has the household been enumerated ? Yes-1, No-2 Not known-3	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Codes for Col 13 :

(a) Same household but head of household has changed or been differently reported —1.

(b) Household living here at the time of Census also, but not enumerated in this house. —2.

(c) Household has moved in after the sunrise of 1-3-81 —3.

(d) Others (specify in remarks col.) —4.

Signature (with date) ————————

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

Form I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No.....

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION I : **Identification Particulars**

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

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/

P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ——— Code No. ——— Enumerator's Block No. ———

SECTION III : **Houses and Households found in AHL but not in PEC**

	Desk Match					Field Reconciliation		
Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Use to which the Census house is put	If R/PR in Col. 4		Reasons for no match (in codes)	If '1' or '2' in Col. 7 whether duplicated Yes-1, No -2	Remarks
				Household No.	Name of the head of household			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Codes for Col. 7 :

(a) House does not belong to the block and has been wrongly included in Census in this block. —1.
(b) House seems to have been duplicated in AHL by mistake —2.
(c) House has been omitted by PEC enumerator —3.
(d) While the Census enumerator has recorded it as separate Census house PEC enumerator did not consider it as separate Census house —4.
(e) House demolished after Census or merged with another Census house. —5.

Signature (with date)———

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form I

Page No. ———

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUME-RATION CHECK

SECTION I : Identi fication Particulars

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

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

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

SECTION IV : Address of place from where out-migrated (for households with code 3 in Column 14 of Section II of PEC Form I)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Related Sl. No. in Section II of Form	Address of place from where out-migrated					
					Name of place	Name of the head of household, house No., locality street No. and name of post office	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P.S./ Town	District	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
0										

Signature (with date) ———

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

Abridged Population Record

Name of State/Union Territory ——————————

Name of District——————————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/ P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ——————————

Location code in full of the enumerator's block——————————

Related Section of the Form I : II/III (Delete which is not applicable)

Sl. No. of the related household ——————————

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Literate-1 Illiterate-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM II

Form I

CENSUS OF
POST ENUME
SECTION I : Identi

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

Name of District ——— Code No. ———

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

Name of the head of household ——— Was he/she the head at the time of Census? Yes-1,

House No. ——— Household No. ——— SECTION II : **Listing of members of the household, Desk**

Sl. No.	Listing								
	Name	Membership type during survey(code)	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Literate—1 Illiterate—2	Residential status during Census enumeration period (codes) If '3' go to Col. 10 (code)	If '3' in Col. 9 period of journey
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

odes for Col. 3:

(a) N.R. on date of survey & Census —1.

(b) N.R. out-migrated/died after sunrise of 1-3-1981 —2.

(c) N.R. out-migrated during Census enumeration period —3.

(d) N.R. dead during Census enumeration period —4.

(e) N.R. born/in-migrated after the sunrise of 1-3-81. —5.

Codes for Col. 9:

(a) Present throughout the Census enumeration period —1.

(b) Absent throughout the Census enumeration period —2.

(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period —3.

INDIA 1981 Page No. ———

RATION CHECK

fication Particulars

Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

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

Enumerator's Block No. ———

No-2 | ——— If 'No' relation to former head ———

Match with Population Record and Field Reconciliation

		Desk Match			Field Reconciliation		
		Whether agreement regarding					
For codes 2 & 3 in Col. 9 whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	For '3' in Col. 11 and persons in substitute household, Sl. No. in Section III	Name Yes-1 (go to Col. 14) No-2	Relationship to head Yes-1 (go to Col. 15) No-2	Marital status Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2	Sl. No. of related entry in Section IV	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Codes for Col. 10:

(a) Left the normal place before 9 Feb. 1981, but returned before the sunrise of 1-3-1981 —1.

(b) Left the normal place of residence after 9 Feb. 1981 —2.

(c) Not known —3.

Signature (with date) ———

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

Form II

CENSUS O
POST ENUME
SECTION I : Identi

Name of State/Union Territory _____ Code No. _____

Name of District _____ Code No. _____

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

SECTION III : Addresses of places of
(a) For persons with
(b) For persons in
(c) For persons with

Sl. No.	Census house No.	Household No.	Name of the person	Sex	Age	Residential status during Census enumeration period	Related Sl. No. in Section II	Related Sl. No. in Section IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

Page No.———

INDIA 1981
RATION CHECK
fication Particulars

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

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

Enumerator's Block No. ———————————————

visit during Census enumeration period
code 3 in Column 11 of Section II
substitute households from Section II
code 3 in Column 11 of Section IV

Address of place(s) visited during Census enumeration period

Name of place visited	Name of the head of household, house No., locality or street No. and name of post office	Rural/ Urban	Tehsil/P.S./ Town	District	State
9	10	11	12	13	14

Signature (with date) ———————

	Listing	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form II

CENSUS OF

POST ENUME

SECTION I : **Identi**

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

Name of District ——— Code No. ———

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

Name of the head of household ———

Household No. ——— SECTION IV : **Persons listed in Population**

	To be filled during Desk Match				
Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Marital Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Codes for Col. 10:

(a) Present throughout Census enumeration period —1

(b) Absent throughout Census enumeration period —2

(c) Present for part of Census enumeration period —3

(d) Normal resident but died before sunrise of 1-3-81 —4

Page No. ———

INDIA 1981

RATION CHECK

fication Particulars ,

Name of Village/Town ——— Code No. ———

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

Enumerator's Block No. ———

Record who have not been fully 'Matched' in PEC

	Field Reconciliation					
Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Sl. No. of related entry in Section II	Normal Resident or Visitor	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in Col. 10 whether enumerated elsewhere ? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	If '3' in Col. 11 Sl. No. of related entry in Section III	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Signature (with date) ———

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

Form III (Content Error) Page No.———

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

POST ENUMERATION CHECK

SECTION I : Identification Particulars

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

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

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

Name of the head of household ——— Was he/she the head at the time of Census? Yes 1, No-2 If 'No' relation to former head ———

House No. ——— Household No. ———

SECTION II : Particulars of persons recorded in Section II of Form II

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Marital Status	Stage of Operation	Age		Literate-1 Illiterate-2	Worked anytime at all last year? Yes-1 No-2	If 'Yes' in Col. 9 did you work for major part of last year? Yes-1 No-2	Main activity C, AL, HHI, OW	Remarks
					Age completed	Reliability of age : Reliable-1 Not Reliable-2					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					
2				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					
3				PEC							
				CEN		—					
				FR		—					

4				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								
5				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								
6				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								
7				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								
8				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								
9				PEC								
				CBN								
				FR								
				PEC								
				CEN								
				FR								

Signature (with date) ——————

	Listing	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

PART II
CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY USING SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM RECORDS

CHAPTER I

SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURE AND FIELD ORGANISATION

1. Introduction

1.1 In the agenda papers circulated at the first conference of Directors of Census Operations held at India International Centre, New Delhi, during 24th to 29th August, 1979, it had been indicated that Census Evaluation Study (CES) using Sample Registration System (SRS) records would be conducted immediately after 1981 Census. The objective of the Census Evaluation Study is to quantify the extent of omission of children at the younger ages and the ascertainment of the correctness of age-reporting of children, in the Census with the help of births recorded in SRS.

1.2 The present note discusses the various aspects of the survey, like

(a) the sample size

(b) the organisation of field work, the agency and work load

1.3 Operationally, it is proposed to integrate this survey with PEC. Therefore, the notes on; (a) Deployment of field personnel, (b) Independence of operations, (c) the role of the hierarchy, (d) Training of field personnel and (e) Calendar of operations already discussed in connection with the PEC may be referred to.

2. Types of errors

2.1 The CES attempts to measure the coverage error and the content error in respect of children born to normal resident mothers in a sub-sample of SRS blocks. In such SRS blocks, the records of the births occurring to usual residents have been maintained over a period of time. From this record, it is possible to prepare a list of children who are surviving upto the date of the Census by eliminating those who are dead and those who have left i.e. those who have out-migrated. This list can then be compared with the Population Record to obtain :

(i) An estimate of the extent of omission or duplication at the younger ages,

(ii) the extent of age mis-reporting in the Census at younger ages.

3. Conceptual problems of CES

3.1 In CES, births occurring to usual residents in the household have been recorded as and when they occur. Even if the birth occurs to the usual resident mother at a place other than her usual residence, the birth is recorded according to the SRS. For determining the eligibility status of such births for enumeration in Census, we should first eliminate all the children who have died or out-migrated before the 1st March, 1981 and also determine their residential status accurately during the Census enumeration period. As the records are being copied for a number of years, the household might have also out-migrated subsequent to the birth. This also has to be taken into account.

3.2 An additional problem in the case of this study will be the identification of SRS households in the Census. Since SRS forms and Census forms relate to different time periods, following different systems of house numbering, it is quite possible that the same house or household may have different numbers in each of these forms. Unless the households where the SRS births have occurred are identified in the Census, it may not be possible to verify from the Census record whether the child has been enumerated or not. For this purpose, instructions have already been issued to ensure that to the extent possible, the identity of SRS units and the corresponding Census enumeration unit is maintained. In other words, the SRS unit should by itself form a Census enumeration unit and if the SRS unit is larger than the normal work load of a Census enumerator, it can be split up into two or more Census enumeration units. This should ensure that it is always possible to match the given SRS unit with the corresponding Census unit or units. Additionally, the household matching form proposed ensures that the house numbers in SRS and Census are uniquely identified.

4. Sample size

4.1 The objective of the Census Evaluation Study would be to study the extent of omission/duplication of children below 5 years in the Census and the accuracy of their age returns. The Census Evaluation Study Schedule will be canvassed in 50 SRS units in rural areas and about 25 SRS units in urban areas in each state. This would mean that the CES will be conducted in about 1200 units all over the country. The SRS units in which this study will be conducted will be selected in the Registrar General's office and communicated. The exact number of units will vary slightly because some of the SRS villages selected for the study may consist of more than one Census unit. In such a case, the entire SRS village will be taken up for the study.

5. Stages of work in Census Evaluation Study.

5.1 In case of the Census Evaluation Study, the first step will be the filling up of the Household Matching Form (CES Form-A). This gives the SRS house number and the corresponding Census house

number so that the records can be made comparable. This operation has to be done much before the Census. It has been suggested that this be done during December, 1980 to February, 1981 by the SRS computor-supervisor. This will have to be done only in those SRS units selected for Census Evaluation Study. Wherever all the house numbers in SRS and Census have been identified we can proceed with the Study.

5.2 The study will also involve three stages. (i) *Copying out all the births occurring in the household in the unit from the 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981 (both days inclusive)*, in CES Form-B. These births are to be copied out from Form 10 of the SRS. The half yearly survey for the period 1st July, 80 to 31st December, 80 must be conducted in the case of these selected units between January-February, 1981, even, if necessary, by postponing the half yearly survey in the other units by a month or two. In case of births occurring in January-February, 1981 only the Form 10 furnished by the SRS field enumerator has to be used. Since the entire work in the first stage involves only copying all the SRS records, major part of the work can be done much before the Census operations begin. It is suggested that the entire work of copying from 1-1-76 to 30-6-1980 be started immediately and the copying of the schedules for the period 1-7-80 to 28-2-81, be done during the 1st week of March, 1981.

5.3 It is also essential to instruct the SRS enumerator of the selected unit to send SRS Form 10 in respect of the month of February, 1981, in the first week of March itself, without fail.

5.4 (ii) *The Desk Match of the SRS births with those of the Population Record (CES Form I)* : This operation can be done only after March 15. It is expected that the records for all the units would have been received at the RTO by this time. Efforts should therefore, be made at the RTOs to isolate the records for these enumeration units. As in case of PEC all the entries in the Population Record should be checked with the corresponding entries in the Individual Slip to ensure that no mistake has been committed in transcribing from one record to another. This is very important because the final results of the study will depend on how complete the Population Records are for various units.

5.5 (iii) *The field reconciliation (CES Form I)*: Since we are matching different records, we have to be particularly careful about definition adopted to list persons in the two systems. The field reconciliation proposed will ensure this. At this stage, the residential status at the Census time of all the children enumerated during the Census born to the usual residents of the household will be enquired into.

6. Work-load involved

6.1 In case of CES, assuming that for each unit roughly 35 births might have been reported in a year, we will roughly have about 175 entries to be copied in each unit which may take about 2 days. The desk match of these entries may, however, take about 2 days and the field reconciliation about 3 days. In all an enumerator has to devote 7 days per unit. Since only one field visit is required in this survey, about a day may be required for each unit.

CHAPTER 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELD WORK

7. Instructions for filling up Household Matching Form

Columns 1-4

7.1 Since SRS and Census are conducted at different times, following different systems of house numbering, it is quite possible that the same house or household may have different number in both. The main purpose of this form is to identify the SRS households in Census. Besides identification particulars the form has nine columns. The identification particulars and the first five columns of the form are to be filled by the SRS computor-supervisor before his field visit for half yearly survey following the houselisting. These should be copied from the SRS Houselist (SRS form No. 1). The columns give SRS house number, household number and name of the head of the household. All these particulars are to be filled up as on the latest half yearly survey after houselisting. One line should be used for each household.

7.2 You have recorded all the households as on the latest half yearly survey. In some households, the head might have changed during the last five years i.e., since 1-1-1976. In case the SRS household schedule (SRS form 2) is available with you, you can refer the form and record the change in the head of the household in the remarks column i.e. column 4. In case this household schedule is not available with you, you should note the change if any in the name of the head of household in the remarks column when you go to the field to fill up columns 5-9.

Columns 5-9

7.3 These columns are to be filled up during the half yearly survey visit. For filling these columns, you should carry the notional map, layout sketch and the AHL of the corresponding Census blocks. These documents will be given to you by your supervisor. In States where the Census houselisting operation is already over, these columns are to be filled up during July-December, 1980. In states where Census houselising operation is undertaken in September, 1980 filling up of these columns will be taken up during January-February, 1981.

7.4 As noted earlier, you should check up from the household schedule (SRS form 2), whether there is any change in the name of the head of the household during the last five years. Since you are in the field now, before starting the filling up of columns 5-9, contact the SRS enumerator, collect the SRS household schedule and check up if there has been any change in the name of the head of the household. In case you come across a household where the head of the household has changed, enter the name of the earlier head in remarks column, column 4.

7.5 If during your visit, you find that corresponding to SRS household, no household has been recorded in AHL, the columns, name of the head of household and serial number of the household, cannot be filled up.

7.6 In such cases, note in remarks column 9, the fact that the household has not been recorded in houselisting stage.

8. Instructions for filling up CES Form I prior to Desk Match

8.1 The list of selected villages or blocks for which the forms have to be filled up will already be available with you. At the outset assemble all the monthly report forms (SRS form 10) pertaining to the selected village or block for the period relating to 1st January, 1976 to 28th February, 1981. For the period ending 31st December, 1980, the SRS forms would already have been duly checked as a result of half yearly surveys. For the period January-February 1981, only the primary forms filled by the local SRS enumerator would be available. In many cases the form relating to February 1981 might not have yet been received at the headquarters. This fact may be noted in the form at the appropriate place.

8.2 To facilitate Desk Match of the form, you would also need the Household Matching Form showing the Sample Registration System house number and the corresponding Census block number and house number. Since you would do the Desk Match at the R. T. O., this list which would already have been prepared, will be made available to you there along with the Population Record for the concerned village|block. Before starting the actual Desk Match, insert the appropriate Census block numbers and house numbers in the respective columns of the CES Form I.

8.3 These numbers may also be inserted in the SRS Form 10 used by you for matching, in case they are not already indicated.

8.4 Study carefully the section on "whom to enumerate", of the instructions to enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip to make sure of the persons eligible for enumeration in Census at the selected village|block, relevant extract of these Census instructions is given below. It should be noted that the term 'Normal Resident' used in Census corresponds with the term 'Usual Resident' adopted in the SRS.

8.5 When you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

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

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

(iii) All those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March, 1981, and

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

8.6 A portion of Section I of this form is to be copied from Form 10 of the SRS before you go for Desk Match. As the Census Population Record is expected to be ready any time after 12 March at the R.T.O., you should be ready with the filled in forms by March 15. It will be ideal if you take up the copying work immediately after the Half Yearly Survey so as to be able to finish it by the 15th March. The Desk Match must be completed within a week, so that field visit is undertaken by the end of March at the latest.

8.7 It is necessary to keep in mind while filling the forms that the study is confined to SRS areas only. You already have in the Houselist Matching Form a list of SRS House numbers. In no case should a child who is not a usual resident of the SRS Households should be considered in this study.

8.8 Fill in the identification particulars of village/ block on top of the Form in every sheet used. Fill in columns 1 to 10 of Section I. Entries in columns 4 to 10 are to be copied from SRS Form 10 (A)-Births. Fill in the particulars only in respect of live births occurring to mothers who are usual residents (usual residents present and usual residents absent). Still births or births occurring to visitors should not be entered in these columns. Whether a birth is a 'live' or 'still' can be ascertained from col. 5 of SRS Form 10(A) while the residential status of the mother from entries in col. 12 of the same form.

8.9 For convenience, record live births to usual residents starting from January 1976 from the corrected Form 10 (monthly report). After exhausting all births during 1976, enter births occurring in 1977 etc.

Col. 1

8.10 Give serial number of the entry.

Cols. 2 & 3

8.11 Fill up from Houselist Matching Form.

Cols. 4 to 10

8.12 Copy out the relevant details from SRS Form 10(A)-Births. Note that in case of col. 10, "Relationship to Head" of the child will have to be derived from the "Relationship of the mother to Head" entered in col. 7. If there is any doubt, write 'x' here (to be verified at field reconciliation stage).

Col. 8 : Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets)

8.13 For births, other than those between 9th Feb. and 28th Feb. of any year, calculate the age in completed years as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 and record it within brackets in column 8 along with date of birth.

8.14 After filling up cols. 1 to 10 but before going in for Desk Match, the entries made should be quickly checked from SRS Form 10 (B) whether any child entered in Section I is dead. For this see the Name of the head of household, Relationship to head of the child and Sex. If all these three characteristics agree, check up also whether the age at death recorded in SRS Form 10 (B) is broadly consistent with date of birth recorded in the Section I. In case of such deaths occurring before 1st March 1981, strike out the corresponding birth entry from Section I. To the extent possible check up the coresponding SRS household schedule (Form 2), if available at the headquarters. If any child born had subsequently died the entry would have been scored off in the SRS household schedule. Such a birth if copied in Section I, can also be deleted. If there is any doubt, much time should not be spent on this. The death of a child in any case will be verified at field reconciliation stage. The reference to Form 10(B), SRS household schedule (Form 2) at this stage has been suggested so as to decrease the work load as much as possible at the Desk Match and field reconciliation stages.

8.15 The births have been copied out in the chronological order, the births occuring in 1976 coming first, then those of 1977, 1978 etc. It is quite possible that in the same household two, three or more births might have occurred during the last five years. It would be advantageous for Desk Match and field reconciliation if you prepare a list, enumeration blockwise, indicating the births occurring in various households in the format shown in CES Form B.

Household-wise list of births

Census block code

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household as in AHL	Sl. No. of entry in Section I
1	2	3	4

8.16 Suppose in your list the first birth recorded was in House No. 3. Enter 3 in col. 1 and the name of the head of household in column 2 and 1 in column 4. If in the same house another birth was recorded at Sl. No. 56 and a third birth at Sl. No. 128 of Section I, enter the number 56 and 128 in column 4. Column 4 will read as 1, 56, 128. Tick the serial number of these entries in Section I. Next enter the particulars of the birth entries at Sl. No. 2 etc. As you will see later while doing the Desk Match or field reconciliation, you can do the Desk Match or field reconciliation for all the births entered at Sl. No. 1, 56, and 128 simultaneously, without much wastage of time.

9. Desk Match

9.1 For Desk Match besides the filled in Section I of the CES Form I, you require the Household Schedules Part II, Population Record of the corresponding Census block. As SRS block may consist of one or more than one Census blocks, you should assemble the Population Record of all the relevant Census blocks. This is an extremely important step. Otherwise, you may classify a large number of births in SRS as omission in Census. You should also keep with you the Census household-wise list of births prepared by you.

9.2 During the Desk Match, you should fill up Cols. 11-15 of Section I and columns 1-10 of Section II. The instructions for filling up these columns follow.

9.3 To identify the matching individual, you are required to compare the children listed in Section I, with these recorded in Population Record with the help of entries in cols. 5-10 of Section I.

10. Instructions for filling up Columns 11-15 of Section I of CES Form I

Col. 11 : Whether agreement regarding Name of the head of household ? Yes-1 (go to col. 12) No-2

10.1 Check up if the name of the head of the household tallies in both the records. For name, ignore minor variation. If the name agrees in both the records, enter code 1 and go to fill up column 12. If the name of the head of the household does not tally, from the Household Matching Form, column 4, check up whether there has been any change in the head of the household. If there is any change, the earlier head of the household would have been recorded in column 4. Match the current head, name recorded in column 3 with that of the Population Record. If in this process you are able to match the name of the head of the household, enter code 1. Otherwise enter code 2. If you enter code 2 in this column, put dashes '—' in columns 12 and 13 and 2 in column 14 and stop Desk Match for this child.

Col. 12 : Whether agreement regarding relationship to head and Sex. Yes-1 (go to col. 13) No-2

10.2 This is to be filled up if there is code 1 in column 11. If the name of the head of household tallies in the two records, check up if in the household any person with the same relationship to head as in column 10 has been recorded. If you find such a person enter code 1. Otherwise, enter code 2. If code 1 is entered in this column, fill up column 13 also. If you enter code 2 in this column put a dash in column 13 and write code 2 in column 14.

10.3 Normally the relationship to head is entered as son's son, son's daughter etc. and an agreement of relationship implies an agreement of the sex of the persons. If, however, there are some cases where the 'sex' is not clear from the relationship, the sex of the child should also match in the two records.

Col. 13 : Whether agreement regarding Age. Yes-1 No-2

10.4 This column will be filled up if there is code 1 in column 12, i.e. there is agreement regarding name of the head of household and the relationship to head. Check up if for this person the age in completed years recorded in Population Record agrees with the age derived from SRS record entered in brackets in column 8. If the ages in the two records agree enter code 1. Otherwise, enter code 2.

Col. 14 : Match-1 No Match-2 Partial Match-3

10.5 If all the three columns 11, 12 and 13 agree in both the records, a 'match' is said to have been established. If for an entry, a 'match' is established tick the corresponding entry in the Population Record and enter code 1 in column 14. Before entering code 1 check up if the name of the mother recorded in column 6 agrees with the name of the mother of the child recorded in Population Record. Remember that the serial number of the mother would have been recorded against the child's name in column 3 of the Population Record after relationship to head within brackets. This will be an additional confirmation that you have identified the child. It is quite possible that in some cases, the mother might not have been eligible for enumeration in the Census and hence no serial number might have been entered in column 3 within brackets. In such cases also, enter code 1 if there is code 1 in columns 11, 12 and 13. If the name of the head of household does not agree in the two lists i.e. '2' in column 11, enter code 2 in this column also. If the name of the head of the household agrees i.e. '1' in column 11, but the relationship to head does not agree or relationship also agrees but age does not agree, a 'Partial Match' is said to be established. For such cases enter '3' in this column.

Col. 15 : Sl. No. of entry in Section II

10.6 For children with codes 1 or 2 in column 14 put a dash '—' in this column. For a child with code 3 in column 14, you may come across one (or more children) in the Population Record who could be a possible match. They are all to be treated as partial match cases. Enter the particulars of all such children from the Population Record in columns 5-9 of Section II (irrespective of their ages reported in the Population Record), as per instruction given later After copying, give the related serial number(s) of

these children in Section II, in this column. Simultaneously, for cross reference, give the serial number in Section I of the related child, in column 10 of Section II against the respective Partial Match case.

10.7 After finishing the Desk Match for one entry but before starting the Desk Match for the next entry check up from column 5 of CES Form-B, giving household-wise list of births, if there are any other births in the household. If there are, you may as well complete the Desk Match for these entries also. This would avoid the need for returning to the household later.

10.8 Verify whether every line in Section I has been disposed off as 'Match', 'No Match' or 'Partial Match'. After matching the entries in the Population Record, tick off the relevant lines in the Population Record also wherever a 'Match', or 'Partial Match' is established.

11. Instructions for filling up of columns 1-10 of Section II of CES Form I

11.1 It has already been mentioned in an earlier para that the entries relating to the children in the Populaion Record, whose particulars are partially matched with those entered in Section I, should be copied in columns 5 to 9 of Section II straight from the Part II of the Population Record. Information in columns 2, 3, 4 and 10 will be filled up with the help of related entries in Section I. The entries made in column 10 will serve the purpose of cross reference with the child recorded in Section I. The related serial numbers corresponding to partially matched cases copied in this section, will have to be filled in column 15 of the Section I. After copying the particulars of all the partially matched cases from the Population Record, you would have already ticked off the children who fell in the categories of match and partially match cases. You may find that in a few SRS households there are children below age 5, whose names have not been ticked off in the corresponding Population Record.

11.2 Copy the particulars of these children also in columns 5 to 9. For such children, record 'C' in column 10 to denote that they are found in Census only. For such children columns 2, 3 and 4 may have to be filled from the Houselist Matching Form. This operation completes the Desk Match. Before going to the field tick off in the Houselist Matching Form, the serial number of the houses that have figured in Sections I and II. A visit is essential for the field reconciliation and for collecting some additional particulars.

12. Field reconciliation

12.1 During the field reconciliation you will have to do the following :

(i) Reconcile entries in Section I and II in case of 'Partial Match'.

(ii) In case of reconciled cases copy out the age recorded in Population Record.

(iii) Verify in cases of 'No Match' in Section I whether they have been enumerated in the Census or not.

(iv) Find out the residential status of all children in Sections I and II as of Census enumeration period.

12.2 As soon as you reach the village|block for field reconciliation, contact the local SRS enumerator and obtain the SRS Household Schedules from him. This may be kept with you during your visit to households for consultation wherever necessary with regard to reconciliation of entries in Section II.

13. Instructions for field reconciliation of Section I of CES Form I

13.1 Detailed instructions are given below columnwise. In filling up columns 16-23 of Section I, try as far as possible to contact the mother of the child. The name of the mother is recorded in column 6. Columns 16-23 will be filled up in respect of all children. For filling up these columns you have to bear in mind the Census method of enumeration of individuals particularly those who are normal residents of the household.

Col. 16 : Match-1 No Match-2

13.2 For children having code 1 or 2 in column 14, record code 1 or 2 respectively in this column as per instructions. For a child having code 3 in column 14, you may have recorded one or more children of 'Partial Match' in Section II from the Population Record against the serial numbers indicated in column 15. You have now to reconcile these cases in Sections I and II so that a definite 'Match' or 'No Match' is established. Take a child with code 3 in column 14 and tell the respondent that a male|female birth has been recorded to such and such mother (give the name) during such and such month by the SRS enumerator. Some of the identification particulars of the child, but not all (give them) check with those of a child (at serial number of Section II) that had been enumerated in this household during the Census. Then ask : 'Do these entries refer to the same child ?' If the answer is 'yes', enter '1', if 'No', enter '2' in this column. If you have identified the 'Matching' child, retain only the serial number of that child (from Section II) in column 15 of Section I. Transfer the 'age' recorded in Census from column 9 of Section II to column 17 of Section I. After effecting this transfer, strike off the related line in Section II. If for a child you had recorded more than one (say, two) children of 'Partial Match' the other child will still remain in Section II as a 'No Match' child found in the Population Record only. Again if the 'Partial Match' case has proved to be 'No Match' the corresponding child in Section II would still remain. For these children found in the Population Record only, and recorded in Section II, check the age reported in Census from column 9 of Section II. If the age is 5 years or less, do field reconciliation as suggested later. Otherwise strike them off from Section II.

Col. 17 : Age in Population Record

13.3 Fill in the age as reported in the Population Record only in the case of children for whom code 3

has been given in column 14 but for whom a 'match' has been established during the field reconciliation. This age is already available from column 9 of Section II. Copy the age from that column here.

Cols. 18-22

13.4 In the next four columns you shall be enquiring about the residential status of the child during the Census enumeration period at his|her normal residence. The probes in columns 19 and 20 are intended to exclude children who died before 1-3-81 or children who out-migrated from their normal residence before 1-3-81. You, therefore, have to proceed with the enquiry very carefully and delicately by means of the probes which are given in the following columns.

Col. 18 : Present-1 Not Present-2 (in the household)

13.5 For each child, whether it is 'matched' or 'unmatched' enquire whether the child is present in the household or not at the time of your visit. If the child is present in the household, give code 1 in column 18, if not, code 2 in column 18.

Col. 19 : If '2' in col. 18, whether out migration temporary-1 Out migration permanent-2 Dead-3

13.6 If the child is not present enquire where he|she is. This may bring out whether the child has gone to some other place or whether he|she is dead. In case the child is dead you might already have some indication of this fact from the SRS Household Form where 'D' would have been written against the relevant serial number in column 1. If the child has gone to some other place, enquire whether temporarily or permanently. If temporarily, give code 1. If the child has gone to some other place permanently give code 2. If the child is dead give code 3. In the last two cases fill up column 20.

Col. 20 : If 2 or 3 in col. 19-After 1-3-81—1, During 9-2-81 to 1-3-81—2, Before 9-2-81—3

13.7 This column will be filled up only in case where the child has out-migrated or the child is dead i.e. codes 2 and 3 of column 19. In such cases, enquire whether the death or the out-migration occurred after 1-3-81 or before 1-3-81. If it is after 1-3-81, give code 1. If it is during 9-2-81 to 1-3-81, give code 2. If the death or out-migration occurred before 9-2-81, write code 3. For these children stop further field reconciliation. Put dashes '—' in columns 21 and 22 for such children.

Col. 21 : Residential status (in codes)

13.8 For all children other than these with code 3 in column 20, fill up this column. For children with code 3 in column 20 put a dash '—' in this column. In this column you enquire the residential status of the child as of the Census enumeration period.

13.9 Enquire whether the child was :

(i) Present at the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period; if so, enter code 1 and put 'x' in column 22, or

(ii) Absent from the place of enumeration throughout the Census enumeration period; if so, enter code 2 and go to column 22, or

(iii) Present for part of the Census enumeration period, if so, enter code 3 and go to column 22.

Col. 22 : Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3

13.10 This column is to be filled up only in respect of children with codes 2 or 3 in column 21. Enquire whether the child has been enumerated at their place of visit. If the child is reported to have been enumerated, probe where and when to confirm whether the child has really been enumerated. Similarly do not record the child as 'Not enumerated' unless absolutely certain. Classify all doubtful cases under 'Not known'.

14. Instructions for field reconciliation of Section II of CES Form I

14.1 You will have to do field reconciliation only in respect of children aged less than 5 who have been found in Census but not in Sample Registration System. Those children of 'Partial Match' for whom 'Match' is established at field reconciliation and those for whom you have not found any matching children in the SRS but whose ages are not less than 5 would have been already scored off as per instructions under column 16, Section I. Proceed further with field reconciliation only for a child aged less than 5.

Col. 11 : Whether Normal resident-1 Visitor-2

14.2 Enquire whether the child was a visitor or a normal resident during the Census enumeration period. For purposes of this Normal Resident will be as defined in SRS instruction for enumeration i.e. as one who usually lives in this place permanently. If a normal resident, give code 1. If a visitor, give code 2 in this column and put a dash '—' in column 2. In cases of doubt, a reference to the related Population Record will help you out.

Col. 12 : Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)

14.3 This column is to be filled up in respect of persons who are normal residents. Enquire whether they were present in the household during the entire Census enumeration period (code 1) or were absent throughout the Census enumeration period (code 2) or were present for part of the Census enumeration period (code 3). If you record code 1 in this column put a dash in the subsequent columns. Otherwise proceed to fill them up.

Col. 13 : If 2 or 3 in col. 12, whether enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3

14.4 For children for whom code 2 or 3 has been entered in col. 13, enquire whether the child was enumerated at the place of visit. If 'yes' write code 1. If 'no' write code 2. If 'not known' record code 3.

Col. 14 : Remarks

14.5 This column is intended to note down any observations that you may like to make.

CES Form A

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY USING SRS RECORDS

Household Matching Form

Page No.————

Name of State/Union Territory ————————

Name of Distcict————————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ————————

Name of Village/Town————————

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet————————

Enumerator's Block(s) No.————SRS Code No.——

Sample Registration System				Census (AHL)				
House No.	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Remarks@	Census enumeration block No.	Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household	Remarks
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

@ If in some households the head has changed after 1-1-1976 this fact must be noted in this column.

Note—Cols. 1—4 to be filled from the SRS houselist.

Signature————————
(with date)

CES Form B

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No.———

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Household-wise List of Births

(To be filled in before Desk Match begins)

Census block code

Census house No.	Name of the head of household	Sl. No. of household in AHL	Sl. No. of the entry in Section I of CES Form I
1	2	3	4

CES Form 1

CENSUS OF

CENSUS EVALUATION STUDY

Name of State/Union Territory———— Name of Village/Town————

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

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.——— SRS sample code No.————

SECTION I : Copying from SRS Form 10(A), Matching with Census

Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	Fill from SRS Form 10(A)						
			SRS household No.	Name of the head of household	Mother's name	Mother's relation to head	Particulars of the child		
							Date of birth (Derive age as on Census and write in brackets)	Sex	Relationship to head
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Codes for Col. 21 :

(a) Present throughout Census Enumeration Period —1

(b) Absent throughout Census Enumeration Period —2

(c) Present for part of Census Enumeration Period —3

Page No.——

INDIA 1981

USING SRS RECORDS

From 1-1-1976 to Period

Location codes of 1. 4.
Census blocks falling 2. 5.
in the SRS Unit 3. 6.

Household Schedule (Part II, Population Record) and Field Reconciliation

Desk Match					Field Reconciliation							
Whether agreement regarding												
Name of the head of household Yes-1 (go to Col. 12) No-2	Relationship to head & sex Yes-1 (go to Col. 13) No-2	Age, Yes-1 No-2	Match-1 No Match-2 Partial Match-3	Sl. No. of entry in Section II	Match-1 No Match-2	Age in Population Record	Present-1 Not Present-2 in the household	If '2' in Col. 18 whether out migration temporary-1 out-migration permanent-2 Dead-3	If '2', or '3' in Col. 19 After 1.3.81-1 During 9-2-81 to 1-3-81-2 Before 9-2-81-3	Residential Status (in codes)	Enumerated elsewhere Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Signature (with date)——

	Copying	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

CES Form 1

CENSUS OF

Census Evaluation Study

Name of State/Union Territory ———————————————

Name of District ———————————————

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Anchal/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ———————————————

SECTION II : Censused children with "Partial Match" or

	Fill in during Desk Match From				
Sl. No.	Census block No.	Census house No.	SRS household No.	Name of the head of household	Name of the child
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Codes for Col. 12 :

(a) N.R. present throughout Census enumeration period—1.

(b) N.R. absent throughout Census enumeration period—2.

(c) N.R. present for part of Census enumeration period—3.

Page No. _____

INDIA 1981

USING SRS RECORDS

Name of Village/Town _____

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet _____

SRS sample code No. _____

Location code of Census blocks falling in SRS Unit: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

"No Match" entries in Section I (to be copied from Population Record)

Population Record				Field Reconciliation			
Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Sl. No. of related entry in Section I	Whether Normal Resident-1 Visitor-2	Residential status during Census enumeration period (in codes)	If '2' or '3' in Col. 12 whether enumerated elsewhere ? Yes-1, No-2, Not known-3	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Signature (with date) _____

	Desk Match	Field Reconciliation
Enumerator		
Supervisor		

PART II-B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY LEAF

Part II-B of the report gives important basic population data in the form of Primary Census Abstract down to the town level in the case of urban areas and tehsil level in the case of rural areas. Such details upto the charge level and village level are presented separately in the District Census Hand Book which will be a State Government publication.

Two Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) are given in this volume for the State and the District. Besides, P.C.A. for Scheduled Castes is also included. The State P.C.A. which in the case of Delhi relates to the Union Territory provides information separately for rural and urban for different characteristics such as area, occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, scheduled castes population by sex, literacy by sex and workers and non-workers again by sex. The workers are first divided into two categories—(i) main workers and (ii) marginal workers. The main workers are further divided into four broad categories i.e. (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) workers in Household Industry and (iv) Other Workers. At the time of 1971 Census, the P.C.A. was presented for 9 Industrial categories of workers :

(i) Cultivators

(ii) Agricultural labourers

(iii) Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards & allied activities

(iv) Workers in mining and quarrying

(v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

(a) Household industry

(b) Other than household industry

(vi) Workers in construction

(vii) Workers in trade and commerce

(viii) Workers in transport, storage and communications, and

(ix) Workers in other services

The Primary Census Abstract data in respect of 1981 is currently being presented only under four broad categories. Detailed data in this regard will be available only after processing of the Individual Slips has been done on the computor. There are no Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in Delhi and therefore the columns pertaining to Scheduled Tribes have been left blank.

The total area figures in Col. 4 of the P.C.A. are based on the information supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Figures for Urban areas have been worked out by adding the area figures of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and 27 Census Towns. The area figure for Rural has been derived by subtracting the Urban area figures from the total area figures for the Union Territory. The total rural area of two Tehsils, given in the District P.C.A. does not tally with the rural area of the Union Territory given in this Table since the former represents Land Use Area calculated by adding the area figures of villages falling in these Tehsils as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

Occupied Residential Houses :

The total number of occupied residential houses is shown in Column 5. These are the census houses which are used for residential purpose either wholly or partly. The definition of a 'Residential Census House' and a 'Household' as adopted at the time of 1981 Census have already been explained in the fly-leaf to Table A-I in Part A of this Volume.

These occupied residential houses also include Workshops, Factories, Garages, Shops etc. where one or more persons were found to be residing at the time of Census i.e. those houses which were partly being used for residential purpose and partly for other purposes. On the other hand it does not include houses which are residential houses but were either vacant or no person was found to be residing therein at the time of census.

Statements 1 to 7 provide a bird's eye view of the data presented in the detailed P.C.A.

STATEMENT-1

Number of Households per 1,000 Census Houses and the number of Households per Km in 1981

Union Territory/District		No. of Households per 1,000 Census Houses			No. of Households per Km²		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Union Territory	1981	1110	1045	1114	817	81	1926
	1971	1200	1050	1217	537	66	1633
Delhi District	1981	1110	1045	1114	817	81	1926
	1971	1200	1050	1217	537	66	1633

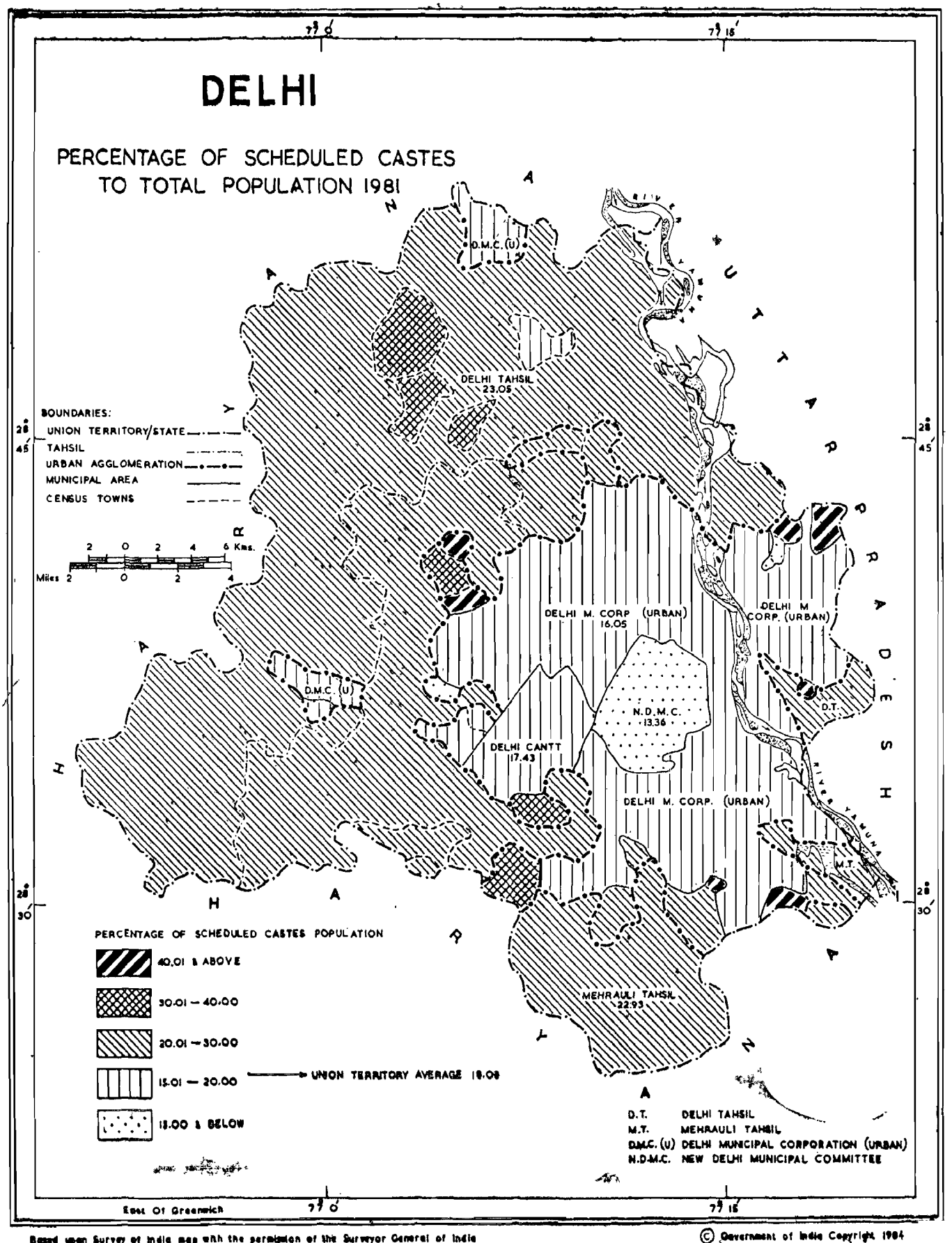
This statement shows that there were 1110 households per 1000 census houses in the Union Territory of Delhi. This proportion was higher in the case of urban areas as compared to rural areas. Columns 5 to 7 of the statement provide information on the density of households per Km². This density is very high in urban and very low in rural; the figures being 1926 and 81 respectively. The density at the time of 1971 was 1633 and 66 for urban and rural areas, respectively. There is no denying the fact that there is always a congestion in the urban areas but the comparison between rural and urban is not very realistic as in the case of rural areas, large areas of agricultural land falling outside the habitation are also included.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The population of the Scheduled Castes by sex is given for each unit under columns 10 to 12 of the P.C.A. As already stated there is no recognised Scheduled Tribe in the Union Territory of Delhi and as such the figures under columns 13 to 15 have not been given. The list of Castes treated as Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory as per the Presidential Order. "The Constitution (Union Territories) Scheduled Castes Order 1951 C.O. 32" is given below :—

1. Adi-Dharmi
2. Agria
3. Aheria
4. Balai
5. Banjara
6. Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhangi
9. Bhil
10. Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi, Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar.
11. Chuhra (Sweeper)
12. Chuhra (Balmiki)
13. Dhanak or Dhanuk
14. Dhobi
15. Dom
16. Gharrami
17. Julaha (Weaver)
18. Kabirpanthi
19. Kachhandha
20. Kanjar or Giarah
21. Khatik
22. Koli
23. Lalbegi
24. Madari
25. Mallah
26. Mazhabi
27. Meghwal
28. Naribut
29. Nat (Rana)
30. Pasi
31. Perna
32. Sansi or Bhedkut
33. Sapera
34. Sikligar
35. Singiwala or Kalbelia
36. Sirkiband

In the Primary Census Abstract, the population of Scheduled Castes is shown for all the Castes together and not for the different Castes separately. The data in this regard will be presented in a separate volume later on. Incidentally, Scheduled Castes are recognised only amongst Hindus and Sikhs and such Castes are not found in any other religion.



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STATEMENT—2

Statement showing the percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rural and Urban areas to the total Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1981

Union Territory/District		Percentage of Scheduled Castes									Percentage of Scheduled Tribes								
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi Union Territory	1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.27	9.23	9.33	90.73	90.77	90.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1971	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.52	16.30	16.79	83.48	83.70	83.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi District	1981	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.27	9.23	9.33	90.73	90.77	90.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1971	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.52	16.30	16.79	83.48	83.70	83.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : There are no Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in the Union Territory of Delhi.

According to this statement which provides the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes to their total population in rural and urban areas in 1981, 9.27 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were living in rural areas and 90.73 in urban. At the time of 1971 Census, 16.52 per cent of Scheduled Castes were living in the rural areas. The drop in percentage of Scheduled Castes population in rural areas can be attributed to the fact that 27 villages which previously formed a part of rural areas have now been treated as urban and their Scheduled Caste population now forms a constituent of scheduled castes population of urban areas This drop is evident both in the case of males and females.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage distribution of Total population of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Territory and District, 1981

Union Territory, District		Percentage of SC's and ST's to total population of UT/District	Percentage of SC to total population of UT/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population of UT/District	Distribution of 100 members of SC among District	Distribution of 100 members of Scheduled Tribe among District
1		2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Union Territory	1981	18.03	18.03	-	100.00	-
	1971	15.64	15 64	—	100.00	-
Delhi District	1981	18.03	18.03	—	100.00	-
	1971	15.64	15.64	-	100.00	-

Note : There are no Scheduled Tribes recognised as such in Union Territory of Delhi.

According to this statement, it is observed that the Scheduled Castes form 18.03 per cent of the total population in the Union Territory of Delhi. This percentage was 15.64 at the time of 1971 Census.

STATEMENT 4

Statement showing the percentage of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rural & Urban areas to total population, 1981

Union Territory/District		Percentage of Scheduled Castes								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory	1981	18 03	17.98	18.09	23.00	22.85	23.19	17.64	17.60	17.69
	1971	15.64	15.64	15.63	25.08	25.07	25.08	14.55	14.57	14.53
Delhi District	1981	18.03	17.98	18.09	23.00	22.85	23.19	17 64	17.60	17.69
	1971	15.64	15.64	15 63	25.08	25.07	25.08	14 55	14·57	14.53

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes									Percentage of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes								
Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.03	17.98	18.09	23.00	22.85	23 19	17.64	17.60	17.69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 64	15.64	15.63	25.08	25.07	25.08	14.55	14.57	14.53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.03	17.98	18.09	23.00	22 85	23.19	17.64	17.60	17.69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.64	15.64	15.63	25.08	25.07	25.08	14.55	14.57	14.53

According to Statement 4 whereas the Scheduled Castes population during 1981 in rural areas formed 23 per cent of the total population as against 25.08 in 1971, in the urban areas this percentage was 17.64 in 1981 as against 14.55 in 1971. The percentage of male population in the urban and rural areas was 17.60 and 22.85 respectively whereas that of females it was 17.69 and 23.19 per cent respectively in 1981.

Literate and Educated persons

Columns 16 to 18 of the PCA provide information on the number of literate persons in the Union Territory of Delhi. A person was taken as 'Literate' who could both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who could merely read but could not write was not considered as literate. It was not necessary that a person who was literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

All children of the age 4 years or less were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to a school and might have picked up reading and writing a few words.

STATEMENT 5

Literacy rates in 1981

(The Percentages have been calculated on the total Population inclusive of the Population in age group 0—4)

Union Territory/District		Among the total Population			Among the rural Population			Among the urban Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi Union Territory	1981	61.54	68.40	53.07	47.56	60 11	32.08	62.64	69 05	54.71
	1971	56.61	63.71	47.75	36.23	49.00	20.75	58.95	65 37	50.90
Delhi District	1981	61.54	68.40	53.07	47.56	60 11	32.08	62 64	69.05	54.71
	1971	56.61	63.71	47.75	36.23	49.00	20.75	58.95	65.37	50.90

Statement No. 5 provides the literacy rates for males and females separately for the rural and urban areas.

It is observed that the literacy rate for the Union Territory as a whole stood at 61.54 per cent. This rate at the time of 1971 census was 56.61 per cent. So far as the rural areas are concerned, the literacy rate has shown an increase from 36.23 in 1971 to 47.56 at the time of 1981 Census. Similarly for the urban areas the literacy rate has increased from 58.95 in 1971 to 62.64 in 1981. As is usual, the literacy rate in the urban areas is higher as compared to that in the rural areas. The differentials in the literacy rates amongst males and females are quite evident but there are striking differentials in rural population as compared to urban. Inspite of improvement in literacy, rates of females between 1971 and 1981 Censuses as compared to males still lag behind.

Workers and Non-workers

Columns 19 to 39 of the PCA provide information about distribution of population into workers and non-workers by sex for rural and urban areas separately classified into four broad categories. The definition of a worker is given below :—

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

Reference Period :

The reference period is 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 was important was the broad time-span of the agricultural season preceding the enumeration.

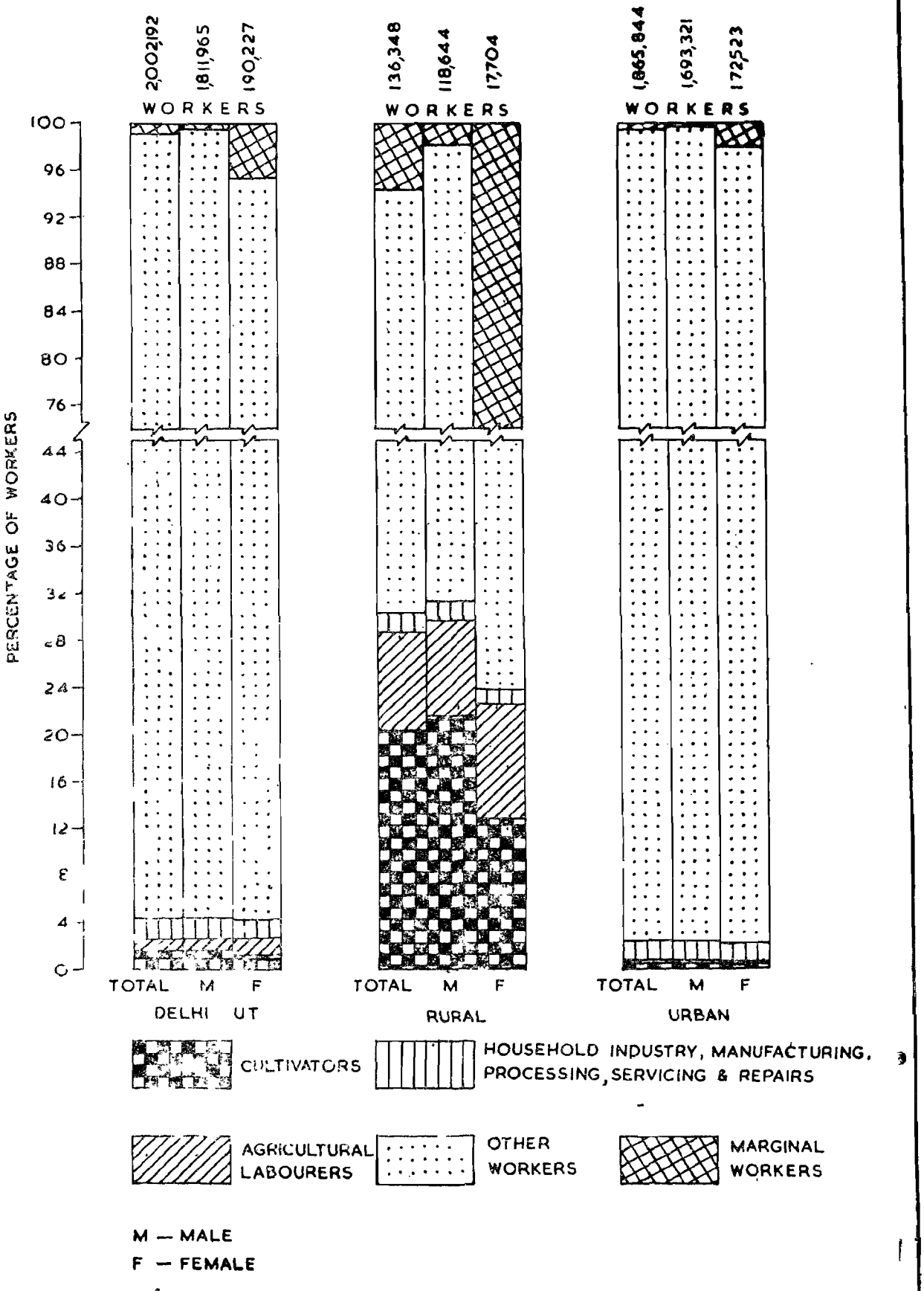
At the time of 1981 Census, information on the economic activity of a person was collected in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they wanted. The main aim was to find out the number of workers. Such workers could be full time workers or marginal workers. Those who had worked for a major part of the year were treated as main workers while those who had worked for less than 183 days were treated as marginal workers. The persons who had worked for six months in more than one activity were also treated as main workers. A person who normally worked but had been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike etc. was treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, were also treated as workers. A person who had merely been offered work but had not actually joined that work was not treated as engaged in that work. A man or woman who was 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 was primarily a student, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker was not treated as a worker. On the other hand if a person was primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time also attended to some household chores or attended a night school etc., he or she was treated basically as a worker. A person who merely received an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who did not have to work for receiving the income, was not treated as economically active unless the person was 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 were not participating in any productive work were not treated as workers unless they also worked in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce. An adult woman who was engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources was not considered as working. If, however, in addition to her household work she engaged herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or mining cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any other work like cultivation etc., she was treated as worker. A man or a woman who was doing household duties might have been producing or making something only for domestic consumption of the household and not for sale such a person was not considered as a worker. A full time public or social service worker who was actively engaged in public service activity or a full time political worker who was also engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party was recorded as a worker.

Thus the main activity returned by the person entitled him to be categorised either as a worker or as a non-worker. Persons involved in unpaid home duties, full time students and children attending school, dependents such as infants or children not attending school, beggars etc. were not treated as workers.

As already stated above unlike 1971, at the time of 1981 census, the workers have been categorised only under four main categories—(i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) workers at Household Industry, Manufacturing, Servicing, Repairing etc. and (iv) Other workers. This has been done on the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY

DELHI (U.T.) 1981



Detailed instructions to the enumerators in this regard and in regard to the filling in of Schedules etc. have already been included as Annexure B to Part II-A.

Statement 6 provides information about the distribution of population of workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex.

STATEMENT-6

Percentage Distribution of Population of each sex into workers, marginal workers, non-workers in Union Territory/District in 1981 (Main Workers being further distributed by broad industrial categories of 1981 Census).

Union Territory/District	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
Delhi Union Territory										
	Persons	6220406 (100.00)	2002192 (32.19)	1986399 (31.93)	34841 (0.56)	16131 (0.26)	33503 (0.54)	1901924 (30.57)	15793 (0.26)	4218214 (67.81)
	Males	3440081 (100.00)	1811965 (52.67)	1805100 (52.47)	32222 (0.94)	13870 (0.40)	30454 (0.88)	1728554 (50.25)	6865 (0.20)	1628116 (47.33)
	Females	2780325 (100.00)	190227 (6.84)	181299 (6.52)	2619 (0.09)	2261 (0.08)	3049 (0.11)	173370 (6.24)	8928 (0.32)	2590098 (93.16)
Delhi Distric	Persons	6220406 (100.00)	2002192 (32.19)	1986399 (31.93)	34841 (0.56)	16131 (0.26)	33503 (0.54)	1901924 (30.57)	15793 (0.26)	4218214 (67.81)
	Males	3440081 (100.00)	1811965 (52.67)	1805100 (52.47)	32222 (0.94)	13870 (0.40)	30454 (0.88)	1728554 (50.25)	6865 (0.20)	1628116 (47.33)
	Females	2780325 (100.00)	190227 (6.84)	181299 (6.52)	2619 (0.09)	2261 (0.08)	3049 (0.11)	173370 (6.24)	8928 (0.32)	2590098 (93.16)

Note :— Figures given in brackets are percentages

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in Delhi, there were 2,002,192 (32.19 per cent) workers and 4,218,214 (67.81 per cent) non-workers. The percentage of workers and non-workers during 1971 Census was 30.21 and 69.79 respectively. There has been thus a slight increase in the percentage of workers. The percentage of workers amongst males and females during 1981 was 52.67 and 6.84 as against 50.61 and 4.75 respectively in 1971 Census. The percentage of non-workers amongst males and females was 47.33 and 93.16 as against 49.39 and 95.25 respectively in 1971 Census. 32.19 of the total population which constituted the group of total workers included 0.26 marginal workers also. This percentage in the case of male was 0.20 and females 0.32. Coming to the broad categories amongst the main workers, the majority of the workers belonged to the group 'Other Workers'. The percentage of males under this group was 50.25 of the total male population. Amongst the female population, 6.24 per cent were involved in activities which could be termed as Other Work. The percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers was very small. So was the case with those engaged in Household Industries. Delhi being the capital of the country has a large population involved in professions like service, trade, transport etc. which accounts for large percentage under 'Other Workers'.

Statement 7 gives the distribution of 1000 persons, males, females of total, rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers for four broad industrial categories. There are certain occupations like agricultural labourers and cultivators who will be found in the rural areas only and as such their proportion will be higher in rural areas and practically negligible in the case of urban areas, as also is evident from this statement. The proportion of the workers involved in household industries is practically the same, both in the case of rural and urban. From the table it is further observed that the proportion of marginal workers in the rural areas is comparatively much larger as compared to urban areas. The proportion for non-workers in the rural areas is also higher than the urban but the differences are very negligible.

STATEMENT- 7

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males, Females of Total, Rural and Urban areas among the Main-Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers for broad Industrial Categories of Main-workers

Union Territory/District		Total Population			Total Workers			Total Main-Workers			Main-Workers					
											Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi Union Territory																
	(Total)	1,000	1,000	1,000	322	527	68	319	525	65	6	9	1	2	4	1
	(Rural)	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	475	87	285	466	61	61	101	11	25	39	18
	(Urban)	1,000	1,000	1,000	323	531	67	322	529	66	1	2	N	1	1	
Delhi District																
	(Total)	1,000	1,000	1,000	322	527	68	319	525	65	6	9	1	2	4	1
	(Rural)	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	475	87	285	466	61	61	101	11	25	39	
	(Urban)	1,000	1,000	1,000	323	531	67	322	529	66	1	2	N	1	1	18

Union Territory/District		Main-Workers						Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V, (b) & VI to IX)								
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Delhi Union Territory													
	(Total)	5	9	1	306	503	62	3	2	3	678	473	932
	(Rural)	5	8	1	194	318	41	17	9	26	698	525	913
	(Urban)	5	9	1	315	517	64	1	2	1	677	469	933
Delhi District													
	(Total)	5	9	1	306	503	62	3	2	3	678	473	932
	(Rural)	5	8	1	194	318	41	17	9	26	698	525	913
	(Urban)	5	9	1	315	517	64	1	2	1	677	469	933

N.—Stands for negligible

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi Union Territory	Total	1483.0@	1092065	1211784	6220406	3440081	2780325
		Rural	891.1	68824	71922	452206	249833	202373
		Urban	591.9	1023241	1139862	5768200	3190248	2577952

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Laboures (II)		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Delhi Union Territory	Total	34841	32222	2619	16131	13870	2261
		Rural	27614	25340	2274	11359	9690	1669
		Urban	7227	6882	345	4772	4180	592

N.B.:—1. There is only one District in the Union Territory of Delhi. The state figures hold good for the District also.

@2. These represent area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, Figures for Urban areas have been worked out by 27 Census Towns. The area figures for Rural has been derived by subtracting the Urban area from the Total area of the Union Territory given in this table since the former represents Land Use Area calculated by adding the area figures of villages falling in these tehsils as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (Contd.)

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate			Total Main-Workers (I—IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1121643	618550	503093	.	..	..	3828326	2352883	1475443	1986399	1805100	181299
104012	57086	46926	..	..	.	215091	150165	64926	128854	116514	12340
1017631	561464	456167	..	..	..	3613235	2202718	1410517	1857545	1688586	168959

Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
33503	30454	3049	1901924	1728554	173370	15793	6865	8928	4218214	1628116	2590098
2152	1928	224	87729	79556	8173	7494	2130	5364	315858	131189	184669
31351	28526	2825	1814195	1648998	165197	8299	4735	3564	3902356	1496927	2405429

adding the area figures of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonement, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and Territory. The Total Rural area of two Tehsils given in the Districts PCA dose not tally with the Rural Area of the union.

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	DELHI UNION TERRITORY	Total	1483.0@	1092065	1211784	6220406	3440081	2780325
		Rural	891.1	68824	71922	452206	249833	202373
		Urban	591.9	1023241	1139862	5768200	3190248	2577952
	DELHI DISTRICT	Total	1483.0	1092065	1211784	6220406	3440081	2780325
		Rural	891.1	68824	71922	452206	249833	202373
		Urban	591.9	023241	1139862	5768200	3190248	2577952
1.	DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION	Urban	540.78	017754	1133171	5729283	3168601	2560682
	(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	42.74	55880	58339	273036	155609	117427
	(b) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	42.97	16399	16791	85166	51440	33726
	(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Urban	360.55	850036	954411	4884234	2690092	2194142
	(d) Samepur (C.T.)	Urban	5.44	1629	1829	9147	5422	3725
	(e) Bhalaswa Jahangirpur (C.T.)	Urban	6.70	15094	15337	70301	38647	31654
	(f) Jaffarabad (C.T.)	Urban	0.90	1717	2600	16148	8823	7325
	(g) Babarpur (C.T.))	Urban	0.79	2813	4235	21925	12092	9833
	(h) Gokalpur (C.T.)	Urban	2.32	2707	3324	14972	8366	6606
	(i) Mandoli (C.T.)	Urban	5.86	10057	10413	47891	26819	21072
	(j) Kotla (C.T.)	Urban	1.25	14220	15076	65828	36647	29181
	(k) Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	2.76	749	1016	5122	2852	2270
	(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.)	Urban	6.67	7287	7538	37623	20613	17010
	(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.)	Urban	2.77	12738	12873	56058	31230	24828
	(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.)	Urban	3.85	2109	2187	9689	5450	4239
	(o) Bindapur (C.T.)	Urban	2.49	1634	1757	9284	5048	4236
	(p) Nasirpur (C T.)	Urban	2.85	4806	5120	24244	13915	10329
	(q) Palam (C.T.)	Urban	8.49	6326	6555	34378	18797	15581
	(r) Mahipalpur (C.T.)	Urban	5.46	1632	1750	8765	5139	3626
	(s) Rajokri (C.T.)	Urban	8.64	699	929	5759	3251	2508
	(t) Chhattarpur (C.T.)	Urban	7.39	767	1194	6504	3775	2729
	(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.)	Urban	2.44	618	1073	6079	3365	2714
	(v) Tigri (C.T.)	Urban	1.05	3682	4254	17228	9777	7451
	(w) Deoli (C.T.)	Urban	10.12	831	1029	5788	3157	2631
	(x) Molar Band (C.T.)	Urban	4.12	1021	1213	5326	3029	2297
	(y) Pul Pehlad (C.T.)	Urban	2.16	2303	2328	8788	5246	3542
2.	Bawana (C T.)	Urban	16.97	1832	2137	12637	6943	5694
3.	Alipur (C.T.)	Urban	8.55	983	1122	6735	3875	2860
4.	Pooth Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	9.98	952	1223	7145	3924	3221
5.	Pehladpur Banger (C.T.)	Urban	4.67	433	914	5011	2776	2235
6	Bijwasan (C.T.)	Urban	10.90	1287	1295	7389	4129	3260
	(i) DELHI TEHSIL	Rural	541 5	41195	42636	275064	151034	124030
	(ii) MEHRAULI TEHSIL	Rural	337.8	27629	29286	177142	98799	78343

N.B.1. There is only one district in the Union Territory of Delhi. The state figures hold good for the District also.

2. @ These represent area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, figures for Urban areas have been worked out by 27 Census Towns. The area figures for Rural has been derived by subtracting the Urban area from the total area of the Union Territory given in this table since the former represents Land Use Area calculated by adding the area figures of villages falling

3. Delhi Union Territory consists of two Tehsils namely Delhi & Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils only Rural areas

4. In view of the fact that the urban units of the two Tehsils are not separately identified, the annexure is not being prepared

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1121643	618550	503093	..	..	..	3828326	2352883	1475443	1986399	1805100	181299
104012	57086	46926	..	..	..	215091	150165	64926	128854	116514	12340
1017631	561464	456167	..	..	..	3613235	2202718	1410517	1857545	1688586	168959
1121643	618550	503093	..	..	..	3828326	2352883	1475443	1986399	1805100	181299
104012	57086	46926	..	..	..	215091	150165	64926	128854	116514	12340
1017631	561464	456167	..	..	..	3613235	2202718	1410517	1857545	1688586	168959
1005954	554835	451119	..	..	..	3594786	2190405	1404381	1845559	1678373	167186
36479	20967	15512	..	..	..	201193	122286	78907	101505	86449	15056
14847	8266	6581	..	..	..	55042	37142	17900	33425	31249	2176
784133	431712	352421	..	..	..	3124082	1882732	1241350	1563178	1423227	139951
2362	1274	1088	..	..	..	4455	3151	1304	3241	3090	151
19356	10449	8907	..	..	..	30601	20361	10240	21040	19544	1496
349	188	161	..	..	..	6532	4345	2187	4363	4293	70
1535	850	685	..	..	..	12181	7974	4207	6069	5897	172
7410	4104	3306	..	..	..	5906	4329	1577	4481	4089	392
24976	13856	11120	..	..	..	19007	13661	5346	15182	14117	1065
32935	18265	14670	..	..	..	24570	17653	6917	19928	18115	1813
809	456	353	..	..	..	2748	1830	918	1414	1361	53
13954	7499	6455	..	..	..	16143	11046	5097	10783	10122	661
26656	14507	12149	..	..	..	19458	14408	5050	17824	16433	1391
4660	2584	2076	..	..	..	3663	2688	975	3233	2983	250
721	401	320	..	..	..	5776	3579	2197	2368	2280	88
4161	2323	1838	..	..	..	14546	9810	4736	7496	7148	348
6791	3736	3055	..	..	..	21438	13569	7869	9177	8641	536
2910	1672	1238	..	..	..	4497	3176	1321	2820	2610	210
2251	1255	996	..	..	..	2308	1719	589	1840	1577	263
1714	982	732	..	.	..	3409	2275	1134	2154	1999	155
1662	893	769	..	..	..	3369	2282	1087	1564	1476	88
7189	3998	3191	..	..	..	6382	4723	1659	5628	5307	321
1581	829	752	..	..	..	2884	1990	894	1566	1521	45
1187	668	519	.	.	..	2322	1787	535	1877	1661	216
5326	3101	2225	..	..	..	2274	1889	385	3403	3184	219
3939	2258	1681	..	..	..	5775	3745	2030	4212	3390	822
1310	718	592	..	..	..	3813	2600	1213	1906	1724	182
2490	1419	1071	..	..	..	2982	2005	977	2372	1936	436
1957	1081	876	..	..	..	2216	1518	698	1419	1352	67
1981	1153	828	..	..	..	3663	2445	1218	2077	1811	266
63396	34662	28734	..	..	..	133944	92988	40956	75703	68942	6761
40616	22424	18192	..	..	..	81147	57177	23970	53151	47572	5579

adding the area figures of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) and Territory. The Total Rural area of two Tehsils given in the Districts PCA does not tally with the Rural Area of the Union Terri- in these Tehsils, as supplied by the Revenue Authorities.

are shown, the details of their urban constituents being not available.

as the consolidated picture of U.A. is available from the above table itself.

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/Tehsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
	DELHI UNION TERRITORY . . .	Total	34841	32222	2619	16131	13870	2261
		Rural	27614	25340	2274	11359	9690	1669
		Urban	7227	6882	345	4772	4180	592
	DELHI DISTRICT	Total	34841	32222	2619	16131	13870	2261
		Rural	27614	25340	2274	11359	9690	1669
		Urban	7227	6882	345	4772	4180	592
1.	DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION . .	Urban	5851	5569	282	4320	3754	566
	(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee . .	Urban	60	55	5	34	29	5
	(b) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	147	146	1	128	121	7
	(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) .	Urban	3907	3679	228	2996	2557	439
	(d) Samepur (C.T.)	Urban	104	102	2	147	110	37
	(e) Bhalswa Jahangirpur (C.T.) . . .	Urban	105	101	4	76	50	26
	(f) Jaffarabad (C.T.)	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(g) Babarpur (C.T.)	Urban	23	23	..	124	124	..
	(h) Gokalpur (C.T.)	Urban	63	62	1	7	7	..
	(i) Mandoli (C.T.)	Urban	112	111	1	80	78	2
	(j) Kotla (C.T.)	Urban	3	2	1	25	22	3
	(k) Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd (C.T.) .	Urban	69	65	4	58	57	1
	(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.)	Urban	116	116	..	58	57	1
	(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.)	Urban	19	19	..	12	9	3
	(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.) . . .	Urban	8	8	..	4	..	4
	(o) Bindapur (C.T.)	Urban	82	81	1	4	4	..
	(p) Nasirpur(C.T.)	Urnan	63	62	1	29	29	..
	(q) Palam(C.T.)	Urban	275	249	26	245	244	1
	(r) Mahipalpur(C.T.)	Urban	37	37	..	29	27	2
	(s) Rajokri(C.T.)	Urban	247	245	2	1	1	..
	(t) Chhatarpur (C.T.).	Urban	100	97	3	175	160	15
	(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.)	Urban	57	57	..	25	12	13
	(v) Tigri (C.T.)	Urban	..	..	..	2	2	..
	(w) Deoli (C.T.)	Urfian	183	182	1	23	22	1
	(x) Molar Band (C.T.)	Urban	70	69	1	32	26	6
	(y) Pul Pehlad (C.T.)	Urban	..	..	..	6	6	..
2.	Bawana (C.T.)	Urban	359	356	3	114	105	9
3.	Alipur (C.T.)	Urban	245	211	34	100	87	13
4.	Pooth Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	315	313	2	112	108	4
5.	Pehladpur Banger (C.T.)	Urban	159	151	8	27	27	..
6.	Bijwasan (C.T.)	Urban	298	282	16	99	99	..
	(i) DELHI TEHSIL	Rural	18599	16790	1809	8409	7075	1334
	(ii) MEHRAULI TEHSIL	Rural	9015	8550	465	2950	2615	335

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
33503	30454	3049	1901924	1728554	173370	15793	6865	8928	4218214	1628116	2590098
2152	1928	224	87729	79556	8173	7494	2130	5364	315858	131189	184669
31351	28526	2825	1814195	1648998	165197	8299	4735	3564	3902356	1496927	2405429
33503	30454	3049	1901924	1728554	173370	15793	6865	8928	4218214	1628116	2590098
2152	1928	224	87729	79556	8173	7494	2130	5364	315858	131189	184669
31351	28526	2825	1814195	1648998	165197	8299	4735	3564	3902356	1496927	2405429
31142	28330	2812	1804246	1640720	163526	8245	4724	3521	3875479	1485504	2389975
236	187	49	101175	86178	14997	489	296	193	171042	68864	102178
77	70	7	33073	30912	2161	72	25	47	51669	20166	31503
29411	26776	2635	1526864	1390215	136649	6732	3892	2840	3314324	1262973	2051351
1	1	..	2989	2877	112	..	..	..	5906	2332	3574
54	47	7	20805	19346	1459	65	40	25	49196	19063	30133
99	90	9	4263	4202	61	3	.	3	11782	4530	7252
49	42	7	5873	5708	165	8	5	3	15848	6190	9658
41	39	2	4370	3981	389	..	..	..	10491	4277	6214
180	174	6	14810	13754	1056	98	25	73	32611	12677	19934
196	173	23	19704	17918	1786	82	57	25	45818	18475	27343
27	26	1	1260	1213	47	..	..	..	3708	1491	2217
167	164	3	10442	9785	657	72	44	28	26768	10447	16321
212	182	30	17581	16223	1358	140	78	62	38094	14719	23375
40	32	8	3181	2943	238	57	21	36	6399	2446	3953
131	127	4	2151	2068	83	3	2	1	6913	2766	4147
25	20	5	7379	7037	342	72	58	14	16676	6709	9967
92	83	9	8565	8065	500	223	107	116	24978	10049	14929
14	12	2	2740	2534	206	5	5	..	5940	2524	3416
14	13	1	1578	1318	260	7	..	7	3912	1674	2238
14	13	1	1865	1729	136	63	47	16	4287	1729	2558
14	14	..	1468	1393	75	20	13	7	4495	1876	2619
6	6	..	5620	5299	321	1	..	1	11599	4470	7129
27	26	1	1333	1291	42	1	1	..	4221	1635	2586
4	4	..	1771	1562	209	25	7	18	3424	1361	2063
11	9	2	3386	3169	217	7	1	6	5378	2061	3317
78	68	10	3661	2861	800	3	1	2	8422	3552	4870
48	47	1	1513	1379	134	42	10	32	4787	2141	2646
2	2	.	1943	1513	430	..	..	..	4773	1988	2785
..	..	..	1233	1174	59	9	..	9	3583	1424	2159
81	79	2	1599	1351	248	—	.	..	5312	2318	2994
1616	1447	169	47079	43630	3449	5319	1465	3854	194042	80627	113415
536	481	55	40650	35926	4724	2175	665	1510	121816	50562	71254

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/Tehsil/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Number of House-holds with SC Members	Total Scheduled Castes Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	DELHI UNION TERRITORY	Total	216480	1121643	618550	503093
		Rural	18743	104012	57086	46926
		Urban	197737	1017631	561464	456167
	DELHI DISTRICT	Total	216480	1121643	618550	503093
		Rural	18743	104012	57086	46926
		Urban	197737	1017631	561464	456167
1.	DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION	Urban	195423	1005954	554835	451119
	(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	6873	36479	20967	15512
	(b) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	3009	14847	8266	6581
	(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)	Urban	149370	784133	431712	352421
	(d) Samepur (C.T.)	Urban	471	2362	1274	1088
	(e) Bhalswa Jahangirpur (C.T.)	Urban	3879	19356	10449	8907
	(f) Jaffarabad (C.T.)	Urban	55	349	188	161
	(g) Babarpur (C.T.)	Urban	286	1535	850	685
	(h) Gokalpur (C.T.)	Urban	1613	7410	4104	3306
	(i) Mandoli (C.T.)	Urban	5278	24976	13856	11120
	(j) Kotla (C.T.)	Urban	7390	32935	18265	14670
	(k) Roshanpura alias Dichoan Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	162	809	456	353
	(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.)	Urban	2572	13954	7499	6455
	(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.)	Urban	5883	26656	14507	12149
	(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.)	Urban	1054	4660	2584	2076
	(o) Bindapur (C.T.)	Urban	135	721	401	320
	(p) Nasirpur (C.T.)	Urban	814	4161	2323	1838
	(q) Palam (C.T.)	Urban	1236	6791	3736	305
	(r) Mahipalpur (C.T.)	Urban	568	2910	1672	1238
	(s) Rajokri (C.T.)	Urban	396	2251	1255	996
	(t) Chhattarpur (C.T.)	Urban	321	1714	982	732
	(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.)	Urban	305	1662	893	769
	(v) Tigri (C.T.)	Urban	1798	7189	3998	3191
	(w) Deoli (C.T.)	Urban	329	1581	829	752
	(x) Molar Band (C.T.)	Urban	249	1187	668	519
	(y) Pul Pehlad (C.T.)	Urban	1377	5326	3101	2225
2.	Bawana (C.T.)	Urban	730	3939	2258	1681
3.	Alipur (C.T.)	Urban	229	1310	718	592
4.	Pooth Khurd (C.T.)	Urban	524	2490	1419	1071
5.	Pehladpur Banger (C.T.)	Urban	403	1957	1081	876
6.	Bijwasan (C.T.)	Urban	428	1981	1153	828
	(i) DELHI TEHSIL	Rural	11196	63396	34662	28734
	(ii) MEHRAULI TEHSIL	Rural	7547	40616	22424	18192

SCHEDULED CASTES
(U.T.)

Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Main-Workers: Cultivators (I)			Main-Workers: Agricultural Labourers (II)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
440848	310591	130257	338822	298431	40391	1023	894	129	7024	5877	1147
34710	26641	8069	31707	26049	5658	718	618	100	5494	4604	890
406138	283950	122188	307115	272382	34733	305	276	29	1530	1273	257
440848	310591	130257	338822	298431	40391	1023	894	129	7024	5877	1147
34710	26641	8069	31707	26049	5658	718	618	100	5494	4604	890
406138	283950	122188	307115	272382	34733	305	276	29	1530	1273	257
403261	281806	121455	302347	268857	33490	299	270	29	1364	1116	248
17887	12099	5788	12165	10265	1900	3	3	..	5	4	1
5088	3737	1351	4673	3969	704	9	9	..	32	26	6
324950	224636	100314	234180	208839	25341	186	163	23	969	766	203
731	562	169	677	596	81	6	4	2	41	33	8
5761	4211	1550	5639	4927	712	19	16	3	32	16	16
180	128	52	106	94	12	.	..	..	..	..	..
670	466	204	404	383	21	.	..	..	3	3	..
2400	1842	558	2191	1915	276	1	..	1	1	1	..
8604	6356	2248	7868	7045	823	42	42	..	26	26	..
11088	8168	2920	9730	8675	1055	..	..	..	4	4	..
279	224	55	214	204	10	..	..	..	21	21	..
4324	3150	1174	3882	3496	386	..	..	.	16	15	1
7285	5633	1652	8213	7297	916	2	2	..	2	2	..
1398	1068	330	1522	1365	157	5	5	..	3	..	3
277	202	75	169	158	11	2	2	..	3	3	..
1822	1321	501	1219	1102	117	3	3	..	19	19	..
2921	2117	804	1856	1669	187	14	14	..	116	116	..
1276	942	334	834	779	55	2	2	..	..	..	..
691	547	144	914	668	246	..	..	..	..	..	..
598	433	165	540	483	57	5	5	..	68	59	9
804	561	243	438	394	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
2166	1683	483	2155	1990	165	..	..	..	..	..	..
581	423	158	464	442	22	..	..	..	3	2	1
351	301	50	361	332	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1129	996	133	1933	1770	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
736	572	164	1880	1276	604	..	..	..	54	50	4
607	415	192	381	341	40	..	..	..	40	37	3
345	253	92	1189	817	372	6	6	..	59	57	2
510	388	122	594	554	40	..	..	..	..	.	..
679	516	163	724	537	187	..	..	..	13	13	.
22284	17061	5223	18068	15284	2784	562	469	93	4435	3753	682
12426	9580	2846	13639	10765	2874	156	149	7	1059	851	208

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/Tehsil/U.A./City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Main Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22
DELHI UNION TERRITORY		Total	5459	4664	795
		Rural	603	471	132
		Urban	4856	4193	663
DELHI DISTRICT		Total	5459	4664	795
		Rural	603	471	132
		Urban	4856	4193	663
I DELHI URBAN AGGLOMERATION		Urban	4824	4161	663
(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee		Urban	74	52	22
(b) Delhi Cantt.		Urban	7	5	2
(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban)		Urban	4215	3628	587
(d) Samepur (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(e) Bhalswa Jahangirpur (C.T)		Urban	29	24	5
(f) Jaffarabad (C.T)		Urban	2	..	2
(g) Babarpur (C.T.)		Urban	6	6	..
(h) Gokalpur (C.T.)		Urban	9	8	1
(i) Mandoli (C.T.)		Urban	118	112	6
(j) Kotla (C.T.)		Urban	91	80	11
(k) Roshanpura alias Dichoan Khurd (C.T.)		Urban	7	7	—
(l) Nangloi Jat (C.T.)		Urban	94	91	3
(m) Sultanpur Majra (C.T.)		Urban	116	102	14
(n) Nangloi Sayed (C.T.)		Urban	35	27	8
(o) Bindapur (C.T.)		Urban	2	2	..
(p) Nasirpur (C.T.)		Urban	7	6	1
(q) Palam (C.T.)		Urban	2	2	..
(r) Mahipalpur (C.T.)		Urban	7	6	1
(s) Rajokri (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(t) Chhattarpur (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(u) Lado Sarai (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(v) Tigri (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(w) Deoli (C.T.)		Urban	3	3	..
(x) Molar Band (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
(y) Pul Pehlad (C.T)		Urban	..	..	..
2. Bawana (C.T.)		Urban	16	16	..
3. Alipur (C.T.)		Urban	3	3	..
4. Pooth Khurd (C.T.)		Urban	2	2	..
5. Pehladpur Banger (C.T.)		Urban	..	..	..
6. Bijwasan (C.T.)		Urban	11	11	..
(i) DELHI TEHSIL		Rural	528	410	118
(ii) MEHRAULI TEHSIL		Rural	75	61	14

Note :— 1. Delhi Union Territory consists of two Tehsils namely Delhi & Mehrauli. Against Delhi and Mehrauli Tehsils only rural

2. In view of the fact that the urban units of the two tehsils are not separately indentified, the annexure is not being prepared as

SCHEDULED CASTES
(U.T.)

Workers								
Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
325316	286996	38320	3630	1725	1905	779191	318394	460797
24892	20356	4536	1473	509	964	70832	30528	40304
300424	266640	33784	2157	1216	941	708359	287866	420493
325316	286996	38320	3630	1725	1905	779191	318394	460797
24892	20356	4536	1473	509	964	70832	30528	40304
300424	266640	33784	2157	1216	941	708359	287866	420493
295860	263310	32550	2154	1216	938	701453	284762	416691
12083	10206	1877	102	45	57	24212	10657	13555
4625	3929	696	28	3	25	10146	4294	5852
228810	204282	24528	1704	991	713	548249	221882	326367
630	559	71	..	..	..	1685	678	1007
5559	4871	688	34	24	10	13683	5498	8185
104	94	10	..	..	..	243	94	149
395	374	21	..	..	..	1131	467	664
2180	1906	274	..	..	..	5219	2189	3030
7682	6865	817	16	6	10	17092	6805	10287
9635	8591	1044	82	57	25	23123	9533	13590
186	176	10	1	1	..	594	251	343
3772	3390	382	41	21	20	10031	3982	6046
8093	7191	902	57	18	39	18386	7192	11194
1479	1333	146	25	13	12	3113	1206	1907
162	151	11	..	..	..	552	243	309
1190	1074	116	9	6	3	2933	1215	1718
1724	1537	187	50	28	22	4885	2039	2846
825	771	54	3	3	..	2073	890	1183
914	668	246	..	..	..	1337	587	750
467	419	48	..	..	..	1174	499	675
438	394	44	..	..	..	1224	499	725
2155	1990	165	..	..	..	5034	2008	3026
458	437	21	..	..	..	1117	387	730
361	332	29	..	..	..	826	336	490
1933	1770	163	2	..	2	3391	1331	2060
1810	1210	600	..	..	..	2059	982	1077
338	301	37	3	..	3	926	377	549
1122	752	370	..	..	..	1301	602	699
594	554	40	..	..	..	1363	527	836
700	513	187	..	..	..	1257	616	641
12543	10652	1891	1203	386	817	44125	18992	25133
12349	9704	2645	270	123	147	26707	11536	15171

areas are shown, the complete details of their urban constituents being not available. the consolidated picture of U.A. is available from the above table itself.

LIST OF AGENTS

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, Hing Ki Mandi (Rest)

Ahmadabad

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 Co-op. Society
    Std. City Civil Court Compound, Bhadra (Rest)
13. Indian Law House
    252, Ist Floor Kashipura
    Outside Raipur Gate (Rest)
14. Roshan Ranjit Brothers
    371/7, Baba Ayaram Road (Rest)

Ahmadnagar

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, Punjabi Colony (Rest)

Ambala Cantt.

27. English Book Depot (Reg.)

Amritsar

28. Law Book Agency
    G.T. Road Putligarh (Reg.)
29. The Book Lovers
    Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

Anand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency
    Station Road (Rest)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores
    Kamla Nagar (Rest)

Aizawl

32. Modern Book Stall
    Hospital Road, Bara Bazar (Rest)

Ballabgarh

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, Bhagalpur (Reg.)

Vadodara

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 Gigabhai
M.G. Road (Rest)

Bholpur

53. Bholpur Pustakalaya
Rabindra Sarani
P.O. Bholpur, 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, Ist Floor,
Opp. G.P.O. (Reg.)
60. C. Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller
146 C, Princess Street (Reg.)
61 International Book Houses Ltd.
Indian Mercantile Mission Extn.
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)
62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Partel (Reg.)
63. Lakhani 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. Bhadkamkar 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 Dhobi Talao (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. Bhuvneshwari
42, Paria Narwan Street (Rest)
85. Executive Book Service
74, Princess Street (Rest)
86. G.A. Brothers
50, Princess Street (Rest)

87. Devendra S. Sharsma
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. Sterling 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, Scheme-52 (Rest)

96. K.K. Roy
55-Gariahat Road, P.B. 10210 (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 Chatterjee Street : 700073 (Reg.)

109. Techno Books International
P-4, New Howrah Approach Road (Rest)

110. Basaniwal Enterprises
309-Bipin Behari Ganguli Street (Rest)

111. Best Books
IA College Row (Rest)

112. Lahari & Co.
8/1A, Ashtas 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
Banka Bazar (Rest)

125. Woodlands
Bangali Sahi (Rest)

126. Legal Reliables
Biswanath Lane (Rest)

Chindwara

127. Lath Enterprises
6/62-63, Narsinghpur Road (Rest)

Coubatore

128. Marry Martin
9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)

129. Continental Agencies
4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)

130. Radhi Mani Stores
60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises
Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

Dehradun

132. Bishan Singh & Mahendra 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. Bahri Bros.
243, Lajpat 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.N. Jaina & Bros.
Mori Gate (Reg.)

144. K.L. Sethi
B-55, Shakarpur (Reg.)

145. Universal Book & Stationery Co.
16-Netaji Subhas Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders
80-Gokhale Market (Reg.)

147. Young Man & Co.
Nai Sarak (Reg.)

148. General Book Depot
1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)

149. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal
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. Bungalow Road, Jawahar 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 Indians Educational Supply Co.
Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros.
208-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House
77-Gokhle Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd)
3656-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House
3/8, Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Chawri Bazar (Rest)

176. Capital Agencies
Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)

177. Law Literature House
2646-Bilimaran (Rest)

178. Ajanta Books International
1-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

179. Academy Publishers
10-A, Shakar Pur (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. Exten., 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 Chhaoni (Reg.)

201. M.C. Dafter Bros.M.B. Jain Bros.
Sarafa Laskhar (Rest)

202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan
5/26 Bhan Ka Gazar (Reg.)

203. A. Gupta Book Agency
Anand Niaas Falka 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

223. Gupta Stores
Dhatkidith (Reg.)

Jamnagar

224. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar
Ratnabai Masjid Road (Reg.)

225. Scientific & Technical Literature Co. (Rest)

Jodhpur

226. Dwarka Das Rathi
Wholesalce Books,
Cinema and News Agents
Outna Sujatigarh (Reg.)

227. Rajasthan Law House,
High Court Road (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. Shashikumar Sharat Chander
Jhun Jhunun (Reg.)

Jalandhar 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. Ashoka Bros.
69-Hill Cart Road
P.O. Kurseong- (Rest)

Karnataka

247. Aspiration Stores
Post (AMP)
Via Hospet (Rest)
Pin code 583201 (KARNATAKA)

Kottayam

248. Law India Book Sellers & Publishers (Rest)

Kishtwar

249. Wazir Book Deptt.
(J & K) (Rest)

Lucknow

250. British Book Depot
84, Hazarat Ganj (Reg.)

251. Eastern Book Co.
24, Lalbagh 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, Tripalicane (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. Somsundaram
44-Areat Road, Vadapalain (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
Chippi Road (Reg.)

oradabad

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)

Mussoorie

275. Hind Traders
Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

Mysore

276. People Book House
Opp. Japan Mohan Place (Reg.)

277. Geeta Book House
New State Circle (Reg.)

Naini Tal

278. Council Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Reg.)

Nagpur

279. Western-Book Depot
Residency Road

280. Tribal Research Centre
Block No. 11, Surajbali Rd.
Sadar (Rest)

Nadiad

281. R.S. Desai
Station Road (Rest)

282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanobarao
Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Nashik

283. G.K. Bros.
Main Road (Reg.)

New Delhi

284. Atlantic Publisher and Distributors
B-2, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27 (Reg.)

285. Amrit Book Co.
Connaught Circus Reg.)

286. Apsara 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. Mehr 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. Books India Corporation
New Rohtak Road (Reg.)

305. Globe 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 Mac Millan Co. of India Ltd
2/10 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. Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd.
Safdarjang 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
W-1230, 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. Neeta Prakashan
D-50, South Extension (NDSE)
Part-1 (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 Shyam Sunder Misra
Munsif 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 Kendra Atetha Karayalaya,
Neva Sachiwalaya (Reg.)

342. Lakshmi Trading Co.
Padri Ki Haveli, Patna (Reg.)

Pondicherry

343. Jagan Nath Pandi & Sons
Arfabad Colony P.O. Gulzarbagh (Rest)

344. *Puthaghalam*
142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House
9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Pune

346. *Saraswat*
1321 J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High
School (Reg.)

347. International Book Service
Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

348. Raka Book Agency
Opp. Nathers Chawal Near Appa Balwant
Chowk (Reg.)

349. Verma Book Centre
649 Nayaya Path (Rest)

350. Popular Book House
75 Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

351. Dastane Ramchandra & Co.
456, Raviwar Path,
Phadke Hand Chowk (Rest)

Pudukkottai

352. Meenaksh 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

557. 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)

Rohtak

360. Manthan Publications
B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

Sangrur

361 Darshan Pustkalaya Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

Secunderabad

362. Anapurana Industries
1-3-14 Kalasegada (Rest)

Shimla

363. Minerva Book House
The Mall (Rest)

Sikkim

364. Rachna Development Area.
Gangtok (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. Sahiba Agencies
Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

Saharanpur

372. Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar
Court Road (Rest)

Tiruchirapalli

373. Shri Vidya Book Shop
57 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 Vidhayalaya
K-40/18, Bhaironath Marg (Reg.)

380. International Publicity Service
Bhaironath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

381. Kalpana Corporation
P.B. No. 5, Varanasi (Rest)

382. Meena Book Centre
Varanasi

Vishakhapatnam

383. Gupta Bros. (Books)
Vizai Building, Main Road (Reg.)

384. Book Centre
Main Road (Rest)

Vijayawada

385. Vishalandhara Publishing
Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. Novadaya Subscription Agency (Reg.)

Villupuram

387. Baby Stores
167-168, Thiru-vi-ka-Road (Rest)

Vellore

388. S. Thangavalu
Booshan Nagar, Solavanpit (Rest)

ERRATA

Sl. No.	Page No.	Line	Column No.	Para No.	Statement/-Appendix No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	iii	3	—	—	—	release	released
2.	vi	Number of Households	—	—	—	211,784	1,211,784
3.	viii	List of Maps/Diagrams	—	—	—	A ministrative	Administrative
4.	xi	13	2	—	—	ISAP	JASP
5.	xii	6	1	2	—	Confeence	Conference
6.	xii	14	1	2	—	Cripled	Crippled
7.	xii	9	1	3	—	Snce	Since
8.	xv	10	1	3	—	Economisc	Economics
9.	xv	10	2	4	—	Urban	Union
10.	xvi	2	2	1	—	Villagers	Villages
11.	5	1941	5	—	2	that	than
12.	5	1931	1	—	2	imprtance	importance
13.	5	1891	5	—	2	greate	greater
14.	6	1	10	—	4	21411	214115
15.	7	5	2	2	—	Villae	Village
16.	7	6	—	—	—	Kisari	Kirari
17.	10	Column heading	3	—	A-I	Km	Km^2
18.	16	4	1	—	3	Bàger	Banger
19.	24	Column heading	1	—	1	Statement/ Union Territory/ District	Union Territory/ District
20.	24	Delhi UT	6	—	1	24.83	24.28
21.	24	Delhi District	6	—	1	24.83	24.28
22.	25	Delhi UT	14	—	2	88.3	8.34
23.	27	4	14	—	A-3	3,89	3,891
24.	33	—	—	—	1	(Foot note) according their	according to their
25.	39	10	11	—	A-4	26,223	26,253
26.	50	Column heading	7 to 9	—	A-5	Houseless	Houseless Population
27.	51	28	18	—	A-5	607	6079
28.	51	30	18	—	A-5	575	5759
29.	51	34	18	—	A-5	576820	5768200
30.	56-57	Foot Note (i)	—	—	A-5	Qarawal not Nagar	Qarawal Nagar
31.	56-57	,,	—	—	A-5	figures are separately	figures are not separately
32.	77	15	2	3	—	resident	residence
33.	80	4	2	6	—	foot not the	foot note of the
34.	80	2	2	8	—	A2/102(1)(b)	A2/101(1)(b)
35.	82	3	2	2	—	square for	square □ for
36.	82	4	2	2	—	triangle for	triangle △ for
37.	82	1	2	4	—	□	shading square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	82	1	2	6	—		-shading triangle
39.	87	4	2	3	—	who common	who by common
40.	90	6	2	—	–	Edible-nuts (Other than ground-nut) Wal etc.	Pulses, Arhar, moong, masure, urd, khesari etc.
41.	92	1	4	—	—	√	Blank
42.	92	2	4	—	—	Blank	√
43.	95	3	1	1	–	over	cover
44.	100	—	1	—	—	N(H)/ST/D/R/B/I/O	No. (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O
45.	102	—	2	—	—	Yes in 14B(C/AL/HHI/OW)	No in 14B(H/ST/D/R/B/I/0)
46.	111	2	1	7	—	on	of
47.	113	23	2	5	–	enquiring	enquiries
48.	114	2	1	4	–	some	sometime
49.	115	13	2	3	–	this bring	this will bring
50.	116	heading	–		1	INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIES
51.	122	13	1	—	—	1972	1872
52.	122	15	1	—	—	Construced	Construed
53.	123	10	2	3	—	person son as the	person as the
54.	124	26 (heading)	2	—	–	absrtcat	abstract
55.	124	Foot note	—	—	–	3.4	S.4
56.	139	Last	1	18.1	–	Full in	Fill in
57.	139	heading	2	—	—	Cols 2 & B	Cols. 2 & 3
58.	146	heading	1	—	—	(go to Col.7 No-2)	(go to Col.7) No-2
59.	160	heading	—	—	–	Form I	Form II
60.	186	Table heading	—	—	1	Km	Km^2
61.	195	Rural Delhi UT	16	—	7	18	8
62.	195	Urban Delhi UT	16	—	7	Blank	1
63.	195	Delhi District Rural	16	—	7	Blank	8
64.	195	Delhi District Urban	16	—	7	18	1
65.	202	Palam (CT)	7	—	—	305	3055
66.	205	19	31	—	—	6046	6049