

CENSUS OF INDIA

SERIES 26—CHANDIGARH

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

PART II-B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

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CHANDIGARH

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census publications of this Union Territory will bear series No.26)

PART I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration	Combined Volume (for official use only)
PART I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation	
PART II-A	General Population Tables—A Series	Present Volume
PART II-B	Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste	
PART III-A & B	General Economic Tables	
PART IV-A&B	Social and Cultural Tables	
PART V-A, B & C	Migration Tables	
PART VI-A&B	Fertility Tables	
PART-VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	
PART VIII	Household Tables	
PART IX	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
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PART XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
PART XII	Census Atlas	
*PART XIII	District Census Handbook	Combined volume
	XIII-A—Village and Town Directory	
	XIII-B—Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	

*Publication of the Chandigarh Administration.

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PREFACE

This volume consists of two parts. First part deals with General Population and gives us a comparative picture of changes in population from 1901 Census, area, density of population, sex ratio, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, institutional and houseless households and population. Second part gives us main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. Main workers have been further distributed according to four broad industrial categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Similar statistics for Scheduled Caste population have also been presented in this part.

The arduous task of scrutiny, compilation of tables and preparation of inset tables was done by Miss Neelam Dhar and Shri Anadi Kumar Vasudeva, Computers, Shri Attar Singh Thakur and Shri Manjit Singh Bhatnagar, Statistical Assistants and Mrs. Kamlesh Gupta, Investigator. All of them deserve applause for their work. The work relating to comparison, checking and proof corrections has been carried out by S/Shri Kuldeep Bhatnagar and Shri Suresh Chander Bhakri, Proof Readers, Dhirendra Prashad and Chander Mohan, Statistical Assistants and Koshy P. Zachariah, Senior Supervisor for which they deserve praise. The maps, charts and graphs appearing in this volume were prepared by S/Shri Surinder Jit Singh, Geographer, Devinder Singh Sulhen, Artist and Surinder Singh (I), Draftsman (Haryana Census Office) under able guidance of Shri S.R. Puri, Research Officer, all of whom deserve thanks for their contribution.

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My success is due to worthy guidance and encouragement I received from Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India from time to time which encouraged me to draft this report to my satisfaction. I must place on record my personal sense of gratitude to him.

Chandigarh :

5th May, 1983.

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CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

Population		Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	451,610	28,769	422,841
	Males	255,278	17,046	238,232
	Females	196,332	11,723	184,609
Decennial Population growth rate 1971—81		+75·55	+18·34	+81·52
Area in (Sq. Kms)		114·00*	45·67†	68·33†
Density of Population (per Sq. Km.)		3,961	630	6,188
Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)		769	688	775
Literacy Rate	Persons	64·79	44·73	66·15
	Males	69·00	52·29	70·19
	Females	59·31	33·74	60·94
Percentage of Rural/Urban Population to total population		100·00	6·37	93·63
Percentage to total population:				
(i) Main Workers	Persons	34·69	35·85	34·61
	Males	54·50	58·37	54·23
	Females	8·93	3·10	9·30
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	0·23	0·31	0·22
	Males	0·27	0·21	0·27
	Females	0·18	0·47	0·16
(iii) Total Workers	Persons	34·92	36·16	34·83
	Males	54·77	58·58	54·50
	Females	9·11	3·57	9·46
(iv) Non-Workers	Persons	65·08	63·84	65·17
	Males	45·23	41·42	45·50
	Females	90·89	96·43	90·54
Break-up of Main Workers :				
Percentage among Main Workers :				
(i) Cultivators	Persons	1·38	13·93	0·49
	Males	1·55	14·43	0·55
	Females	0·08	0·27	0·07
(ii) Agricultural labourers	Persons	0·55	4·78	0·25
	Males	0·56	4·37	0·27
	Females	0·41	15·98	0·08

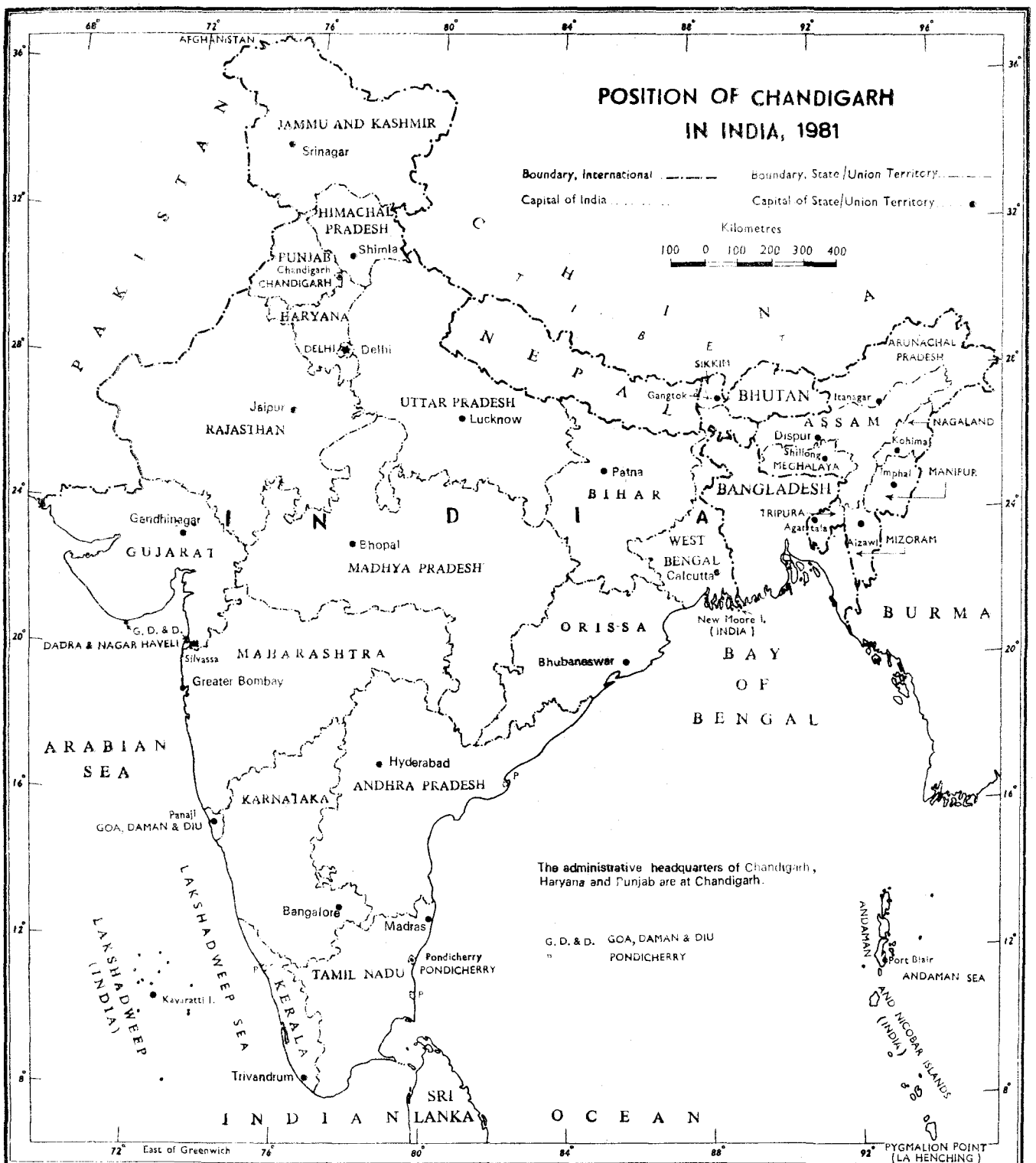
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	0·59	1·27	0·55
	Males	0·57	1·29	0·51
	Females	0·82	0·83	0·82
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	97·48	80·02	98·71
	Males	97·32	79·91	98·67
	Females	98·69	82·92	99·03
Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Persons	14·09	23·68	13·43
	Males	14·14	22·42	13·55
	Females	14·02	25·52	13·29
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Persons	..	..	..
	Males	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..
Number of occupied residential houses		98,893	5,883	93,010
Number of households		100,596	5,883	94,713
Number of Villages	Total	27		27
	Inhabited			24
	Uninhabited			3
Number of towns		4		4

*The area figures for Chandigarh UnionTerritory/District have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

†The Rural and Urban area figures have been procured from Chandigarh Administration.

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

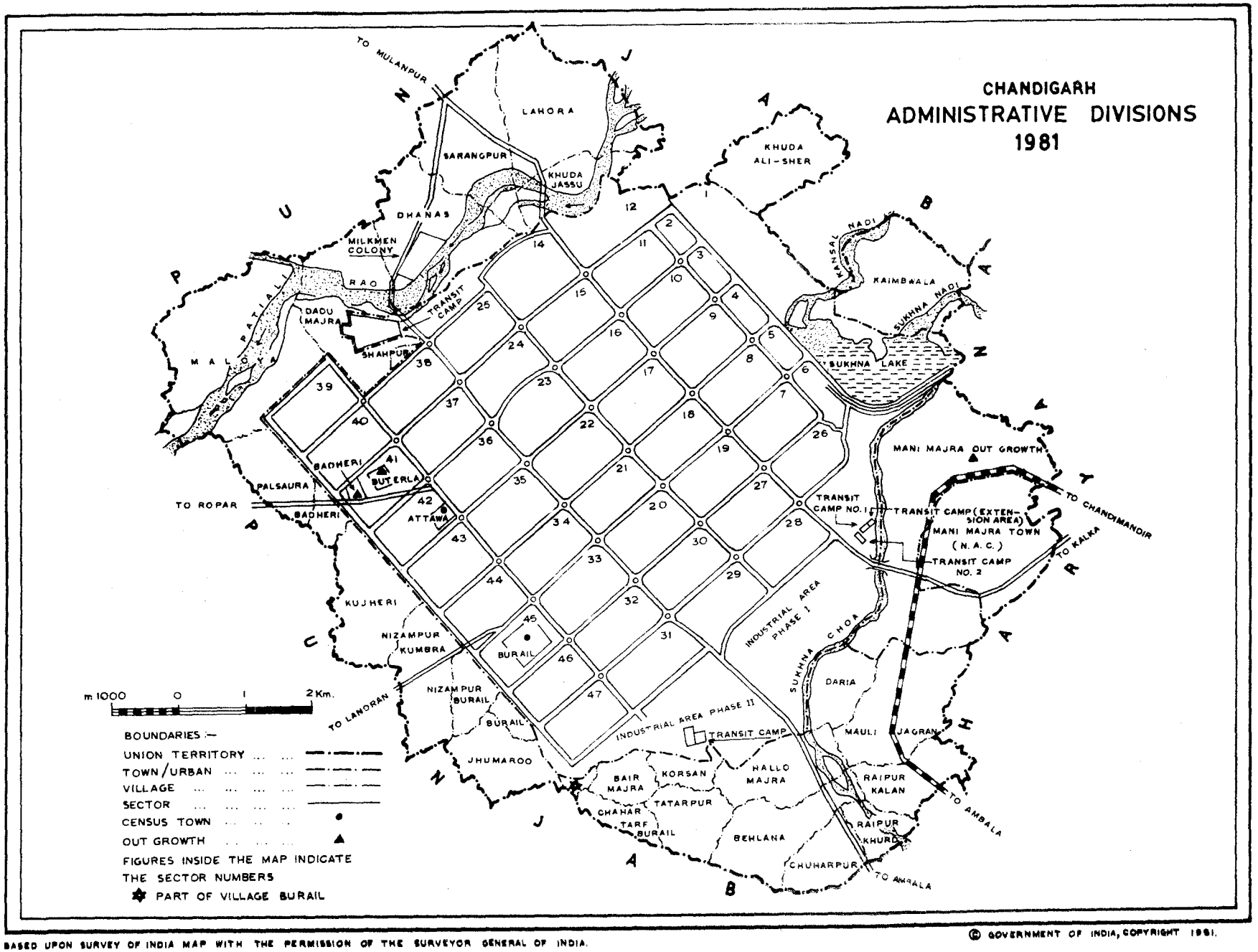


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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

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

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

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GENERAL NOTE

Introductory :

1.1. This volume gives basic data of the 1981 Census which are presented in Part II-A—General Population Tables and Part II-B—Primary Census Abstracts. Part II-A—General Population Tables have five main tables and a number of Appendices. All these tables have been generated on full count. The main Tables are :—

A-1 Area, Houses and Population

A-2 Decadal variation in population since 1901

A-3 Villages classified by population size

A-4 Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by population in 1981 with variation since 1901

A-5 Standard Urban Areas

1.2. Data for 1981 Census for all these tables have been compiled from Primary Census Abstracts appearing in Part II-B. The Primary Census Abstract is source for generation of A-Series Tables. It is the basic table compiled on full count basis and gives information on area in sq. kilometres, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, literates, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Further distribution of main workers in four broad industrial categories viz.; cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers has also been given.

1.3. The State Primary Census Abstract provides information for State/Union Territory/District/Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town. The Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract gives information for each village in case of rural areas and for each Ward/Sector for urban areas.

1.4. Since the data presented in Primary Census Abstract and General Population Tables are of immense use to the planners and data users, it was decided to give it top priority and adopt manual processing for the expeditious compilation of the Primary Census Abstract. The data have been generated from Part II of the Household Schedule i.e., Population Record which was canvassed for recording the basic information of each individual as constituent of the household. The schedules were scrutinised and compared with the corresponding individual slips before compilation of data. The inmates of various institutions and houseless population have also been covered.

1.5. The compilation sheets for Primary Census Abstracts were designed so as to compile data required for General Population Tables and their Appendices including Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes. This information would facilitate the administrators to assess the socio-economic set-up of weaker sections. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh no Scheduled Tribe has been notified and as such the Appendix for the Scheduled Tribes is not being given.

1.6. While formats for General Population Tables for 1981 have remained the same as were adopted in 1971 Census, there has been a deviation in the format of Primary Census Abstracts. This deviation is an outcome of pre-coding of broad industrial categories adopted during 1981 for quick compilation of Primary Census Abstract.

1.7. During 1971 Census, distribution of workers was given in 9 broad categories (with two sub-categories of workers engaged in manufacturing, servicing and repairs) viz ; I—Cultivators, II—Agricultural Labourers, III—Forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, IV—Mining and quarrying, V(a) Household Industries, V(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than Household Industries, VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII—Transport, storage and communications and IX—Other services.

1.8. During 1981 Census, due to change in the concept of worker, we have classified workers as Main Workers and Marginal Workers and are presenting Main Workers in 4 broad Industrial Categories viz ; I—Cultivators, II—Agricultural Labourers, V(a) Household Industries and rest of Industrial Categories [III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII and IX] as Other Workers. Data for Marginal workers are being presented without their distribution according to broad Industrial Categories. Detailed discussions regarding concept of worker adopted in 1981 and 1971 censuses appear in Part II-B.

The 1981 Census Count :

2. The population count in this Union Territory was conducted synchronously from 9th February, 1981 to 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1981. The sun-rise of 1st March, 1981 was fixed as a reference date and data was brought up-to-date with reference to this point of time. The houseless population was covered on the nights of 27th and 28th February, 1981.

Preparatory Measures :

3.1. The Office of the Registrar General, India is responsible for organising and conducting Census in India. They had, therefore, to evolve Census questionnaire/schedules, concepts and lay down detailed procedure to be adopted during 1981 decennial population census in consultation with data users. A series of conferences and meetings of data users, eminent demographers, scholars and Directors of Census Operations were held during 1978—80 to know requirements of data users and meet these to the extent possible. Preparations for the 1981 Census started in 1974 when Indian Association for the study of population held a data users seminar in collaboration with Indian Statistical Institute and Econometric Society.

3.21. *First Data Users Conference.*—First conference of data users representing various ministries and departments of the Government of India, Planning Commission, State Governments, Research Institutions, Universities and other data using agencies etc., was held during 13—15th February, 1978 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. This was one of the major initial steps taken towards preparations for 1981 Census Operations. The main purpose of the conference was to elicit the views and consider the various requirements of the users of census data, in order to evolve the questionnaire ultimately to be canvassed. It was decided to hold the census in February/March, 1981 with reference date as 1st March, 1981, in line with the earlier censuses. On account of mid-term elections Census Operations were carried forward by one month in 1971. On the question of enumeration method it was concluded that during 1981 Census also the canvasser method will be adopted. Before taking up discussions for finalisation of census questionnaire for 1981 Census a brief resume of the Schedules canvassed during 1971 Census was given to the participants. During 1971 Census three schedules viz ; Houselist, Establishment Schedule and Individual Slip were canvassed universally and another schedule known as population record was filled up from Individual Slip.

3.22. It was decided to retain 1971 Census pattern of Individual Slip and to design economic questions so as to enable data users to have comparable data during 1981 Census with that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses. It was also decided to collect data relating to demographic, social & cultural and economic characteristics on universal basis and migration and fertility on area sample basis.

3.3. *Pilot Study.*—Tentative schedules were designed as a result of deliberations during data users conference which were tested in a pilot study conducted in Rajasthan, Haryana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Gujarat States in a limited sample blocks. As a pilot study was to be conducted in five sample blocks of Capital City, Chandigarh City being Capital of Haryana and Punjab, five Urban blocks were selected in this city also. This enquiry was, however, limited to demographic, social and cultural and economic characteristics and only the universal slip and an elementary houselist was canvassed. Actual aim of this study was to evaluate returns against economic questions which were designed to collect data which could enable us to compare 1981 Census results with that of 1971 and 1961 censuses.

3.41. *First Pre-test.*—First pre-test was conducted in September-October, 1978 in all States and a few Union Territories including Chandigarh. It was a full drill in which following schedules were canvassed :—

1. Houselist.
2. Establishment Schedule.
3. Household Schedules Part I & II.
4. Individual Slip, both universal and sample.

3.42. This pre-test was aimed at to know the response to various questions and methodology. In order to know respondent's and enumerator's difficulties in recording correct answers to various questions and improvement desired in design and language of questions, instructions and methodology by strictly following instructions and methodology laid down by Office of the Registrar General, India services of experienced staff of Census Organisation were utilised as field agency.

3.5. *Second Data Users Conference.*—Second data users conference was held in Vigyan Bhavan from 21st to 23rd December, 1978 when the results of Pilot Study and First Pre-test were placed before the participants. The conference gave suggestions for items to be included in houselist, household schedule, establishment schedule and individual slip (both universal and sample). They also gave suggestions for tabulation and publication programme. It was agreed to collect data for totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons through the houselist. In view of likelyhood of conducting Economic Census along with 1981 Census by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the decision regarding finalising household establishment schedule was deferred till further discussions with CSO etc. There were several suggestions for canvassing questions relating to migration and fertility also on universal basis instead of canvassing these on sample basis. Finalisation of economic questions was also left to be decided by a committee respresenting Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission etc. It was decided to include questions like attending School/College, reasons for migration etc.

3·61. *Group Meetings, and Discussions.*—The decisions and suggestions made in data users conference were again discussed in group meetings with Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission and other experts and tentative schedules were drawn for the second pre-test.

3·62. In internal group meetings and meetings with Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission and other experts it was decided to limit houselist for collecting information on the purpose for which a house was used and if used for a residence, usual number of persons residing in the household and number of physically handicapped persons, if any, found in the household. In view of the Economic Census being conducted along with Houselisting Operations by Central Statistical Organisation in collaboration with Census Organisation which cover all types of Establishments, it was decided to drop Establishment Schedule. The Enterprise list canvassed during Houselisting Operations appears as Annexure-3. The forms finalised during these meetings were tried in the second pre-test. It was decided to revive household schedule and collect information relating to predominant material used for construction of the house in possesion of the household, necessary amenities available to the household and socio-economic particulars of household through this schedule.

3·7. *Second Pre-test.*—Second pre-test was held during first fortnight of June, 1979 in this Union Territory, in which a full drill for all the census operations was performed i.e. demarcation of blocks, preparation of notional map, houselisting, filling up of abridged houselist, filling up of household schedule and individual slip (both universal and sample). The pre-test was conducted through the agency of the Union Territory Administration. Teachers/Patwaries/VLW's/Clerks were appointed as enumerators and supervision was also conducted by the Union Territory heirarchy i.e. the Block Development Officer, Tahsildar and District Statistical Officer etc. All these officials/officers were given intensive training for conducting the pre-test. Results of this pre-test were very encouraging and helpful in finalising the schedules/concepts, definitions and instructions to be adopted during 1981 Census.

3·8. *First Conference of Directors of Census Operations.*—First Conference of Directors of Census Operations was held from 24th to 29th August, 1979 at India International Centre, New Delhi. In this conference results of second pre-test were placed before the participants and schedules to be adopted in 1981 Census and instructions to enumerators for filling such schedules were finalised. Detailed discussions were held on concepts, definitions and instructions for filling up each question. It was decided to conduct enumeration from 9th February to 28th February, 1981 followed by a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1981. Reference date was fixed as sun-rise of 1st March, 1981 and necessary instructions were included in the manual of instructions, that all enumerators should up-date their records with reference to this point of time. It was agreed to follow the extended defacto method of door to door canvassing for filling up each schedule as was adopted by Census Organisation during past censuses. The Directors were advised to find out suitable time for conducting census in snow bound areas where synchronous enumeration could not be conducted. Classification of rural and urban areas was also to be done on the pattern of 1971 Census. Concepts of urban agglomeration and standard urban areas were also discussed in detail. Need and procedure for preparation of maps for

all administrative units and preparation of notional maps for smaller units i.e. enumerator blocks/ villages were discussed and the Directors were asked to take up this work immediately as without having these maps, delineation of blocks could not be taken up. The procedure for preparation of charge and circle registers, training of field agency, printing arrangements, supervision during census operations, setting up of regional offices for undertaking editing, compilation and coding immediately after enumeration were taken up one by one and Directors were asked for getting these items of work completed in their States as per schedule. Census being time bound they were asked to draw up a census calendar and accomplish each item of work as scheduled in this calendar. Each step to be taken for house-numbering and houselisting was discussed and procedure formulated. After discussions on houselisting operations, enumeration operations and instructions for enumerators were discussed in detail in which selection of sample blocks on area basis to be adopted in most of the States were also discussed. There were lively discussions on post-enumeration checks and census evaluation studies which were to be taken up immediately after enumeration. It was followed by discussions on organisation of tabulation work, tabulation programme, publication programme and selection of topics for special studies to be undertaken by the Directors. The Directors were asked to select only such minimum number of topics which they could cover under their personal supervision. Village and town directory and schedules and tables to be prepared for these directories were also discussed in detail. The last item which came up for discussion was administrative and organisational matters, in which problems likely to be faced and procedure to be followed by the Directors to overcome these problems were discussed.

Houselist :

4·1. Houselisting was conducted in this Union Territory from 1st to 31st May, 1980. The houselist covered following items besides identification particulars of the houses :—

(1) Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill enterprise list).

(2) Household number.

(3) Name of the head of household.

(4) Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List.

(5) Number of persons normally residing in census household.

(6) Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind, totally crippled, totally dumb.

4·2. Houselist form appears as Annexure-1.

4.3.1. In 1971 Census we did not collect any information for totally handicapped persons and this is a new item covered during 1981 houselisting operations. Houselist schedule adopted in this census is much simpler as compared with 1971 Census.

4.3.2. In 1971 Census through houselist, information was collected for (i) Predominant material of wall and roof of the houses (ii) Whether the head of the household was SC or ST and if so, name of the caste/tribe was to be recorded, (iii) Number of living rooms in the occupation of household (iv) Does the household live in owned or rented house? and (v) Does the household cultivate land?

4.4. All these items have now been covered in household schedule instead of houselist.

4.5. Chandigarh Union Territory had permanent house-numbering in Chandigarh City and in some parts of Mani Majra while in the rest of the areas, house-numbering had to be done by the Chandigarh Administration before houselisting operations. Houselisting Operations in this Union Territory were carried on successfully, without any serious problem as we received full co-operation both from Administration and Public. The manner in which the numbering of buildings and census houses was to be done is given in the "Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip" reproduced as Annexure-2.

Enterprise List :

5·1. The enterprise list canvassed in 1981 Census along with the houselisting operations appears as Annexure-3.

5.2. It was decided to cover all kinds of enterprises run by the household whether within

or outside the premises of the house in occupation of the household. However, the data collected through enterprise list was to be compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Household Schedule :

6·1. In 1961 Census household schedule was canvassed for collecting information on household economic activity i.e. Cultivation, Household Industry, Size of holding if cultivating and local names of tenancy, rights of land for cultivating households. Part II of this household schedule gave population record. In 1971, household schedule was dropped and only population record part was compiled. In 1981 Census the household schedule has been reintroduced because the consensus in the data users conference was that this schedule will yield useful data. The schedule adopted in this census consists of two parts. In Part I most of the items of the 1971 Census houselist have been included with some new items. New items included in the schedule are :—

(1) Religion of head of the household.

(2) Language mainly spoken in the household.

(3) If the household does not live in owned house, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration.

(4) Predominant construction material of the floor of the house occupied by household.

(5) Availability of facilities like drinking water, electricity to the household in all areas and toilet facilities in Urban Areas.

(6) Number of married couples usually living in the household.

(7) In case of cultivating households, information about cultivated land if partly owned and partly rented and if rented local names of tenancy were also to be recorded.

6·2. Items transferred to this schedule from 1971 Houselist are :—

(1) Predominant material used in construction of (i) Walls (ii) Roof.

(2) If head of the household was SC/ST, name of Caste/Tribe.

(3) No. of living rooms in occupation of the household.

(4) Does the household live in owned or rented house ?

(5) Does the household cultivate land ?

6.3. Part II i.e. Population Record was also expanded so as to compile data from Individual Slips of all members of the household for quick compilation of Primary Census Abstract. In 1971 Census population record covered relationship, sex, age, marital status, literacy and description of main activity for each member of the household and name of caste/tribe was recorded for head only if the head belonged to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In 1981 Census while all these items have been covered information about SC or ST have been recorded for each member of the household. Besides information for main activity, information for marginal activity and whether seeking work/available for work have also been collected. In 1971 Census full particulars for main activity were recorded but in 1981 it has been limited to four broad industrial categories only i.e. Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry and Other Work. The schedule has been designed so as to enable quick compilation for Primary Census Abstract. The household schedule adopted appears at Annexure-4. Questions relating to columns 1 to 7 of population record have been canvassed directly from households and rest of the columns have been copied out from Individual Slips.

Individual Slip:

7.1. The individual slip has been divided into two parts, first part i.e. universal slip was to be canvassed through out the country and second part i.e. the sample slip was to be canvassed in sample blocks only. In Union Territories and some states, sample slip was also canvassed universally. It is for the first time that census data have been collected for some of the items on sample basis. In previous Censuses data were collected for all items on full count and sampling was not resorted to for collection of census data. However, tabulation of data for some items was done on sample basis during previous censuses also. Universal slip covered demographic, social and cultural and economic characteristics of population

and was designed on the same pattern as that of 1971 Census except that fertility and migration questions were now covered in sample slip. The universal slip adopted for 1981 Census contained following additional questions.

(i) Attending School/College.

(ii) Seeking/Available for work.

7.2. The economic questions were so designed as to collect data for economic activity in more elaborate manner to enable comparability with 1971 and 1961 Censuses. The sample slip contained questions relating to migration and fertility. The new items covered were:—

1. Reasons for migration from the place of last residence.

2. Information for number of children born and surviving by sex besides questions on age at marriage.

7.3. Through 1971 individual slip, data for current fertility only was collected, while through 1981 census slip, data for total fertility have also been collected. The questions contained in universal slip and sample slip are reproduced below :—

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Universal)

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male/Female
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion
9. Whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
10. Name of Caste/Tribe
11. Literate/Illiterate
12. Educational attainment
13. Attending School/College, Yes/No

Economic Questions

14A. Worked anytime 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/No

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

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

15B.

14B. No—Work done anytime 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 /No.

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Sample)

1. Birth Place
   (a) Place of birth
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
2. Last Residence
   (a) Place of last residence
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence.
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 and Total)

(c) Number of children ever born alive (Male, Female and Total)

6. For currently married women only—

Any child born alive during last one year.

Degree holders and technical personnel card :

8. As in the 1971 Census, a census of degree holders and technical personnel was also taken by canvassing the schedule which was finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The enumerators were asked to issue one "Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card" if, while recording 'Educational Attainment' against question 12 of individual slip they found that a person was either holding a degree /post-graduate degree or technical diploma or certificate from Industrial Training Institute (ITI). The respondent was to fill up this card as per instructions given on the card itself and to hand it over to the enumerator during his next visit. The respondent was, however, free to post the card to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for which he/she had not to affix any postage stamp. This card contained 15 questions ; name, address, sex, marital status, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, home state, details of academic and professional qualifications, technical skill obtained through experience, present status of employment if employed and duration of unemployment, if any, and lastly the visits undertaken to foreign countries for study, training and employment. The schedule is reproduced in Annexure-5.

Preparation of Maps :

9. In order to achieve full coverage, detailed layout maps for the state, district , tahsil, police station and also for every village and town had to be procured/prepared. For big towns/cities even maps at Ward/Sector level were also to be prepared. These maps were to be utilised for demarcation of enumerator's blocks as without the help of these maps, it was feared that some areas might be left out or there could be some overlapping of some of the areas. In this Union Territory, we were able to procure map of Chandigarh Union Territory, Chandigarh City showing each sector from the Chief Architect, Union Territory Administration which had to be up-dated for new constructions and coming up of some new colonies. This office had to prepare fresh layout maps for Burail and Attawa towns and also layout maps for some of the new colonies and villages. A map for Mani Majra NAC, area was procured from Secretary NAC, Mani-Majra. As the village maps available with the revenue authorities of Union Territory did not give clear layout of residential area in each village, these had to be prepared in this office after couducting surveys. Notional map for each enumerator's block was also prepared which showed boundary of each enumerator's block and was supplied to each enumerator for his guidance. It helped the enumerator to identify entire area falling in his block and also to prepare layout sketch and notional map as required according to our instructions.

Rural/Urban Areas :

10.1. The classification of rural and urban areas is one of the primary steps to be taken by census organisation. The smallest unit for rural areas is a revenue village which has definite survey boundary irrespective of hamlets, if any, in a revenue area. In 1981 Census it was decided to retain the definition of an Urban Unit as adopted during 1971 Census which is reproduced below—

(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% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

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

There has not been any change in the definition of Urban Area since 1961. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, non-agricultural population mentioned in criterion (ii) included persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. At the 1981 Census, however, such persons were treated as agricultural population and excluded from "non-agricultural population".

10.2. In addition, in consultation with Office of the Registrar General, India, the Director of Census Operations had the discretion to include some marginal cases in urban areas and also to exclude certain areas which could be considered as urban. The Director had to prepare lists of urban and rural areas (separately) and send these to the Office of the Registrar General, India with his recommendations for classification of a place as a town for the approval of Registrar General, India. In this Union Territory following places were classified as towns in consultation with the Registrar General, India and local administration :—

1. Chandigarh City
2. Mani Majra Notified Area Committee
3. Burail
4. Attawa

10.3. Chandigarh City and Mani Majra Notified Area Committee have been classified as towns since 1961 Census. However, Burail and Attawa which were earlier treated as villages have been classified as towns for the first time in 1981 Census. Both these new towns are located within the periphery of Chandigarh City—Attawa in Sector 42 and Burail in Sector 45, but these could not be treated as part of Chandigarh City due to Administrative reasons. The newly formed Census town of Attawa, though inhabited by less than 5,000 population, possesses all the other characteristics required for being classified as a town. It has the highest density in this Union Territory and nearly 99% of its male working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Urban Agglomerations :

10.41. At the 1961 Census a concept of "town group" was adopted which was refined at the 1971 Census with the introduction of certain requirements of contiguity, the characteristics of urbanisation, etc. This resulted in the identification of what was called "Urban agglomeration," a concept which has also been adopted in the 1981 Census. An urban agglomeration is a recognition of not merely a core town but also of the area over which its influence extends. To put it very simply, an urban agglomeration consists of one or more towns including in some cases whole or part villages which are considered as urbanised and are contiguous to the town or towns concerned. An urban agglomeration is by definition a continuous urban spread consisting of a core town and its adjoining urban outgrowths which may be either urban in their own right or rural. Urban Agglomerations were identified by the Directors of Census Operations and were listed as part of the urban frame.

10.42. The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration could be constituted :—

(i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth (The part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form continuous spread.

10.43. The above mentioned concept of urban agglomeration was taken into consideration while forming the urban agglomeration for Chandigarh City, in the Union Territory. During 1971 Census the urban agglomeration in this Union Territory constituted of Chandigarh City with Mani Majra Revenue Estate (Presently area under Mani Majra Notified Area Committee and out-growth of Mani-Majra). The accelerated growth of Chandigarh City and its vast extension increased the number of constituent units of urban agglomeration at 1981 Census. The urban agglomeration of Chandigarh as adopted in 1981 Census consists of the following units :—

1. Chandigarh City + Outgrowth
   - (a) Chandigarh City
   - (b) Buterla Outgrowth
   - (c) Badheri Outgrowth
2. Mani Majra (N.A.C) + Mani Majra Outgrowth
   - (a) Mani Majra Notified Area Committee
   - (b) Mani Majra Outgrowth
3. Burail Town
4. Attawa Town

Standard Urban Area :

10.51. The concept of Standard Urban Area was evolved for the first time in 1971 Census and continues in 1981 Census. The advantage of this concept is to envisage a constant statistical spatial reporting unit to serve as the basis of urban development planning for a city or town and to study urbanisation and large urban nuclei. It is defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban, Thus it was a long term planning to study urbanisation in Standard Urban Area during the three successive censuses of 1971, 1981 and 1991. The essential requirements for the constitution of a standard urban area are:

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

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

(iii) There are probabilities that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

10.52. The aim for adopting this concept of Standard Urban Area was to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decades. This replaced the 1961 'town group' concept. During 1961 Census town groups were made up of independent units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent to some extent. The data of such groups could not be compared from Census to Census as the boundaries of towns changed and intermediate areas were left out. With the adoption of Standard Urban Area concept we will be able to have a comparable data from decade to decade and conduct useful studies for urbanisation and large urban nuclei.

10.53. Certain Standard Urban Areas were determined on this basis in 1971, and some basic data were presented for such areas and their components. Similar data are being presented for Standard Urban Areas in 1981 also. The delineation of Standard Urban Areas was done under guidance of the Registrar General, India in consultation with the Town and Country Planning Organisation at the Centre and the States concerned.

The Census Hierarchy :

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

11.2. For each of the States and Union Territories, an officer called "Director of Census Operations" is appointed. As per Section-4 of the Census Act, 1948, the hierarchy who will be responsible for the taking of the census have to be notified through the orders of the concerned authority and these orders have to be gazetted.

11.3. The census hierarchy of the Union Territory of Chandigarh was headed by the Director of Census Operations as its overall incharge. He was directly responsible to the Census Commissioner of India. The success of the census operations depended upon the ability of the Director of Census Operations who was almost the sole driving force, to carry along with him the senior officers of the States/Union Territories for successful conduct of Census Operations. The Principal Census Officer formed second line in the census hierarchy. The Deputy Commissioner Chandigarh was designated as the Principal Census Officer in respect of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. He was further assisted by the District Census Officer who was the Executive Magistrate of the city. Next came the Charge Officers who were extremely important functionary because the entire success of the Operations in a local area depended on them. There were separate charge officers for each urban charge i.e., Chandigarh City, Mani Majra NAC, Burail and Attawa Census towns and one charge officer for the entire rural area. Since the Union Territory of Chandigarh consists of only one District with one tahsil, so there was only one rural charge. However, it was felt that the Chandigarh City has vast area with large population, so the entire city was divided into seven zones, each to be supervised by an Assistant Charge Officer who was to assist the City Charge Officer. Thereafter, supervisors were appointed to supervise the work of the enumerators who were at the lowest ebb of the Census

hierarchy. All the Charge Officers, Assistant Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators were drawn from the Union Territory Administration Offices, Central Government Offices and Semi-Government Offices, located at Chandigarh.

Training :

12.1. Intensive training for houselisting and enumeration operations was imparted in this Union Territory and all officers, supervisors and enumerators were fully trained.

12.2. Training for houselisting was conducted from middle of February to end of April, 1980 and all the officers, supervisors and enumerators were given training in three rounds, each round lasting from three to four days.

12.3. Training for enumeration operations was conducted from July, 1980 to February, 1981. To begin with the District Census Officer, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers were trained. The Supervisors and Enumerators were given intensive training during December, 1980, January and February, 1981. Separate training classes were held for Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators engaged in special areas.

12.4. In addition to the detailed instruction manual, i.e. "Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule and Individual Slip", a manual containing 'Broad Guidelines and References' appearing as Annexure-6 were issued to Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators to enable them to have easy references in the main manual and also to apply some important checks at every stage. Census Officers and Supervisors were given an additional manual, 'Supervisor's Main Functions and Duties' to help them in their day to day inspection rounds. After the training, each Census Officer, Supervisor and Enumerator was asked to fill up answers against questions, contained in 'A Test Questionnaire'. The said test questionnaire appears at Annexure-7. After examining answers given by Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators in this Test Questionnaire, Enumerators and Supervisors were given more intensive training for recording information for questions where some mistakes were committed by them while recording their answers. They were also made aware of possible mistakes which could occur in recording information given by the respondents and they were given instructions to avoid those types of discrepancies while recording answers in the schedule. They were also supplied with a list of Scheduled Castes notified in Chandigarh Union Territory and were told that there were no Scheduled Tribes notified in this Union Territory and therefore, if anybody claimed to be a member of Scheduled Tribe, he should be recorded as 'Others'. All the Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators were given practical training in the field so as to enable them to perform their duties satisfactorily.

The Census Act :

13.1. The sanction for the taking of Census is provided in the Census Act (No. XXXVII of 1948). Though this Act relates to the matters connected with the taking of census, its provisions are fairly elaborate to cover all eventualities. The Act empowers the Central Government to notify the date of census and appoint a Census Commissioner for India,and a Director of Census Operations, in each State/Union Territory. The Act also empowers the State Governments or such authority to whom the State Governments delegate powers to appoint a series of census officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the census. Thus the entire census organisation is created under the provisions of this Act which authorises the census takers to canvass the prescribed census questionnaire. The Act also enjoins upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The information thus collected during the census operations, can be used for purely statistical purposes only. The information of the individuals is confidential and cannot be used for even as an evidence in a court of law. There is a legal backing to the entire census operations and it provides extraordinary powers to secure all types of assistance from the local bodies or any other person in order to get through this extremely onerous task.

13.2. The success of the census does not merely depend on the penal provisions in the Act, but to a great extent on the willing co-operation of both the public as well as the census officials. Every census worker has to carry out his duties with a sense of responsibility, objectivity and scientific approach. He has also to record truthfully the various answers furnished by the respondent. A copy of the Census Act (No. XXXVII of 1948) is given in Annexure-8.

Provisional Totals :

14. The success of the Census Operations depends upon how quickly the population figures

are released for the use of general public and other data users. In order to release provisional population figures immediately after census operations, the enumerators were asked to fill up columns 8 to 35 of population record every day for each member of the households enumerated by them during their enumeration round. Columns 1 to 7 of population record were filled up before filling up individual slip of each person in the household. After striking totals and cross checking totals for each household, they had to fill in the totals in the compilation sheets daily for each of the households covered by them. The format of population record was so designed that it was not difficult for the enumerator to strike totals for each household. He had simply to count ticks (√) under each column separately for males and females and write the total under appropriate column except for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. For Scheduled Castes he had to count number of entries and write the totals while there were no entries for Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory. Both population record and compilation sheet were updated by the enumerators for any death or birth or visitors not enumerated elsewhere but found during the revisional round. Just after completion of revisional round, the enumerators were instructed to strike totals for each column of compilation sheet for each page and also strike grand totals for their block after checking and cross checking these totals. They were asked to fill up enumerator's abstract after striking and checking these totals. Just after completing their work they were asked to handover their records to the Supervisor who in turn handed over records of his circle to the Charge Officer after checking and signing records of enumeration. Charge Officer compiled charge abstract and communicated charge totals to the District Census Officer and also to the Director Census Operations directly. The District Census Officer communicated totals for the district to the Director Census Operations as well as to the Registrar General, India by the fastest means of communication i.e. through a special messenger if located in the capital town, and by wireless, telegram or telephone if located at a place other than the State/Union Territory Capital. We were able to compile and check provisional totals from enumerator's abstracts and communicate the same to Registrar General, India on 8th March, 1981. Paper No. 1 of 1981 giving provisional population figures for this Union Territory was released on 22nd March, 1981 and its supplement giving provisional data for Urban units with distribution of population according to their economic activity was released on 25th April, 1981. Paper-1 of 1982 giving final figures of total population as well as scheduled caste population of the Union Territory was released on 16th August, 1982. Subsequently, its Hindi Version was also brought out. Format adopted for communication of Provisional Totals to Director,Census Operations and Registrar General, India is given below :—

1981 CENSUS PROVISIONAL TOTALS

State———————— District ————————

Males———————— Females ————————

Total Population————Literate Males————————

Literate Females————Total Literates————————

Post Enumeration Check:

15.1 The Post-Enumeration Check is essential for any systematic and comprehensive enquiry like the population census and hence it has become a part of the census operations of India since the 1951 Census. It was conducted immediately after the census count, say within two weeks of the Census date. The data collected in the Post Enumeration Check referred to the same reference date as for the census. The concepts and the definitions used in the Post Enumeration Check were also the same. The Post Enumeration Check of 1981 was sought to evaluate coverage error, and the extent of content error. The coverage error seeks to measure how accurately has every individual been enumerated in the Census, as there are likely omissions or duplications in the census enumeration and the content error evaluates accuracy of recording of important characteristics of individuals. However, the post-enumeration check was not conducted in some States and Union Territories including Chandigarh. The results of Post Enumeration Check show following omission rates by zones for the 1981 Census of India (per thousand persons) :—

Omission Rates by Zone for the 1981 Census of India (per thousand)

	Female	Male	Total
Central ..	28·64	22·66	25·50
Northern ..	23·20	19·70	21·81
Western ..	16·95	17·09	17·03
Southern ..	14·71	15·55	15·14
Eastern ..	11·95	11·52	11·72
All India ..	18·85	17·10	17·95

Central Zone.—Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Northern Zone.—Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Western Zone.—Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Southern Zone.—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Eastern Zone. – Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

15.2. The net omission rate for India is 17.95 persons per thousand with a percentage relative standard error of 4.69. The difference between the net omission rate for males and females is not significant : for males the rate is 17.10 per thousand and for females 18.85 per thousand.

Computerisation :

16.1. The firm objective of census organisation is to ensure that census results are published as quickly as possible. With this objective in view, the Direct Data Entry System for processing of Census data has been introduced for the first time, as a significant change in the 1981 Census. The entire data processing is expected to be carried out on electronic computer, except processing of General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract on 100% count manually.

16.2. In 1971 Census, the tabulations of Individual Slip Data for Urban areas (20% sample) were made on electronic computer whereas the 10% sample slips relating to rural areas were processed manually. As a major departure, in the 1981 Census, the tabulations of individual slip data are limited to a sample in order to release them within a reasonable time limit. As such all the main tables of the 1981 Census pertaining to individual slip data based on 20% area sample where both universal and sample slips were canvassed, will be processed on first priority electronically.

16.3. For preparing input tapes for electronic computer for generation of census tables, 32 DDE Systems have been installed at following places :—

Delhi	..	4 Systems
Bombay	..	3 ,,
Chandigarh	..	2 ,,
Jaipur	..	2 ,,
Ahmedabad	..	1 ,,
Bangalore	..	2 Systems
Bhopal	..	2 ,,
Bhuvaneshwar	..	1 ,,
Calcutta	..	2 ,,
Hyderabad	..	2 ,,
Lucknow	..	5 ,,
Madras	..	2 ,,
Patna	..	3 ,,
Trivandrum	..	1 ,,

16.4. The input tapes prepared at these centres are being processed centrally at New Delhi by utilizing Ciber Systems of Computers.

Tabulation Plan :

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

The Tabulation Plan consists of the following series of tables :

A—Series :	General Population Tables
B—Series :	General Economic Tables
C—Series :	Social and Cultural Tables
D—Series :	Migration Tables
F—Series :	Fertility Tables
H—Series :	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
HH—Series :	Household Tables
SC—Series :	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
ST—Series :	Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes

Village and Town Directories

17.12. Of these, the H—Series of tabulations is based on the Houselist, the HH—Series on the Household Schedule and all the remaining series,

except the Village and Town Directories, on the Individual Slip. The Village and Town Directories are mainly based on information external to the census.

17.13. At the 1971 Census an Establishment Schedule was canvassed on the basis of which tables were produced referred to as E—Series. As mentioned earlier, at the 1981 Census, an Enterprise list has been canvassed, the processing and tabulation of which was to be done by the Central Statistical Organisation. Similarly, it is envisaged that the G—Series tables relating to data on graduates and technical personnel will be processed by the Department of Science and Technology.

17.2. *A-Series : General Population Tables.*— This set of tabulation relating to basic population data will be based on full count. In these tables the total male and female population of various levels of area units such as State/Union Territory/ District/Tahsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Town/City and Urban Agglomeration and their decadal variation, the distribution of villages by population size, the changes in area and jurisdiction of districts since the 1971 Census and the population according to 1971 jurisdiction, the new towns of 1981 Census and the towns of 1971 which are declassified in 1981 Census and their population is presented. Data for Standard Urban Area highlighting changes therein due to urbanisation have also been presented. These tables have been compiled manually from the population count of the smallest unit, i.e. enumeration block. This series is included in the present volume.

17.31. *Primary Census Abstract.*—The Primary Census Abstract which is a base for the A—Series tables gives basic information for occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, literates, main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in respect of each area unit upto tahsil and town level. The Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract gives this information for each village and each urban ward.

17.32. An appendix is presented in the case of the Urban Primary Census Abstract which gives total population, block-wise scheduled caste and scheduled tribe data for each urban area. This is meant for the use of administrative and election authorities in urban areas.

17.33. The Primary Census Abstract has been compiled manually on a full count basis.

17.41. *B-Series : General Economic Tables.*— The B-Series of economic tables are mainly based on the economic questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B of the Universal Individual Slip. This series will be tabulated on the 20% sample of rural and urban blocks. These tabulations give the classification of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers, their cross-classification by social and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, literacy, etc., industrial classification of main and marginal workers, the occupational classification of main workers, the main activity of marginal workers and non-workers, the secondary activity of main workers and their composition by age, sex and educational level.

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

17.5. *C-Series : Social and Cultural Tables*—. All the tables of this series except Table C-10 are derived from the Individual Slip. Table C-10 is derived from Part II, Population Record, of the Household Schedule. The social and cultural tables are mainly derived from the questions on age, literacy, educational, level, school attendance, mother tongue, languages spoken, religion and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe in the Individual Slip and are based on the 20% sample. These tables give the age, sex and marital status composition of the population, the literates and their educational levels and the population attending school by age and sex, population by mother tongue, other languages spoken and religion and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

17.6. *D-Series : Migration Tables.*—The D—Series of migration tables are mainly derived

from the questions on place of birth, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration of the sample Individual Slip. These tabulations give the migrants by place of birth and by place of last residence, their age, sex composition, their educational level and economic activity. The migration data which will be collected for 20% sample blocks will be completely tabulated.

17.71. *F-Series : Fertility Tables.*—This series is based on the fertility questions 5 and 6 of the Individual Slip. The complete fertility data collected for 20% sample blocks will be tabulated on computer

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

17.8. *H-Series : Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.*—This series consists of only two tables derived from the Houselist. The first table on use of census house will be based on 20% sample of census houses selected from the Houselist and will be tabulated on the computer. The second table on the physically handicapped will be compiled manually from the full data.

17.9. *HH-Series : Household Tables.*—The Household series of tabulations are based on the 100% data of Household Schedule, Part I and the totals of Part II (Population Record). These tables give the quality of housing and housing facilities, household ownership of house site, of land, household cultivation, households by size, number of workers and number of literates for all households and for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households separately. This series also gives the households and population by religion and by Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe of head of household and by language mainly spoken in the household. All the tables of this series will be tabulated on computer and will have first priority.

18.11 *SC-Series : Special Tables for Scheduled Castes.*—The SC—Series of tabulation derived mainly from Qs. 9 and 10 of the Universal Individual Slip will be based on 100% data. The series gives some special tabulations for the Scheduled Castes population, generally, separately for each caste. These tables will give for each Scheduled Caste, main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, the industrial category of main workers and marginal workers, the main workers in special occupations followed by the Scheduled Castes, age, sex and marital status composition and educational level. The type of main activity cross-classified by educational level for marginal workers and non-workers for all Scheduled Castes combined will also be presented in this series.

18.12. This series will be based on complete data and will be tabulated on computer. As the input of the complete individual slip data will take time, this series will have the last priority.

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

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

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

Publication Plan:

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

19.2. The publication series is as follows:

Series No.

1. **India**

States

2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Nagaland
16. Orissa
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tamil Nadu
21. Tripura
22. Uttar Pradesh
23. West Bengal

Union Territories

24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
25. Arunachal Pradesh
26. Chandigarh
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28. Delhi
29. Goa, Daman & Diu
30. Lakshadweep
31. Mizoram
32. Pondicherry

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

19.4. For all-India and for each State and Union Territory the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :

Part No. and Subjects covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only)	Part I-A—Administration Report—Enumeration. Part I-B—Administration Report—Tabulation.
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II-A—General Population Tables—A—Series. Part II-B—Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III-A-B—Series Tables covering population by economic activity, industrial category of main workers, marginal workers and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex.

	Part III-B-B—Series Tables covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of worker of main workers and main activity of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IVA-C—Series Tables covering age, sex and marital status, composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance.
	Part IVB-C—Series Tables covering mother tongue, bilingualism and religion of population and household composition.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part VA-D—Series Tables covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy.
	Part VB-D—Series Tables covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and duration of last residence.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VIA-F—Series Tables. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married woman by present age and duration of marriage at State and district levels. At State level further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered.
	Part VIB-F—Series Tables covering the surviving children of currently married woman by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc., and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H—Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIIIA-HH—Series tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by households, housing facilities available to households, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers and literate members cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes housesholds, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.

1	2
	Part VIIIB—This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17SC and HH-17ST on tenancy.
	Part VIIIC—Report on Households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in parts VIIIA and VIIIB.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribes separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages	Part XA—Town Directory.
	Part XB—Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part XC—Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIIIA—Village and Town Directory.
	Part XIIIB—Village-wise and Urban Ward/Sector-wise Primary Census Abstracts.

19.5. In addition to above listed publication some special papers and monographs will also be brought out for special studies undertaken by the Director of Census Operations based on special surveys.

Ancillary Studies :

20. It has been the tradition of the Census Organisation to contribute in diverse fields, besides populaton studies, in the realm of sociological, anthropological, linguistic and variety of other disciplines and subjects. This tradition will be continued during the 1981 Census also. As ancillary to 1981 Census, it has been decided to undertake one special study, one village study and also to make a restudy of Chandigarh City.

Census Atlas Project

21. The Census Organisation has been the largest single producer of maps of Indian Subcontinent, apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey. Prior to 1961 Census, a number of maps were included in Census reports but no separate publication giving demographic, socio-economic and physiology of the region was brought out. It was only during 1961 Census that a Census Atlas was included in Publication Programme and as such was brought out by the census organisation. As far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh is concerned, the first Census Atlas was brought out as a part of 1971 Census Publication Programme, it being the first Census for the Union Territory. This tradition of publishing Census Atlas is being continued in the 1981 Census also.

TABLE A-1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Fly-Leaf

22. Table-A-1 which is the basic population table of the 1981 Census, corresponds to the general population Table A-I of the 1971 and 1961 Censuses. As the Union Territory of Chandigarh was carved out only after the 1961 Census, there was no such table for the Union Territory in the 1961 Census. Besides, population by sex, this table furnishes the statistics for area in sq. km, density of population per sq. km, total number of inhabited and un-inhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, and number of households for each of the rural and urban territorial units. The table shows data upto tahsil level for rural units and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations. The Union Territory of Chandigarh is a uni-district and uni-tahsil territory. The area figures for Chandigarh district have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The rural and urban area figures were procured from Chandigarh Administration. The area figures showing rural-urban break-up for Union Territory of Chandigarh, Chandigarh District and Tahsil have been corrected to one decimal place. However, for Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration and its components—the Chandigarh City, its outgrowths of Buterla and Badheri, Mani Majra N.A.C., Mani Majra Outgrowth, Burail and Attawa Census Towns the figures are presented upto two places of decimal. This table has three Appendices.

APPENDIX-1

23. This appendix is designed to show all the territorial units which existed during 1971 Census constituting the set-up of Union Territory of Chandigarh during the 1981 Census and the names of constituent units, and their areas which have been affected as a result of territorial changes that occurred during the last decade of 1971—1981. No territorial changes resulting either in addition or in subtraction of the existing area of Union Territory of Chandigarh have taken place during the last decade.

APPENDIX-2

24.1 This appendix gives the total number of villages with a population of 5,000 or more and number of towns with a population under 5,000. Besides, the total population of such villages and towns have also been given. Normally places exceeding population 5,000 are treated as towns and those below 5,000 are taken as villages. However, several villages with more than 5,000 populaion which do not satisfy the other criteria for being treated as urban units are not treated as towns, while some places with less than 5,000 population are treated as towns on the basis of their other predominant urban characteristics. The referrent information is given in this appendix.

24.2 During 1981 Census, there is no village with a population of 5,000 and above in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. However, Attawa with a population of 4,247 persons at the 1981 Census has been declared a town for the first time due to its distinct urban characteristics.

APPENDIX-3

25.1 This appendix gives the Houseless and Institutional households and their population by sex. This table is presented upto tahsil level for rural areas and for urban areas upto town level including urban agglomerations.

25.2 In this Union Territory a bulk of rickshaw pullers and some labourers formed houseless population. Institutional population in this Union Territory consisted of students who mostly live in Educational Institute hostels and workers who have migrated from other statesand have not brought their families. They are mostly living in groups, each group sharing a house and a common mess on account of high rents prevailing in this Union Territory.

25.3 There being no houseless and institutional households in the components of Chandigarh Standard Urban Area falling in the jurisdiction of Punjab State the statement and comments given at Page 69 of the Fly Leaf to Table A-5 reflect the situation relating to such type of households in this Union Territory only. It is observed from this statement that number of houseless households and their population have recorded a steep rise of +287.85% and 213.72% respectively. The institutional households and their population have also recorded an appreciable rise i.e. +53.28% and +78.72%

respectively. Corresponding percentage increase recorded by normal households and their population is +85.96 and +93.58 respectively.

Inter-State/Inter-District territorial transfers during 1971—81.

26.1 No inter-state/inter-district territorial transfers have taken place in this Union Territory during 1971—81.

26.2 The Statement-1 given at page 21 indicates the ranking of States/Union Territories in terms of area as recorded at the 1981 Census. Madhya Pradesh has dominated the scene and retained its first position. The Union Territory of Chandigarh has been ranked the second lowest at 30th place on the basis of its area which is 114 sq. km. and constitutes only a negligible percentage of the total area of the Union of India. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep, having an area of 32 km² holds the lowest rank. Amongst the Union Territories of the country also, Chandigarh has very small territory as compared with Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi. Considering ranking of States and Union Territories according to size of population, Chandigarh occupies 27th position, which is higher than Sikkim State and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. Highest rank according to size of population is occupied by Uttar Pradesh. States surrounding Chandigarh i.e. Punjab and Haryana, occupy 14th and 15th position, respectively.

26.3 Chandigarh occupies highest position in respect of percentage variation in population during the last decade. It has recorded a growth rate of 75.55%. Andaman & Nicobar Islands occupy 2nd position while Delhi comes at 3rd place with 63.93% and 53.00% respectively. Percentage increase recorded by the Union of India during the decade is 25.00 only which is one third as compared with percentage increase recorded by this Union Territory.

Urban Areas :

27. In Table A-1, data for different variables for each territorial unit are presented at different levels, separately for rural and urban sectors. The presentation of census statistics for rural and urban sectors was for the first time mooted at the 1951 Census. However, it was in 1961 Census that a fairly rigid and uniform definition of an urban area was adopted in India for an area to be recognised as an urban unit. The same definition has been adopted at 1981 Census also. We have already discussed rural/urban classification in preceeding pages. For the interest of the reader we are giving ~~below~~ Statement-2 which gives tests for eligibility for classifying a place as urban as adopted from 1891 to 1981 censuses.

विवरण 1
STATEMENT 1

क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का स्थान और जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन 1971—1981

Ranking of States/Union Territories in terms of area and size of population and percentage variation in population duing 1971—81

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	महा सर्वेक्षक द्वारा वर्ग कि. मी. में दिया गया क्षेत्रफल (अनन्तिम)	भारत के कुल क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात	क्षेत्र के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का स्थान	कुल जनसंख्या	जनसंख्या के अनुसार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का स्थान	1971-81 में जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
State/Union Territory	Area in Km² given by Surveyor General (Provisional)	Proportional to total area of India	Ranking of States/Union Territories in terms of area	Total population	Ranking of States/U.T. according to size of population	Percentage variation in population during 1971—81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*@ ..	**3,287,263**	**100**	..	**685,184,692**	.	**+25·00**
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	275,068	8·37	5	53,549,673	5	+23·10
2. Assam $ ..	78,438	2·39	14	19,896,843	13	+36·05
3. Bihar ..	173,877	5·29	9	69,914,734	2	+24·06
4. Gujarat ..	196,024	5·96	7	34,085,799	10	+27·67
5. Haryana ..	44,212	1·35	17	12,922,618	15	+28·75
6. Himachal Pradesh ..	55,673	1·69	15	4,280,818	18	+23·71
7. Jammu and Kashmir @ ..	222,236	6·76	6	5,987,389	17	+29·69
8. Karnataka ..	191,791	5·83	8	37,135,714	8	+26·75
9. Kerala ..	38,863	1·18	18	25,453,680	12	+19·24
10. Madhya Pradesh ..	443,446	13·49	1	52,178,844	6	+25·27
11. Maharashtra ..	307,690	9·36	3	62,784,171	3	+24·54
12. Manipur ..	22,327	0·68	20	1,420,953	20	+32·46
13. Meghalaya ..	22,429	0·68	19	1,335,819	21	+32·04
14. Nagaland ..	16,579	0·50	22	774,930	23	+50·05
15. Orissa ..	155,707	4·74	10	26,370,271	11	+20·17
16. Punjab ..	50,362	1·53	16	16,788,915	14	+23·89
17. Rajasthan ..	342,239	10·41	2	34,261,862	9	+32·97
18. Sikkim ..	7,096	0·22	25	316,385	28	+50·77
19. Tamil Nadu ..	130,058	3·96	11	48,408,077	7	+17·50
20. Tripura ..	10,486	0·32	23	2,053,058	19	+31·92
21. Uttar Pradesh ..	294,411	8·96	4	110,862,013	1	+25·49
22. West Bengal ..	88,752	2·70	12	54,580,647	4	+23·17
Union Territories						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	8,249	0·25	24	188,741	29	+63·93
2. Arunachal Pradesh ..	83,743	2·55	13	631,839	24	+35·15
3. Chandigarh ..	114	(N)	30	451,610	27	+75·55
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	491	0·01	29	103,676	30	+39·78
5. Delhi ..	1,483	0·05	27	6,220,406	16	+53·00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu ..	3,814	0·12	26	1,086,730	22	+26·69
7. Lakshadweep ..	32	(N)	31	40,249	31	+26·53
8. Mizoram ..	21,081	0·64	21	493,757	26	+48·55
9. Pondicherry ..	492	0·01	28	604,471	25	+28·15

Note.— 'N' Stands for negligible.

* Includes projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions there..

$ Projected figures for 1981.

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

विवरण

STATEMENT

1891 से 1981 के दौरान जिन स्थानों

Tests for eligibility for places to be

1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
1. Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation
2. Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area
3. Town Committee	Town Committee	Town Committee	Town area Committee	
4. Notified Area Committee	Notified area Committee	Notified Area Committee	Civil Lines not included in municipal limits	All Civil lines not included in municipal limits
5. Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment Board	Cantonment	Cantonment
6. Selected places with—	Selected places with	Selected places with	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 than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may decide to treat as a town.
(a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km^2	(a) density of not less than 400 persons per Km^2	(a) density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile		
(b) a population of 5,000	(b) a population of 5,000	(b) a population of 5,000		
(c) three fourths of the male working population should be outside agriculture	(c) three fourths of the male working population should be outside agriculture	(c) three fourths of the male working population should be working outside agriculture		
(d) or any other place, which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	(d) or any other place, which according to the Director possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.	(d) or any other place, which according to the Superintendent of the state, possesses pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.		
(e) There has not been any change in the definition of Urban area since 1961. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, non-agricultural population mentioned in criterion (c) included persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. At the 1981 Census, however, such persons were treated as agricultural population and excluded from non-agricultural population".				

2

2

को कस्बा माना गया उनकी जांच

treated as towns, 1891—1981

1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation
Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area	Municipal area or any place brought under some similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes.
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	
Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment	Cantonment
Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the provincial superintendent may 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) importance in trade, historic associations and to avoid treating as town 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 towns 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 places, 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 greater than that of the agricultural population ; (b) Every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people.

Progress in the number of towns :

28. Chandigarh Union Territory was formed in 1966 as a result of reorganisation of Punjab State. Statement-3 given below shows the progress in the number of towns in the area comprising this Union Territory. As revealed from the statement there was no town in the areas comprising this Union Territory prior to 1961. Chandigarh Capital project was launched after 1951 Census and, therefore, Chandigarh could not be included in the list of towns for 1951 Census. Number of towns during 1961-1971 remained the same, while two towns have been added in 1981 Census.

विवरण 3

STATEMENT 3

कस्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि, 1961—1981

Progress in the number of towns 1961—1981

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh Union Territory	4	2	2
Chandigarh District	4	2	2

Progress in Urban Population of Union Territory and District 1961—81 :

29. It is observed from Statement-4 given below that the urban population of the Union Territory of Chandigarh which constituted 99,262 persons at the 1961 Census more than doubled during the decade 1961—1971 and further increased by more than 80 per cent by the 1981 Census. The total increase for the period 1961—1981 was more than 300 per cent.

विवरण 4

STATEMENT 4

नगरीय जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, 1961—1981

Progress in Urban Population 1961—81

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh Union Territory	422,841	232,940	99,262
Chandigarh District	422,841	232,940	99,262

Indices of growth in Urban Population : 1961—81 :

30. Statement-5 given below furnishes the indices of the urban population figures of the Statement-4 taking 1961 as base year for the facility of comparison. It shows that the urban population has made a steep rise. It has risen to 235 in 1971 taking 1961 as 100 and has further gone upto 426 in 1981.

विवरण 5

STATEMENT 5

नगरीय जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की सूची, 1961—1981

Indices of growth in Urban Population 1961—81

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh Union Territory	426	235	100
Chandigarh District	426	235	100

Number of places treated as towns for the first time in 1981

31. Statement-6 given below shows that there are two places which have been classified as urban for the first time in 1981 Census. These two places together account for 15,180 population, of which one is having population above 10,000 and the other below 5,000.

विवरण 6

STATEMENT 6

उन स्थानों की संख्या और जनसंख्या जो 1971 में कस्बे नहीं थे परन्तु 1931 में उन्हें कस्बे माना गया

Number and Population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1931

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	योग Total		वर्ग–I Class-I		वर्ग–II Class-II		वर्ग–III Class-III		वर्ग–IV Class-IV		वर्ग–V Class-V		वर्ग–VI Class-VI	
	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chandigarh Union Territory	2	15,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,933	..	..	1	4,247
Chandigarh District	2	15,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10,933	..	..	1	4,247

Rural Areas :

32. Places which are not classified as urban have to be treated as rural. The basic unit for rural area is a revenue village having definite surveyed boundaries. The limits of a revenue village are also recognised by the district administration. The revenue village which is the ultimate unit of area into which the country is divided for purposes of land revenue may comprise of several hamlets not having definite boundaries or areas distinctly marked or allotted. These hamlets are not considered as separate unit for the presentation of census data. There may be unsurveyed villages in a forest area where the forest labourers and their families habitate. Such places, though having no surveyed boundaries, have also been treated as villages. For the purpose of ensuring complete coverage of area even the un-inhabited villages have been taken as separate rural units so that by any chance, any habitation or houseless population temporarily located in such villages may not be missed from census count.

Union Territory/District-wise number of villages and towns in 1981

33. Statement-7 given below shows the total number of villages and towns recognised as such at the 1981 Census for Chandigarh Union Territory and Chandigarh District. There are 27 villages in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in which three are un-inhabited. Two inhabited villages, namely, Badheri and Burail were partly treated as urban out-growth and census town in 1981 respectively. The number of towns in the territory increased from two in 1971 to four in 1981 due to classification of Attawa (fully) and Burail (Partly) as census towns at the 1981 Census.

विवरण 7

STATEMENT 7

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा जिलावार ग्रामों व कस्बों की संख्या, 1981

Union Territory and District-wise number of villages and towns in 1981

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	ग्रामों की कुल संख्या	गैर-आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या	कस्बों में शामिल किए गए ग्रामों की संख्या		आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या	कस्बों की संख्या
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
			पूर्णत : Fully	अंशत : Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	27	3	*2	@2	24	4
Chandigarh District	27	3	*2	@2	24	4

*Buterla has been treated as urban outgrowth and Attawa has been classified as Census Town.

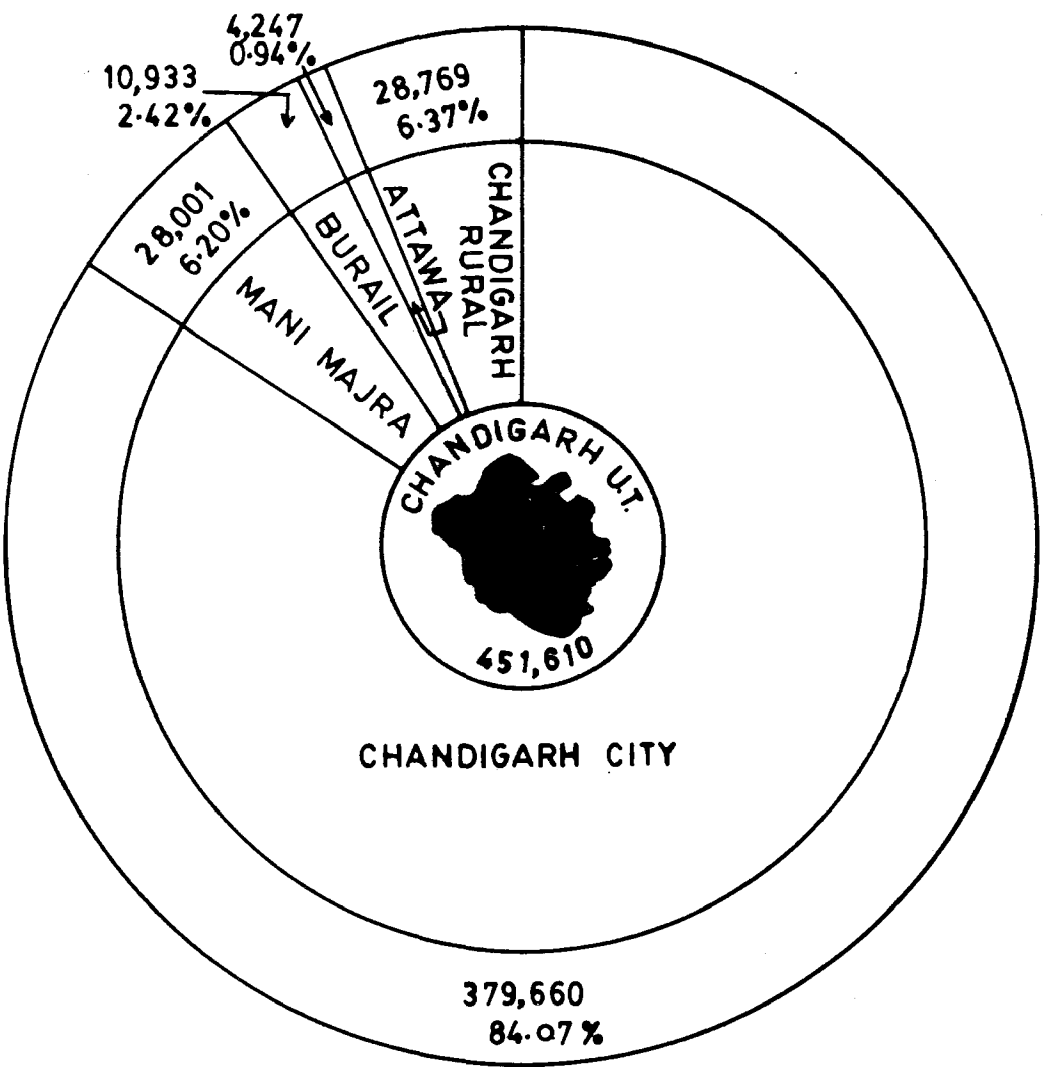
@ Badheri has been partly treated as an urban outgrowth and partly as rural, while a part of Burail has been classified as a Census Town.

Number of inhabited villages at each Census 1971—81

34. Statement-8 given on the next page further shows that there were 26 inhabited villages in 1971 as against 24 in 1981. Decrease in number of villages in 1981 as compared with 1971 is due to urbanisation. Attawa and Buterla villages of 1971 have been treated as urban in 1981. Attawa has been classified as a census town and Buterla as an outgrowth of Chandigarh City. As Chandigarh Union Territory was formed after 1961 Census details for previous censuses have not been given.

CHANDIGARH

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS BY POPULATION IN THE UNION TERRITORY, 1981



विवरण 8

STATEMENT 8

प्रत्येक जनगणना में आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 1971—1981

No. of inhabited villages at each Census 1971—81

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या No. of inhabited villages	
	1981	1971
1	2	3
Chandigarh Union Territory	24	26
Chandigarh District	24	26

Progress in Rural Population: 1971—81:

35. It is seen from Statement-9 that the rural population of Chandigarh Union Terroitry/ Chandigarh District increased from 24,311 persons in 1971 to 28,769 persons in 1981, which accounted for a decadal increase of 18.3 per cent. The decadal increase in rural population appears to be insignificant as compared with urban growth. This does not reveal correct picture as a number of villages of 1971 have been treated as urban wholly or partly in 1981 Census and even areas of some of the villages having appreciable population have been acquired by Estate Office and as such have been treated as a part of the Chandigarh City. Statement-10 given after Statement-9 shows village wise population of 1971 and 1981 censuses with increase/decrease in population and percentage increase/decrease in population during the decade. It will be observed from this statement that most of the villages have recorded a steep rise in population even higher than the growth recorded by the Union Territory. Such villages are Khuda Jassu, Sarangpur, Dhanas, Shahpur, Palsaura, Kujheri, Nizampur Kumbra, Jhumaroo, Hallo Majra, Raipur Kalan, Mauli Jagran and Daria. Shahpur and Jhumaroo were un-inhabited in 1971 but are now inhabited. Kaimbwala, Khuda Alisher, Lahora, Dadu Majra, Maloya, Bair Majra, Behlana and Raipur Khurd have also recorded an appreciable percentage increase but the decadal increase recorded by these villages is lower than the increase recorded for the Union Territory as a whole during this period. Burail and Korsan have recorded a negative increase as most of the populated areas have now been treated as urban. Examining percentage increase in rural areas as it existed in 1971 for both Censuses i.e. 1971 and 1981, population of Attawa and Buterla and portions of Badheri and Burail now treated as urban, we find that there has been a steep rise in population in this area which is even higher than the growth recorded for Union Territory as a whole. By taking into account portions of Korsan and some other villages transferred to urban areas, this growth is even much higher.

विवरण 9

STATEMENT 9

ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में वृद्धि 1971—81

Progress in rural population 1971—81

संघ राज्य/क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District	ग्रामीण जनसंख्या Rural Population	
	1981	1971
1	2	3
Chandigarh Union Territory	28,769	24,311
Chandigarh District	28,769	24,311

विवरण 10

STATEMENT 10

चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के गावों की जनसंख्या में दशकीय वृद्धि/कमी

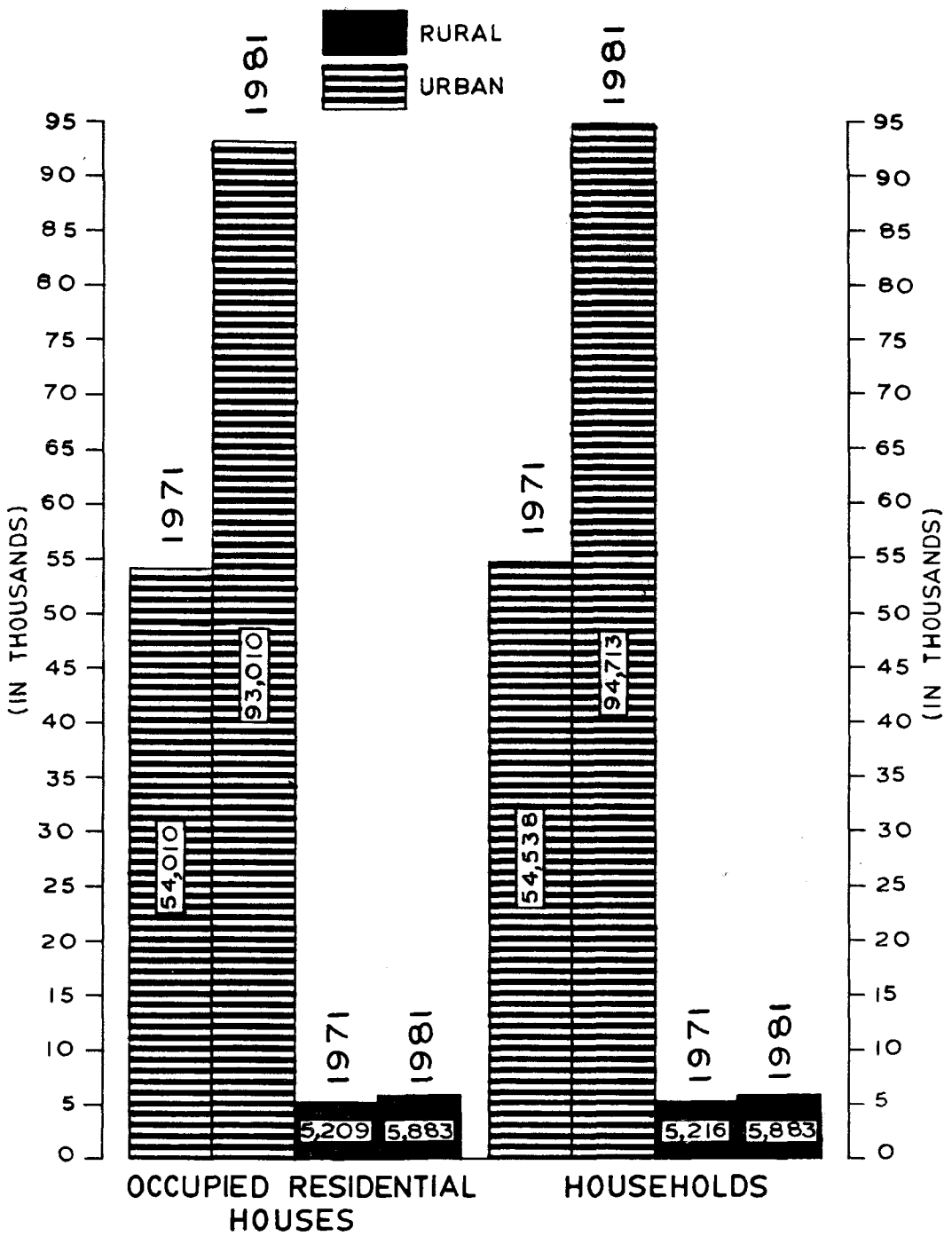
Decadal increase/decrease in population of villages in Chandigarh Union Territory

	गांव का नाम Name of Village	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	पूर्ण वृद्धि/कमी Absolute increase/decrease	प्रतिशत वृद्धि/कमी Percentage increase/decrease
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kaimbwala ..	799	1,094	+295	+36·92
2.	Khuda Alisher ..	1,001	1,505	+504	+50·35
3.	Khuda Jassu ..	224	512	+288	+128·57
4.	Lanora ..	887	1,495	+608	+68·55
5.	Sarangpur ..	504	966	+462	+91·67
6.	Dhanas ..	800	2,041	+1,241	+155·13
7.	Shahpur ..	Uninhabited	152	+152	*
8.	Dadu Majra ..	945	1,407	+462	+48·89
9.	Maloya ..	1,889	2,737	+848	+44·89
10.	Palsaura ..	664	1,708	+1,044	+157·23
11.	Badheri ..	1,343	29	—1,314	—97·84‡
12.	Kujheri ..	992	2,080	+1,088	+109·68
13.	Nizampur Kumbra .	26	514	+488	+1876·92
14.	Nizampur Burail ..	3	3	..	*
15.	Jhumaroo ..	Uninhabited	209	+209	*
16.	Burail ..	5,255	464	—4,791	—91·17‡
17.	Chahar Tarf Burail ..	Uninhabited	Uninhabited	..	..
18.	Bair Majra ..	26	39	+13	+50·00
19.	Korsan ..	1,069	751	—318	—29·75‡
20.	Hallo Majra ..	1,445	2,984	+1,539	+106·51
21.	Tatarpur ..	Uninhabited	Uninhabited	..	..
22.	Behlana ..	1,482	2,035	+553	+37·31
23.	Chuharpur ..	Uninhabited	Uninhabited	..	..
24.	Raipur Khurd ..	498	727	+229	+45·98
25.	Raipur Kalan ..	378	731	+353	+93,39
26.	Mauli Jagran ..	967	2,248	+1,281	+132·47
27.	Daria ..	523	2,338	+1,815	+347·04
28.	Gaggar Majra ..	Uninhabited	..	Merged in Chandigarh city	
29.	Suketri ..	Uninhabited	..	Ditto	
30.	Salahpur ..	Uninhabited	..	Ditto	
31.	Kanthala ..	387	..	Ditto	
32.	Jaipur ..	200	..	Ditto	
33.	Attawa ..	1,359	..	Treated as a Census Town	
34.	Buterla ..	945	..	Treated as outgrowth of Chandigarh city.	

Notes.
*Cannot be worked out.
‡Parts of village included in urban.

CHANDIGARH

COMPARISON OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN 1971 AND 1981 IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



A few concepts :

36.1 In Table A-1, column nos. 8 & 9 provide the number of occupied residential houses and households for each territorial unit of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. 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 Census households :—

36.2 *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. It may be difficult to apply definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For detailed discussions and examples of typical cases please see sub-paras 9.1 to 9.7 of Instructions to Enumerators at Annexure-2.

36.3. *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 or both. Examples of unrelated housholds are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue houses, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called Institutional Households. There may be one-member households two member households or multi-member house holds. For Census purpose, each one of these types is recorded as a 'Household.'

36.4. *Density per Sq. Km.*—Density per sq. km. appears in Col. 4 of Table A-1. The method to work out density is quite simple. It has been worked out by dividing total population of a unit by its area in sq. km and rounded upto one place of decimal.

37. Statement-11 given below gives us 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 the Union Territory and District for 1981 and 1971 censuses. This statement reveals that there has been an increase in number of persons per 100 occupied census houses, persons per 100 households and number of females per 1000 males in both rural and urban areas, while there is a decrease in proportion of rural population to total population and an increase in proportion of urban population to total population. The increase in congestion i. e., more persons per house and increase in urban population can be attributed to fast urbanisation.

विवरण 11

STATEMENT 11

1981 और 1971 में प्रति 100 आवासीय जनगणना मकानों में और 100 परिवारों में व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति 1,000 पुरुषों पर स्त्रियों की संख्या, कुल जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण और नगरीय जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

Persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses and per 100 households, numbers of females per 1,000 males. percentage of rural and urban population to total population 1981 and 1971

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ज़िला	प्रति 100 आवासीय जनगणना मकानों में व्यक्तियों की संख्या			प्रति 100 परिवारों में व्यक्तियों की संख्या			प्रति 1000 पुरुषों में स्त्रियों की संख्या			कुल जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण और नगरीय जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत		
Union Territory/ District	Persons per 100 occupied census houses			Persons per 100 households			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population		
	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						1981						
Chandigarh Union Territory	457	489	455	449	489	446	769	688	775	100·00	6·37	93·63
Chandigarh District	457	489	455	449	489	446	769	688	775	100·00	6·37	93·63
						1971						
Chandigarh Union Territory	434	467	431	431	466	427	749	683	756	100·00	9·45	90·55
Chandigarh District	434	467	431	431	466	427	749	683	756	100·00	9·45	90·55

क–1 क्षेत्रफल, मकान और जनसंख्या

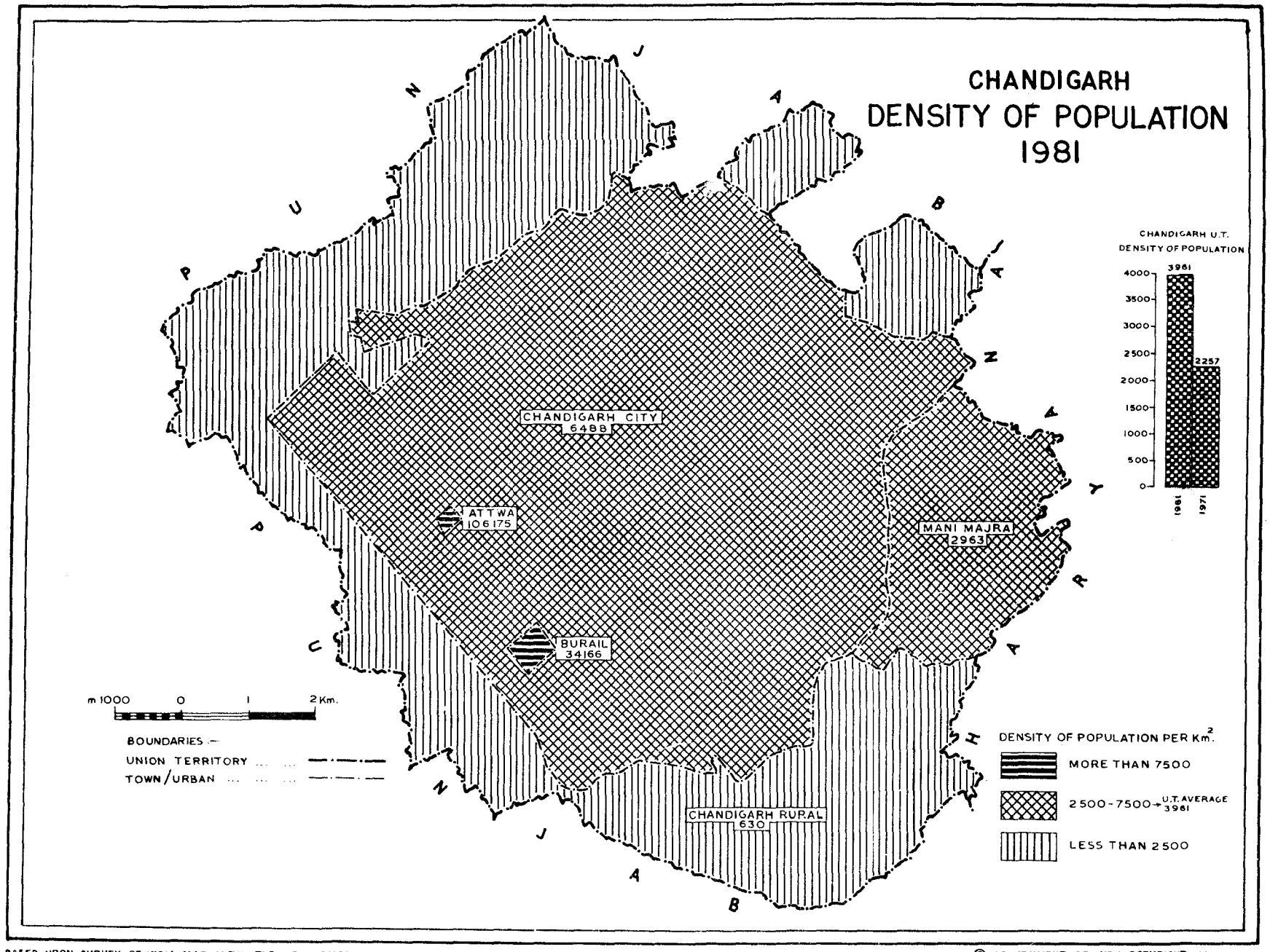
A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील/ नगरीय समूह/शहर/कस्बा	योग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	प्रति वर्ग कि.मी. जनसंख्या	गांवों की संख्या			कस्बों की संख्या	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	जनसंख्या		
				Number of Villages						Population		
				आबाद	गैर–आबाद					व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्रियां
Union Territory/District/Tahsil/ Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Inhabited	Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12
Chandigarh Union Territory ..	**Total**	**114·0**	**3,961**	**24**	**3**	**4**	**98,893**	**100,595**		**451,610**	**255,278**	**196,332**
	Rural	**45·7**	**630**	**24**	**3**	..	**5,883**	**5,883**		**28,769**	**17,046**	**11,723**
	Urban	**68·3**	**6,191**	..	..	**4**	**93,010**	**94,713**		**422,841**	**238,232**	**184,609**
Chandigarh District ..	Total	114·0	3,961	24	3	4	98,893	100,596		451,610	255,278	196,332
	Rural	45·7	630	24	3	..	5,883	5,883		28,769	17,046	11,723
	Urban	68·3	6,191	..	..	4	93,010	94,713		422,841	238,232	184,609
Chandigarh Tahsil ..	Total	114·0	3,961	24	3	4	98,893	100,596		451,610	255,278	196,332
	Rural	45·7	630	24	3	..	5,883	5,883		28,769	17,046	11,723
	Urban	68.3	6,191	..	..	4	93,010	94,713		422,841	238,232	184,609
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration ..	Urban	68·33	6,188	..	..	4	93,010	94,713		422,841	238,232	184,609
(a) Chandigarh City ..	Urban	58·52	6,488	..	..	1	83,738	85,280		379,660	213,263	166,397
(i) Chandigarh (E.O.) ..	Urban	58·41	6,399	..	..	1	82,225	83,767		373,789	209,838	163,951
(ii) Buterla (O.G.) ..	Urban	0·05	48,140	..	..	..	564	564		2,407	1,379	1,028
(iii) Badheri (O.G.) ..	Urban	0·06	57,733	..	..	..	949	949		3,464	2,046	1,418
(b) Mani Majra Town ..	Urban	9·45	2,963	..	..	1	5,704	5,811		28,001	15,765	12,236
(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.) ..	Urban	3·40	6,729	..	..	..	4,539	4,576		22,880	12,770	10,110
(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.) ..	Urban	6·05	846	..	..	..	1,165	1,235		5,121	2,995	2,126
(c) *Burail Town* ..	Urban	0·32	34,166	..	..	1	2,542	2,544		10,933	6,529	4,404
(d) *Attawa Town* ..	Urban	0·04	106,175	..	..	1	1,026	1,078		4,247	2,675	1,572

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in Italics.

Abbreviations :—

'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.
'O.G.' stands for Out-Growth.
'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee.



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

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क–1 क्षेत्रफल, मकान और जनसंख्या

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

परिशिष्ट–1

APPENDIX—1

1981 की प्रादेशिक इकाइयां और 1971—81 के दौरान हुए परिवर्तन को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण

Statement showing 1981 Territorial units and changes during 1971—81

संघ राज्य राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील	1971 की प्रादेशिक इकाई	जोड़ा गया क्षेत्र		उस राज्य/ जिले/ तहसील आदि का नाम जिसमें से क्षेत्र निकाला गया	निकाला गया क्षेत्र		उस राज्य/ जिले/तहसील आदि का नाम जिसमें क्षेत्र जोड़ा गया	वर्ग कि.मी में परिवर्तित कुल क्षेत्रफल (+या–)
		Area Added			Area Subtracted			
Union Territory/District/Tahsil	1971 Territorial Units	नाम Name	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल Area in Km².	Name of State/ District/ Tahsil etc., from which area is subtracted	नाम Name	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल Area in Km²	Name of State/ District/ Tahsil etc. to which area is added	Net Area change in Km² (+or—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NIL								

क–1 क्षेत्रफल, मकान और जनसंख्या

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

परिशिष्ट–2

APPENDIX—2

5,000 और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांवों और 5,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले कस्बों की संख्या और जनसंख्या

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील	5,000 और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांव Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			5,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले कस्बे Towns with a population of under 5,000		
Union Territory/District/Tahsil	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage to total rural population of the Union Territory	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage to total urban population of the Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	..	..	..	1	4,247	1·00
Chandigarh District	..	..	..	1	4,247	1·00
Chandigarh Tahsil	..	..	..	1	4,247	1·00

क–1 क्षेत्रफल, मकान और जनसंख्या

A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

परिशिष्ट–3

APPENDIX—3

बेघर और संस्थागत जनसंख्या

Houseless and Institutional Population

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील/ नगरीय समूह/शहर/कस्बा Union Territory/District/ Tahsil/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	योग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय Total/ Rural/ Urban	बेघर जनसंख्या Houseless Population				संस्थागत जनसंख्या Institutional Population			
		परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandigarh Union Territory	**Total**	**1,299**	**4,047**	**3,765**	**282**	**187**	**10,773**	**7,609**	**3,164**
	Rural	..	..	..	..	**2**	**121**	**115**	**6**
	Urban	**1,299**	**4,047**	**3,765**	**282**	**185**	**10,652**	**7,494**	**3,158**
Chandigarh District	Total	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	187	10,773	7,609	3,164
	Rural	..	..	..	..	2	121	115	6
	Urban	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	185	10,652	7,494	3,158
Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	187	10,773	7,609	3,164
	Rural	..	..	..	..	2	121	115	6
	Urban	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	185	10,652	7,494	3,158
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	1,299	4,047	3,765	282	185	10,652	7,494	3,158
(a) Chandigarh City	Urban	1,196	3,783	3,582	201	183	10,595	7,437	3,158
(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	Urban	1,196	3,783	3,582	201	183	10,595	7,437	3,158
(ii) Buterla (O.G.)	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Badheri (O.G.)	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	101	258	177	81	2	57	57	..
(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	Urban	31	34	34	..	2	57	57	..
(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	Urban	70	224	143	81	..	..	..	..
(c) *Burail Town*	*Urban*	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
(d) *Attawa Town*	*Urban*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in Italics.

Abbreviations :—

'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.
'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee.
O.G.' stands for Out-Growth.

TABLE A—2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Fly-Leaf

38.1. The table presents decadal variation in population for the Union Territory of Chandigarh and Chandigarh District for the last nine decennial censuses 1901 to 1981. The table format is the same as adopted in 1961 and 1971 censuses. As mentioned earlier, the formation of Union Territory of Chandigarh is quite recent. It was carved out on 1st November, 1966 as a result of the re-organisation of the composite Punjab State. The population figures and the area for the earlier censuses have been worked out in accordance with the jurisdiction as existed at the time of 1971 Census. There has been no jurisdictional changes in the territory after 1971 Census. As village-wise population figures were available from 1951 Census onwards, there was no difficulty in working out population for 1951 and 1961 censuses. Population figures for earlier censuses i.e., 1901 to 1941 had to be worked out in proportion of the area of Kharar Tahsil transferred to Chandigarh Union Territory to total rural area of the tahsil and its rural population for each decade.

38.2. The table reveals absolute figures of total population for each decade since 1901, variation during each decade, and the percentage variation of population. The sex-wise break-up of population for each Census since 1901 has also been presented in this table.

38.3. The Union Territory of Chandigarh comprises of a single district i.e., Chandigarh District. The figures presented for the district are identical with that shown for the Union Territory.

Adjustment of population

39. The recasting of population of districts or tahsils was done by the Directors of each State and Union Territory on the basis of instructions issued by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The method of adjustment adopted for arriving at population figures for each decade is given in Statement-1 appended below :

विवरण 1

STATEMENT 1

स्थानान्तरित क्षेत्रों में पिछली जनगणनाओं के अनुमान की विधि दर्शाने वाली व्याख्या

Illustrations showing the method of estimation of previous censuses population for transferred territories

वर्णन Description	जनसंख्या Population								अभ्युक्तिय Remarks
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Actual population figures for each village and town transferred to this Union Territory were available from District Census Handbook of Ambala District of erstwhile Punjab State which were added up and population for census years 1951 and 1961 was arrived at						24,261	119,881	257,251	
(ii) As village-wise population figures for censuses prior 1951 were not available and entire area transferred to Chandigarh Union Territory during 1901 to 1941 was rural part of Kharar Tahsil of Ambala District population for these decades was worked out by proportion method i.e. Total Rural Population of Kharar Tahsil multiplied by Area of Chandigarh Union Territory and divided by Total Rural Area of Kharar Tahsil	21,967	18,437	18,133	19,783	22,574				

40. Statement-2 given below reveals percentage increase in population in each decade from 1901 to 1981 and total percentage increase in population since 1901. It is observed that area comprising this Union Territory has recorded a decrease in population during 1901 to 1911 and 1911 to 1921 while the growth of population during 1921 to 1951 was also very much below all India average. On account of launching of Chandigarh Capital Project the population of the area comprising this Union Territory started increasing rapidly after 1951 Census. During the decade 1951 to 1961, it recorded highest percentage increase of 394.13. This percentage increase gradually fell from 394.13 to 114.59 during 1961 to 1971 and to 75.55 during 1971-1981. Percentage increase recorded during 80 years is 1955.86 which is very high as compared with All India and most of the States/Union Territories.

विवरण 2

STATEMENT 2

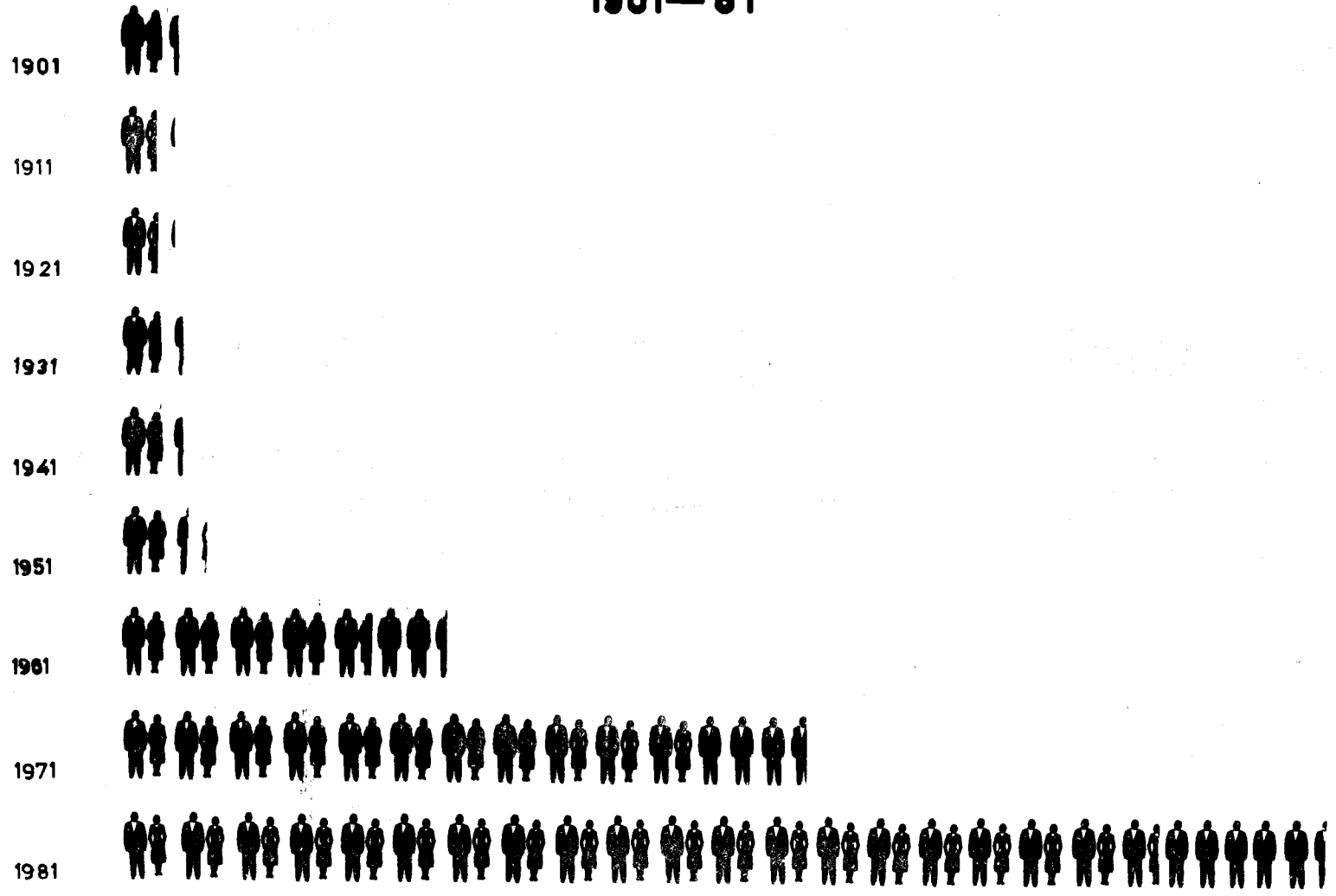
1901 से 1981 तक योग, ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या में दशकीय प्रतिशत अन्तर

Percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for Total, Rural and Urban areas

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/District	यो/ग्रा/न T/ R/ U/	1901—1981	1971—1981	1961—1971	1951—1961	1941—1951	1931—1941	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh Union Territory	**T**	**+1955.86**	**+75.55**	**+114.59**	**+394.13**	**+7.47**	**+14.11**	**+9.10**	**—1.65**	**—16.07**
	R	**+30·96**	**+18·34**	**+17·91**	**—15·01**	**+7·47**	**+14·11**	**+9.10**	**—1·65**	**—16·07**
	U	..	**+81·52**	**+134.67**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh District	T	+1955.86	+75·55	+114·59	+394·13	+7·47	+14·11	+9·10	—1·65	—16·07
	R	+30·96	+18·34	+17·91	—15·01	+7·47	+14·11	+9·10	—1·65	—16·07
	U	..	+81·52	+134·67	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHANDIGARH

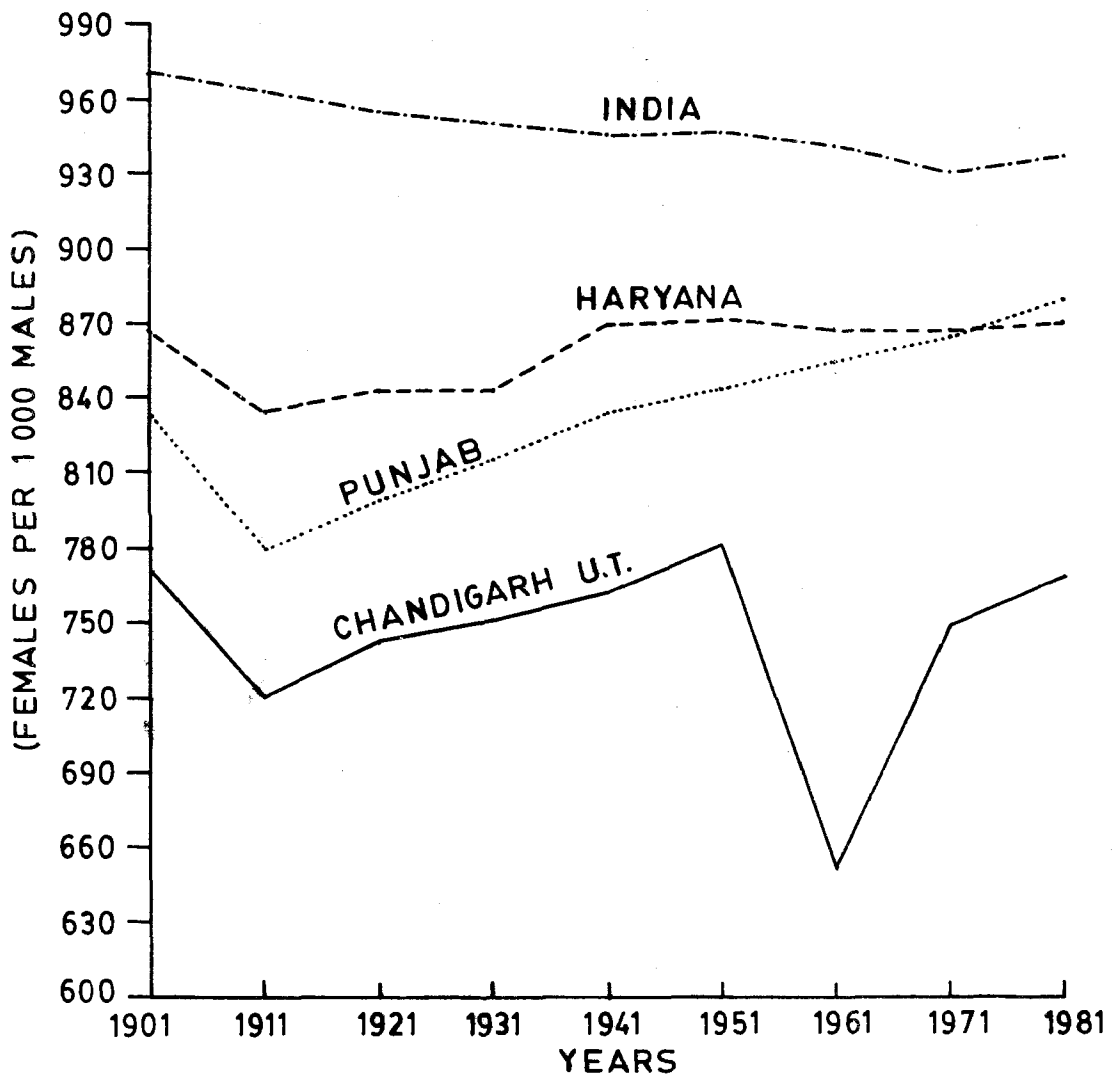
DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901—81



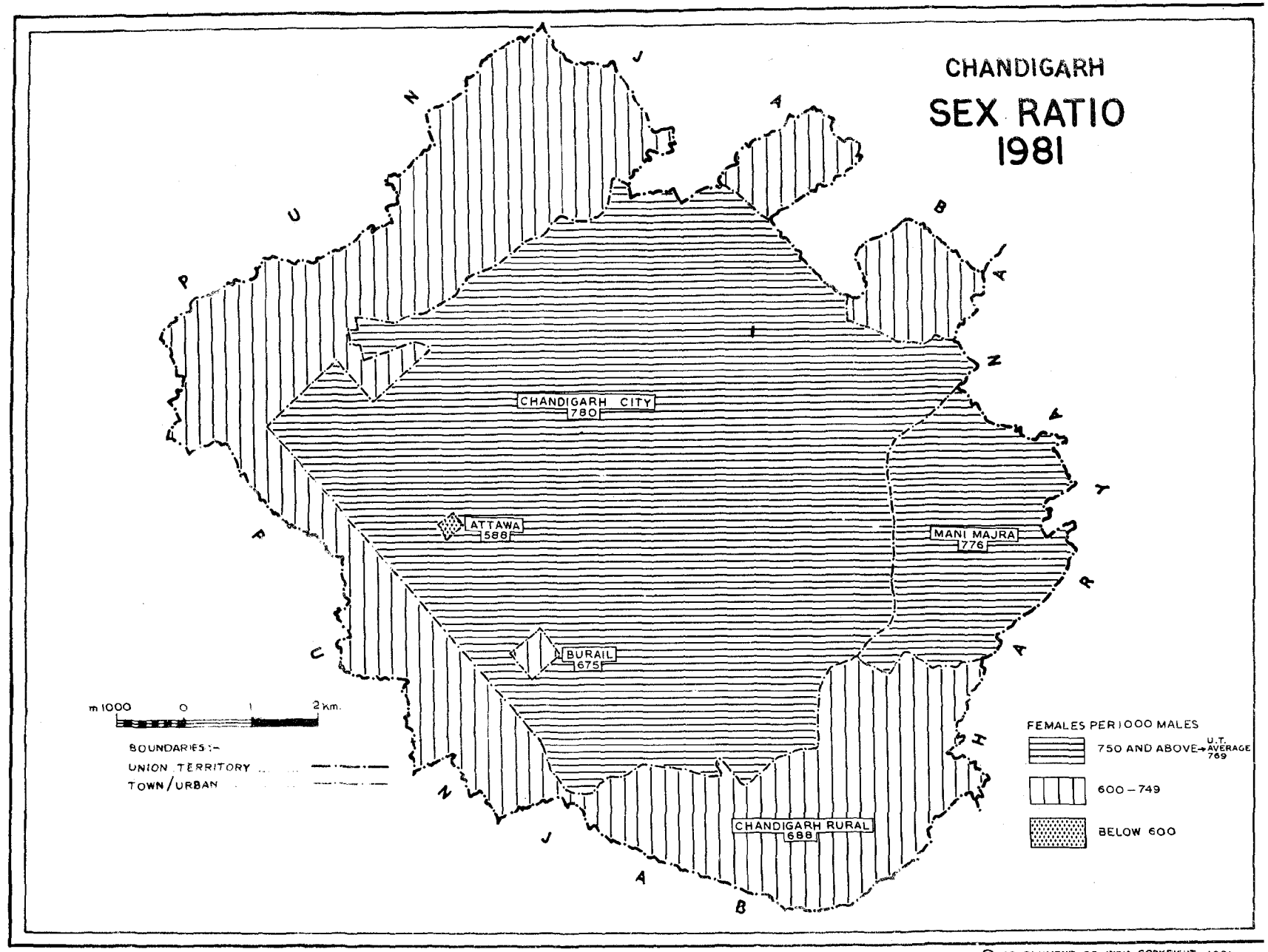
1 Symbol = 10,000

CHANDIGARH

COMPARATIVE VARIATION IN SEX RATIO IN INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING STATES OF UNION TERRITORY SINCE 1901



NOTE:— SEX RATIO OF 1981 FOR INDIA IS BASED ON PROVISIONAL POPULATION.



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

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Sex-ratio :

41. Sex-ratio is number of females per 1,000 males. Chandigarh Union Territory has very low sex-ratio as compared with other states and union territories of India. Statement-3 given below gives us sex-ratio from 1901—1981 for total ,rural and urban areas. As is revealed from this statement highest sex-ratio of 781 was recorded in this Union Territory during 1951 Census. In 1901 also sex-ratio was little higher than 1981. There was a steep fall during 1901-1911 when it fell down to 720, which steadily rose to 781 during 1911—1951, but 1961 again recorded a fall in this ratio to the extent of 652 which is the lowest sex-ratio ever recorded in this Union Territory since 1901. It is very strange to note that sex-ratio in this Union Territory for rural area in 1971 and 1981 was lower than urban areas which is contradictory to the general pattern of sex-ratio in other parts of India. Probably it is due to a number of workers employed in this Union Territory who are compelled to leave their families in their home states and live in villages where prevailing house rent is lower than in urban areas.

विवरण 3

STATEMENT 3

स्त्री/पुरुष अनुपात में परिवर्तन (प्रति 1,000 पुरुषों पर स्त्रियां) 1901 से 1981 तक

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/District	यो/ग्रा/न T/R/U	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh Union Territory	**T**	**771**	**720**	**743**	**751**	**763**	**781**	**652**	**749**	**769**
	R	**771**	**720**	**743**	**751**	**763**	**781**	**715**	**683**	**688**
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	**639**	**756**	**775**
Chandigarh District	T	771	720	743	751	763	781	652	749	769
	R	771	720	743	751	763	781	715	683	688
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	756	775

क–2 1901 से जनसंख्या में दशकीय परिवर्तन

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/District	वर्ष Year	व्यक्ति Persons	दशकीय परिवर्तन Decade variation	दशकीय परिवर्तनों का प्रतिशत Percentage decade variation	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	1901	**21,967**	..	..	**12,402**	**9,565**
	1911	**18,437**	**–3,530**	**–16·07**	**10,717**	**7,720**
	1921	**18,133**	**–304**	**–1·65**	**10,405**	**7,728**
	1931	**19,783**	**+1,650**	**+9·10**	**11,300**	**8,483**
	1941	**22,574**	**+2,791**	**+14·11**	**12,807**	**9,767**
	1951	**24,261**	**+1,687**	**+7·47**	**13,623**	**10,638**
	1961	**119,881**	**+95,620**	**+394·13**	**72,576**	**47,305**
	1971	**257,251**	**+137,370**	**+114·59**	**147,080**	**110,171**
	1981	**451,610**	**+194,359**	**+75·55**	**255,278**	**196,332**
Chandigarh District	1901	21,967	..	..	12,402	9,565
	1911	18,437	–3,530	–16·07	10,717	7,720
	1921	18,133	–304	–1·65	10,405	7,728
	1931	19,783	+1,650	+9·10	11,300	8,483
	1941	22,574	+2,791	+14·11	12,807	9,767
	1951	24,261	+1,687	+7·47	13,623	10,638
	1961	119,881	+95,620	+394·13	72,576	47,305
	1971	257,251	+137,370	+114·59	147,080	110,171
	1981	451,610	+194,359	+75·55	255,278	196,332

क–2 1901 से जनसंख्या में दशकीय परिवर्तन

A-2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX

1971 में प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार के अनुसार 1971 के क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या को 1981 क्षेत्राधिकार में समायोजित 1971 की जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन को दर्शित करते हुए 1981 की जनगणना के राज्य और जिले

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/District	1981 में क्षेत्र (वर्ग कि.मी. में) Area in 1981 (Km²)	1981 में जनसंख्या 1981 Population	1971 में क्षेत्र (वर्ग कि.मी. में) Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 के क्षेत्राधिकार के अनुसार 1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	1971 के क्षेत्राधिकार में समायोजित 1981 की जनसंख्या Population in 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981	कालम 5 और 6 के मध्य वास्तविक वृद्धि या कमी Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	**114·00**	**451,610**	**114·00**	**257,251**	**257,251**	..
Chandigarh District	114·00	451,610	114·00	257,251	257,251	..

TABLE A-3

A-3 —VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Fly-Leaf

42.1. The Table A-3 of 1981-Census corresponds to Table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 censuses. According to this table inhabited villages have been classified in following population ranges based on the 1981 Census :—

(i) less than 200
(ii) 200—499
(iii) 500—999
(iv) 1,000—1,999
(v) 2,000—4,999
(vi) 5,000—9,999
(vii) 10,000 and above.

42.2. The population data for villages have been presented according to these ranges with sex break-up. The table gives figures for the Union Territory followed by Chandigarh district and tahsil.

42.3. The term village has already been defined in detail in the fly-leaf to Table A-1. However, it is briefly stated here that the village for the purpose of Census is a revenue village with definite boundaries which include the main village together with its hamlets, if any.

42.4. In all, there are 24 inhabited villages with a population of 28,769 persons constituting 17,046 males and 11,723 females in this Union Territory. The maximum number of seven villages constituting 29.17% of the total inhabited villages are large sized villages which fall in the population size-group of 2,000—4,999 persons. These seven villages with a population of 16,463 persons account for 57.22% of the total rural population. Next to large-sized villages are small sized villages which fall in the population range of 500—999 persons. There are 6 villages in this range and their total population of 4,201 persons constitutes 14.60 % of the total rural population. Out of the remaining 11 inhabited villages, 4 are diminutive villages in the population size-group of less than 200 persons, while 2 are small villages falling in size-group of 200—499 persons and 5 are medium sized villages having the population size of 1,000—1,999 persons. However, there is no large-sized village with population 5,000+ in this Union Territory. During 1971 Census there was one village (Burail) in population range 5,000—9,999 which has now been treated as a census town, while there was no village in population range 2,000—4,999. Other villages classified by population size were; 7 in 1,000—1,999,10 in 500—999, 5 in 200—499 and 3 in less than 200 population range. Out of the 8 un-inhabited villages of 1971, 2 have been inhabited, 3 were merged in Chandigarh City and 3 are still un-inhabited.

42.5. Statement-1 given below gives percentages of population living in villages of various sizes for 1981 Census.

42.6. Statement-2 gives us comparison of percentage of villages and population by class of villages for 1971 and 1981 censuses. This statement shows that there have been an overall decrease in percentage of number of villages as well as population residing in all ranges, except the population range 2,000—4,999. In this range, however, there was no village in 1971 while seven villages have recorded population falling in this range in 1981.

विवरण 1

STATEMENT 1

1981 में कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में विभिन्न जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में रहने वाली जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	विभिन्न जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में रहने वाली जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	200 से कम	200 से 499	500 से 999	1,000 से 1,999	2,000 से 4,999	5,000 से 9,999	10,000 और उससे अधिक
Union Territory/District	Less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh Union Territory	**0·78**	**2·34**	**14·60**	**25·06**	**57·22**	..	..
Chandigarh District	0·78	2·34	14·60	25·06	57·22	..	..

विवरण

STATEMENT

1971 और 1981 में गांवों को वर्गों के अनुसार

Percentage of villages and population

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	वर्ष	500 से कम		500 से 999 तक	
		Less than 500		**500 to 999**	
Union Territory/District	Year	कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population	कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh Union Territory	**1971**	**30·77**	**7·17**	**38·46**	**33·01**
	1981	**25·00**	**3·11**	**25·00**	**14·60**
Chandigarh District	1971	30·77	7·17	38·46	33·01
	1981	25·00	3·11	25·00	14·60

क–3 जनसंख्या

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील	आबाद गांवों की कुल संख्या	कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			200 से कम			200 से 499		
					Less than 200			200—499		
					संख्या	जनसंख्या Population		संख्या	जनसंख्या Population	
Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population								
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	Number	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	Number	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh Union Territory	**24**	**28,769**	**17,046**	**11,723**	**4**	**140**	**83**	**2**	**370**	**303**
Chandigarh District	24	28,769	17,046	11,723	4	140	83	2	370	303
Chandigarh Tahsil	24	28,769	17,046	11,723	4	140	83	2	370	303

2

2

गांवों और जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

1,000 से 1,999 तक **1,000—1,999**		2,000 से 4,999 तक **2,000 to 4,999**		5,000 से 9,999 तक **5,000 to 9,999**		10,000 और उससे अधिक **10,000 and above**	
कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population	कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population	कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population	कुल गांवों में इस श्रेणी के गांवों की संख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of No. of villages in this range to total No. of villages	कुल जनसंख्या में इस श्रेणी की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of population in this range to total population
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26·92	**38·20**	..	..	**3·85**	**21·62**	..	..
20·83	**25·06**	**29·17**	**57·22**	..	..	..	..
26·92	38·20	..	..	3·85	21·62	..	..
20·83	25·06	29·17	57·22	..	..	..	..

के अनुसार वर्गीकृत गांव

BY POPULATION SIZE

500 से 999 500—999			1,000 से 1,999 1,000—1,999			2,000 से 4,999 2000—4,999			5,000 से 9,999 5,000—9,999			10,000 और उससे अधिक 10,000 *and above*		
संख्या	जनसंख्या **Population**		संख्या	जनसंख्या **Population**		संख्या	जनसंख्या **Population**		संख्या	जनसंख्या **Population**		संख्या	जनसंख्या **Population**	
	पुरुष	स्त्रियां		पुरुष	स्त्रियां		पुरुष	स्त्रियां		पुरुष	स्त्रियां		पुरुष	स्त्रियां
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6	**2,493**	**1,708**	**5**	**4,102**	**3,107**	**7**	**9,941**	**6,522**	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,493	1,708	5	4,102	3,107	7	9,941	6,522	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,493	1,708	5	4,102	3,107	7	9,941	6,522	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Fly-Leaf

43.1. This table corresponds to Table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses and gives the variation in urban population separately for males and females, decadal variation and percentage decade variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the eighty years. The status of towns and the area figures of towns and urban agglomerations are also given in this table. The status and area figures are, however confined to 1971 and 1981 censuses only.

43.2. The Towns/Cities/Urban Agglomerations have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. As in 1971, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into the following 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

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

43.4. The classification of towns by size-class of population is based on the 1981 population. As many towns have changed their class since 1901, the class totals shown in the table for previous censuses are not the totals of respective population of all towns shown in that class in 1981. They are the totals of population of all towns which on the basis of population were included in that class in those censuses. For example, if a town falls in class-II according to its population in 1971 Census but its population in 1961 was less i.e; it fell in class-III, its population for 1961 has been included in class-III while for 1971 its population is included in class-II. Towns and urban agglomerations have already been defined in great detail in the general note.

43.5. The Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence during the year 1966 on the eve of reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Punjab. It had only two towns viz ; Chandigarh and Mani Majra with population of size-class-II and V, respectively, as per 1961 Census. In the decade 1961—1971, the City of Chandigarh witnessed an enormous growth in its population and gained the status of size-class-I with population of more than one lakh. Both Chandigarh City, as per jurisdiction of Estate Office of the Union Territory and Mani Majra Panchayat constituted the urban agglomeration of Chandigarh, in 1971 Census.

43.6. During last decade two new towns have been added i.e. Attawa and Burail and the area of Chandigarh City has been expanded due to urbanisation. The population of Chandigarh urban agglomeration has increased from 232,940 in 1971 to 422,841 in 1981. Its area has also increased from 57.6 km^2 to 68.33 km^2.

43.7. This table has been supplemented with four appendices:

APPENDIX-1

44. This appendix gives the new towns of 1981 which were not towns in 1971 and also the towns of 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981, their area as well as 1971 and 1981 population. The table shows the change in rural/urban status of places between 1971 and 1981. As far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh is concerned, no town of 1971 Census has been declassified during 1981 Census. However, two new towns viz; Burail and Attawa have been added to the list of towns in 1981 Census.

APPENDIX-2

45. This appendix gives places with less than 5,000 population treated as towns for the first time in 1981, their population and area. Attawa with a population of less than 5,000 (4,247 persons) and an area of only 0.04 sq. km has been declared as a town in 1981 Census. Attawa had the highest density of 106,175 persons per sq. km and its all main male workers were found engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. It is located within sector 42 of Chandigarh City and could not be declared as a part of Chandigarh City due to Administrative reasons.

APPENDIX-3

46.1. This appendix gives towns of 1971 with population less than5,000 which have been declassified as rural in 1981 and their population and area in 1971. This appendix is not applicable to this Union Territory as no town of 1971 with population less than 5,000 has been declassified as rural in 1981.

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

APPENDIX-4

47. This appendix gives the towns which have undergone changes in area between 1971 and 1981, reasons for such changes and their population at the two censuses. There are two towns viz; Chandigarh City (E.O.) and Mani Majra (N.A.C) which have undergone changes in area during the period 1971-1981. The area of Chandigarh City (E.O.) has increased from 46.67 sq.km. in 1971 to 58.41 sq. km. in 1981 due to extension of City limits on account of carving out of new sectors. With the increase in area, the population has also increased from 218,743 in 1971 to 373,789 in 1981. Mani Majra town on the contrary has experienced a decrease in area from 10.93 sq.km. in 1971 to 3.40 sq.km. in 1981. The reason being, in 1971, the entire revenue estate of Mani Majra with an area of 10.93 sq. km. was treated as Mani Majra Town. At the time of declaration of Notified Area Committee, only 3.40 sq. km. of the Mani Majra revenue estate was brought under its limits in 1974 while the remaining area was left out. In 1981 Census, out of the left out portion of Mani Majra revenue estate, an area of 6.05 km^2 has been treated as Mani Majra outgrowth and the remaining 1.48 km^2 area was added to Chandigarh City.

48. Statement-1 given below gives us growth in number of cities and towns and their population from 1961 to 1981. This statement reveals that number of towns have doubled during this period. There were two towns in this Union Territory both in 1961 and 1971 censuses. In 1961 there was one town each in class-II and class-V while in 1971 there was one town each in class-I and class-IV. In 1981 the number of towns fell one each in class-I, class-III, class-IV and class-VI.

विवरण 1

STATEMENT 1

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ में 1961—1981 में शहरों और कस्बों की संख्या और उनकी जनसंख्या में वृद्धि

Growth in the number of cities and towns and their population in Chandigarh Union Territory 1961– 1981

वर्ष Year	श्रेणी—1 Class-I		श्रेणी—2 Class-II		श्रेणी—3 Class-III		श्रेणी—4 Class-IV		श्रेणी—5 Class-V		श्रेणी—6 Class-VI		सभी श्रेणीयां All Classes	
	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population	संख्या Number	जनसंख्या Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1961	..	..	1	89,321	..	..	..	..	1	9,941	..	..	2	99,262
1971	1	218,743	..	..	..	..	1	14,197	..	..	..	..	2	232,940
1981	1	379,660	..	..	1	28,001	1	10,933	..	..	1	4,247	4	422,841

49. Statement-2 given below shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1961-1981. The table reveals that there has been no increase in Class-I towns in the Union Territory of Chandigarh since last two decades. Only Chandigarh City has been classified as Class-I town since 1971 Census. In spite of unprecedented growth in population of Chandigarh City, percentage of its population to total urban population has fallen from 93.91% to 89.79% due to coming up of other towns. There was only one Class-II town i.e. present Chandigarh City in 1961 Census, which has gained the status of class I town since 1971 Census. There is no Class II town in this Union Territory since 1971. The statement further shows addition of one new town each in Class-III & Class-VI in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during 1981 Census. Percentage of population of newly added towns to total urban population is very little. These percentages in respective classes are 89.79 in Class I, 6.62 in Class III, 2.59 in Class-IV and 1.00 in Class VI. There are no towns in Class-II and V.

विवरण 2

STATEMENT 2

1961—1981 में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ में कुल कस्बों की संख्या में प्रत्येक वर्ग के कस्बों की संख्या का प्रतिशत और कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या में प्रत्येक वर्ग की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1961—1981 in Chandigarh Union Territory

	1981		1971		1961	
वर्ग	कस्बों की संख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	कस्बों की संख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	कस्बों की संख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत
Class	% 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
I	25·00	89·79	50·00	93·91	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	50·00	89·99
III	25·00	6·62	..	..	..	..
IV	25·00	2·59	50·00	6·09	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	50·00	10·01
VI	25·00	1·00	..	..	..	..

50. Statement-3 given on the next page presents the percentage of area of towns to total urban area and density of population per km² in each class for 1971 and 1981 Census. It is noticed that Chandigarh City (Class I) comprised the largest portion of the total urban area in both the censuses of 1971 and 1981, while Mani Majra was next in percentage of area during 1971 as Class-IV and during 1981 as Class III town. Class IV and Class VI towns in 1981 constitute only a very negligible percentage of urban area. As regards density the Class I town had a higher density in 1971 than the Class IV town whereas in 1981, the lowest size-class (Class VI) town has recorded the highest density of 106,175 persons per km2 against 6,488 persons per km² recorded in Class I town. Even a Class IV town has occupied the second position in respect of proportion of density in 1981 which is higher than Class I town.

विवरण 3

STATEMENT 3

कुल नगरीय क्षेत्रफल में प्रत्येक वर्ग के कस्बों के क्षेत्रफल में प्रतिशत और प्रत्येक वर्ग में प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर जनसंख्या का घनत्व

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area and density of population per km² in each class

वर्ग / Class	1981		1971	
	कुल नगरीय क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल / Percentage of area to total urban area	प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर घनत्व / Density per km².	कुल नगरीय क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल / Percentage of area to total urban area	प्रतिवर्ग किलोमीटर घनत्व / Density per km².
1	2	3	4	5
I	85·64	6,488	81·02	4,687
II	..	..	..	..
III	13·83	2,963	..	..
IV	0·47	34,166	18·98	1,299
V	..	..	..	..
VI	0·06	106,175	..	..

51. Statement-4 given on the next page presents the statistics of number and total population of cities and towns of 1971 and 1981 censuses arranged in six size-classes I to VI for the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Further Class I cities are sub-divided into three categories viz; (a) cities with one million and above population(b)cities with 500,000—999,999 population (c) cities with 100,000 to 499,999 population. There is no city in this Union Territory with population five lakhs and above. There is only one city with a population of 379,660 which has recorded a growth of 73·56% during the decade. There are no Class II and Class V towns in this Union Territory. There is only one town in Class III which was in Class IV in 1971 and has almost doubled its population. One new town has been classified as Class IV town with a population of 10,933 in 1981 as against a population of 14,197 of this class in 1971 which was of Mani Majra town and has now been upgraded to Class III. This has resulted in a decrease of 22·99% population during the decade in this class of towns. In 1981 one town has been added in Class VI while there was no town in this class during 1971 Census.

विवरण 4

STATEMENT 4

1971 और 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर शहरों और कस्बों की संख्या और जनसंख्या को 6 वर्गों (1 से 6 तक) में व्यवस्थित करना

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कस्बों के वर्ग	1981		1971		कस्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि और कमी	वर्गों की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि और कमी	1971—1981 में प्रतिशत वृद्धि और कमी
		कस्बों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	कस्बों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या			
Union Territory	Class of towns	No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population	Increase and decrease in no. of towns	Increase and decrease in population of class	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh Union Territory	**All Classes**	**4**	**422,841**	**2**	**232,940**	**+2**	**+189,901**	**+81·52**
	Total Class-I	1	379,660	1	218,743	..	+160,917	+73·56
	(a) 1,000,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 500,000—999,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 100,000—499,999	1	379,660	1	218,743	..	+160'917	+73·56
	Class-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class-III	1	28,001	..	..	+1	+28,001	
	Class-IV	1	10,933	1	14,197	..	—3,264	—22·99
	Class-V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class-VI	1	4,247	..	..	+1	+4,247	

52. Statement 5 given on next page illustrates how cities and towns have moved up from one size-class to another during the decade 1971—81. The data in (a) show the population and number of towns which a particular size-class of 1981 has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range (s) while those in (b) indicate the population and number of towns which that particular class of 1981 has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower class range of 1971 and those in (c) highlight the population and number of towns which the particular class of 1971 has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower class range(s) of 1981. Class VII given over the last four columns of the statment stands for towns of 1971 Census declassified in 1981. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there is no such town which a particular size-class of 1981 received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range. There is one town which has been added in Class-III by process of increment from Class IV and two new places have been classified as towns and added to Class IV and VI each. These places have been treated as towns for the first time in 1981 Census.

विवरण --
STATEMENT

1971--1981 के दौरान शहरों और
Movement of cities and towns from one

(क) उन कस्बों की संख्या और जनसंख्या को बताता है जो 1971 के अगले उच्चतर वर्गक्रम में कमी के कारण
(a) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981

(ख) उन कस्बों की संख्या और जनसंख्या को बताता है जो 1971 के अगले निम्नतर अथवा
(b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981

(ग) उन कस्बों की संख्या और जनसंख्या को बताता है जो 1981 के अगले निम्नतर अथवा अन्य
(c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971

(सारणी में कस्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि और
(Increment and decrement of towns in the statement relate to their

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory District	परिवर्तन का वर्ग Category of Movement	वर्ग-1 I				वर्ग-2 II				वर्ग-3 III			
		वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chandigarh Union Territory	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV	1	14,197	28,001
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5

5

कस्बों का एक वर्ग से दूसरे वर्ग में परिवर्तन

class to another during 1971—1981

1981 में वर्ग विशेष में शामिल किये गये हैं।

has received by a process of decrement from the next higher class range (s) of 1971.

अन्य किसी निम्नतर क्रम में वृद्धि के कारण 1981 में एक विशेष वर्ग में शामिल किए गये हैं।

has received by a process of increment from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.

किसी निम्नतर क्रम में कमी के कारण 1971 के वर्ग विशेष से निम्न हो गये हैं।

has passed down by a process of decrement to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.

कमी 1981 के क्षेत्र के आधार पर है।

territorial content in 1981)

वर्ग–4 IV				वर्ग–5 V				वर्ग–6 VI				वर्ग–7 (1981 में जिन्हें कस्बे नहीं माना गया) VII (not treated as town in 1981)			
वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population	वर्ग Class	सं. No.	1971 की जनसंख्या 1971 Population	1981 की जनसंख्या 1981 Population
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV*	1	5,255	10,933	..	..	..	..	VI*	1	1,059	4,247	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*New towns added in 1981.

53. Statement-5 presents variation of population in 1981 over 1971 census in respect of places which were not treated as towns in 1971, but have been classified as such for the first time in 1981 showing size-class in each case. Two such places namely Burail and Attawa are new towns of 1981 which were not treated as towns in 1971. By population size, Burail town is classified as Class IV town while Attawa falls in Class VI. The population of Burail, a village in 1971 was 5,255. In 1981 the town of Burail has recorded a population of 10,933 persons which is more than double the size of 1971 and its percentage increase over 1971 comes to 108·05. In 1971 the population of the other place viz; Attawa was 1,059 which has recorded over three fold increase over the decade in 1981. The present population of Attawa town is 4,247 which accounts for 301·04 per cent increase over the 1971 Census.

विवरण 6

STATEMENT 6

आकार और वर्ग के आधार पर वर्गीकृत ऐसे स्थानों की 1971–81 की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत अन्तर जो 1971 में कस्बे नहीं थे परन्तु 1981 में उन्हें कस्बे माना गया है

Percentage variation of population 1971—81 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by size-class

वर्ग Class	कस्बों की संख्या Number of towns	1971 की जनसंख्या Population in 1971	1981 की जनसंख्या Population in 1981	1971 की तुलना में 1981 की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत अर्थात $\frac{1981-1971}{1971}\times 100$ Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e., $\frac{1981-1971}{1971}\times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
I	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..
IV	1	5,255	10,933	+108·05
V	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1,059	4,247	+301·04

54. As far as the Union Territory of Chandigarh is concerned no town of 1971 Census has been declassified and treated as rural area in 1981 Census. As such no statement meant for presenting percentage variation of population during 1971—81 in respect of places treated as towns in 1971 but deleted from the list of towns in 1981 showing size-class of the same has been given.

55·1. Statement-7 given on next page gives the number of towns of eachclass during 1901-81 in the Union Territory. While preparing this statement an urban agglomeration has been classified according to its population size. To be more specific the urban agglomeration of 1981 has been treated as a single unit in the previous decades also and classified according to the derived population of urban agglomeration in that census.

55·2. The main utility of the statement is that it gives at a glance the comparative picture of number of towns including urban agglomeration of 1981 during the last 80 years which is not available through the main Table A-4. It may however, be noted here that the present city of Chandigarh was raised only after 1951 and prior to that its component units were all a rural area. It was classified as Class II town in 1961 Census for the first time after its coming up and development under the Capital Project intended for location of headquarters of the composite Punjab State. In the succeeding Census of 1971 it was raised to the higher category of Class I city according to the population size and it continues to be classified as such during this census also. All urban areas in the Union Territory are constituent units of the only urban agglomeration of Chandigarh. Thus the number of towns has been static since 1961 Census.

विवरण 7

STATEMENT 7

1901 से 1981 के दौरान में प्रत्येक वर्ग के कस्बों की संख्या, कुल जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत (एक नगरीय समूह)

Number of towns of each class during 1901—1981 (An urban agglomeration has been classified according to the total population)

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ जिला Union Territory/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandigarh Union Territory				**All Classes**					
	1	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class I					
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class II					
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class III					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class IV					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class V					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Class VI					
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

क—4 1901 से जनसंख्या में परिवर्तनों के साथ जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत 1981 में कस्बे और नगरीय समूह

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

क्रम सं. / Serial No.	कस्बे/नगरीय समूह का नाम / Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला / Union Territory/ District	वर्ष / Year	कस्बे का दर्जा / Status of Town	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल / Area in Km^2	व्यक्ति / Persons	दशकीय परिवर्तन / Decade variation	प्रतिशत दशकीय परिवर्तन / Percentage Decade variation	पुरुष / Males	स्त्रियां / Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				All Classes (One Urban Agglomeration)						
		Chandigarh Union Territory	**1961**		**32·40**	**99,262**	..	..	**60,553**	**38,709**
			1971		**57·60**	**232,940**	**+133,678**	**+134·67**	**132,636**	**100,304**
			1981		**68·33**	**422,841**	**+189,901**	**+81·52**	**238,232**	**184,609**
				Class-I (1,00,000 and above) one Urban Agglomeration						
			1971		57·60	232,940	..	..	132,636	100,304
			1981		68·33	422,841	+189,901	+81·52	238,232	184,609
1.	Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Chandigarh	1961		32·40	99,262	..	..	60,553	38,709
			1971		57·60	232,940	+133,678	+134·67	132,636	100,304
			1981		68·33	422,841	+189,901	+81·52	238,232	184,609
	(a) Chandigarh		1961		31·68	89,321	..	..	54,980	34,341
			1971		46·67	218,743	+129,422	+144·90	124,821	93,922
			1981		58·52	379,660	+160,917	+73·56	213,263	166,397
	(i) Chandigarh		1961	E.O.	31·68	89,321	..	..	54,980	34,341
			1971	E.O.	46·67	218,743	+129,422	+144·90	124,821	93,922
			1981	E.O.	58·41	373,789	+155,046	+70·88	209,838	163,951
	(ii) Buterla		1981	O.G.	0·05	2,407	..	..	1,379	1,028
	(iii) Badheri		1981	O.G.	0·06	3,464	..	..	2,046	1,418
	(b) Mani Majra		1961		0·72	9,941	..	..	5,573	4,368
			1971		10·93	14,197	+4,256	+42·81	7,815	6,382
			1981		9·45	28,001	+13,804	+97·23	15,765	12,236
	(i) Mani Majra		1961		0·72	9,941	..	..	5,573	4,368
			1971	P	10·93	14,197	+4,256	+42·81	7,815	6,382
			1981	N.A.C.	3·40	22,880	+8,683	+61·16	12,770	10,110
	(ii) Mani Majra		1981	O.G.	6·05	5,121	..	..	2,995	2,126
	(c) *Burail*		1981	C.T.	0·32	10,933	..	..	6,529	4,404
	(d) *Attawa*		1981	C.T.	0·04	4,247	..	..	2,675	1,572
				Class II (50,000—99,999)						
			1961		32·40	99,262	..	..	60,553	38,709

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in Italics.

Abbreviations Used
'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.
'C.T.' stands for Census Town.
'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee.
'P' stands for Panchayat.
'O.G.' stands for Out-Growth.

क.—4 1901 से जनसंख्या में परिवर्तनों के साथ जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत 1981 में कस्बे और नगरीय समूह

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

परिशिष्ट 1

APPENDIX 1

1981 में जोड़े गये नये कस्बे और 1981 में दर्जा घटाए गए 1971 के कस्बे

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

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	1981 में जोड़े गये नये कस्बे				1971 के ऐसे कस्बे जिन्हें दर्जा घटा कर 1981 में गांव माना गया			
	New towns added in 1981				**Towns in 1971 which have been declassified in 1981**			
Union Territory/District	कस्बे का नाम	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	जनसंख्या		कस्बे का नाम	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	जनसंख्या	
	Name of town	Area in Km^2	*Population*		Name of town	Area in Km^2	*Population*	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh Union Territory	Burail	0·32	10,933	5,255	No town has been declassified as such in 1981 Census.			
	Attawa	0·04	4,247	1,059				
Chandigarh District	Burail	0·32	10,933	5,255	No town has been declassified as such in 1981 Census.			
	Attawa	0·04	4,247	1,059				

क–4 1901 से जनसंख्या में परिवर्तनों के साथ जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत 1981 में कस्बे और नगरीय समूह

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

परिशिष्ट 2

APPENDIX 2

1981 में पहली बार कस्बों के रूप में वर्गीकृत 5,000 से कम की जनसंख्या वाले स्थान

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

कस्बा Town	जिला District	1981 में वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्र Area in Km^2 in 1981	1981 की जनसंख्या Population in 1981
1	2	3	4
Attawa	Chandigarh	0·04	4,247

क–4 1901 में जनसंख्या में परिवर्तनों के साथ जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत 1981 में कस्बे और नगरीय समूह

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

परिशिष्ट 3

APPENDIX 3

1971 में 5,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले वे स्थान जो 1971 में कस्बे थे परन्तु 1981 में जिनका दर्जा कम किया गया

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

स्थान Places	जिला District	1971 में वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्र Area in Km^2 in 1971	1971 की जनसंख्या Population in 1971
1	2	3	4

——————NIL——————

क–4 1901 से जनसंख्या में परिवर्तनों के साथ जनसंख्या के अनुसार वर्गीकृत 1981 में कस्बे और नगरीय समूह

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

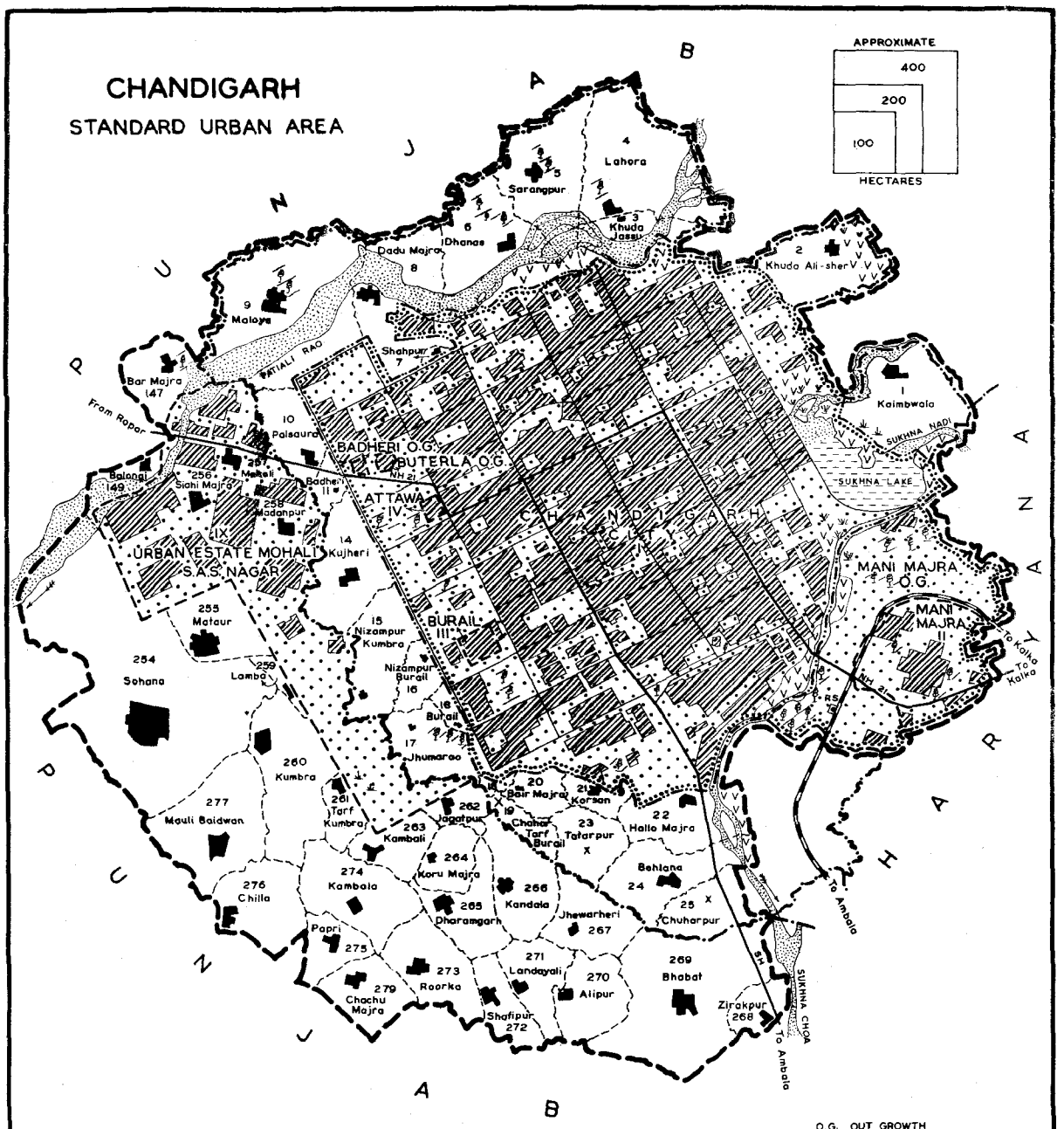
परिशिष्ट 4

APPENDIX 4

1971 और 1981 के बीच में कस्बों के क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन तथा क्षेत्रफल में परिवर्तनों के कारण

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

कस्बे का नाम (जिला) Name of Town (District)	1971 में क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग कि. मी. में) Area (in Km²) 1971	1981 में क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग कि. मी. में) Area (in Km²) 1981	जनसंख्या Population 1971	1981	क्षेत्रफल में परिवर्तन के कारण Reasons for change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh (E.O.) (Chandigarh)	46·67	58·41	218,743	373,789	The area of Chandigarh City has increased due to extension of City limits after 1971.
Mani Majra (N.A.C.) (Chandigarh)	10·93	3·40	14,197	22,880	In the 1971 Census the entire revenue estate of Mani Majra with 10.93 Km² area was treated as census town and was a constituent of Chandigarh urban agglomeration. During 1974, N.A.C. was formed from Mani Majra revenue estate which covered 3.40 Km² area only and the rest of erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate was left out. In 1981 Census the N.A.C. Mani Majra has been treated as town and the left out portion of erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate covering 6.05 Km² has been treated as Mani Majra outgrowth excluding an area of 1.48 Km² which was added to Chandigarh city.



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

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TABLE A-5

STANDARD URBAN AREA

Fly-Leaf

56.1. As already discussed in general notes two new concepts—(i) Urban Agglomeration and (ii) Standard Urban Area were introduced for the first time in 1971 Census and are being followed in the current census also. We have already discussed definition, etc., for urban agglomeration in fly-leaf to Table A-4 and general notes. The history, definition, concept, etc., of Standard Urban Area is explained in the following note :

"Apart from providing various census data in respect of such administrative units like states, districts, villages and towns, the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to tabulate and present Census statistics on certain well-defined areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics, in response to ever-growing demand of planners, administrators, scholars and others. The concept of town group of 1961 Census was one such attempt in this direction to provide suitable data on urbanisation trends. The town group comprised independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but inter-dependent on each other to some extent. However, the experience has shown that the concept of town group had some what limited relevance and the data generated there under could not be put to the use as envisaged earlier as it was realised that it becomes incomparable from one census to another owing to the boundaries of the towns getting changed and intermediate areas being left out of reckoning. One of the reasons for its limited use was that the delineation of town groups could not always be done in a uniform manner in all the States and Union Territories for various reasons. For preparing the Master Plans for cities and towns the Town Planners were finding it difficult to assemble census data for the urbanisable areas around the urban centres and the concept of town group and the census statistics thereon were not found of much help for preparing master plans for cities and towns or for perspective planning for urban areas. The Census Organisation was seized of this problem and contemplated replacing the concept of town group by a more suitable concept which could form the basis of a constant statistical spatial reporting unit and serve the need of preparation of master plans for cities or towns and for helping in urban development planning. It was rather fortuitous that the International Geographical Conference held its deliberations in New Delhi in 1969 and also emphasised the desirability of evolving a suitable concept which would ensure comparability over space and time and help in urban planning. This is how the idea of standard urban area was mooted 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 Office of the Registrar General, India. Thus for 1971 Census the concept of town group was given up and in its place two concepts were evolved, viz., the concept of urban agglomeration and the concept of standard urban area. There has been some confusion in certain quarters in distinguishing fully the concept of urban agglomeration from the concept of Standard Urban Area. This would need some explanation. The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban out-growths, which may actually fall within the revenue limits of village or villages. These 'urbanised' villages or out-growths deserved to be reckoned alongwith the town in conformity with the contiguous arban spread. 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 covers 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. Like the urban agglomeration the standard urban area is also an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit—municipal or other-wise. However, unlike in the case of 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 and thus 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 units within the *SUA*. In fact, the urban agglomerations involving a core town of a population of 50,000 or above are subsumed in the standard urban area involving that core town. The utility of this 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. As a consequence, the data generated by the census for standard urban areas become more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

The characteristic feature of a standard urban area is that it (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The standard urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a standard urban area mostly remains coterminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

Prior to 1971 Census, for delineation of Standard Urban Area, the State Town and Country Planning Department with the assistance of the State Directorate of Census Operations formulated tentative proposals showing the urban areas, limits of cities and towns, and the villages and towns on the periphery of the core town/city which together were to constitute the Standard Urban Area tract. In identifying the units of composition of Standard Urban Area the following yard sticks were conventionally used :

(a) A core town with a population of 50,000 and above by 1971 Census.

(b) Predominant urban land use.

(c) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities ; extension of city bus service ; sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloth and general provisions, etc., by the consumers directly.

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

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

As is clear from the concept of the standard urban area, it is a constant areal statistical reporting unit which is not supposed to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in a few cases, in view of the urban policy of the State Government and un-expected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a standard urban area. But this was done only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes effected in the boundary of a town after the 1971 Census the newly added areas fell outside the standard urban area limit. The standard urban area whose one of the aims is to indicate the direction of urban spread is expected to cover a town which is a unit, fully and not partially even if the town boundaries have been enlarged subsequently."

56.2. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, only one Standard Urban Area has been constituted at the 1981 Census, which is Chandigarh Standard Urban Area, named after the core town of Chandigarh. It constitutes Chandigarh Union Territory Components as well as of Kharar Tahsil of Ropar District of Punjab State. The Chandigarh Union Territory components consist of 4 towns, 3 outgrowths, twenty inhabited and three un-inhabited villages, whereas components of Kharar Tahsil of Ropar District of Punjab State include one urban component of S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) and twenty-seven rural components.

56.3. The table A-5 provides the basic data like civic status, area in Km^2, density per Km^2., number of occupied residential houses, houseless, institutional and total households and population by sex, total population for the censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981. Two sets of figures for total population have been given for 1961 and 1971 censuses. While the set of figures within brackets present total population of Standard Urban Area as it existed during 1961 and 1971, figures outside brackets present data for present jurisdiction. Data has been presented for each urban and rural component of Standard

Urban Area. Location code of villages as adopted during 1981 Census have been given within brackets against each village.

56.4. The Chandigarh Standard Urban Area comprises a total area of 170.59 km^2 of which 80.73 Km^2 are urban and the remaining 89.86 Km^2 are rural. As regards density the urban components of the Standard Urban Area have registered a high density of 5,638 persons per Km^2 as compared to the density figures of total and rural areas which have been worked out to be 2,956 and 546 persons per km^2 respectively.

56.5. In Chandigarh Standard Urban Area, there are in all 108,962 occupied residential houses with a break-up of 100,277 in the urban sector and the remaining 8,685 in the rural sector. As regards houseless households, they number 1,299 in urban areas with a noticeable absence of such households in rural areas. There are in all 4,047 houseless persons with a sex-wise break up of 3,765 males and 282 females. The total number of institutional households account for 187 of which 185 are in the urban area and a negligible number of two households in rural area. They have returned a population of 7,609 males and 3,164 females. Only 121 persons were found living in such households in rural area.

56.6. There are in all 111,037 households including institutional and houseless households in the Chandigarh Standard Urban Area. They have returned a total population of 504,287 persons with a sex-wise break-up of 283,952 males and 220,335 females. Of these households—102,225 households inhabited by 256,033 males and 199,159 females are in the urban areas and the rest 8,812 households comprising of 27,919 males and 21,176 females are in rural sector.

56.7. The Standard Urban Area had a population of 129,951 persons in 1961, which increased to 271,777 in 1971. Its population almost doubled in 1981 mainly due to in-migration. The unprecedented population growth witnessed during the last decade in the Chandigarh Standard Urban Area can be attributed to greater employment opportunity due to expansion of various Punjab and Haryana State offices, Central Government Offices and Chandigarh Administration Offices, expansion of industrial and commercial concerns, construction activities resulting in the influx of persons seeking employment in various concerns and supporting services like transport, domestic and personal services etc., add ition of Mani Majra in Standard Urban Area, to the development of urban nuclei, e.g. Mohali (S.A.S. Nagar) of Kharar Tahsil of Punjab State, and contiguous growth of Chandigarh City and towns included in Standard Urban Area.

56.8. The following abbreviations have been used in Table A-5:

'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.
'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee
'C.T.' stands for Census Town.
'O.G.' stands for Outgrowth.

57. Statement given on the next page shows that number of occupied residential houses in the Standard Urban Area has recorded an increase of 85.67% while number of households and population have recorded an increase of 86.94% and 93.83%, respectively. Number of houseless households and their population have recorded a very high increase of 257.85% and 213.72%, respectively, while institutional households and their population have recorded an increase of 53.28% and 78.72%, respectively. Increase recorded in number of institutional households and their population is even less than the increase recorded in the total population and number of households in the Union Territory. Uphill increase in houseless households and their population is due to influx of rickshaw pullers and construction labourers from U.P., Bihar etc., and other poor section of population who mostly stay at night in varandas of commercial/public establishment buildings as they cannot afford to pay high rents for hiring accommodation. This statement reveals that size of institutional households have increased from 49.41% to 57.61% during the decade, while that of houseless households have decreased from 3.55% to 3.12%. Total and normal households size has also increased from 4.38 to 4.54 and 4.29 to 4.47, respectively. Increase in size of normal households shows that as compared with 1971 Census more households are living with their family members. Low increase in occupied residential houses as compared with increase in total/normal households show that there is a slight increase in congestion as more households have now to share houses as compared with 1971. Percentage increase in size of institutional households and decrease in houseless households is of very high order. While increase in size of institutional households can be attributed to coming up of hostels of many educational institutions, the decrease in size of houseless households is due to influx of U.P. and Bihar labourers most of whom prefer to cook meals separately.

विवरण

STATEMENT

1971 और 1981 में आबाद आवासीय मकानों, परिवारों की संख्या तथा जनसंख्या और योग, बेघर, संस्थागत और सामान्य जनसंख्या में दस वर्षों में हुई वृद्धि/कमी के प्रतिशत तथा तुलना दर्शाने वाली विवरण।

Comparison of 1971 and 1981 occupied residential houses, number of households for total, houseless, institutional and normal population showing percentage increase/decrease during the decade

आबाद आवासीय मकान Occupied residential houses	योग Total			बेघर Houseless			संस्थागत Institutional			सामान्य Normal		
	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	परिवारों का आकार Size of House-holds	जनसंख्या Popula-tion	परिवारों की संख्या No. of house-holds	परिवारों का आकार Size of House-holds	जनसंख्या Popula-tion	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	परिवारों का आकार Size of House-holds	जनसंख्या Popula-tion	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House-holds	परिवारों का आकार Size of House-holds	जनसंख्या Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						1971						
58,687	59,396	4·38	260,171	363	3·55	1,290	122	49·41	6,028	58,911	4·29	252,853
						1981						
108,962	111,037	4·54	504,287	1,299	3·12	4,047	187	57·61	10,773	109,551	4·47	489,467
						Percentage increase/decrease during 1971—81						
+85·67	+86·94	+3·65	+93·83	+257·85	—12·11	+213·72	+53·28	+16·60	+78·72	+85·96	+4·20	+93·58

58.1. Table A-5 is supplemented by Statement-A which gives us changes in constituent units of urban components in Standard Urban Area including changes in boundary between 1971-1981, their nature and reason for such changes.

58.2. In 1971 Census publications the data pertinently related to 1971 Standard Urban Area only as no data as such for previous decades was available. Between 1971 and 1981 significant changes, of endogenous as well as exogenous nature, have occured in the Standard Urban Areas which have been reflected suitably in the data. While some of these changes are inherent in the concept of Standard Urban Areas itself and are required to be highlighted to show the trend of urbanisation by showing the decadal transformation of the rural units into urban units, a few others have come up in some of the units and new developments like changes in the statutory limits of municipal towns forming the core town of the Standard Urban Areas, etc. While the concept of Standard Urban Areas does not warrant subsequent changes in Standard Urban Areas boundary, being a long term planning area which was to remain as a statistical reporting unit during the successive Censuses, 1971, 1981 and 1991 even then local conditions made it necessary to make some changes in the boundary of Standard Urban Areas after 1971 Census. The nature of identifiable changes at the 1981 Census are indicated below :

(a) Annexation of village(s) wholly/partly from within the Standard Urban Area to one of the urban components ;

(b) Merger of OG(s) any other urban component with another urban component

(c) Formation of new town(s) OG(s) in 1981 Census from among the rural components of the Standard Urban Area

(d) Declassification of constituent town(s)/ OG(s)

(e) Deurbanisation of a portion of any town

(f) In exceptional cases merger of any other urban/rural components not included

in Standard Urban Area in 1971 Census may also become necesasry.

58.3. In case of Chandigarh Standard Urban Area, Mani Majra town comprising of Mani Majra (N.A.C.) and Mani Majra out-growth had to be included. Keeping in view the new additions made in the Standard Urban Area frame and merger of villages with urban components, etc., which have affected the data in respect of 1961 and 1971 already published in Table A-V of 1971, two sets of population figures have been given in the present table A-5 under columns 16 and 17 so as to have a comparison in growth of population with and without new areas added in Standard Urban Area after 1971 Census. This statement gives us in addition to changes in boundary, changes due to classification of areas as urban in this census which were rural in 1971 Census.

58.4. We have already discussed about composition of Chandigarh Standard Urban Area. Its core city Chandigarh is known as 'The City Beautiful'. All rural and urban components included in the Standard Urban Area surround the core city and are well connected by pacca roads. All these areas have regular bus service and Post & Telegraph facilities for communications are available well within one or two kilometres. These areas including rural areas have facilities for education and medical assistance etc. The functional category of the Standard Urban Area and its components is 'Service' on account of its being capital of State Governments of Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh Administration, besides location of many Central Government Offices. There have been some developments in the direction of industrialisation, but its impact for providing employment to inhabitants of this area is still negligible. There had been a rapid urbanisation in this area which is also affecting surrounding areas not included in Standard Urban Area viz., Panchkula, Zirakpur etc. The life in rural components is also fast changing as these are having all urban facilities and most of the inhabitants in the area are actually engaged in other work in the core city of Chandigarh.

क—5-मानक
A—5 STANDARD

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र / Union Territory	मानक नगरीय क्षेत्र और संघटक इकाइयां / Standard Urban Area and Component Units	नगरीय स्तर / Civic Status	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल / Area in Km²	प्रति वर्ग कि. मी. जनसंख्या / Population per Km²	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या / No. of occupied residential houses	बेघर जनसंख्या Houseless Populaton		
						परिवारों की संख्या / No. of Households	पुरुष / Males	स्त्रियां / Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh Union Territory and Punjab State	**Chandigarh Standard Urban Area**							
	Total		**170·59**	**2,956**	**108,962**	**1,299**	**3,765**	**282**
	Urban Total		**80·73**	**5,638**	**100,277**	**1,299**	**3,765**	**282**
	Rural Total		**89·86**	**546**	**8,685**	..	..	..
	Urban Components							
Chandigarh(U.T)	(a) Chandigarh U.T.							
	1. Chandigarh City		58·52	6,488	83,738	1,196	3,582	201
	(i) Chandigarh	E.O.	58·41	6,399	82,225	1,196	3,582	201
	(ii) Buterla	O.G.	0·05	48,140	564	..	..	..
	(iii) Badheri	O.G.	0·06	57,733	949	..	..	..
	2. Mani Majra Town		9·45	2,963	5,704	101	177	81
	(i) Mani Majra	N.A.C.	3·40	6,729	4,539	31	34	..
	(ii) Mani Majra	O.G.	6·05	846	1,165	70	143	81
	3. *Burail Town*	C.T.	0·32	34,166	2,542	2	6	..
	4. *Attawa Town*	C.T.	0·04	106,175	1,026	..	..	..
	Total		68·33	6,188	93,010	1,299	3,765	282
Ropar District (Punjab State)	(b)Punjab State							
	5. S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	E.O.	12·40	2,609	7,267	..	..	..
	Total		12·40	2,609	7,267	..	..	..
	Total Urban Group [(a)+(b)]		**80·73**	**5,638**	**100,277**	**1,299**	**3,765**	**282**
	Rural Components							
Chandigarh (U.T.)	(c) Chandigarh U.T.							
	1. Kaimbwala (1)		3·17	345	171	..	..	..
	2. Khuda Alisher (2)		1·86	809	255	..	..	..
	3. Khuda Jassu (3)		0·58	883	107	..	..	..
	4. Lahora (4)		3·08	485	287	..	..	..
	5. Sarangpur (5)		2·60	372	140	..	..	..
	6. Dhanas (6)		2·83	721	357	..	..	..
	7. Shahpur (7)		0·17	894	28	..	..	..

नगरीय क्षेत्र
URBAN AREAS

संस्थागत जनसंख्या Institutional Population			कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या को सम्मिलित कर) Total Population (Including Institutional and Housless Population)			1961–81 के दौरान जनसंख्या Population during 1961—81		
परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	परिवारों की संख्या No. of Households	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	1961	1971	1981
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
187	**7,609**	**3,164**	**111,037**	**283,952**	**220,335**	**129,951 (122,526)**	**271,777 (260,171)**	**504,287**
185	**7,494**	**3,158**	**102,225**	**256,033**	**199,159**	**99,262 (89,321)**	**232,940 (218,743)**	**455,192**
2	**115**	**6**	**8,812**	**27,919**	**21,176**	**30,689 (33,205)**	**38,837 (41,428)**	**49,095**
183	7,437	3,158	85,280	213,263	166,397	89,321	218,743	379,660
183	7,437	3,158	83,767	209,838	163,951	89,321	218,743	373,789
..	..	..	564	1,379	1,028	..	..	2,407
..	..	..	949	2,046	1,418	..	..	3,464
2	57	..	5,811	15,765	12,236	9,941	14,197	28,001
2	57	..	4,576	12,770	10,110	9,941	14,197	22,880
..	..	..	1,235	2,995	2,126	..	..	5,121
..	..	..	2,544	6,529	4,404	..	..	10,933
..	..	..	1,078	2,675	1,572	..	..	4,247
185	7,494	3,158	94,713	238,232	184,609	99,262 (89,321)	232,940 (218,743)	422,841
..	..	..	7,512	17,801	14,550	..	..	32,351
..	..	..	7,512	17,801	14,550	..	..	32,351
185	**7,494**	**3,158**	**102,225**	**256,033**	**199,159**	**99,262 (89,321)**	**232,940 (218,743)**	**455,192**
..	..	..	171	616	478	619	799	1,094
..	..	..	255	833	672	862	1,001	1,505
..	..	..	107	324	188	199	224	512
..	..	..	287	854	641	665	887	1,495
..	..	..	140	554	412	487	504	966
..	..	..	357	1,141	900	832	800	2,041
..	..	..	28	86	66	529	..	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	8. Dadu Majra (8)		2·89	487	228	..	..	..
	9. Maloya (9)		5·71	479	436	..	..	..
	10. Palsaura (10)		1·22	1,400	436	..	..	..
	11. Badheri (R) (11)		0·32	91	10	..	..	..
	12. Kujheri (14)		2·24	929	424	..	..	..
	13. Nizampur Kumbra (15)		1·60	321	93	..	..	..
	14. Nizampur Burail (16)		0·78	4	2	..	..	..
	15. Jhumaroo (17)		1·59	131	35	..	..	..
	16. Burail (R) (18)		1·37	339	53	..	..	..
	17. Chahar Tarf Burail (19)		0·68	..	..	..	..	Un-
	18. Bair Majra (20)		0·69	57	5	..	..	..
	19. Korsan (21)		0·96	782	166	..	..	..
	20. Hallo Majra (22)		2·49	1,198	752	..	..	..
	21. Tatarpur (23)		1·24	..	..	..	..	Un-
	22. Behlana (24)		2·02	1,007	495	..	..	..
	23. Chuharpur (25)		0·77	..	..	..	..	Un-
	Total		40·86	556	4,480	..	..	..
Ropar District (Punjab State)	(d) Punjab State Kharar Tahsil							
	24. Bar Majra (147)		1·51	216	41	..	..	..
	25. Balongi (149)		2·42	326	117	..	..	..
	26. Sohana (254)		10·78	467	788	..	..	..
	27. Mataur (255)		2·76	784	323	..	..	..
	28. Siahi Majra (256)		0·16	2,019	94	..	..	..
	29. Mohali (257)		0·16	7,681	272	..	..	..
	30. Madanpur (258)		0·07	8,671	112	..	..	..
	31. Lamba (259)		0·09	4,967	67	..	..	..
	32. Kumbra (260)		3·04	962	428	..	..	..
	33. Tarf Kumbra (261)		0·39	72	7	..	..	..
	34. Jagatpur (262)		0·74	545	80	..	..	..
	35. Kambali (263)		1·07	473	72	..	..	..
	36. Koru Majra (264)		0·28	54	2	..	..	..
	37. Dharamgarh (265)		1·93	260	57	..	..	..
	38. Kandala (266)		1·53	478	109	..	..	..
	39. Jhewarheri (267)		2·04	311	95	..	..	..
	40. Zirakpur (268)		0·46	930	92	..	..	..
	41. Bhabat (269)		5·69	702	704	..	..	..

नगरीय क्षेत्र
URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	228	775	632	785	945	1,407
..	..	..	436	1,484	1,253	1,541	1,889	2,737
..	..	..	436	1,024	684	296	664	1,708
..	..	..	10	26	3	789	1,343	29
..	..	..	424	1,248	832	818	992	2,080
2	115	6	93	348	166	4	26	514
..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	35	115	94	..	..	209
..	..	..	53	255	209	3,886	5,255	464
inhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	25	14	110	26	39
..	..	..	166	423	328	545	1,069	751
..	..	..	752	1,978	1,006	680	1,445	2,984
inhabited	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..
..	..	..	495	1,144	891	539	1,482	2,035
inhabited	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..
2	115	6	4,480	13,256	9,469	14,542 (17,058)	19,354 (21,945)	22,725
..	..	..	44	185	141	175	210	326
..	..	..	128	465	324	407	428	789
..	..	..	815	2,736	2,303	3,350	3,946	5,039
..	..	..	327	1,210	955	1,694	1,914	2,165
..	..	..	94	213	110	168	168	323
..	..	..	282	737	492	797	946	1,229
..	..	..	115	345	262	297	372	607
..	..	..	67	253	194	337	431	447
..	..	..	426	1,562	1,362	1,989	2,450	2,924
..	..	..	7	20	8	..	5	28
..	..	..	82	236	167	161	225	403
..	..	..	72	261	245	380	326	506
..	..	..	2	9	6	16	13	15
..	..	..	57	258	243	318	410	501
..	..	..	114	395	336	491	550	731
..	..	..	95	356	279	372	528	635
..	..	..	95	310	118	85	114	428
..	..	..	750	2,203	1,790	1,978	2,547	3,993

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	42. Alipur (270)		1·08	218	31	..	..	..
	43. Landayali (271)		1·48	351	76	..	..	..
	44. Shafipur (272)		0·83	424	46	..	..	..
	45. Roorka (273)		1·65	490	138	..	..	..
	46. Kambala (274)		2·17	287	81	..	..	..
	47. Papri (275)		0·83	127	11	..	..	..
	48. Chilla (276)		1·72	326	68	..	..	..
	49. Mauli Baidwan (277)		2·93	640	268	..	..	..
	50. Chachu Majra (279)		1·19	170	26	..	..	..
	Total		49·00	538	4,205	..	..	..
	Total Rural Groups [(c)+(d)]		**89·86**	**546**	**8,685**	..	..	..

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	33	137	98	122	160	235
..	..	..	77	289	231	310	427	520
..	..	..	46	194	158	212	293	352
..	..	..	138	441	368	303	382	809
..	..	..	82	347	276	390	454	623
..	..	..	11	62	43	56	96	105
..	..	..	68	298	263	284	381	561
..	..	..	269	1,033	841	1,366	1,549	1,874
..	..	..	26	108	94	89	158	202
..	..	..	4,332	14,663	11,707	16,147	19,483	26,370
2	**115**	6	**8,812**	**27,919**	**21,176**	**30,689 (33,205)**	**38,837 (41,428)**	**49,095**

Notes.—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in Italics.

2. Part of villages, Burail and Badheri have been treated as census town and out-growth respectively.

3. Four villages viz., Kanthala, Gaggar Majra, Salahpur and Jaipur have been merged in Chandigarh City. Two more villages, namely, Buterla and Attawa have been treated as out-growth of Chandigarh and census town respectively.

Abbreviations : 'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.

'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee.

'C.T.' stands for Census Town.

'O.G.' stands for Out-Growth.

विवरण क

STATEMENT A

मानक नगरीय क्षेत्रों के नगरीय संघटकों की संघटक इकाईयों में परिवर्तन तथा 1971 और 1981 के दौरान उनकी सीमा में परिवर्तन और परिवर्तन की किस्म तथा उसके कारण

Change in constituent units of urban components in standard urban area including changes in boundary between 1971—81 and nature and reasons of change

मानक नगरीय क्षेत्र का नाम Name of Standard Urban Area	नगरीय संघटक Urban Components						1971–81 में परिवर्तन के कारण (स्पष्ट विवरण दें) Nature and reasons of change between 1971-81 (Specify)
	1971			1981			
	नाम Name (दर्जा) (Status)	क्षेत्र Area	जनसंख्या Population	नाम Name (दर्जा) (Status)	क्षेत्र Area	जनसंख्या Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh Standard Urban Area	**Total Urban Group**	**46·67**	**218,743**	**Total Urban Group [(a)+(b)]**	**80·73**	**455,192**	
	(a) Urban Components of Chandigarh Union Territory	46·67	218,743	(a) Urban Components of Chandigarh Union Territory	68·33	422,841	
	Chandigarh City (E.O.)	46·67	218,743	1. Chandigarh City	58·52	379,660	The area of Chandigarh City has increased due to extension of city limits after 1971 and inclusion of outgrowths.
				(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	58·41	373,789	
				(ii) Buterla (O.G)	0·05	2,407	
				(iii) Badheri (O.G)	0·06	3,464	
				2. Mani Majra Town	9·45	28,001	In the 1971 Census the entire revenue estates of Mani Majra with 10.93 Km² area was treated as Census Town and constituents of Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration but not included in Standard Urban Area. During 1974 N.A.C. was formed from Mani Majra revenue estate which covered 3.40 Km² area only and the rest of erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate was left out. In 1981 Census the N.A.C. Mani Majra has been treated as town and left out portion of erstwhile Mani Majra revenue estate covering 6.05 Km² has been treated as Mani Majra Out-growth, excluding an area of 1.48 Km² which was added to Chandigarh City.
				(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	3·40	22,880	
				(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	6·05	5,121	
				3. Burail (C.T.)	0·32	10,933	New Town.
				4. Attawa (C.T.)	0·04	4,247	New Town.
				(b) Urban Components of Punjab State, Ropar District.	12·40	32,351	
				S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) (E.O.)	12·40	32,351	New Town.

ANNEXURE 1

(*Cf Para 4·2*)

Page No.——

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory——————Code No.———
Name of District ——————Code No.———
Name of Tahsil/Taluk/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.———Code No.———

Name of Village/Town——————Code No.———
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet———Code No.———
Enumerator's Block No.——————

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

Signature of Enumerator——————Date———

Signature of Field Supervisor——————Date———

Signature of Office Compiler——————Date———

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

ANNEXURE 2

(C.f. Para 4.5)

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

CHAPTER I

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

Population Census is a great national task which we are called upon to undertake every ten years. It provides valuable information about the land and the people at a given point of time. It provides the trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential for planning. It has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners, 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 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 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 offencive 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 X

(d) any person who intenti nally 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 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 subsection(1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

X X X X

4. Please take note of the provisions of Sections11(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 houselisting operations have been conducted some time 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 I) 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 buildings, census house, census households, *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 recognise-able 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 housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this Sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the 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 housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

8.3. *Building* :—A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments, such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godown, 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 a 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 building and census houses, as the case may be.

8.8. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, *etc.*, only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like1(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. Street 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 numberals, *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 11(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 court-yard 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 court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings 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 encl compound there may be separate buildings ov by an undertaking or company or even gov ment, actually in occupation of different pers For example, I.O.C. colony where the build owned by the Corporation but these are in occ tion of their employees. Each such bui should be reckoned as a separate building. if in any one of these buildings there be fla occupation of different households, each flat should be treated as a separate census h

9.2. It may be difficult to apply the defin of census house strictly in certain cases. example, in an urban area, a flat has five ro each room having direct entrance to the com staircase or courtyard. By definition this h be treated as five census houses. If all these rooms are occupied by a single household, it is realistic to treat them as five census houses such a case, singleness of use of these rooms a with the main house should be considered anc entire flat should be treated as one census h On the other hand, if two independent house occupy these five rooms, the first household l in 3 rooms and the second household occu 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first rooms together should be treated as one c house and the remaining rooms as another c house. But if each room is occupied by an pendent household, then each such room shou treated as a separate census house.

9.3. In case of hostels, hotels, *etc.*, ev the door of each room in which an inmate opens to a common verandah, staircase, cour or a common room, as it happens almost invari the entire hostel/hotel building should be tr as one census house. But if such hostels/h have out-houses or other structures used for ferent purposes or the same purpose then each structure attached to the main hostel/hotel sl be treated as a separate census house and w given sub-numbers of the main building some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pa of habitation is such that a group of huts loc in a compound, whether enclosed or unencl is occupied by one household. While the residence may be located in one hut, other may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath r *baithak*, *etc.* Though each of the huts is a sep structure, they form a single housing unit and, tl fore, have to be treated collectively as a s census house. If some of the huts are usec

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 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, two-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 1st, 1981 and March 5th 1981.

These will involve the following steps :

(i) Preparation of Notional Map and Lay-out Sketch of your enumeration block,

(ii) Updating the Abridged Houselists,

(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 references 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 enumerators' 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 up-to-date with reference to the census moment, which is sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction on a re-visit from March 1, to March 5, 1981 and enumerate any fresh arrivals in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of the said date, update the Population Record or fill in fresh Household Schedule if a whole household has moved into your area and has not been enumerated elsewhere. Fill in fresh Individual Slips in appropriate cases. As a corollary, you will have also to cancel the 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 additions in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as you go round your block. Do not put this work off because it is essential to ensure that no building, census house or household is missed or not covered and that the present situation is fully reflected in the Abridged Houselist. Please read the instructions given in Appendix I once more.

Filling up of Household Schedule :

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

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

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

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

Location Code :

18. At the top on the left hand side of the schedule you will find Location Code. The Location Code numbers have been allotted to each State, District, Tahsil/Taluk/Police Station/Development Block/Circle or Town, Village (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (E.B.) number within brackets. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code number of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page ofthe booklet. You should enter on each form the complete Location Code number of your enumeration block, comprising State/District/Tahsil *etc.* or Town/Village or Ward and enumeration block numbers (within brackets). Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals.

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

18.2. If you have, by any chance, been put incharge 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 Abridged Houselist supplied to you. If they do not tally, refer the matter immediately to your Supervisor for further instructions.

Serial number of household :

19. The serial number of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged Houselist will have to be entered in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. As you will notice, serial number of household has been entered in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist in a continuous manner. If, however, you come across a household during

the course of enumeration, which does not find mention in the Abridged Houselist, you should enter the particulars of this household in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist as per instructions given in Appendix I. You may come across a new household in the following situations :

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

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

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

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

Type of household :

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

Q. 1 : Name of head of household :

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

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

Q. 2 : Religion of the head of household :

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

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

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

household. For institutional households, put 'X' 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 'X' 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 'X' on the line and *not* in the box against this question. For institutional and non-S.C./S.T. households, write 'X' on the line.

Q. 5 : Language mainly spoken in the household:

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

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

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

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

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

27. If you have recorded '2' in the box for Question 6, *i.e*; the household does not live in its owned house then you have to ask this question. You have to enquire whether that particular household owns a house of its own or a house site elsewhere in the place of enumeration, *i.e.*, elsewhere in the village or town of enumeration. If the answer to the question is in the affirmative, *i.e.*, 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is in the

negative, *i.e.*, 'No' and the head of the household replies that this household does not have a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration you have to indicate it by recording '2' in the box provided. It is obvious that this question is not applicable to institutional and houseless households because you will have to put a cross (×) against Question 6 for such households.

Q. 8 : Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

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

(*a*) *Material of wall*

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

(*b*) *Material of roof*

30. For material of roof, 8 codes have been provided. These are indicated in the schedule itself. For determining the material of the roof, you have to take into account the material out of which the outer roof exposed to the weather and *not* the ceiling, is made, *i.e.* tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, wood, mud, *etc.* If the roof is mainly made of bricks and stone and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will not be mud, cement or lime but it will be bricks, stone, *etc*, which constitute the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor will constitute the roof of the lower floor. After ascertaining the material of the roof you have to give the suitable numerical code in the box provided against this question.

(*c*) *Material of floor*

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

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

Q. 9 : Facilities available to the household :

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

(*a*) *Drinking water supply* :

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

33.1. If a household gets drinking water from two or more sources throughout the year, the source availed of during the greater part of the year should be recorded. After recording the numerical code

in the box, proceed further for recording the answer of the sub-part (ii) of the same question, namely, whether the drinking water supply is within the premises or outside premises. If the water supply is available within the premises write '1' in the box provided. If the water supply is not available within the premises, write '2' in the box provided.

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

(*b*) *Electricity*

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

(*c*) *Toilet* (*for urban areas only*)

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

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

36. A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking, *etc.*, should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally usable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

may take into consideration such persons for arriving at the number of couples.

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

Q. 12 : Does the household cultivate land?

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

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

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

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

38·3. The growing of the following crops *will not be considered as cultivation*:

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

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

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

(iv) Coconut.

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

(vi) 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 '0' 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, bargadar, etc.* You may also come across cases

where the household cultivates land taken on cash rent locally known in some parts of the country as *Lagan Par, etc.* You have to record the local name of the tenancy in all such cases. If a household cultivates different parcels of rented land under different systems of tenancy, record here the local name of tenancy relating to the largest parcel of such rented land.

Q. 15: Total population of the household

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. .....

Form No. .....

CONFIDENTIAL

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., RC.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 (x) in the box.

MALE

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

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.

CHAPTER II

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

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

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

43·1. Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons:

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

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

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

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

43·2. Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such person should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.

Col. 1: Serial No.

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

that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

44·1. ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing question 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 grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, *etc.*, who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

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

46.2. However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated

in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

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

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

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

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

Col. 6 : Age

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

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

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

49. The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should not 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 : Martial status

51. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM = Never married

M = Currently married

W = Widowed

S = Separated or Divorced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

53. In paragraph 12 of this booklet, you have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts, for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area, 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981 and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told in paragraph 14 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 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 107. Please note that this document is marked 'Confidential' which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under paragraph 3.

Pad No. and Slip No:

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

Location Code :

58·1. You will have to note the Location Code on each slip, as per instructions given in paragraph 18 of this booklet. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory, code, District code, Tahsil/Taluk/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, village or ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and Charge Code (Tahsil, *etc.*, or Town) would have been rubber stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code on each Slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46(138) would mean enumeration block No. falling in village No. 46 in Tahsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

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

58·3. Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged Houselist and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household :

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

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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** **CONFIDENTIAL**
(Universal)
Pad No.....
Slip No.....

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

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

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

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

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

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

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

12 Educational attainment .....

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 **Birth place**

(a) **Place of birth** .....

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

(c) **District** .....

(d) **State/Country** .....

2 **Last residence**

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

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

(c) **District** .....

(d) **State/Country** .....

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

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

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

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

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

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, which may be read for refreshing your memory. In the case of the head of the household write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

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

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

Q. 4 : Age

64. Record the age of the person in total year's 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 paragraph 48 to 50 in this connection.

Q. 5 : Marital Status

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

For never-married, write 'NM'

For currently married, write 'M'

For widowed, write 'W'

For separated or divorced, write 'S'

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

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

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

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

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

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

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

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

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

66.2. The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines.

You should *not* write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

66.3. At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10. 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 SC(1)/ST (2)

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

69.1. If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/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 '9' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

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

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

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

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

Q 12 : Educational attainment

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

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

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

72.3. In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B. Sc. (Maths.) M. A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), *etc.*, should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully. For example, M. A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A.(Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for man-power 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 Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the persons with the help of a tick (√) against question 12 of the person concerned for whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible persons. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given 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 over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke (\) on the tick (√) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (√\) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

Q. 13 : Attending School/College, Yes(1)/No(2)

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

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

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

II Q. 15A Main activity last year ?

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of work :

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

Reference period :

77. In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like, *gur* making etc. are carried on either through out 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 will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

78.1. Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, *i. e.*, those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main actitivity 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' had 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' had 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 activites 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 woked in an industry, *etc.*, only in one season, *i.e.*, less than 6 months/183 days, he /she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/Her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be netted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

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

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

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

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

(iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B even though he or she may be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, *etc.*, he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.

(v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

(vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cow-dung cakes or grass, *etc.*, or any other work like cultivation, *etc.*, she should be treated as working under Question 14A.

(vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something *only* for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person

is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.

(viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but '1' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as '1'.

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

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

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

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

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

82. The reference period is one year and this 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 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 proving 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 a 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 rememberd 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 cultivaion 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 house-hold 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 case, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

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

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

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

Dependents—D

90. This category includes all dependents, 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, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, *etc.*, and if so, categorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters brothers, *etc.*

Retired Persons or Rentiers—R

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

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

Beggars, etc.—B

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

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

Inmates of Institutions—I

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

Other non-workers—O

94. This willl 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)

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

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

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

Cultivator

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

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

98.2. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, *etc.* and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, *etc.*, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre cotton crop, *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) **Oilseeds**: Sesamum, groundnut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, *etc.*

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Coconut.

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

(vi) Betal-nuts (areca).

(vii) Flowers.

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

(ix) Vegetables.

(x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

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

Household Industry

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

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

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

102.3. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will appply 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 constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and *not* 'HHI' :

(i) Plantation work.

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

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

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

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

(vi) Mining and quarrying.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other workers

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

any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

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

Q. 15A: Further explanation

104. In question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', *i.e.*, for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He/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 workers 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 house wife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be, for Question 15B.

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

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

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

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

105. In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession

service, and class of workers. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

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

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

106. Record here the name of the factory, firm , workshop, business house, company, shop, office, *etc.* In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, *etc.* If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, *gur* making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, *etc.*, enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babu Lal's Paint shop', *etc.* For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (×) on the line.

Q. 15A(ii) : Description of work

107. Under this question, the description of the actual work, *i.e.*, the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

107.1. His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/She may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person were merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician/mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, *etc.* The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly, in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, book-keeper, salesman, *etc.*

107.2. It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government official. Whether one is a Bill-Clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, *etc.*, has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant 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 findout in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, *etc.*

107·6. For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii): Nature of industry, trade or service

108. The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is

working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, *etc.*, (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing', You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing *khadi* textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in foodgrains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

108·1. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classification. It should, however, be noted tha tthe 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 services, 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, 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 question relating to nature of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A (iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A (iv): Class of worker

110. For a person who is:

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER.

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write..... .....EE.

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of co-operative, write..... .....SW.

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write.. .....FW.

Explanation

110·1. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A(iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

110·2. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, *etc.* and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/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 anyone else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as 'SW'.

110·4. A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to 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 co-operative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.

(d) In the case of partnership in which all

the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.

(e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They will all be 'SW'.

(f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.

(g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as SW.' One may come across doctors and lawyers employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However, sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Workers—SW.

111. Some illustrations for filling the Question 15 A are given in Appendix-V.

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

Q. 15B ——————————————

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

112. You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', *i.e.*, code '1' or 'No' *i.e.*, code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

112·1. Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code 'I' 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 full-time worker may have done some other work or

a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

112·4. This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. *It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in question 14B, this question 15B should be asked without fail.* In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A in paragraphs 98 to 103. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

112·5. Ask of each person if, besides what he/she had already returned as his/her main activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

112·6. Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as 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 CAL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B (i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs 106 to 110. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B. you have to put a '×' against these sub-sections on the line.

113. A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

114. It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', *i.e.*, code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this *cannot be blank or cross* (×). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must

be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O/, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B you may have recorded as 'C', or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he/she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

114.1 It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', i.e., you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O/ as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

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

115. This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he/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 Questions 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

117. You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. *It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.*

118. Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below :—

(a) If a sweet-meat maker, *i.e.*, a *Halwai* makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.

(b) if a *Halwai* only sells sweets, having brought them from some other place, he would be carrying on a trade and this would *not* be an industry.

(c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, *dhabas, chat* shops, *etc.*, where eatables are prepared and sold. For example, in a *dhaba*, substantial meals such as *chapaties, dal, etc.*, are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely, running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.

(d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crusher and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on trade and *not* manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.

(e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.

(f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, *i.e.*, the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or non-HHI depending on whether the

household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

119. Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

120. As stated in paragraph 56 you will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate. Instructions for filling up columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record will be found in Chapter VI (Paragraphs 163—180). This will afford another opportunity to you to detect errors or gaps in the information collected, which you can conveniently collect by re-visiting the household(s).

CHAPTER IV

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

121. As stated in paragraph 53, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 108 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 U.T., Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi U.T., Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining States, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

122. The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. The instructions for filling up the Universal Individual Slip are given in paragraphs 53—120. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

123. It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, *i.e.*, in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining States. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

124. Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1 (a) : Place of birth

125. Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

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

125.2. In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or villlage 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 konwn 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 constitute 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 'X' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

128.4. If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, *etc.*, within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

129. The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if/he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, *etc.*, he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

129.1. The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 54—56, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

129.2. It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, *etc.*, at a place other than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2 (a) : Place of last residence

130. For a person who has been in the village

or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put '×' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

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

131. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write, 'X'.

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

131.2. Rural or urban status has not 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'X' against this sub-part.

Q. 2 (d) : State/Country

133. For a person whose last pevious residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write 'X' against the sub-part but if it was outside the State/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 canvasased the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

135. A person will have moved for employment in the following cases given on next page :

(a) If he/she 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/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 becuase 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 case 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 reason for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of the elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '5'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3' 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

141. In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, *etc.* In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

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

143. please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

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

144. Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

144.1. If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, *i.e.*, in Question 2 another place of the last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the *latest continuous residence*. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, *etc.*, that should not be taken as a break in the period of his/her continuous residence here.

144.2. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, *i.e.*, 'PL' has been noted in Question 2(a), then '×' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

144.3. For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

145. This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever-married would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put '×' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5 (a) : Age at marriage

146. You should ascertain the age at which the woman, whom you are enumerating, was married and record that age in completed years. If a woman has been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

Q. 5 (b) : Number of children surviving at present

147. In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving *i.e.*, at the time of enumeration.

147.1. Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, *i.e.*, the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be any where, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

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

147.3. If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5 (c) : Number of children ever born alive

148. You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerting gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

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

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

148.3. It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

148.4. Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

148.5. If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

149. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (x) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

150. You should ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to

you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

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

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

150.2. This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question ; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

150.3. In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2,3, *etc.*, next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes'(2) or 'Yes' (3).

151. On the reverse of Appendices VII-1 to VII-14 specimen entries in answer to questions included in the Sample Slip have been shown for your facility.

NOTE: You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of **March 1, 1981**. You will have to take this into account and correct the answers against Question 6 accordingly. You must enquire specifically, if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

CHAPTER V

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION AND REVISIONAL ROUND

152. The enumeration of the houseless population will have to be carried out in all blocks irrespective of whether you are only incharge of a universal block or incharge of a sample block. This is because the houseless can be found in any place and they should not be omitted.

153. The Revisional Round, the instructions for which are part of this chapter, must be carried out for all blocks irrespective of whether it is a universal or sample block. This is because the revisional round is an extremely important and essential step in the total process of enumeration and it is only after the revisional round is over that the correct population figures will be available. Therefore, do not neglect to carry out the revisional round of the block which you are enumerating.

Enumeration of the Houseless

154. As stated earlier in paragraph 13, you will be required to enumerate the households population in your enumeration block(s) on the night of February 28, 1981. In order to do this, it would be necessary for you to complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the houseless living in census houses in your jurisdiction between February 9 and February 28, 1981. During this period, you will have taken note of the possible places where houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple, mandaps, platforms and the like. On the night of February 28/March 1, 1981, but before sunrise of March 1, 1981, you will have to quickly cover all such houseless households and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single-handed in one night, you should report to your Supervisor in advance, so that one or more extra enumerators can be deputed to assist you in the one-night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of the village. These people will have to be covered on the night of February 28, 1981. You should of course make sure that these persons have not been enumerated elsewhere.

155. At this point, please read the instructions about updating and filling up of the Abridged Houselist, given in Appendix I. You will be required to enter the details of the houseless households in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist in the manner described therein. Also please recall the instructions given in paragraph 20 where you have been told that for houseless households, you should record 'O' in bold letters. In giving the Serial number of the household, you will have to indicate the Serial number of the household with a prefix'O' separated by a dash (—), as explained in the instructions given in Appendix I.

156. Please remember that Household Schedule will be filled for each houseless household in the manner explained in paragraphs 1 to 52. Thereafter, you will have to fill up the Universal Individual Slip for each member of the household, as per instructions given in paragraphs 53—120. If you happen to be an enumerator for a sample block or the enumerator in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned in paragraph 121 you will be required to fill in Questions 1 to 6 of the Sample Slip also, for each individual, as per instructions given in paragraphs 121 to 151. Thereafter, you will be required to fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), as per instructions given later.

Revisional Round

157. You have been told under paragraph 12 and paragraph 13 that in the next five days, *i.e.*, from March 1, 1981 to March 5, 1981, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and record any new births that had taken place after your last visit, but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/her/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period, *i.e.*, from February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and which had not been enumerated anywhere before. At this point, you may recall the instructions given in paragraph 43 where instructions about persons

eligible to be enumerated in a particular household have been given.

158. It is important to remember the following in this connection :—

(1) If you are enumerating a new household in your block during the revisional round, please recall the instructions given in paragraph 19 about Serial number of household and updating and filling up of Abridged Houselist, as given in Appendix-I.

(2) In respect of every new birth, you should make sure that you give the correct Location Code including the Serial number of household, fill up an Individual Slip and make necessary entries in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned. Also correct the entry in Question 6 of the Sample Slip (if applicable in your case, *i.e.*, if you are an enumerator in a sample block or in any of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned earlier) pertaining to the mother of the child whom you are enumerating during the revisional round. Please make sure that the birth has taken place before the sunrise of March 1, 1981.

(3) You will have to ascertain if any death had unfortunately taken place in any of the households since your last visit and the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and cancel the Individual Slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'died'. Please remember to make necessary correction in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned.

159. If you have exhausted the entire Population Record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or visitor, then you will fill in another Household Schedule containing Population Record form in continuation of that Household Schedule, taking care that the Location Code and other particulars are noted in the second Household Schedule form properly. In such a case, please write on the top right hand corner of the fresh Household Schedule 'continued' and note the Book and Form number of the connected Household Schedule. Similarly, on the connected Schedule note the word 'continued' and give the Book and Form number of the additional Household Schedule form.

160. Changes made in the Population Record like additions for new births or recording of visitors or deletion of entry in respect of deaths, should be done neatly and consequential changes in the total should be made, it is this final total that must be entered in Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule.

161. You are now set for taking up the desk work at home in connection with the census enumeration that you have just completed. These are, as you will recall from paragraph 12, (1) filling up of the enumerator's Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, (2) filling up of the Enumerator's Abstract, (3) filling up of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist and (4) handing over all documents to your Supervisor, the documents being the Notional Map, the Lay Out Sketch, all filled in Household Schedule books, all filled in Individual Slip pads (Universal and Sample, where applicable),filled in and updated Abridged Houselist, the Working Sheets for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract, the filled in Enumerator's Abstract and all blank Household Schedule books, Individual Slip pads and other blank forms.

162. In addition, you have to collect the filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules from the households and individuals for whom you had issued these schedules vide instructions given in paragraph 73. You have to hand over the filled in schedules to your Supervisor. You will also be required to return the blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules remaining surplus with you together with a statement (in the form given at Appendix-VIII) giving an account of the number of blank forms given to you, number of forms issued to eligible persons in the households, number of filled in schedules collected and number of blank forms returned to the Supervisor.

CHAPTER VI

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

163. As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the Individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Individual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

164. Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households, whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

165. It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35) of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22 : Name of Scheduled Caste

166. For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), '1' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 if the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23: Name of Scheduled Tribe

167. As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Scheduled Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

167·1. *It must be noted that if there is a cross* (×) *against question* 9 *of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column* 2 *of the Population Record, the corresponding columns* 8 *and* 22 *and* 9 *and* 23 *of the Population Record should be left blank.*

Cols. 10 & 24: Literate

168. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick (√) under column 10 for males or a tick (√) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 11 and 25 : Illiterate

169. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (√) mark under column 11 for males or tick (√) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26: Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

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

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

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

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

172. For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the corresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (√) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29: Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

173. Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put tick (√) under column 15 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30: Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

174. For the person entered in column 2 of the population Record, check if 'C' is recorded against Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick (√) under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (√) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'OW'

175. As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (√) should be put under the appropriate column 17 or 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34: Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

176. For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (√) under column 20 in the case of male, but if the person is a female, the tick (√) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35: Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

177. As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (√) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (√) under column 35.

178. *Please note that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 8 and 22, column 9 and column 23, column 10 and column 24, column 11 and column 25, column 12 and column 26, column 13 and column 27, column 14 and column 28, column 15 and column 29, column 16 and column 30, column 17 and column 31, column 18 and column 32, column 19 and column 33, column 20 and column 34, and column 21 and column 35 just as there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in columns 4 and 5 of the Population Record.*

178·1. *Similarly, there cannot be a tick(√) on the same line in both columns 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 20 and 21, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29, and 34 and 35, It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick (√) on the same line in more than one of the columns 16, 17, 18, 19 and 30, 31, 32, 33.*

179. Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals. Instructions for striking totals for columns 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9, 22 and 23, count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21, and 24 to 35, there should be no difficulty. You have merely to count the ticks (√) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

180. Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, you must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule, i.e., total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

CHAPTER VII

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

181. The specimen form of the Working Sheet for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract is given on the pages 142-143. This form will be supplied to you in sufficient quantities. You will be required to use separate form(s) for Normal Households, Institutional households and Houseless households. On these you will have to strike totals for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. Thereafter, on the last page of the sheet(s) relating to the Normal households you will have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households to strike a grand total for each of the columns of the Working Sheet except for column 2. The total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries and *not* just totalling the figures. At the end of your revisional round, you will have all the filled in Household Schedule books comprising Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. For the Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have indicated 'I' and 'O'respectively at the right hand corner of the first page of the Household Schedule. You will now be required to take the Household Schedule books and fill up the Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract. The Working Sheet for preparing Enumerator's Abstract has 33 columns, of which columns 6 to 19 relate to 'males' and columns 20 to 33 relate to 'females'. The arrangement generally follows the pattern of Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule, which you have filled in during the course of your enumeration. You will be required to deal with Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households in separate sheets, while filling up the Working Sheet from the entries given in Part II—Population Record of the Household Schedule. Each line in the Working Sheet will contain the totals for one household.

Page No.

182. On right hand top corner of the form, you will have to indicate page number. The page number will run continuously for each type of household. That is to say, for Normal households, the page number of the Working Sheet will start from 1, for Institutional households again the page number will start from 1 and similarly for Houseless households, the page number will start from 1.

182.1. You will have to arrange your filled in Household Schedule books in ascending order of the book numbers. You should take up the first book and pick up a form of Working sheet for entering the details. If you are dealing with a schedule relating to a normal household, you should enter details in the Working Sheet relating to 'Normal household'. During the course of your work, if you come across a schedule relating to an 'Institutional household', please do not forget to pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter relevant details in that sheet after assigning the page number and other details separately. Similarly, when you come across a 'Houseless household' , please pick up a fresh Working Sheet and enter the details in that sheet.

Location Code

183. Location Code of your enumeration block should be copied from Part I of the Household Schedule and written here. This will have five elements, viz., State code, District code, Tahsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/Circle or Town code, Village or Ward code and the Enumeration Block number within brackets. Location Code should be repeated on every page of the Working Sheets.

Number of households by type

184. It will be noticed that the same form is being supplied for entering details in respect of Normal/Institutional/Houseless households. At the right hand top three types of households have been indicated. You will have to score out the entry which is not applicable. For example, if you are dealing with Normal households, please score out the entries 'Institutional' and 'Houseless'. Again, if you are dealing with 'Institutional households' , please score out the entries 'Normal' and 'Houseless'. Similarly, when you deal with Houseless households, score out 'Normal' and 'Institutional'. If you are using more than one page for a particular type of household, please do not forget to score out inapplicable types of each sheet, as indicated here.

CENSUS OF

WORKING SHEET FOR PREPARING

(To be compiled from Household

Location code.....Name of Enumerator.....

Line No.	Sl. No. of house-hold	Per-sons (Col. 2)	Males (Col. 4)	Fe-males (Col-5)	M A L E											
					S.C. (Col. 8)	S.T. (Col. 9)	Lite-rates (Col. 10)	Illite-rate s (Co l. 11)	'Yes' in 14A (Col. 12)	'No' in 14A (Col. 13)	'Yes' in 14B (Col. 14)	'No' in 14B (Col. 15)	Entry in Q. 15A			
													C (Col. 16)	AL (Col. 17)	HHI (Col. 18)	OW (Col. 19)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
0																
Total	@															

Checked and found correct

Signature of Circle Supervisor.....

Date.....

@Count number of entries

Column numbers shown within brackets refer to

Page No.....

INDIA 1981

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Schedule Part II: Population Record)

Number of households by type* Normal.....
Institutional.....
Houseless.....

		FEMALE													
'Yes' in 16 (Col. 20)	'No' in 16 (Col. 21)	S.C. (Col. 22)	S.T. (Col. 23)	Literates (Col. 24)	Illiterates (Col. 25)	'Yes' in 14A (Col. 26)	'No' in 14A (Col. 27)	'Yes' in 14B (Col. 28)	'No' in 14B (Col. 29)	Entry in Q. 15A				'Yes' in 16 (Col. 34)	'No' in 16 (Col. 35)
										C (Col. 30)	AL (Col. 31)	HHI (Col. 32)	OW (Col. 33)		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

*Strike out whichever is not applicable.

and give total
column numbers of Part II: Population Record.

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

184.1 For recording the number of households by type separately for Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households, you will have to count the number of entries given in column 2 (Serial No. of household) of the working sheet relating to each type of household and enter the figure here. For example, for determining the number of Normal households, you will count the number of entries in column 2 of the set of working sheets dealing with Normal households and enter the figure on the first page of the set dealing with Normal households. Similar procedure will have to be followed for entering the number of Institutional households and Houseless households in the appropriate Working Sheets.

Name of Enumerator

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

Col. I : Line No.

186. As in the Houselist form, which some of you may have handled in 1980 for Houselisting operations, here also, line numbers are being provided. The lines have been numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 and repeated likewise. The idea is to reduce your scriptory work, so that when you go to the 10th line, you put 1 at the 10th place to make the line number read as 10. Similarly write 1 in the 10th place on the next line to read as 11 and so on. You should not change the printed line number in case you have to score out a line owing to mistakes committed in copying. The last line number will incidentally give you the total number of households of a particular type entered in the Working Sheet which should tally with the total of entries in column 2 which you are required to enter at the right hand top corner of the form under 'Number of households by type', but if you have scored out any line owing to some mistake in copying, then this tally cannot be achieved.

Col. 2 : Sl. No. of household

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

Cols. 3 to 5 : Persons, males and females

188. In these columns, enter total of columns 2, 4 and 5 respectively as struck by you in the concerned Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule).

Cols. 6 to 33 of the Working Sheets

189. The column headings are self-explanatory. Under each column, the column number of the Population Record, i.e., Part II of the Household Schedule has been indicated within brackets. You have merely to take the total of the relevant column of the Population Record and post it under the appropriate column of the working sheet in respect of a particular household. Please note that as in the Population Record, the male and female sections are separate in the working sheet *also for ease of copying.*

Total

190. A separate line has been provided for entering the total. Total for columns 3 to 33 are straight forward totals. Total for column 2 will have to be derived by counting the entries, as indicated in the foot-note.

190.1. It is expected that you will be using more than one Working Sheet for Normal households. Therefore, you will have to derive the 'totals' for all the columns pertaining to the Working Sheets of Normal households on the last page. Identify this line (i.e. total) by writing 'Normal' in column 2 meaning thereby that these totals relate to Normal households.

190.2. Having struck totals for all columns relating to Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately, you have to carry over the totals relating to Institutional households and Houseless households on to the last page of the sheets pertaining to 'Normal households' and strike grand total. For doing so, please write 'Institutional' against the concerned line in column 2 of the Working Sheet and 'Houseless' against the concerned line (in column 2 of the Working Sheet) and then strike the 'grand total' and write 'Grand total' in column 2. If, however, there be no space on the last page of the working sheet(s) relating to Normal households for striking these totals, you may use a separate sheet for this purpose and attach it to the set of Working Sheets relating to Normal households.

Instructions for filling up the Enumerator's *Abstract form*

191. A specimen of the Enumerator's Abstract form is given on page 146. The instructions are given hereafter.

Location Code

192. The Location Code, as noted in the Working Sheet and in all your other documents, consisting of the five elements, namely, State, District, Tehsil/Taluka/PS/Development Block/ Circle or Town, Village or Ward and Enumeration Block number within brackets should be given here.

Name of Enumerator

193. You should write your name here.

Total number of occupied residential houses

194. You have merely to copy the figures noted in sub-section B of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist.

Number of Normal households

195. You will recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the right hand top corner of the first page of the working sheets relating to Normal households. You have to take this figure for Normal Households and post it here.

Number of Institutional households

196. You will again recall that you have noted the number of households by type on the right-hand top corner of the first page of the Working Sheets relating to Institutional households. You have to take this figure for Institutional households and post it here.

Number of Houseless households

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

NOTE : Please put a cross (×) against the items 'Number of Institutional households' and 'Number of houseless households' as the case may be, if there are no such households in your enumeration block.

Total Number of households

198. On the right hand top, you have noted the number of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households separately. You have merely to add them up and enter the figure here. As a quick check for accuracy, you may refer to sub-section C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist where you have noted the number of households and these two figures should tally.

Cols. 1 to 5

199. The next section deals with 17 tie ms and 5 columns. The particulars are given under column 2 and the column numbers of the Working Sheet to which the particulars relate have been indicated within brackets in each case. For particulars noted against Sl. Nos. 1 to 15, you have to take the relevant figures of the columns indicated *within brackets and post them under the appropriate* columns 3, 4 and 5 of this form. The figures will be found on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households against the line representing 'Grand total'.

Sl. No. 1: Population inclusive of population shown against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of the form

200. In columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form, you will have to give the grand totals of columns 3, 4 and 5 as derived on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and where you have struck total for all entries in respect of Normal households, Institutional households and Houseless households. These figures will be inclusive of the population figures reflected under columns 3, 4 and 5 against Sl. Nos. 16 and 17 of this form.

Sl. Nos. 2 to 15

201. These items hardly call for any explanation. The column numbers are indicated within brackets against each. You have merely to take the appropriate figure from the line representing 'Grand total' on the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and post the appropriate figure under columns 4 and 5, as the case may be, and derive total in column 3.

Sl. No. 16: Institutional households

202. On the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households, you have entered the total in respect of the Institutional households. You have to take the figures of columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line in the Working Sheet representing the 'Institutional households' and enter the same in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

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

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

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

Total No. of occupied residential houses..... No. of houseless households.....

Total No. of households.....

Sl. No.	Particulars	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Population inclusive of population shown against serial Nos. 16 & 17 (Total of cols. 3, 4 & 5 of grand total line in the last page of working sheets for normal households)			
2.	Scheduled Caste (grand total of cols. 6 & 20)			
3.	Scheduled Tribe (grand total of cols. 7 & 21)			
4.	Literate (grand total of cols. 8 & 22)			
5.	Illiterate (grand total of cols. 9 & 23)			
6.	'Yes' in 14A (grand total of cols. 10 & 24)			
7.	'No' in 14A (grand total of cols. 11 & 25)			
8.	'Yes' in 14B (grand total of cols. 12 & 26)			
9.	'No' in 14B (grand total of cols. 13 & 27)			
10.	'C' in 15A (grand total of cols. 14 & 28)			
11.	'AL' in 15A (grand total of cols. 15 & 29)			
12.	'HHI' in 15A (grand total of cols. 16 & 30)			
13.	'OW' in 15A (grand total of cols. 17 & 31)			
14.	'Yes' in 16 (grand total of cols. 18 & 32)			
15.	'No' in 16 (grand total of cols. 19 & 33)			
16.	Institutional population (Total of institutional line cols. 3, 4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			
17.	Houseless population (Total of Houseless line cols. 3, 4 & 5 in last page of working sheet for *normal* households)			

Checked and found correct

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

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

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

Sl. No 17 : Houseless population

203. Here again, you have to look to the last page of the Working Sheet dealing with Normal households and take the figures given in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the line representing Houseless households and post them in columns 3, 4 and 5 of the Enumerator's Abstract form.

Please note that the Institutional population and Houseless population indicated against Sl. Nos. 16 *and* 17 *are included in the total population of your enumeration block shown against Sl. No.* 1.

204. It is needless to add that you should check the entries carefully and after satisfying yourself that everything is in order, you should sign the filled in Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract form. If you have, by any chance, been put incharge of more than one enumeration block, please remember that you will have to prepare separate sets of Working Sheets and Enumerator's Abstract for each of the enumeration blocks assigned to you.

205. You have now to arrange all your records which would be the following:

(1) Notional Map,

(2) Layout Sketch,

(3) Filled in and updated Abridged Houselist which you have updated as per instructions given in paragraph 155.

(4) Filled in Household Schedule books,

(5) Filled in Individual Slip pads,

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

(7) The Enumerator's Abstract form,

(8) Filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules,

(9) Statement showing the number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules received, issued, filled in schedules collected and blank schedules returned (appendix viii),

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

(11) Blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

206. You are now required to hand over all the documents with an inventory which should contain the Book No. of Household Schedules and Pad Nos. of Individual Slips, to your Supervisor. Having done so, you have completed your job in so far as the 1981 Census operation is concerned and you can reasonably take pride in having performed a national task well.

APPENDIX I

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

Introduction

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

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

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

4. The following situations may arise:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions for recording changes in Section 2

6. In the case of the first six situations mentioned in paragraph 4 above, necessary changes or corrections will have to be made in Section 2 as follows:

(i) If a household appearing in Section 2 has moved out leaving the census house

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions for filling up Section 3

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

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

10. Section 3 will have to be filled up when you come across the situations mentioned in sub-paras vii, viii and ix of para 4. There are cases where a new building which is not listed in Section 2 has come up, or a new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2, or a new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

11. If you come across a new building which is not listed in Section 2, you must give it an appropriate building number (Please see paragraph 9) and enter this building number in column 2. If there is only one census house in this new building, you must obviously enter the same number again in column 3, because in such a case the building number and the census house number are the same. If there are two or more census houses in this building, then you will have to give these appropriate census house numbers (Please see paragraph 9) and enter these in different lines in column 3. Having filled columns 1, 2 and 3, you must now record the use or uses to which this new building and the census house or houses in it is or are being put. Obviously if there is more than one census house, you must record the use to which each one of these is being put in column 4 in the appropriate line. If the use is completely non-residential, then no further details need be entered in columns 5, 6 and 7 and you must only write "—" in these columns.

12. The new building or the census houses in it may be occupied by a household or more than one household. If there is a household or more than one, you must give the household or households a household number (Please see paragraph 9) and enter this number in the appropriate line in column 5. Please note that if there is an entry in column 4 like "workshop-*cum*-residence", "residence", etc., then there must be an entry in column 5. In all such cases columns 6 and 7 must also be completed.

13. In case of a new census house in a building already listed in Section 2, enter census house number in column 3. Please note that if the building in Section 2 had only one census house, its census house number will now have to be changed. For example, if building No. 43, had one census house only in Section 2 numbered as 43, and if you now find another census house in this building, the census house number in Section 2 will have to be changed as 43(1) and the new census house in Section 3 will be entered with number 43(2). It should, however, be noted that if a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2, the census house number should not be repeated in column 3 of Section 3. You need only to fill columns 5 and 6 of Section 3 and put dashes'—' in columns 2, 3 and 4. Where more than one line relating to the same building or census house has to be filled, the building number or census house number should be entered only in the first line and in subsequent lines, write only'—'

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

15. In column 5, the household number will be recorded for each new household. For a new

census house listed in Section 3, the households residing in it will be listed in each line starting from the first line. If the census house is non-residential write'—'in this column. Please note that where a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2 with only one household residing in it. the number of the household listed in Section 2 will have to be changed. For example, if census house number 45 had only one household residing in it and listed as number 45 in Section 2 and you now find more than one household in that census house, then you will have to change the number of the household in Section 2 to 4 5(a). The new households will be entered in Section 3 and numbered as 45(b), 45(c) *etc.*, but there will be entries in columns 2, 3 and 4 *i.e*; building number, census house number and use to which census house is put, relating to households 45(b) and 45(c). You should put '—' in columns 2, 3 and 4 and record new household in column 8 for these households.

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

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

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

Instructions for filling up Section 1

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

20. Part A of Section 1 (Population of Enumerator's Block) will be copied from the Enumerator's Abstract which you will prepare after the revisional round has been completed in your enumeration block and totals struck. For filling up Part B of Section 1 (number of occupied residential houses) you will have to count the entries in column 3 (Census House No.) of both Sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist. It should be noted that in column 3 of the Abridged Houselist in Sections 2 and 3, not only residential houses, but non-residential houses would also have been entered. Therefore, in order to ascertain the number of occupied residential houses, you will have to check the entry in column 3 of Sections 2 and 3 with the corresponding entry in column 4 of the Abridged Houselist. A census house entered in column 3 will qualify to be counted as an occupied residential house if there is a corresponding entry of either 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in column 4. For example, if Census House No. 7 in column 3 is described as 'residence' in column 4, it will be reckoned as an occupied residential house. Similarly, if Census House No. 9 in column 3 is shown as workshop-*cum*-residence in the corresponding column 4, it will also be reckoned as an occupied resi. dential house. On the other hand, if Census House No. 7(1) is shown as 'office' in column 4 and Census House No. 7(2) is shown as 'factory in column 4 of either Section 2 or 3 of the Abridged Houselists, neither of these will qualify to be reckoned as an occupied residential house. It must be noted that census houses entered in column 3 against which the corresponding entries are 'vacant' in column 4, should not be reckoned as occupied residential houses. Normally, for every occupied residential house, there will be corresponding entries in column 5 (Household No.) column 6 (Name

of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the Household), except in cases where the occupants of a residential house have gone on a temporary journey/pilgrimage which fact will be noted in the Remarks column. In such a case, the entry in column 4 will doubtless be shown as 'residence'. Please note that if a residential census house has been entered more than once in column 3 through oversight it should not be counted more than once because it will inflate the number of occupied residential houses.

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

General

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

ANNEXE I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION: 2: Houselist particulars: (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

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

Dated Signature of
Charge Office Clerk.....

Checked and found correct
Charge Officer.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator.....

ANNEXE I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

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

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

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

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

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

Enumerator's Block No.....

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

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

SECTION : 3 *Concld.*

Location Code.....

Page No.....

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

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator.....

ANNEXE II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory UTTAR PRADESH Code No. 22 Name of Village/Town BISHENPUR Code No. 138

Name of District RAMPUR Code No. 22 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet BISHENPUR KHAS Code No. —

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. RAMPUR Code No. 1 Enumerator's Block No. 148

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

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

SECTION : 2 : Houselist particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1	1 (1)	Workshop-cum-residence	1 (1)	Sankar	1	
2.	—	1 (2)	Cattleshed	—	—	—	
3.	2	2 (1)	Workshop-cum-residence	2 (1)	Sheila Rani	2	
4.	—	2 (2)	Cattleshed-rearing cattle for sale of milk	—	—	—	
5.	3	3	Workshop-cum-residence	3 (a)	Ramesh	3	
6.	—	—	—	3 (b)	Gobind	4	
7.	4	4 (1)	Workshop-cum-residence	4 (1)	Dinanath	5	
8.	—	4 (2)	Cattleshed	—	—	—	
9.	5	5 (1)	Shop-cum-residence	5 (1)	Moolchand	6	
10.	—	5 (2)	Vacant	—	—	—	under repair
11.	6	6 (1)	Shop-cum-residence	6 (1) (a)	Bhola	7	

SECTION : 2 *Concld.* Location Code 22/22/1/136 (148) Page No. 2

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	—	—	—	6 (1) (b)	Bhikaram	8	
13.	—	6 (2)	Cattelshed-rearing cattle for sale of milk	—	—	—	
14.	7	7 (1)	Residence	7 (1) (a)	Jadunath	9	
15.	—	—	—	7 (1) (b)	Kailash	10	
16.	—	7 (2)	Residence-cum-pig rearing	7 (2)	Hemvati	11	

Dated Signature of Charge Office Clerk Sd/-

Checked and found correct Charge Officer Sd/-

Dated Signature of Enumerator Sd/-

ANNEXE III

Page No.....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory BIHAR Code No. 4 Name of Village/Town HAZARIBAGH Code No. 1

Name of District HAZARIBAGH Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet XI Code No. 11

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. — Code No. — Enumerator's Block No. 120

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

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block 104 (B) Number of occupied residential houses 13 (C) Number of households 13

SECTION : 2 : Houselist particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	182	182 (1)	Residence	182 (1) (a)	Bisheshar	1	
2.	—	—	—	~~182 (1) (b)~~	~~Ghanshyam~~	2	Household left
3.	—	182 (2)	Residence-cum-workshop	182 (2)	Ramsaran	3	
4.	183	~~183~~	~~Vacant~~	—	—	—	~~Incomplete construction~~ since completed and occupied. See Sl. 26 & 27 in Sec. 3.
5.	184	184 (1)	Shop-cum-workshop cum residence	184 (1)	Abdul Kadar	4	
6.	—	184 (2)	Laundry	—	—	—	
7.	185	185 (1)	Doctor's clinic-Allopathic	—	—	—	
8.	—	185 (2)	Book binding workshop	—	—	—	
9.	—	185 (3)	Book Shop	—	—	—	
10.	186	186	Shop-cum-residence	186	Bishandayal	5	
11.	187	187	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	187	Kishenlal	6	

SECTION : 2 *Concld.*

Location Code 4 8 1 11 (196)

Page No. 2

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	188	188	School-cum-residence	188	Shivcharan	7	
13.	189	189 (1)	Community centre	—	—	—	
14.	—	189 (2)	Business house	—	—	—	
15.	190	190 (1)	Shop-cum-residence	190 (1)	Govind Singh	8	
16.	—	~~190 (2)~~	~~Ravinak~~	—	—	—	Use changed. See Sl. 29 in Sec. 3
17.	191	191 (1)	Workshop-cum-residence	191 (1)	Ramvati	9	
18.	—	191 (2)	~~Cattle shed~~ Shop	—	—	—	Use has changed.
19.	192	192 (1)	Residence	192 (1)	Chand Ram	10	
20.	—	192 (2)	Cattle shed-rearing for sale of milk	—	—	—	
21	193	193	~~Residence~~ Tea shop	~~193 (a)~~	~~Smt. Devika~~	~~11~~	Use has changed and household left
22.	—	—	—	~~193 (b)~~	~~Sri Harishchandra~~	~~12~~	
23.	194	194 (1)	~~Workshop-cum-~~residence	~~194 (1)~~ 194 (1) (a)	Hari Ram	13	Use has changed and another household moved in. See Sl. 30.
24.	—	194 (2)	Workshop	—	—	—	
25	195	195	Residence (Vacant)	195	Dukhiram	14	Household temporarily gone on pilgrimage

Dated Signature of Charge Office Clerk Sd/-

Checked and found correct Charge Officer Sd/-

Dated Signature of Enumerator Sd/-

ANNEXE III

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory BIHAR Code No. 4 Name of Village/Town HAZARIBAGH Code No. 1

Name of District HAZARIBAGH Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet XI Code No. 11

Name of Tensil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block Circle etc — Code No. — Enumerator's Block No. 120

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

. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	183	183	Residence	183 (a)	Deosharan	15	New household
27	—	—	—	183 (b)	Shivsharan	16	New household
28.	185/1	185/1	Doctor's clinic-homeopathic	—	—	—	New house
29	—	190 (2)	Baithak-cum-residence	190 (2)	Kishen Singh	17	New household
30	—	—	—	194 (1) (b)	Kishan Ram	18	New household
31	—	—	—	0	Ramlal	0-19	Houseless household
32	—	—	—	0	Lakhmania	0-20	Houseless household
33.	—	—	—	0	Basmatia	0-21	Houseless household
34	—	—	—	0	Kedar Singh	0-22	Houseless household

Checked and found correct
Supervisor Sd/-

Dated Signature of
Enumerator Sd/-

ANNEXE III

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State/Union Territory BIHAR Code No. 4 Name of Village/Town HAZARIBAGH Code No. 1

Name of District HAZARIBAGH Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet XI Code No. 11

Name of Tensil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc — Code No. — Enumerator's Block No. 120

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

. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	183	183	Residence	183 (a)	Deosharan	15	New household
27	—	—	—	183 (b)	Shivsharan	16	New household
28.	185/1	185/1	Doctor's clinic-homeopathic	—	—	—	New house
29	—	190 (2)	Baithak-cum-residence	190 (2)	Kishen Singh	17	New household
30	—	—	—	194 (1) (b)	Kishan Ram	18	New household
31	—	—	—	0	Ramlal	0-19	Houseless household
32.	—	—	—	0	Lakhmania	0-20	Houseless household
33.	—	—	—	0	Basmatia	0-21	Houseless household
34	—	—	—	0	Kedar Singh	0-22	Houseless household

Checked and found correct
Supervisor Sd/-

Dated Signature of
Enumerator Sd/-

APPENDIX II

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

Foodstuffs

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

Beverages

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

Tobacco Products

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

Textile Cotton

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

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

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

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work ; lace garland making ; manufacture of chrochet headgear ; making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, *etc.*) ; making of mattress, quilt (*rezai*), *etc.*; making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery ; making of brushes, brooms, etc., from coconut fibres ; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), *etc.*

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

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

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand ; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, *etc.*,

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, *etc.*

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins ; making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur; repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes ; manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear ; manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

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

Non-metallic Mineral Products—other than Petroleum and Coal

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

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, *etc.*; nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy ; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, *etc.*; making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery ; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, *etc.*

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

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

Transport Equipment

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

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment ; 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 III

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

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, *etc.*, in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate 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, anthrolpologists, *etc.*, as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, *etc.*, draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, *etc.*, who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

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

Clerical Workers

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

Sale Workers

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

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, *etc*, give precise particulars). Hotel and restaurant keepers, housekeepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional,) cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional), maids and related house-keeping service workers, building 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.) Examples : minerals, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners,

spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, *etc.*, tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers ; saddle makers, leather cutters, *etc.*, blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, *etc.*, cart builders, wheel, wrights, cabinet makers, *etc.*, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, *etc.*, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, *etc.*, printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, *etc.*

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

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

Plantation Crops

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

Livestock Production

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

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.*, pest destroying, spraying, operation of 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 detailed here).

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products ; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables ; fish, grain mill products ; bakery products ; sugar; bora ; 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 ; cordge, ropes, *etc.*; embroidery ; carpets ; rain coats ; hats ; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin ; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wadding, *etc.*, are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products ; sawing and planing of wood ; wooden

and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, *etc.*, beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles, *etc.*; cork products ; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, *etc.*

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

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

Leather and Fur Products

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

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

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

Chemical and Chemical Products

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

Non-metallic Mineral Products

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

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries ; casting foundries ; ferroalloys ; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, *etc.*

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

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

Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts Except Electrical Machinery

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

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, tranformers, 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 works and its distribution ; water supply, *i.e.*, collection, purification, and distribution of water, *etc.*

CONSTRUCTION

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food , Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

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

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

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

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacoo 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, carting, travel agencies *etc.* It also includes storage, warehousing, communications 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.

APPENDIX V

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR FILLING UP THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FALLING UNDER QUESTION 15A OR 15B

Broad classification 15A or 15B	Q. 15A(i) or 15B(i) : Name of establishment	Q. 15A(ii) or 15B(ii) : Work description	Q. 15A(iii) or 15B(iii) : Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 15A(iv) or 15B(iv) : Class of worker
1	2	3	4	5
1. C	×	×	×	×
2. AL	×	×	×	×
3. HHI	Bhatnagar Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	FW
4. HHI	Naresh Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and spinning yarn	Cotton handloom weaving	FW
5. HHI	Srivastava Flour Mill Chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	Flour making chakki	EE
6. HHI	Chakravorty Oil Ghani	Running oil ghani	Oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	Yadav Blacksmithy Work	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy (making agricultural implements)	FW
8. HHI	Paul Pottery Works	Making pottery on the wheel	Earthenware pottery	FW
9. HHI	Paul Earthenware Pottery Works	Making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	EE
10. HHI	Bhatia manufacturing of wooden doors	Carpenter	Carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	FW
11. HHI	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	FW
12. HHI	Gupta Hosiery Works	Operator, hosiery machine	Production of hosiery goods	EE
13. OW	Verma Hosiery Works	Accounts Clerk	Production of hosiery goods	EE
14. HHI	Ram Polishing Metal Shop	Scraping and polishing metal	Electroplating	FW
15. HHI	Shyam cart wheel rings	Putting iron hoop on cart wheels	Production of cart wheel rings	EE
16. OW	Ram Hair Cutting Saloon	Barber	Hair cutting	SW
17. OW	Ram Bee-keeping Shop	Bee-keeping	Production of honey	SW
18. OW	Ram's livestock raising business	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	FW
19. OW	Government Forest Department	Cutting trees in forest	Logging in forest	EE

1	2	3	4	5
20. OW	Ramesh Tutorial	Tuter	Private tuition—primary classes	SW
21. OW	Ram's gardening orchard	Gardner in mango orchard	Fruit growing-mango	EE
22. OW	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE
23. OW	Northern Railway	Travelling Ticket Inspector	Rail transport	EE
24. OW	Indian Ceramic Institute	Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Research)	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	EE
25. OW	Office of the Registrar General, India	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	Central government service	EE
26. OW	Gypsum Supply Co.	Contractor supplying gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	Supplying gypsum on orders	ER
27. OW	Chittaranjan Locomotives	Accountant	Locomotive factory	EE
28. OW	Delhi Railway Station	Goods shed porter	Rail transport	EE
29. OW	C.P.W.D.	Manual labourer (on muster roll), digging earth	Road construction	EE
30. OW	Ram's house construction work	Labourer, brick laying	House construction	EE
31. OW	Vegetable market place	General labourer	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	SW
32. OW	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-station	Machine Operator, electricity	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	EE
33. OW	Madan Brothers	Shop Assistant	Retail shop in stationery stores	FW
34. OW	Sahu and Co.	Proprietor, wholesale trade	Wholesale store for grains and cereals	FW
35. OW	Dayanand and Sons	Salesman	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	FW
36. OW	Kaka Agrico.	Sales Manager	Dealing in hardware	EE
37. OW	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Boiler room foreman	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	EE
38. OW	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Pilot	Air Transport	EE
39. OW	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Bus Driver	Motor Transport Service	EE
40. OW	Parkash Transport Service	Working proprietor	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	ER

1	2	3	4	5
41. OW	Medical College, Calcutta Radiology Department	Radiologist	Medical and Health Service of State	EE
42. OW	I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi	Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE
43. OW	Bimla Sugar Factory	Chemist	Sugar Factory	EE
44. OW	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Chemist	Manufacturer of antibiotics	EE
45. OW	L.I.C., Delhi	Secretary, Administration	Life insurance business	EE
46. OW	Government of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	Assistant Secretary	State Government Service	EE
47. OW	-do-	U.D.C.	-do-	EE
48. OW	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Supervisor	Jewellery works	FW
49. OW	Lalit's domestic servant	Cook	Domestic service	EE
50. OW	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	Cook	Residential hotel	EE
51. OW	Club	Bearer	Recreation club	EE
52. OW	Ram's Grocery shop	Working proprietor	Retail trade in grocery	SW
53. OW	Bhilai Steel Plant	Chatered Accountant	Steel production	EE
54. OW	Howrah Jute Mill	Accountant	Manufacture of jute products in Mill	EE
55. OW	ABC Film Studio	Cinema Actor	Production of feature films	SW
56. OW	Ruparekha Company	Sign Painter	Commercial sign painting	EE
57. OW	Portland Cement Co.	Canvass bag maker	Cement manufacturing	EE
58. OW	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker in tea and jute	Share broker	SW
59. OW	ABC Business House Ltd.	Managing Director	Discounting of bills of business firms	ER
60. OW	Ramchandra Engineering Co.	Die Caster	General engineering works	EE
61. OW	ABC Paint Factory	Ochra Grinder	Manufacture of paints	EE
62. OW	Solan Breweries	Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery factory	EE
63. OW	ABC Chemical Factory	Grinder	Manufacturing of hydro chloric acid	EE
64. OW	ABC Re-rolling Mills	Cleaner	Steel re-rolling works	EE
65. OW	ABC Cinema	Gate Keeper	Cinema house	EE
66. OW	ABC Engineering Works	Moulder	Iron and steel foundry	EE

1	2	3	4	5
67. OW	ABC Oil Mill	Foreman, Packing Department	Munufacture of Mustard oil	EE
68. OW	ABC Company	Foreman, Saw Mill	Motor body building factory	EE
69. OW	ABC Aluminium Company	Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE
70. OW	ABC Iron Factory	Furnaceman, Boiler shop	Iron foundry works	EE
71. OW	Government Printing Press	Mono Operator	Printing works	EE
72. OW	ABC Small Tool	Brass Turner	Small tool production	EE
73. OW	ABC Social Welfare Board	Honorary Social Worker	Social welfare organisation	SW
74. OW	Lok Sabha, Delhi	Member of Parliament	Parliamentary work	SW
75. OW	Ramkishan Writer	Freelance Journalist	Writing for news papers and periodicals	SW
76. OW	ABC Party	Political worker	Promotion of party's political work	SW
77. HHI	Ramchandra and Sons	Polishing silver ornaments	Manufacture of silver jewellery	EE
78. HHI	Ramchandra and Sons	Making of silver ornaments	Manufacture of silver jewellery	FW
79. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Proprietor	Manufacture of silver jewellery	ER
80. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Accountant	Manufacture of silver jewellery	EE
81. OW	P.K. Bhar & Co.	Sales Worker	Manufacture of silver jewellery	FW
82. OW	Office of the Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway	Account Clerk	Rail transport	EE
83. OW	Raj & Co.	Proprietor	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	ER
84. OW	Raj & Co.	Salesman	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	EE
85. OW	Raj & Co.	Sales Worker	Readymade garment shop (Retail)	FW
86. OW	Madras Stores	Owner and seller	Grocery shop (Retail)	SW
87. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Working Partner*	Wholesalers in cotton textile	SW
88. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Purchase Clerk	Wholesalers in cotton textile	EE
89. OW	Chunilal Rameshwarlal	Working Partner*	Wholesalers in cotton textile	SW

*A sleeping partner is not a worker.

APPENDIX VI

TYPICAL SITUATIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Serial No.	Q.14A	Q.14B	Q.15A	Q.15B	Q.16	Remarks
1.	Yes	1	Yes—C	No	×	A full-time cultivator with no secondary work. Q. 16 does not apply.
2.	Yes	1	Yes—C	Yes—AL	×	A cultivator who also works as AL probably because of small holdings or need for more income. Q. 16 does not apply.
3.	Yes	1	Yes—C	Yes—OW	×	A cultivator who is having secondary work as OW. Details of OW must be recorded. Q. 16 does not apply.
4.	Yes	2	No—H	Yes—C	2	A housewife whose main activity is running the household. She helps in the family cultivation and this is therefore her marginal work. Q. 16 has to be asked because she is 'No' *i.e.*, '2' in 14B.
5.	Yes	2	No—H	Yes—HHI	2	Same as S. No. 4 except that her marginal work is HHI. Details of HHI should be recorded in 15B. Q. 16 has to be asked because she is 'No' *i.e.*, '2' in 14B.
6.	Yes	2	No—O	Yes—AL	1	He/she is mainly '0' sometimes working as AL and is looking out for job. Q. 16 applies because he/she is 'No' *i.e.*, '2' in Q' 14B.
7.	Yes	1	Yes—OW	No	×	He is an OW with no secondary work. Details of OW must be entered in Q. 15A. Q. 16 does not apply.
8.	Yes	1	Yes—OW	Yes—OW	×	He has secondary work which is also OW. Details of OW should be recorded in 15A and 15B. Q. 16 does not apply.
9.	Yes	2	No—ST	Yes—HHI	1	The person works in an HHI but is mainly a student he/she is looking for a job. Details of HHI must be entered in 15B. Q. 16 applies as he/she is 'No', *i.e.*, '2' in 14B.
10.	Yes	1	Yes—HHI	Yes—OW	2	This person has secondary work OW. Details of HHI in 15A and OW in 15B must be entered. Q. 16 does not apply, therefore, the entry '2' in Q. 16 is wrong. It should remain blank.
11.	No—H	—	—	—	2	A housewife with no economic activity and not looking out for a job.

Serial No.	Q. 14A	Q. 14B	Q. 15A	Q.15B	Q. 16	Remarks
12.	No—H	—	—	—	1	Like S. No. 11, except that she is looking for a job.
13.	No—ST	—	—	—	2	A full-time student not looking for a job.
14.	No—R	—	Yes—AL	*No*	2	This is an incorrect entry. If there is No in Q. 14A there cannot be an entry in Q. 15A and 15B.
15.	No—R	—	Yes—OW	*No*	1	This is an incorrect entry for the same reasons as in S. No. 14. Either the entry in Q. 14A is wrong or that in Q. 15A. But if the entry in Q. 14A is right the entry in 16 can be correct. Needs re-questioning by the enumerator, because it is likely that the person is doing some marginal work and looking for a job in which case the entry in Q. 14A would have been Yes 14B 'No' *i.e.*, '2' 15A 'No' *i.e.*, 'R', 15B 'yes' *i.e.*, 'OW' and 16 'yes' *i.e.* '1'. While writing, the enumerator may have made a mistake initially.
16.	Yes	2	No—H	No	1	The entry in 15B is wrong. It should be 'Yes'. i.e., any of the four categories, because of 'Yes' in 14A and No—H in 15A. This is a person who is mainly doing household duties and has some marginal work. The latter as reflected in 14A must be reflected in 15B. Note that the answer in 16 can be 'Yes' if the person is looking for a job.
17.	Yes	1	Yes—HHI	Yes—C	×	If the person has mostly worked as HHI as recorded in 15A, then cultivation is evidently only secondary work. Q. 16 does not apply.
18.	Yes	1	Yes—OW	Yes—C	×	He is mainly OW but carries on cultivation as secondary work. For example, he may be a government officer carrying on cultivation under his personal supervision. Q. 16 does not apply.

Appendix VII-1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth PL

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country x

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence PL

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) x

(c) District x

(d) State Country x

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

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

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-2

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

Pad No. 257

Slip No. 31

Location Code 4/3/3/64 (110) Sl. No. of Household [105]

1 Name SAMYUKTA DEVI

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 56

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue MAGAHI

7 Two other languages known HINDI

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 2

12 Educational attainment —

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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) OW

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment Samyukta Devi's Mudikhana

(ii) Description of work Sales worker

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Grocery shop - Retail

(iv) Class of worker FW

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

Appendix VII-2

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) — CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth PL

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country x

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence PL

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country x

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

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

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage 12

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male 5 Female 3 Total 8

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male 6 Female 4 Total 10

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year NO

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

Appendix VII-3

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

Pad No. 258

Slip No. 25

Location Code 4/3/3/64 (110) Sl. No. of Household [121]

1 Name GOPAL

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 1

4 Age 38

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue Hindi

7 Two other languages known English, Bengali

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe Chamar

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment B.A., LL.B., B.ED.

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment Government High School

(ii) Description of work Secondary School Teacher - English

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service State Government Educational Service

(iv) Class of worker E E

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) C

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-3

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Patna

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

(c) District Patna

(d) State/Country Bihar

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Gaya

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

(c) District Gaya

(d) State/Country Bihar

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 1

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 13

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage X

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male X Female X Total X

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male X Female X Total X

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year X

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

Appendix VII-4

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

Pad No. 86

Slip No. 5

Location Code 14/10/I/5 (25) Sl. No. of Household [126]

1 Name DULARI

2 Relationship to head Visitor

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 32

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue MARATHI

7 Two other languages known
Kamari
Hindi

8 Religion Atheist

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

10 Name of caste/tribe Bhil

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment
III Standard

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

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

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

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

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) — HHI

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment Dulari Chhap Bidi

(ii) Description of work Bidi Rolling

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
Manufacture of Bidi

(iv) Class of worker F W

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

Appendix VII-4

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

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Rewa

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) [2]

(c) District Rewa

(d) State/Country M.P.

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Shivpuri gram

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) [1]

(c) District Shivpuri

(d) State Country M.P.

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* [5]

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration [0]

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage [14]

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male [1] Female [2] Total [3]

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male [1] Female [3] Total [4]

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year yes (2) [ ]

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

Appendix VII-5

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

Pad No. 86

Slip No. 6

Location Code 14/10/I/5 (25) Sl. No. of Household [126]

1 Name DULARI'S BABY

2 Relationship to head Visitor's daughter

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 0

5 Marital status NM

6 Mother tongue MARATHI

7 Two other languages known
×
×

8 Religion Atheist

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

10 Name of caste/tribe BHIL

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 2

12 Educational attainment —

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

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

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) 2

Appendix VII-5

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) — CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Shivpurigrani

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 1

(c) District Shivpuri

(d) State/Country M.P.

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Shivpurigrani

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 1

(c) District Shivpuri

(d) State/Country M.P.

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 5

Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 0

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)

Appendix VII-6

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

Pad No. 86

Slip No. 7

Location Code 14/10/I/5 (25) Sl. No. of Household [126]

1 Name DULARI'S BABY

2 Relationship to head: Visitor's Son

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

4 Age: 0

5 Marital status: NM

6 Mother tongue: MARATHI

7 Two other languages known: × ×

8 Religion: Atheist

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

10 Name of caste/tribe: BHIL

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

12 Educational attainment

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

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

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): 2

Appendix VII–6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL
(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Shivpurigram

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

(c) District Shivpuri

(d) State/Country M.P.

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Shivpurigram

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

(c) District Shivpuri

(d) State/Country M.P.

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 5

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 0

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII -7

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

Pad No. 38

Slip No. 4

Location Code 11/2/I/4 (6) Sl. No. of Household [48]

1 Name C.E.GEORGE

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 1

4 Age 49

5 Marital status NM

6 Mother tongue ENGLISH

7 Two other languages known French, Adi

8 Religion C

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x, x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment M.A. (Eng.), M.S. (Stat.), Ph.D.

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment Christian College

(ii) Description of work Principal

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Christian Missionary Educational Service

(iv) Class of worker EE

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) — No

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-7

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) — CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Washington DC

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country USA

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence New York

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country USA

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 1

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 9

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-8

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

Pad No. 701

Slip No. 48

Location Code 16/16/2/44 (132) Sl. No. of Household [67]

1 Name HARBALLABH SINGH

2 Relationship to head Son

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 1

4 Age 58

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue PUNJABI

7 Two other languages known
Hindi
English

8 Religion S

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

10 Name of caste/tribe Kabirpanthi

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment Matric

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment Punjab Cloth Store

(ii) Description of work Proprietor

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Retail shop — Sale of Cotton textile

(iv) Class of worker ER

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) C

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-8

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth LAHORE

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country Pakistan

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence LAHORE

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) x

(c) District x

(d) State/Country Pakistan

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

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 32

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-9

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

Pad No. 207

Slip No. 1

Location Code 21/2/1/22 (27) Sl. No. of Household [32]

1 Name RAMCHANDRA

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 1

4 Age 65

5 Marital status W

6 Mother tongue Bengali

7 Two other languages known Assamese, Tripuri

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment B.A. (Pass)

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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) AL

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-9

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** CONFIDENTIAL

(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth PL

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country x

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence PL

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

(c) District x

(d) State/Country x

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

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

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-10

CENSUS OF INDIA 198 | INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) | CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No. 207

Slip No. 2

Location Code 21/2/1/22 (27) Sl. No. of Household [32]

1 Name SULOCHANA DEVI

2 Relationship to head: Brother's wife

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

4 Age: 35

5 Marital status: W

6 Mother tongue: Assamese

7 Two other languages known: Bengali, Khasi

8 Religion: H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe: x

x

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

12 Educational attainment: V Standard

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment: x

(ii) Description of work: x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service: x

(iv) Class of worker: x

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): HHI

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment: Sulochana Knitting

(ii) Description of work: Knitting woollen Sweaters

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service: Knitting woollen hosiery by hand

(iv) Class of worker: SW

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

Appendix VII-10

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) — CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Shillong

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

(c) District Khasi Hills

(d) State/Country Meghalaya

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Gauhati

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

(c) District Kamrup

(d) State/Country Assam

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 4

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 20

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage 15

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male 2 Female 1 Total 3

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male 2 Female 2 Total 4

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-11

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

Pad No. 600

Slip No. 35

Location Code 21/3/3/64 (110) Sl. No. of Household [92]

1 Name BASMATIA

2 Relationship to head wife

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 25

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue Bhojpuri

7 Two other languages known
Bengali
Hindi

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x
x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment
Higher Secondary

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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) OW

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment Bhojpur Sweet house

(ii) Description of work Making Sweets

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Manufacture and sale of Sweetmeats

(iv) Class of worker FW

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

Appendix VII - 11

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL

(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Karisath

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

(c) District Bhojpur

(d) State/Country Bihar

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Karisath

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

(c) District Bhojpur

(d) State/Country Bihar

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 4

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 5

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage 20

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male 1 Female 1 Total 2

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male 1 Female 1 Total 2

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year yes

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

Appendix VII-12

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No. 315

Slip No. 1

Location Code 21/28/3/72 (148) Sl. No. of Household [69]

1 Name RUKMINI DEVI

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 42

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue TAMIL

7 Two other languages known
Telugu
English

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x

x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment
B.A. (Philosophy)

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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 x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-12

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

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth ..... Madras .....

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

(c) District ..... Madras .....

(d) State/Country Tamil Nadu .....

2 Last residence

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

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 2

(c) District ..... Madras .....

(d) State/Country Tamil Nadu .....

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

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 12

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage 18

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male 1 Female 3 Total 4

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male 2 Female 3 Total 5

6 For currently married women only

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

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

Appendix VII-11

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

Pad No. 600

Slip No. 35

Location Code 21/3/3/64 (110) Sl. No. of Household [92]

1 Name BASMATIA

2 Relationship to head wife

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 2

4 Age 25

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue Bhojpuri

7 Two other languages known
Bengali
Hindi

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x
x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment
Higher Secondary

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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) OW

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment Bhojpur Sweet house

(ii) Description of work Making Sweets

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Manufacture and sale of Sweetmeats

(iv) Class of worker FW

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

Appendix VII-13

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL

(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth Churachandpur

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 2

(c) District Manipur South

(d) State/Country Manipur

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence Ukhrul

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 2

(c) District Manipur East

(d) State/Country Manipur

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 5

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 1

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage x

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male x Female x Total x

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male x Female x Total x

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year x

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

Appendix VII-14

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

Pad No. 50

Slip No. 14

Location Code 27/1/II/1 (12) Sl. No. of Household [25]

1 Name MADAN KUMAR

2 Relationship to head Head

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 1

4 Age 35

5 Marital status M

6 Mother tongue Khari Boli

7 Two other languages known Hindi, English

8 Religion H

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

10 Name of caste/tribe x

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) 1

12 Educational attainment M.A. (Eco.), Dip. in Stat.

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment Office of the Registrar General, India

(ii) Description of work Systems Analyst (Computer)

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service Central Government

(iv) Class of worker E E

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) C

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment x

(ii) Description of work x

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service x

(iv) Class of worker x

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

Appendix VII-14

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL

(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth ..... Agra .....

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

(c) District ..... Agra .....

(d) State/Country ..... U.P. .....

2 Last residence

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

(b) Rural (1) Urban (2) 2

(c) District ..... Kanpur .....

(d) State Country ..... U.P. .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* 1

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration 10

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)

APPENDIX VIII

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

Name of Town Village _____ Location Code _____

1. Total Number of forms received _____

2. Number of forms handed over to Households _____

3. Number of filled in forms collected _____

4. Number of undistributed forms _____

Dated signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE - 3
C.F. PARA - 5-1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(ECONOMIC CENSUS)
ENTERPRISE LIST

Page No.....

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

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

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

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

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

* Type of ownership — private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6

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

GMGIPMRND-PLW-337/10/PLANNING/79-80

ANNEXURE-4
C.F. PARA-6.3

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. .....

Form No. .....

CONFIDENTIAL

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) .....

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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II : Population

M A L E

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)	Sex		Age	Marital status	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14A		
			Male	Female			Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
													208
Total	(a)	X X X			X	X	(a)	(a)					

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

ANNEXURE-4
C.F. PARA-6.3

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE — Book No. ..... — **CONFIDENTIAL**

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)												

208

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.

ANNEXURE-4
C.F. PARA-6.3

(For Office Use Only)

H.State	SC	M	Sex

Lvl	Subject	Div

Year	Univ.

2.

Lvl	Subject	Div

Year	Univ.

3.

Lvl	Subject	Div

Year	Univ.

4.

Lvl	Subject	Div

Year	Univ.

Trg.	Year	Durn.	Inst

Stat	Durn.

	Sect	Orgn.	Work
Pr.			
Pv.			
Fr.			

P	Count	Stay	Year

Census of India-1981
Confidential

ANNEXURE-5
C.F. PARA - 8

Location Code 2601/IV]

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

(Please see instructions overleaf)

1. Name: _____ 2. Date of birth: _____
3. Designation & Address: _____

4. Sex* : Male/Female 5. Are you married*: Yes/No 6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe* : Yes/No 7. Home State: _____
8. *All Academic and Professional Qualifications*

Degree/Diploma/ Certificate	Subject	Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution/ Professional Body
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		

9.

Training Undergone		Apprentice/others.*	19.....		Academic/Industrial/ In service*
		Apprentice/others.*	19.....		Academic/Industrial/ In service*

10. Postgraduate Academic Specialisations: _____
11. Professional Specialisations/Technical Skills through experience: _____
12. Present Status*: Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/ Unemployed not trying for job/Others. *13. Duration of present unemployment (if any).....months.*

14.

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

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

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

Signature with date.....

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

1. You may fill up this questionnaire if you possess a Degree in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine; Diploma in Engineering, Technology or in any Professional field; or a Certificate from I.T.I.

2. If you are employed or self-employed, please give your office address in Item No. 3.

3. Different employments should relate to different organisations served, and not the different jobs held in same organisation in Item No. 14.

4. Total salary in Item No. 14 should include salary and all allowances.

5. **Main Activity of the Organisation (Item No. 14)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANNEXURE—6

(Cf Para-12·4)

BROAD GUIDELINES AND REFERENCES

CENSUS CALENDAR TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ENUMERATOR

Date	Month	Year	Particulars of job to be completed
Before 9th	February	1981	Checking of block jurisdiction, preparation of notional map, layout sketch and up-to-dating house numbers if required. Completing of location code, writing pad numbers and slip numbers on individual slip pads and book number and form numbers on the Household Schedule Books.
9th to 28th	February	1981	Enumeration of all persons and coverage of all households by canvassing individual slip for each person and Household Schedule for each household. Completion of table work at home.
Night of 28th	February	1981	Enumeration of houseless persons.
Sunrise of 1st	March	1981	Reference date.
1st to 5th	March	1981	Revisional Round and completion of up-dating and striking totals for all working sheets and Enumerator's Abstract.
Evening of 5th	March	1981	By 6-00 P.M. on the 5th March, 1981 handing over all census records and Enumerator's Abstract to the Circle Supervisor.

READY REFERENCES

Your work involves following main steps for which you can go through instructions given in "Instructions to enumerators (manual)" and "Guidelines to enumerators". The detailed references are given for your ready reference as and when required.

Serial No.	Main Steps	Reference to "Guidelines to enumerators"		Reference to "Instructions to enumerator's manual"	
		Page No.	Paragraph Nos.	Page No.	Paragraph Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Before 9th February, 1981				
1.	Preparation of Notional Map	3	7	3-4	7.1-7.2
2.	Lay out sketch	2	7	4-5	7.3-7.4
3.	Up-to-dating house numbering	3	7	5	8
	(a) Identity particulars i.e. location code, writing pad numbers and slip numbers on Individual slip pads and book number and form numbers on Household Schedule Books	2-3	5-6	12-13	17-18
	During Enumeration period from 9th February to 28th February, 1981				
4	Canvassing Household Schedule Part I for every household in your block	3	9-21	12-22	16 & 19.41
	(a) Sl. No. of Household and type of Household	3	9	13-14	19-20
	(b) Question 1	4	10	14-15	21-21.1
	Question 2	4	11	15	22-22.1
	Question 3	4	12	15	23
	Question 4	4	12	16	24
	Question 5	5	13	16	25
	Question 6	5	14	16	26-26.1
	Question 7	5	15	17	27
	Question 8	5	16	17-18	28-31.1
	Question 9	5	17	18-19	32-35
	Question 10	5	18	19-20	36-36.4
	Question 11	6	19	20	37-37.1
	Question 12	6	20	20-22	38-38.4
	Question 13	6	20	22	39
	Question 14	6	20	22	40
	Question 15	6	21	22	41
5.	Up-to-dating section 2 and filling up of Abridged Houselist	3	8	100-102	6-7 & App. I
6.	Filling up section 3 of Abridged Houselist	3	8	102-104	8-18 & App.I
7.	Filling up of Col. 1—7 of Population Record Part II of Houseold Schedule	6	22	27-32	42-52
8.	(a) Persons to be enumerated	7	23-26	27	32-43.2
	(b) Col. 1	7	27	28	44-44.1
	(c) Col. 2	7	28	28-29	45-45.2
	(d) Col. 3	7	29	29-30	46-46.3
	(e) Col. 4-5	8	30	30	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(f) Col. 6	8	31	30-31	48-50
	(g) Col. 7	8	32	31-32	51-54
9.	Filling up Individual Slip (Universal)	8-18	34-56	33-70	53-120
	(a) Identity particulars	8	34	37-38	58-59
	(b) Question 1	9	35	38	60-61
	(c) Question 2	9	36	38	62
	(d) Question 3	9	37	38	63
	(e) Question 4	9	38	38	64
	(f) Question 5	9	39-40	39	65-65.1
	(g) Question 6	10	41	39-40	66-66.3
	(h) Question 7	10	43	40	67-67.1
	(i) Question 8	10	42	40-41	68-68.1
	(j) Question 9	10			69-69.2
	(k) Question 10	10	44-44.1	41-42	70-70.2
	(l) Question 11	10	45	42	71-70.2
	(m) Question 12	11	46	42-44	72-73
	(n) Question 13	11	47	44	74-74.1
	Economic Questions 14-16				
	(o) Question 14A	13	48.5-48.6	48-52	81-94.1
	p) Question 14B	14	49	52-53	95-95.2
	(q) Question 15A	15	50-54.1	53-64	96-111
	Concept of category				
	(i) Cultivator	15	50.1	53-55	98-98.2 & 100-101
	(ii) Agricultural Labourers	15	50.2	54	99
	(iii) Household Industry	15	50.3	55-57	102-102.8
	(iv) Other workers	16	50.4	57-58	103-103.1
	(r) Question 15A(i)	16	51	59-60	106
	(s) Question 15A(ii)	16	52	60-61	107-107.6
	(t) Question 15A(iii)	17	53	61-62	108-109
	(u) Question 15A(iv)	17	54-54.1	62-64	110-111
	(v) Question 15B	17-18	55	64-67	112-114.1
	(w) Question 16	18	56	67-68	115-115.3
10.	Individual Slip (Sample)	18-21	57-69.2	71-80	121-151
	Question 1 Birth Place	18	57	71	124
	Question 1(a)	18	58	72	125-125.2
	Question 1(b)	19	59	72	126-126.1
	Question 1(c)	19	60	72	127-127.2
	Question 1(d)	19	61	72-73	128-128.4
	Question 2	19-20	62-65	73-74	129-129.2
	Question 2(a)	19	62	74	130
	Question 2(b)	19	63	74	131-131.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Question 2(c)	19	64	74-75	132-132.3
	Question 2(d)	20	65	75	133-133.1
	Question 3	20	66	75-77	134-143
	Question 4	20	67	77	144-144.3
	Question 5	20	68	78	145
	Question 5(a)	20	68.1	78	146
	Question 5(b)	20	68.2	78	147-147.3
	Question 5(c)	20	68.2 ½	78-79	148-148.5
	Question 6	21	69-69.2	79-80	149-150.3
11.	Enumeration of houseless population	23-24	76-77	81-82	154-156
12.	Revisional Round	24-26	78-78.5	82-83	157-162
13.	Filling up of cols. 8-35 of population record	26-28	79-83	84-87	163-180
14.	Filling up of enumerator's working sheet	28,30	84-85	88-93	181-190.2
15.	Filling up of Enumerator's Abstract	30	86-87	93-96	191-203
16.	Filling up of section 1 of Abridged Houselist	31	88	104-105	19-21 of App. I
17.	Handing over of your records	32	89-90	96	205-206

1981 CENSUS

Broad Guidelines for Enumerators for Immediate Reference

1. No doubt you must have studied thoroughly the manual of instructions given to you, during training classes. For your convenience some important points for conducting enumeration and canvassing the main schedules are reproduced hereunder for ready reference. You are, however, advised to refer to instruction booklet whenever in doubt and do not entirely depend upon these guidelines.

Identify your jurisdiction :

2. After receiving your appointment letter meet your Supervisor and ask him to make you identify the jurisdictional boundaries of your block on the ground. For your convenience we have given one rough layout sketch of your block. You have to cover entire area within red line boundary marked on the map.

Check materials issued :

3. During last round of training you will have been given the following materials :—

(1) Your identity card-cum-appointment letter ;

(2) Rough layout sketch of block allotted to you as an additional aid to facilitate identification of your block jurisdiction ;

(3) Blank Sheets to prepare fresh notional map and layout sketch of your block;

(4) Abridged Houselist, section 2 of which has been duly filled in.

(5) Books of Household Schedules as per requirement;

(6) Pads of Individual slips as per requirement ;

(7) Working Sheets for preparing the Enumerator's Abstract ;

(8) Enumerator's Abstract ;

(9) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules ;

(10) Statement showing the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Schedules received and issued ; filled in schedules collected and blank schedules returned;

(11) Inventory slip showing the details of schedules issued to you, filled in by you, and blank schedules returned by you.

3.1. On receipt of packet containing the above material please check that you have received all items of material listed above.

Use proper forms :

4. Please use the Individual Slips printed in blue and Household Schedules printed in black ink. Individual slips and Household schedules printed in red are only meant for practice during training and should not be used during actual enumeration. The Universal slip is printed on the facing side and the Sample slip on the back. Please do not use spoiled or wrongly printed forms, these may be cancelled with a cross. Do not remove any slip from the pad, simply score it and write 'cancelled' if you have filled in wrongly or spoiled it.

Location and Identity Particulars :

5. Location code consists of five elements. First element is Union Territory (Code 26), second is district (code 01), third element for rural areas is tahsil (code 01) and for Urban areas, town code in Roman numerals (Code for Chandigarh City is I, Mani Majra Town II, Burail Town III and for Attawa Town IV), fourth element for rural areas is a village code (from 1 to 30) and for Urban areas is Sector No. for Chandigarh City and Ward No. 1 for all other towns, fifth element is enumerator block No. to be written within round brackets. Location code for Union Territory, District and Town/Tehsil have already been rubber stamped. You have to write code for Sector/Ward in case of Urban areas and Villages in case of rural areas. Block Number has to be written in all cases by you within brackets. Where Location Code has not been rubber stamped, you have to write all the elements of location code as indicated to you by your Charge Officer.

5.1. Please check that all the books and pads issued to you bear Location Code No. of block assigned to you and there is pad number on each Individual Slip Pad and book number on each Household Schedule Book. In case there is no number on the books or pads, contact your Supervisor/Charge Officer and get it numbered.

You have to write this book number on each Household Schedule form in the book and pad number on each slip in the pads of Individual slips. Please check that duplicate numbers have not been given on any book or pad supplied to you.

Serial number of Forms/Slips :

6. Give serial number on each form of Household Schedule and on each Individual Slip starting from "1" in each book and pad. Giving serial numbers before actual enumeration will reduce possibility of mistake and will be convenient for you.

Notional Map, Layout Sketch and House numbering :

7. You have to prepare notional map, layout sketch and upto-date housenumbering wherever required as per instructions contained in your manual. You can upto-date layout sketch supplied to you by adding missing buildings/houses/huts/camps/structures and then prepare a fair copy on blank form supplied to you. All huts/houses/structures have been numbered. If you come across any house/hut/structure without number please number it as per instructions in the manual.

(*See* para 7)

Abridged Houselist :

8. You have been given the Abridged Houselist of your block, Section 2 of which has already been filled up. This will serve you as a frame for covering all households in your block. Please upto-date Section 2 for any changes and fill up Section 3 of this document for new houses/households as per instructions given in Appendix-1 Section 1 may be filled up after revisional round when you have completed enumerator's abstract.

(*See* paras 15 & 19 & Appendix-1)

Household Schedule Part I :

9. You have already filled in location code and book number and form number, if not please do it now before starting canvassing of Household Schedules. At the right hand corner of this schedule write the serial number of the Household as given in col. 7 of the Abridged Houselist. You are advised to start with first house in your block and go on ticking in col. 2 for each house and Col. 7 of Abridged Houselist for each household covered by you. If information for any house/household is not available it must be covered in subsequent rounds and should not be left out under any circumstances. For new households make entry in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist and give serial number in Col. 7 in continuation of last serial number in Col. 7 of Section 2 and copy this serial number for new household in the form. Against type of household you need not write anything for normal households. For institutional households write 'I' and for houseless households write 'O'.

(*See* Para 19)

Noie.—While recording answers to various questions please do not write anything in dotted squares. You have to record answers in appropriate codes where complete squares have been provided and record detailed answers on dotted line against the question where complete squares have not been provided.

Canvass each question as under :

Question 1 :—

10. Write the name of the Head of the Household as reported.

Question 2:

11. Religion of Head of Household :

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 Other Religions	..	Write full name of the Religion

Questions 3 & 4 :

12. There is no Scheduled Tribe (Notified) in Chandigarh Union Territory. Therefore, those who state that they belong to any Scheduled Tribe in other parts of India will be treated as others. Code 2 i.e. Scheduled Tribe will not be recorded for any person in this Union Territory. Please note, Scheduled Castes are only among the Hindus and Sikhs. Write only the name of Scheduled Castes in full as per list of notified Scheduled Castes given to you. Persons stating name of Caste not appearing in the list will not be treated as Scheduled Caste. In case of Institutonal households

and non-scheduled castes head of houshold write cross (X) in the box against Q. 3 and on the line against Q. 4.

(*See* para 23).

Question 5 :

13. Write only language as reported by the respondent.

(*See* para 25).

Question 6 :

14. For households living in owned houses record '1' and for those living in hired houses record '2'. A flat or house taken on ownership basis on payment of instalments should be treated as owned and Code '1' should be recorded. Rent free accommodation provided on account of service etc. is to be treated as rented. For Institutional and Houseless households put cross (×) in the box.

(*See* para 26 and 27).

Question 7:

15. Canvass this question only if '2' has been recorded against Q. 6. For those owning any house/site in the town or village of enumeration record '1', for others record '2'.

Question 8 :

16. Write appropriate Code in the box provided with reference to the description given in the rectangles. For Institutional and houseless households put cross (X) in the box.

(*See* para 28—31).

Question 9

17. Write appropriate Code in the box as with reference to those given in rectangles. For Institutional and Houseless housholds put a cross in all parts of the question. Question 9(C) is only for Urban Areas.

(*See* para 33—35).

Question 10 :

18. Record the number of rooms in the occupation of the household. For housholds with no room record (O). Put a cross (×) for Institutional and houseless Households.

(*See* para 36).

Question 11 :

19. Record No. of married couples usually living in the household. While counting number of married couples in the household also count couples of old age. This question is also applicable to houseless households. For Institutional Households put a cross (×).

(*See* para 37).

Question 12, 13 & 14.

20. For cultivating households record '1' against Q. 12 and for non-cultivating households record '2'., Q. 13, 14 are not applicable in latter case. Cultivation has been defined in para 38.2. From Cultivating households ask Q. 13 and record '1' for owned land, '2' for rented land and '3' for both owned and rented land against Q. 13. Q. 14 is not applicable to those cultivating owned land. For others record local name of tenancy of rented land. You need not find its equivalent in English. It will be better if after recording it in Roman English, you record it in local Vernacular. These questions have to be canvassed for houseless households also but for Institutional households put cross (×).

(*See* para 38—40).

Question 15 :

21. Write total population from Col. No. 2 of Part II, Population Record of this schedule after completion of enumeration of all members of the household. Do not forget to check and correct it if necessary after revisional round. This question is applicable to all households.

(*See* para 41).

Household Schedule Part II :

22. Part II of Household Schedule contains information for each member of the household. Cols. 1 to 7 of this schedule have to be filled in for each member of the household before canvassing Individual Slip and cols. 8 to 35 have to be filled up after canvassing Individual Slips for all members of the household as per entries in the Individual slips. Complete entries for Cols. 8 to 35 preferably after covering all the members of the Household. In case you are not able to complete entries for some households in the field complete these entries at home on the same day. In no case this work *should be allowed to accumulate.*

Persons to be covered :

23. (1) All normal residents present at the time of your visit, normal residents absent, but those who have either stayed during a part of enumeration period and those who are expected to return home during enumeration period i.e. 9th February to sunrise of 1st March, 1981, have to be covered by you.

24. (2) All visitors who have stayed away from their homes for entire period of enumeration, are present in the household unit covered by you and have not been enumerated elsewhere.

25. (3) You have also to cover new borns who have born after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, and new households or visitors who have moved in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, after your first visit and have not been enumerated anywhere.

26. (4) Slips of persons who unfortunately died before sunrise of 1st March, 1981 will have to be cancelled and corrections made in related records.

Cols. 1 to 7 of Part II Population Record :

Col. 1 :

27. It is simply a Sl. No. of each member of the household. When more than one forms are used, give Sl. No. in continuation of last Sl. No. given in the previous form and write 'CONTINUED' and recorded Book No. and Form No. of connected schedules on both schedules in capital letters on top of the Household Schedule Forms and Population Record which you are using.

(*See* para 44)

Col. 2 :

28. In this col. you have to record name of each member of the household. Start with head of the household, then his/her spouse if present in the household as per instructions given in para 44 & 45. *Do not forget infants, even when they have not been given any name.*

Column 3 :

29. In this column you have to record relationship of each member of the household to the head, as per instructions given to you,—*vide* para 46. Do not forget to record Serial No. of mother in case of children up to 10 years of age if mother is presently living with the household.

(*See* para 46).

Columns 4 & 5

30. For male mark tick (√) in column 4 and for female mark tick (√) in column 5.

(*See* para 47)

Column 6 :

31. You have to keep in mind that age is recorded in "Completed Years' and not in "years running". For infants, who have not completed one year on the day of enumeration record "O". When a person is not able to give his/her age help him/her by quoting historical events. Check for inconsistancy in age by comparing age of each member of the household having relations like wife, son, daughter, mother, father etc.

(*See* para 48—50)

Column 7 :

32. You have to record Marital Status as reported in abbreviations for example : Never Married : NM, Currently Married : M, Widowed : W, Separated or Divorced : S.

(*See* para 51)

33. Having filled in part I of Household Schedule and Columns 1 to 7 of Population Record for each member of the household, you have to fill up Individual Slip for each member of the household listed in Column 2 of population record. Columns 8 to 35 of population record can be entered after filling up of Individual Slips of all the members of the Household or at home every day. In no case this work should be allowed to accumulate.

(*See* para 52)

Filling up of Individual Slip (Universal) :

34. Check for completeness of identity particulars i.e. Pad No., Slip No. and Location Code. If not given, it may be completed before entering individual's particulars. Serial number of the Household must be entered on each slip while enumerating the members of the household concerned (Col. 7 of Abridged Houselist).

Question 1 to 5 :

Question 1 :

35. Record name of the person.

Question 2 :

36. Record Relationship to head.

Question 3 :

37. For male write '1' and for Female write "2" in the box.

Question 4 :

38. Record age in completed years. For children less than one year record 'O'.

Question 5 :

39. Record marital status as returned in abbreviations on the line and not in the box. For Never Married write 'NM', for Currently Married write 'M', for Widowed,write 'W' and for Separated or Divorced, write 'S'.

Note :—After filling up Individual Slips of all the persons in the household write pad No. and slip Nos. above col. 2 of relevant population Record in vacant space over Printed 'Name' e.g. if you have used pad No. 6 and slip Nos. 7—14 write Pad No. 6, slip Nos. 7—14. If you have used more than one pad write Nos. of all pads. It will save your time later on when you fill up Cols. 8—35 of Population Record.

40. You have already filled up answers to these questions under column 2 to 7 of population record. You are advised to fill up Individual Slip for each member of the household in the same sequence as adopted in Household Schedule. While filling up answers against these questions you can canvass these questions as per instructions given to you for these questions. You should be vigilant while recording answers to these questions as these should tally with the population record. Wherever there is a difference, you should probe to get the correct answer and correction, if any, should be made in the population record also.

(*See* para 60—65)

Question 6 :

41. You have to record the mother tongue as returned by the respondent.

(*See* para 66)

Question 7 :

42. These languages should be other than the mother tongue, and these should be recorded one after another in the order in which a person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in conversing with others. It is not necessary that a person should be able to read and write also in these languages. Put a cross 'X' for the person who does not know any language apart from his/her mother tongue.

(*See* para 67)

Question 8 :

43. Record Religion truthfully as returned. For Hindus write "H", for Muslims "M" ; for Christians "C" ; for Sikhs "S" ; for Buddhists "B" ; for Jains "J" and for other religions record actual religion returned.

(*See* para 68)

Questions 9 & 10 :

44. There being no Scheduled Tribe notified for Chandigarh, code "2" against Question 9 should not in any case be written in the box. Code 1 will be put in the box if the person enumerated belongs to any of the 36 Scheduled Castes notified for this Union Territory, as reproduced at the end. But his/her religion against Question 8 should be either Hindu or Sikh.

44.1. If code '1' has been put in the box against Question 9 then record name of Scheduled Caste in Question 10 as per list referred above. For others put crosses (×) in the box for Question 9 and also on dotted lines against Question 10.

(*See* paras 69-70)

Question 11 :

45. For a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language record '1' and for illiterate record "2" in the box. For a person who can merely read but cannot write or a person who can read as well as write but does not understand record '2'. All children upto 4 years of age should be recorded as illiterate (Code 2).

(*See* para 71)

Question 12 :

46. For illiterates ('2' against Question 11) put a dash (—) against this question. Remember you should not put a cross(×) against this question. For literates ('1' against Question 11) ascertain their educational level attained and record in full against this question. Abbreviations not commonly known should be avoided. For those who are holding more than one degree or diploma of equal level record all degrees/diplomas. Those who are still studying record the highest standard or class they have passed. For those who have not attained any

educational level but are literate put a dash (—) against this question. Do not forget to issue 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' to graduates, post-graduates, technical diploma/degree holders and certificate holders from I.T.I. Put a tick (√) against this question after issuing this card and cross the tick √ after collecting it during subsequent or revisional round.

(See paras 72-73)

Question 13

47. You have to canvass this question for all persons whether literate or illiterate irrespective of age i.e. right from Children to old persons. For a person who is attending any School/College, may be through correspondence, a vocational course. Adult Education Centre, recognised or unrecognised institution you have to record '1'. Those who are not attending any School/College/Institute you have to record '2'

Economic Questions :

48. Before you record answers against economic questions you are advised to canvass all economic questions together and only after getting an overall picture of the economic activity of the person, record the answer. There may be many situations such as :—

48.1. (a) A person might have worked throughout the year or for a greater part of the year i.e. 183 days/six months or more on one particular job only. In this situation you have to record 'Yes' against Question 14A, record code 1 in box against Question 14B and main activity in abbreviations like C/AL/HHI/OW above the line against question 15A. In case his main activity is C or AL you have to put crosses against all sub-parts of Question 15A and if it is HHI or OW you have to get information for all sub-parts of Question 15A and record the answers as per instructions contained in your manual. In all these cases, there will be crosses against all parts of Question 15B and Question 16.

48.2. (b) There may be a situation where a person has attended more than one job either concurrently or at different periods during the year but he has worked for greater part of the year i.e. 183 days/six months or more. In all such cases you have to find out as to on what job he has spent most of his time during last year and record his main activity against Question 15A and secondary activity on which he has spent most of his time next to his main activity against Question 15B. In such a situation there will be 'Yes' against Question 14A, code '1' in box, aginst Question 14B main activity in appropriate abbreviations i.e., C/AL/HHI/OW above the line against Question 15A. If his main activity is C/AL there will be crosses against sub-parts of Question 15A, but if it is HHI or OW information about all sub-parts of Question 15A will be obtained and recorded. His secondary activity in appropriate abbreviations will be recorded above the line against Question 15B i.e., C/AL/HHI/OW. If it is C/AL then there will be crosses in all sub-parts of Question 15 B, but if it happens to be HHI/OW information about all sub-parts of Question 15B will be obtained and recorded. You should remember that a person having main activity as C/AL cannot have similar secondary activity against Question 15B. A man having HHI or OW as his main activity can have his secondary activity as HHI or OW with a different description of work or nature of industry, trade or service. In all such situations explained above where a man has some main activity as worker there will be cross against Question 16.

48.3. (c) There may be a situation where a man has worked on one job during last year but for less than 183 days or six months. In that case it will be reflected against Question 15-B below the line in appropriate abbreviations i.e., C/AL/HHI/OW. There will be another situation where the man has attended more than one job during last year but number of days for which he has attended these jobs even if added together work out to less than 183 days or six months. In this situation you will have to find out on which of these marginal jobs he has spent most of his time and enter it in appropriate abbreviations against Question 15 B. In both these situations where a man has one marginal jobs or more than one marginal job there will be 'Yes' against Q. 14 B and code '2' in box against question 14 B and his main activity as non-worker in appropriate abbreviations that is H/ST/D/R/B/I/O below the line against Question 15 A, crosses in all sub-part of Question 15 A. If his marginal activity recorded against Question 15B is C or AL there will be crosses against sub-parts against Question 15B and if it is HHI or OW you have to obtain information for all sub-parts of Question 15B as per instructions in the manual and record these against these sub-parts. In both situations where you have put code '2' in the box against Question 14B you have to canvass Question 16 and record the answer in appropriate code, in the box.

48.4. (d) There may be a situation where a man has not attended any work at all any time during last year. In this situation you will have to obtain information for activity of the person as a non-worker and record it in appropriate abbreviations i.e., H/ST/B/D/R/I/O below the line against Question 14A. In this situation there may be crosses against Question 14B, all parts of Question 15A and 15B and you will have to canvass Question 16 and record answer in appropriate code in the box.

Question 14*A* :

48.5. After ascertaining actual economic pursuit of the person you are enumerating, record 'Yes' above the line if he has worked any time at all during last year. You have to record 'Yes' even when a person has done negligible marginal work. When a person has not done any work at all any time during last year he will be classified as 'No'. Find out his activity as non-worker and record it in abbreviations, below the dotted line. There may be persons who are non workers and have more than one activity, in such cases also we have to find out how they spend their time ; for example a full time student or school attending children may be engaged in home duties also. These persons will be classified as 'ST' and not 'H'. Retired persons or Rentiers may also be doing some household duties and may also be searching more work but such persons will be classified as Retired/Rentiers and recorded as 'R' and not as 'H' or 'O'. There may be persons who are actually seeking job/available for work but because they are idle they are attending to some home duties or are dependent because of unemployment. Such person will be classified as 'O' and not as 'H' or 'D'.

48.6 According to main activity as non-worker record as under:—

(i) For home duties recored : 'H'.

(ii) For full time students and for children attending school as: 'ST';

(iii) All dependents, infants, children not attending school, disabled persons and able bodied persons who are not seeking/available for a job nor are attending home duties as: 'D';

(iv) Retired persons, Rentiers, persons receiving agricultural or non-agricultural royalty if not doing any other productive work will be recorded as: 'R';

(v) Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, persons having unspecified sources of income/subsistance who are not doing any economically productive work as : 'B'.

(vi) *Inmates of Institutions* :

Inmates of institutions like jails or of a penal, mental or charitable institution will be recorded as : 'I', Under trial convicts and persons in hospital or insitution will be classified according to their previous activity if their stay in jail or hospital or institution is less than 6 months, but if their stay is for 6 months or more then they will be classified 'I'. If a Govt./Semi-Government/Private employee continues in employment in spite of his being in hospital/mental institution he will be treated as worker and classified according to work as an employee even if he/she has not done any work for last six months or more.

(vii) *Other non-workers as (O) :*

All those persons who cannot be classified in any of the above categories and are seeking work/lookir for work/available for work w come under this activity and m be classified as 'O'. Full time stude Retired persons and Rentiers e when they are looking for a job v not fall in this category.

(*See* paras 75—9

Question 14 *B* :

49. For a person for whom you have recorde 'Yes' against question 14-A you have to ascerta whether that person has worked for major pa of the last year i.e. 183 days or more, if so rec '1'. Even when a person who has not wor continuously during last year or on one job if to period of work is 183 days or six months or mo. he will be recorded as '1' against this question For those who have worked for less than 183 days

you will record '2' in box against Q. 14B. Q. 15 A will be canvassed for both for whom you have recorded '1' or '2' against Q. 14B. Those who have been classified as non-worker against Q. 14A put a cross (×) on the line against this question.

(*See* para 95)

Question 15A

50. For those persons who have worked for major part of the year i.e. 183 days or six months or more during last year, you have recorded '1' against question 14B. From these persons you have to ascertain about their main activity and classify it into any of the appropriate four categories on the basis of their work viz. Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry or Other work.

Cultivator :

50.1. A person is a cultivator if he/she is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from government or private person or any institution for payment in money, kind or share. The person may be actually working or supervising or directing cultivation work. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground nuts, tapocia etc., and pulses, cotton, raw jute and kindered fibre crop ; and *does not* include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations. For those engaged in cultivation write 'C' above the line against Q. 15A.

Agricultural Labourer :

50.2. The person who works in other person's land for wages in money, kind or share is an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in cultivation nor any right for leasing out land etc. For persons who return their activity as agricultural labourer write 'AL' above the line against this question.

Household Industry :

50.3. Involves production, processing, servicing, or repairing of articles or goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, tailoring, bidi rolling, pottery manufacture or bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, atta chakki etc. This industry should be conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas and within the village in rural areas. In household Industry the role of family members is predominant and role of hired labour is minimum. A person may be working in a household industry conducted by his own family or may be employed in a household industry run by other household. For those who return themselves as engaged in household industry record 'HHI' above the line against this question.

Other Work :

50.4. Persons engaged in activities other than what can be classified as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers or Household Industry will be classified as Other Workers. This will 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. Write 'OW' above the line against this question for persons who are engaged in Other Work.

For persons who have been classified as Cultivators or Agricultural Labourers i.e., 'C' or 'AL' has been recorded, put crosses against all sub-parts of Question 15A and for workers under HHI or OW we have to canvass all parts of 15A question as under :—

Question 15A (i)

51. Against Q.15A(i) find out name of establishment, firm, office, workshop, business, company, shop etc. and write the same here. In case an establishment does not have any definite name, write name of the proprietor and type of establishment or enterprise being carried out.

Question 15A (ii) :
Description of work :

52. Against this question we have to write actual work being done by the person enumerated. In other words his designation may be mentioned such as a Locomotive mechanic, Motor mechanic, Telephone Operator, Technician wireless, Electrician, Cashier, Book-keeper, Salesman, Manager of bank, Assistant Director Census, Tabulation Officer, Allopathic Doctor, Homeopathic Doctor, a Bus Driver, Taxi Driver, Chartered Accountant, Architect, Engineer (Civil), Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Primary School Teacher, Higher Secondary Teacher, Lecturer, Professor, etc.

Question 15A (*iii*) :

Nature of Industry, trade or service :

53. Against this question, we have to record the sector of economy in which the person is working, for example, tea plantation, mining of stones, stone quarry, gold mining, manufacturing of bicycles or sewing machines, stitching of garments, automobile repairing or servicing wireless communication system, rail transport, road transport, wholesale business in foodgrains, Central Government Service, State Government Service etc. with full details of industry, examples of which have been given in Annexures 4 and 5 of instruction booklet (Page 128 onwards).

Question 15*A* (*iv*) :

Class of worker :

54. For a person who is :—

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write———ER.

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write————————EE.

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the Family except casually and a participant in work as member of co-operative, write————————SW.

(iv) A family worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15-A (ii) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write————————FW.

54.1. For detailed classification of class of worker you are advised to see instructions contained in Paras 110 & 111 and appendix-V.

Question 15 *B* :

55. Persons who have returned their major work against Q. 15A might have done some other work during the last year. If so, you must ask for details of any other work in addition to major work already recorded against Q. 15A and record its broad category against Q. 15B above the line. If not you will record as 'No' above the line against Q. 15B. For those persons for whom you have recorded, code '2' against Q. 14B and any of the activity H, ST, D, R, B, I or O as a 'Non-worker' against Q. 15A you will ask the details of work done by them any time last year and classify it in 4 main activities as C/AL/HHI/OW as per instructions against Q. 15A and record appropriate abbreviations against Q. 15B below the line. For those whose activity against Q. 15B is C/AL you will put crosses (×) against all parts in Q. 15B and those who return any other work or work done any time last year as HHI or OW you have to record answers against all sub-parts of Q. 15B as per instructions for sub parts of Q. 15A.

Question 16 :

56. For those who have returned 'Yes' i.e. code '1' against Q. 14B and have returned their major work against Q. 15A put a cross (×) on the line. For those, who have returned themselves as totally 'Non-Workers' i.e. for those for whom answer to Q. 14A is 'No' and for those who have returned themselves as marginal workers i.e. for those for whom code '2' has been recorded in Q. 14B, you have to canvass this question and find out whether this person is seeking/available for work. If answer is 'Yes' record '1' if answer is 'No' record '2' in the box.

(*See* para 115)

Note :—(i) For all such persons you must have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O against Q. 14A or Q. 15A.

(ii) Remember to canvass Sample Slip on the back of Universal Slip for each person.

Individual slip (sample)

Question 1 : *Birth Place*:

57. For persons born in the Village/Town of enumeration record 'PL' in sub-part (a) and put cross(×) against sub-parts (b), (c) & (d).

Question 1 (*a*) :

58. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration record name of the place of birth.

Question 1 (*b*) :

59. Ascertain whether the place of birth is rural or urban. If rural record '1' and if urban record '2' in the box.

Question 1 (*c*) :

60. For a person who was born in Chandigarh Union Territory write 'D' on the line and put a cross (×) in Q. 1(d) for a person born outside Chandigarh Union Territory record the name of the district.

Question 1 (*d*) :

61. For a person who was born outside Chandigarh Union Territory find out the State/Union Territory in which he was born and record it. For those who were born in a foreign country write name of place against Q. 1 (a) and name of country against Q. 1 (d) and put crosses (×) against sub-parts (b) & (c).

(*See* paras 124—128).

Question 2 : *Place of last residence* :

Question 2 (*a*) :

62. For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth and has never shifted outside the village or town of enumeration except for a purely temporary stay write 'PL' and put cross against sub-parts (b), (c) & (d) of this question and questions 3 and 4. But for a person who had his last previous residence at any other place outside the village or town of enumeration irrespective of his birth, write the actual name of village or town of his actual previous residence and fill up other sub-parts of this question.

Question 2 (*b*) :

63. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration find out whether it is rural or urban. If it is rural write '1' and if it is a town or city write '2' in the box.

Question 2 (*c*) :

64. For a person who had resided outside place of enumeration find out name of district. If it is another village or town in Chandigarh Union Territory write 'D', and for a person who previously resided outside Chandigarh Union Territory write name of the district.

Question 2 (*d*) :

65. For a person whose last residence was outside Chandigarh Union Territory, write name of the State/Union Territory or country, if outside India. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country put crosses against questions (b) and (c).

(*See* paras 131—133)

Question 3 : *Reasons for migration from place of last residence* :

66. For a person whose last residence has not been recorded as 'PL' against question 2 (a) ask reason for migration from the place of last residence. If it is Employment record '1', for Education-2, for Family moved-3, for Marriage-4, and for Others-5.

(*See* paras 134—143)

Question 4 : *Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration* :

67. Put a cross on the line for whom you have recorded 'PL' against Q. 2(a) for others ascertain number of completed years since the person is residing in the place of enumeration after shifting from previous place of last residence and record number of completed years in the box. For those, who have not completed one year write 'O' in the box.

(*See* para 144)

Question 5 : *For all ever married women only* :

68. This question will not be canvassed for males and never married women, but should be canvassed for all ever married i.e., currently married, widowed and divorced women. For males and never married women put crosses against all parts of this question.

(*See* para 145)

Question 5 (*a*) :

68.1. From married, widowed, separated or divorced women ascertain the age at which the woman was married and record her age at marriage in completed years in the box.

(*See* para 146)

Question 5 (*b*) & (*c*) : *Number of Children surviving at present and Number of Children ever born alive* :

68.2. For getting right answer put both the questions 5 (b) and 5(c) together. First find out

total children ever born alive and then find out how many are living in the household, how many are living elsewhere and if there is any difference in the total you may ascertain where the remaining children are, at present. You will immediately get the answer that they are dead, if not gone elsewhere. You can now ask for details by sex of total children born alive and total children surviving, at present, and record the answer against both these questions. For a woman who says that no children were ever born alive you need not ask number of children surviving at present.

(*See* paras 147-148)

Question 6 : *For currently married women only* :

69. By currently married is meant all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5 of the universal slip. For other women and males put a cross (×). For currently married women who has given birth to any child during last one year record 'Yes' and if the answer is 'No' put a cross on the line. For multiple births record number of children born alive after 'Yes' within brackets as 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

Note :—Please be careful that still births have not to be taken into account for both questions 5 & 6.

Still birth is a birth of child who is born dead and has not breathed, even once or shown any sign of life e.g. beating of heart or pulse etc. at the time of birth.

69.1. *Live Birth* is a Birth when child has some evidence of life such as breathing or beating of heart or pulse etc., may be even for a moment at the time of birth. (*See* para 149—151)

69.2. After filling up slips of each member of the household already entered by you in household schedule Part II cols. 1—7, ask whether there are any members in the household for which individual slip has not been filled up. If the answer is Yes, fill up particulars of that person in household schedule part-II columns 1—7 and also fill up individual slip for that person. If the answer is 'No' proceed to the next household in your block.

Special instructions for Security Personnel :

70. (1) *Defence and Gref.*—Combatants living in your block will not be enumerated by you. Families of combatants and other civil population residing in the area have to be enumerated. In case of combatant families some other person in the family who is not combatant will be taken as head of family. Instructions for enumeration of non-combatants and combatant families are same as for civilians.

71. (2) *I.T.B.P.*—All Indo-Tibet Border Police ranks if residing in the area will be enumerated. For rank personnel all questions except economic questions and migration questions will be filled up in normal way. For rank personnel these questions will be filled up as under ; Question 15-A 'OW' 15A(i)-'X', 15A(ii) Service, 15A (iii) Service, 15A(iv) EE 15-B-'X' in all parts ; Question No. 16-'X' Sample Slip Question 1-4 'X' only. For families of rank personnel and civilian employees normal instructions will be followed.

72. (3) *T.B.R.L.*—Normal instructions will be followed.

73. (4) *S.I.B./Intelligence Bureau.*—For S.I.B./ Intelligence Bureau personnel, instructions for civilian population are to be followed except for economic question 15. Question 15 will be filled up as under :—

Question 15A-OW, 15 A(i) Central Government, 15 A(ii) Field Office work, 15 A(iii) Central Government Service, 15A (iv) EE. Other questions will be filled up as per instructions for civilians.

Nomads, Mobile or Floating Population :

74. In Chandigarh there is not much mobile population except for a few nomads who keep on moving from place to place. They are generally found in Camps on the out skirts of cities/ towns and continue staying in the area for a number of days. As such nomads or other persons who are living in some camps/tents should not be treated by you as houseless persons. Their tents/ structures, if not already numbered should be numbered in continuation of the last house number in your block if they are located away from permanent structures, but if they are located close to some permanent structure, you can use number of the house which is quite close to these tents, by using an oblique and a sub-number e.g., if last House No. in your block or the adjacent House No. is 347 you should record the first tent No. as 347/1, second tent No. as 347/2 and so on. These persons can be enumerated by you even during enumeration period i.e.,

from 9th February to 28th February, but on the night of 28th February, you have to again check that none of these has been left out or for any new birth or person(s) who might have joined and have not been enumerated by you or you may have to cancel slip of a person who has unfortunately died and also correct related records. To be on safe side, you must issue a certificate to all such households after enumeration and check this certificate on the night of 28th February, 1981 and enumerate those who have not been enumerated earlier. You will have to canvass household schedule for all such households and individual slip for each one of their members. You have also to fill in their particulars in section 3 of abridged houselist by using the house number allotted by you. You will also allot the household Sl. No. to these households as you have done for normal households.

75. After you have covered all the households in your block, check up from Abridged Houselist whether you have actually covered all the households in your block or not. Go round your block to find out if there is any additional structure/ house not covered by you which did not appear in the Abridged Houselist. If so enter it in section 3 of Abridged Houselist, fill in Household Schedule, for the household and individual slip for each member of the household. When you are sure that you have covered all the households in your block except houseless persons which you are covering on the night of 28th February, 1981, you can check that you have made entries from Col. 8 to 35 in part II of the Household Schedule, strike totals for each household and copy out these total, on enumerator's working sheet. If not, complete this work at home. You should check the entries made by you in population record part II, check the household totals again for each household and check that you have correctly copied out these in the enumerator's working sheet, so as to ensure that your field result is correct. You must be prepared for enumeration of houseless persons in your block on that night without fail.

Houseless population :

76. In Chandigarh Union Territory houseless population, mostly consist of rickshaw pullers, market labourers and a few beggars etc. Rickshaw pullers mostly stay in varandahas of shop-cum-flats or shop-cum-offices in markets of each sector. They normally stay every night at the same place in groups. Such of the rickshaw pullers or other houseless persons who are staying at the same place every night can be covered by you on, any night before 28th February, 1981. In case you cover them before the night of 28th February, 1981, you must issue a certificate to all such houseless households and check again on the night of 28th February, 1981 so as to cover all those who have not been enumerated earlier. It will be of great help if during your normal enumeration you keep a note of all such places where houseless people reside. Outside the city especially in villages, a few of these houseless persons also live under clusters of some trees. You have to be vigilant and cover all such persons in your block. Most of the houseless persons may form single member households but such of them who live together and take meals from a common kitchen may be treated as one household, but in case they cook their meals separately then they will be treated as single member household even when each one of them cooks his meals on the same fire place (chulah).

77. You will have to fill up section 3 of the abridged houselist and make entry of all houseless households and give a Sl. No. to the household in continuation of the last Sl. No. already entered by you. You may, however, put a 'O' before the Sl. No. and separate 'O' and Sl. No. with a dash e.g., if Sl. No. allotted happens to be 115 you will record it as O-115. For all houseless households you will have to put dashes (—) in Cols. 2 to 4 and write 'O' in Col. 5 of the Abridged Houselist (see instructions in your manual at page 115). You have to canvass Household Schedule for each of such households even for single member households and individual slip for each person.

Revisional Round :

78. From 1st March to 5th March, 1981 you will have to conduct a revisional round for updating data collected by you during 9th February, to 28th February, as on sunrise of 1st March, 1981. You should try to complete revisional round as early as possible so that you can complete other records and hand over Enumerator's Abstract and Census records to your Supervisor on or before 5th March, 1981. During this revisional round you have to cover following events which might have taken place since your last visit, but. before sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

(i) *Newly born babies* :

78.1. All live births which might have occured since your last visit, but before the sunrise of 1st March have to be enumerated and their entries made also in the population record, i. e. part II of the Household Schedule in respect of the household concerned. While filling up Individual Slip of newly born child you have to give Location Code and Serial Number of the concerned household. For cross reference give pad number and slip number of the new slip on the back side of the slip already filled in respect of last person in the household concerned and over Col. 2 of Population Record. Also give similar reference on the back of the slip in respect of newly born child indicating pad and slip number of the last person of concerned household already enumerated. You will also have to correct entry in individual slip of the mother, if present in the household against question 6 of the sample slip and also give Sl. No. of the mother entered in Col. 1 (Part II) against the entry of the newly born child in Col. 3 of the household schedule Part II. Please do not forget to correct totals in the household schedule and make corresponding corrections against Q. 15 of Part I of Household Schedule and in the working sheet.

(ii) *Death* :

78.2. You will have to ascertain if any death had unfortunately taken place in any of the households in your block since your last visit and before the sunrise of March 1, 1981 and cancel the Individual Slip of the dead person by writing in bold letters across it as 'Died'. For getting this information you should read out names of members of the household recorded by you in Part II of the Household Schedule and ask if all persons are present in Chandigarh. It will automatically bring out information if any death has occurred. Please remember to make necessary correction in Part II of the Household Schedule concerned.

(iii) *Visitor(s)* :

78.3. If any there may be visitor(s) to the household who had been away from his/her/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period, i. e., from 9th February, to 28th February, 1981 and have not been enumerated elsewhere. You have to fill up Individual Slip for all such visitors and make corresponding entries in population record of the household concerned, make corrections in totals of population record, entry against Q. 15 of Part I and also in the Enumerator's working sheet. Cross reference on new slip and slip of last member of the household as for new birth may be given here also.

(iv) *New Households* :

78.4. There may be some cases where the entire household(s) might have moved into your jurisdiction since your last visit, but before sunrise of 1st March, which has/have not been enumerated elsewhere. These households have to be covered by you. For such household, entry in section 3 of Abridged Houselist will have also to be made. Household Schedule and Individual Slips of all members of household will also be filled.

78.5. If you have exhausted the entire Population Record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or visitor, then you will fill in another Household Schedule containing Population Record form in continuation of previous Household Schedule, taking care that the Location Code Sl. No. of Household and other particulars are noted in the second Household Schedule form properly. In such a case, please write on the top right hand corner of the fresh Household Schedule 'CONTINUED', and note the Book and Form number of the connected Household Schedule. Similarly on the connected schedule note the word 'CONTINUED', and give the Book and Form number of the additional Household Schedule form used. Corrections for total in main Household Schedule and Working Sheet should also be made on the spot. Part I of the new form used will not be filled up except for identity particulars.

Filling up of Cols. 8—35 of Household Schedule Part II—Population Record :

79. You have already filled up Cols. 1—7 Population Record for each member of the household. Now you have to fill up Cols. 8—35 for each member of the household from Individual slip of these persons. You have to be very vigilant in doing it, so as to copy out or mark ticks in the correct Cols. against the right person concerned in the relevant household schedule form. In case you have recorded Pad No. and Slip Nos. of members of Household in Col. 2

over printed 'Name' of relevant Population Record it will become handy now. Little carelessness on your part will spoil your result and you will have to waste lot of your time and labour in finding out where you have committed a mistake. As this work can be done more conveniently on table you may do it at home every day for households covered by you in your daily round. In no case you should allow this work to accumulate. There being no Scheduled Tribes notified in this Union Territory Cols. 9 and 23 will be blank for all households.

80. Cols. 8—21 are for males and Cols. 22—35 are for females. Open the Population Record of the household in which you have to make entries for Col. 8—35 and start entries from rlevant Individual slips starting with Individual slip relating to the head of the household. Remember you have already put a tick in Col. 4 for males and for females a tick (√) in Col. 5 of population record. You are advised to check it with code '1' for males and code '2' for females entered against Q. 3 of related individual slip. For your convenience related Q. No. of individual slip from which you have to transfer the entry have been printed over each Col. or Cols. of population record. Do not forget to repeat Sl. No. entered in Col. '1' before Col. 2 on third page of Household Schedule before Col. 14. For those persons who have returned themselves as Scheduled Castes you have entered code '1' , in box against Q. 9 of Individual slip you have to copy name of caste as entered in Q. 10 of Individual Slip in Col. 8 of population record for males and in Col. 22 for females. Be careful that you copy out legibly name of caste correctly without any spelling mistake. For males you have to enter ticks (√) in appropriate Cols. 10—21 and for females in Col. 24—35 as per entry in individual slip of the person concerned.

81. For literate male put a tick (√) mark under Col. 10 and for illiterate male put a (√) under Col. 11, complimentary Col. 11 or 10 will remain blank respectively. Similarly for literate female put a tick (√) mark under Col. 24 and for illiterate put a tick (√) mark in Col. 25. Entries under Cols. 12—21 for males and under Cols. 26—35 for females for different types of economic activities will appear as illustrated below. You should remember that Cols. 22—35 relating to females will remain blank for males and Cols. 8—21 relating to order will remain blank for females.

	Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Male having 'C' as main activity ..	√		√		√					
Male having 'AL' as main activity ..	√		√			√				
Male having 'HHI' as main activity ..	√		√				√			
Male having 'OW' as main activity ..	√		√					√		
Male having done marginal work and seeking job ..	√			√					√	
Male having done marginal work and not seeking job ..	√			√						√
Male having done no work at all seeking job ..		√							√	
Male having done no work at all not seeking job ..		√								√

	Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Female having 'C' as main activity ..	√		√		√					
Female having 'AL' as main activity ..	√		√			√				
Female having 'HHI' as main activity ..	√		√				√			
Female having 'OW' as main activity ..	√		√					√		
Female having done marginal work and seeking job ..	√			√					√	
Female having done marginal work and not seeking job ..	√			√						√
Female having done no work at all seeking job ..		√							√	
Female having done no work at all not seeking job ..		√								√

82. Changes made in the Population Record like additions for new births or recording of visitors or deletion of entry in respect of deaths, should be done neatly and consequential changes in the total should be made. It is this final total that must be entered in Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule.

83. You should try to complete your revisional round as early as possible so that you have sufficient time to fill up enumerator's working sheet and arrive at final total and recheck all the entries for preparing Enumerator's Abstract.

Filling up of the Enumerator's Working Sheets:

84. Prepare the 'Working Sheet' for preparing "Enumerator's Abstract" separately for each type of household i.e. Normal, Institutional and Houseless households. Even if there is no institutional or houseless in your block you have to prepare separate working sheet for these types of households and state therein that there is no household of the type in your block. Give Location Code, your name and page number on every sheet. On the top right hand corner you have to score inapplicable type of household and leave only the type for which you are using the working sheet. Each line of this sheet represents the totals already struck by you for each household. You have to make entry in this sheet in sequence of serial number of households so that at the end you are sure that you have made entry for all the households. While compiling this working sheet be careful to post entries made in your population record in appropriate column. For your convenience, column number of population record from which you have to copy the entry in the working sheet has been given in each Col. of the working sheet. You have also to be careful to ensure, that copying of these entries is done legibly so that no mistake occurs while totalling. In Col. 1 you have to simply give Line No. for each household entered by you. If you have used more than one page, Line No. will be given in continuation on all pages for one type of households. In Col. 2 you have to copy

Sl. No. of households as entered in Part I of the Household Schedule as copied from Col. 7 of Abridged Houselist. After making all the entries please cross check entries in Col. 3=Col. 4+Col. 5, Col. 4=Col. 8+Col. 9=Col. 10+Col. 11, Col. 5=Col. 22+Col. 23=Col. 24+Col. 25. Entires in Col. 10=Col. 12+Col. 13 and Col. 24=Col. 26+Col. 27. After completion of copying of totals of all the households strike out total on each page and a grand total of all pages by writing pagewise totals on the last page of working sheet of each type of households. After striking this total for "Normal Households" write Normal against the total line. Similarly strike out totals for Institutional households and houseless households on their representative working sheet(s) and copy out these total below the total of all normal households. You should write 'Institutional' and 'Houseless' against the lines representing totals of these households. Even if there is no Institutional household or houseless household in your blocks you must provide a line with dashes and write against this line 'Institutional' or 'Houseless' as the case may be and strike out grand total for all the three types of households. Write grand total against line representing grand total.

85. Write number of households on each pages of working sheet by counting number of entries in Col. 2 thereafter strike totals for all pages on the last page and write this total on the first page on right hand top corner of the working sheet for each type. This total will be equal to last line number for each type if you have not deleted any line(s). In case you have deleted any line(s) then last line number minus (—) the number of line(s) deleted will be equal to total number of households for each type. Grand total of all types of households will be equal to last serial No. of households entered by you in Col. 7 of the Abridged Houselist provided you have not deleted any of the line in the Abridged Houselist. In case you have deleted any line Grand Total of all households will be equal to last Serial No. in Col. 7 minus lines deleted in Abridged Houselist.

Filling up of Enumerator's Abstract :

86. You must write location code of your block, and your name etc. on the Enumerator's Abstract. Enumerator's abstract has to be compiled from working sheet already compiled by you, except total number of occupied residential houses, which you have to note from sub-section B of section 1 of Abridged houselist. Number of households by each type have to be copied from right hand top corner of first page of working sheet for each type of households. After copying out number of households for each type strike totals for all households. In case in your block there are institutional or houseless households put a dash (—) in the space provided for it. The tabular form contains 17 items and 5 Cols. Particulars of each item are given under col. 2 of the Abstract and Col. number of the working sheet from which the particulars have to be copied out are indicated within bracket in each case. For particulars noted against items 1—15 .you have to copy grand totals from relevant cols. in the last page of working sheet dealing with normal households against the line representing Grand Total.

87. For item 1, you will get information from Cols. 3—5 of working sheet for persons, males and females; for items 2—15 you have to copy totals under Col. 4 of the abstract from Cols. 8—19 (for males) of the working sheet and under Col. 5 for these items you have to copy information from Cols. 20—33 (for females) of the working sheet. For items 16 and 17 you have to copy information for Cols. 3—5 of the abstract from the line representing total for institutional households and houseless households from line representing institutional and houseless households respectively on the last page of the working sheet of normal households. For items 2—15 you have to add up Cols. 4—5 of the abstract and post the totals under Col. 3 of the abstract. After completion of posting and totalling in the abstract please cross check, for all items Col. 3=Col. 4+Col. 5 and totals of items 2—15 under each Col. will be equal to entry against item 1 under respective column. After completing the abstract please recheck your results and put your signatures on enumerator's abstract with date.

Filling up Section 1 of Abridged Houselist :

88. Section 1 of Abridged Houselist has to be filled up after completion of enumeration i.e. after revisional round when you have covered all households in your block and made changes for new events i.e. births, visitors or new households and if any death has occured. Sub-section A of this section has to be filled up from Col. 3 of item 1 of Enumerator's Abstract. For filling up sub-section B you have to count number of

occupied residential houses from section 2 and 3 of Abridged Houselist. You will count only such of the houses for which entry in Col. 4 is wholly residential or partly residential. For all such houses you must have also assigned Sl. No. of the Household in Col. 7 and there will be entries in Col. 5 & 6 also on 1 or more lines representing different households living in the same house. You have to count all such houses once only. In sections 2 and 3, building and house number for a house has been entered on the first line. When there are many households in a house, you have to see that you count a house once only by looking at the house number. It may be that in a revisional round you have discovered some additional households living in the same house which already appears in section 2. You were required to make entry of such a household(s) in section 3 by putting dashes in Col. 2, 3 and 4, but in case by mistake a house number has been repeated in section 2 or 3 or both in sections 2 and 3 you may now delete entry on the subsequent lines and put dashes (—) only and count such occupied residential houses once only. You have not to count wholly non-residential or vacant houses except in cases where the occupants of a residential house have gone on a temporary journey/pilgrimage which fact would have been noted in the remarks column. In such cases entry in Col. 4 will be, no doubt, as 'residence'. Sub-section C of the Abridged houselist gives number of households which you will have to ascertain by counting entries in Col. 5 of sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist. In all such cases, there will be also entries in Col. 6 and 7. After counting total number of Households you will see that your count tallies with last Sl. No. entered in Abridged Houselist section 3 minus (—) number of entries deleted by you (if any deleted by you) and it will also be equal to total number of households given on right hand top of Enumerator's Abstract. Before you hand over the completed Abridged Houselist you must ensure that all the sections have been completed.

Submission of Records :

89. You will have now to prepare inventory statement, Degree holder and Technical Personnel schedules statement and to arrange your records as under :—

(1) Notional Map,

(2) Layout Sketch,

(3) Filled in and updated Abridged Houselist which you have updated as per instructions given in paragraph 155,

(4) Filled in Household Schedule books in order of Book Nos.,

(5) Filled in Individual Slip pads in order of Pad Nos.,

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

(7) The Enumerator's Abstract form,

(8) Filled in Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules,

(9) Statement giving details of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules,

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

(11) Blank Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules,

(12) Inventory Form giving details of Census Schedules,

(13) Identity card issued to you.

90. After arranging your record you should hand over the same to your supervisor with Enumerator's Abstract form. You need not wait till the evening of 5th March, 1981. Immediately after revisional round and completion of all items of work listed above, you must hand over your records to your supervisors. Remember you have to hand over your records to your supervisor by the 5th March, without fail. You must obtain a formal receipt from your supervisor after handing over your records. After handing over your records you have completed your job for 1981 Census and you can take pride of your performance for attending to a national task of great importance.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES FOR CHANDIGARH, U.T.

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Bangali
3. Barar, Burar or Berar
4. Batwal
5. Bauria or Bawaria

6. Bazigar
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
8. Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Darain
13. Dhanak
14. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi
15. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
16. Gagra
17. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha
19. Khatik
20. Kori or Koli
21. Marija or Marecha
22. Mazhabi
23. Megh
24. Nat
25. Od
26. Pasi
27. Perna
28. Pherera
29. Sanhai
30. Sanhal
31. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
32. Sansoi
33. Sapela
34. Sarera
35. Sikligar
36. Sirkiband

ANNEXUKE 7

(c.f. Para 12.4)

A TEST QUESTIONNAIRE

(To be used in the third round of Training)

I—GENERAL

1.1 *Fill in the blanks* :

(a) The reference date for the 1981 Census is, the sunrise of————————1981.

(b) The actual enumeration work will commence on ————and will be completed on————————1981.

(c) The houseless population will be enumerated on the night of————————1981.

(d) The Revisional Round will be from ————to————

1.2 A Notional Map is prepared for each enumeration block in order to :

(a) identify the block boundary with an indication of certain permanent features such as roads, rivers, temples, churches etc.,

(b) identify all the houses,

(c) find out important households.

ANS : ( )

1.3. A layout sketch is prepared for each enumeration block in order to :

(a) identify all the households,

(b) identify each building,

(c) identify all the roads, streets, lanes and to locate each building/census house in the enumeration block.

ANS : ( )

1.4 Please state which of the following census houses are residential and which are non-residential.

(a) A school building ,

(b) A temple,

(c) A tea-shop-cum-residence,

(d) A house comprising of a poultry unit and the owner's residence,

(e) A bank office in which a chowkidar (watchman) lives,

(f) A dispensary on the ground floor and the doctor's residence on the first floor.

1.5 What is an Abridged Houselist ?

ANS : ( )

1.6 How many sections are there in the Abridged Houselist ?

ANS : ( )

1.7 Indicate the procedure to be followed while updating the Abridged Houselist in the following situations :

ANS :

(a) A new building/new house has come up after the Houselisting in May, 1980.

(b) A new household has moved into a vacant or non-residential census house.

(c) A household listed in Section 2 has moved out and a new household has moved in its place.

(d) A household listed in Section 2 has moved out leaving the census house vacant.

(e) A building or a census house listed in Section 2 has been demolished.

1.8 Please state whether there will be any change in the serial number of the household (col. 7 of the Abridged Houselist) in situation (c), (d) & (e).

ANS : (c)
(d)
(e)

1.9 When will Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist be filled ?

ANS : ( )

1.10 Part A of Section 1 (Population of Enumerator's block) will be copied from col. 3, item 1 of the————————

1.11 Part B of Section 1 (No. of occupied residential houses) will be obtained by :

(a) counting the entries in col. 3 of both sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist.

(b) counting the entries in col. 5 of both sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist.

(c) counting the entries in col. 3 of both sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist only in case there is a corresponding entry with 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in col. 4.

ANS : ( )

1.12 Part C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist (No. of Households) will be obtained by counting the entries in Col. . . . . .in sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist.

1.13 In the Abridged Houselist, the houseless households :

(a) need not be listed.

(b) will be entered serially in Section 3 after the last residential household is covered.

ANS : ( )

1.14 For the houseless households in col. 7 of the Abridged Houselist :

(a) no serial No. need be assigned.

(b) continuous serial No. will be assigned with a prefix 'O' separated by a dash '—'.

ANS : ( )

1.15 During the enumeration period you should visit :

(a) only those houses which are shown as 'Residence' in col. 4 of the Abridged Houselist.

(b) only those houses which are either shown as 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in the Abridged Houselist.

(c) Every Census house irrespective of its use.

ANS : ( )

II—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

2.1 In one Household Schedule Book, there are either 10 or 25 forms. Each form consists of 4 pages. Each form has to be given a serial number on its first page. This form number will run serially :

(a) from 1 in each book.

(b) from 1 in the first book up to the last book used in block.

ANS : ( )

2.2 There are three types of households viz, Normal, Institutional and Houseless. Please give at least four examples of Institutional Households.

ANS : (1) (3)

ANS : (2) (4)

2.3 The serial No. of the household to be entered in the Household Schedule is given in col. . . . . of the Abridged Houselist.

2.4 There are two types of boxes provided in the Household Schedule—dotted line box and thick line box. In which type of box no entry will be made by the enumerator.

ANS : ( )

2.5 Questions 1 to 4 of the Household Schedule relate to the :

(a) head of the household,

(b) every member of the household.

ANS : ( )

2.6 Match the entries under 'B' to entries under A :

A	B
(1) Normal Household	(a) Questions 1 and 15 only relevant.
(2) Institutional Household	(b) Questions 1 to 5 and 11 to 15 only relevant.
(3) Houseless Household	(c) All the 15 questions are relevant.
	(d) No question is relevant.

ANS : (1)

ANS : (2)

ANS : (3)

2.7 Which are the types of rooms to be excluded for counting the living rooms in occupation of the household ? (Item 10).

ANS : ( )

2.8 If either of the spouse is away from the household on temporary visit during the enumeration, will you count this couple as usually living in the household or not ? (Item 11).

ANS : ( )

2.9 State which of the following crops are to be considered as 'cultivation crops'(Item 12) :

	Answer Yes or No
(a) Paddy, wheat, maize	
(b) Sugarcane	
(c) All kinds of nuts, almonds	
(d) Gram, Bajra	
(e) Any cereal	
(f) Vegetables	
(g) Flowers	
(h) Mangoes, bananas, grapes, oranges	
(i) Chillies, spices	
(j) Pulses	

2.10 Indicate in which of the following situations you will consider that the household cultivates land :—

	Answer Yes or No
(a) Head of the household is not cultivator, but his son cultivates paddy on encroached land.	
(b) One or more members of the household is engaged in cultivation of owned land.	
(c) A member of the household whose main activity is vegetables selling is growing paddy on land situated in the adjacent village.	
(d) A government servant working at Mani Majra is cultivating a piece of land at Maulijagran by engaging hired labour.	
(e) A visitor in a household has sugarcane cultivation in his village.	
(f) Mr. Singh is a labourer working for wages in the Mango Orchard of Mr. Verma.	

2.11 You have to fill in cols. 1 to 7 of the population Record (Part II of the Household schedule) first and then fill the Individual Slips in order to :—

	Answer Yes or No
(a) ensure complete coverage so that no person in a household is missed and also to ensure better recording of age.	
(b) to expedite the work.	
(c) to make sure that the persons enumerated have not been already enumerated elsewhere.	

ANS : ( )

2.12 Serial No. of the mother will recorded in brackets in col. 3 of Part II of the Household Schedule in the case of :

	Answer Yes or No
(a) all children enumerated in the household.	
(b) children of age 10 years and below if the mother is also enumerated in the same household.	
(c) for adopted children of age 10 years and below.	

ANS : ( )

III. INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

(Demographic Questions)

3.1 Please state in which household the following types of persons will be enumerated by referring, if necessary, to para 54 of English/ Hindi/Punjabi instruction booklet :—

(a) A Servant who stays throughout the day in his masters house and takes his food there, but goes to sleep to his own house at night. Answer

(b) A night watchman working in a factory or Office.

(c) A working girl staying as a paying guest with a family at Chandigarh City, but going to her parents house every week end at Patiala.

(d) A student who is a boarder in the University Hostel Chandigarh City. His parents are staying at Ambala.

(e) A Taxi driver who is working in Tourist Transport and is out of the Chandigarh Union Territory, during the entire enumeration period though his wife and children are staying at Chandigarh City (The driver's name is recorded in the family's Ration Card and also in the Electoral Roll).

(f) A foreigner staying in the Tourist Hostel at Chandigarh City, during the entire period of enumeration.

(g) A foreigner who arrived in India on 20th February, 1981 and is staying at the Mount View Hotel, Chandigarh City from 25th February, 1981 to 5th March, 1981.

(h) A waiter working in a hotel who takes his food there and also sleeps there.

(i) A mother who has been enumerated, delivered child in the hospital and both are still in the hospital on 1st March, 1981. The hospital is located in another block. Where will you enumerate the child ?

(j) A child born in a household after the household was enumerated in block 'A' and the entire household have moved to Block 'B' before 28th February, 1981.

(k) A normal member of the household who has gone to Bombay on 30th January, 1981, and is expected to return on 10th March, 1981. Anawer

(l) A normal member who has been admitted to the General Hospital on 15th February, 1981 for treatment and the expected date of his return is not known to the household.

(m) Mr. A's wife has gone to her mother's place on 1st February, 1981, and she is expected to return on 20th February, 1981.

(n) Mr. Attar Singh's brother and his family have come to Chandigarh City from Ropar on 18th February, 1981 on holidays. They are expected to leave Chandigarh City on 25th March, 1981.

(o) A and B are neighbourers staying in Mani Majra Town. A's wife goes for work at Chandigarh City every morning and returns home every evening. B's sister also works at Chandigarh City, but stays with a relative at Chandigarh City from Monday to Saturday. Where will A's wife and B's sister be enumerated.

3.2 How would you record the ages (Qn. No. 4) in the following cases

Answer

(a) A child born on 15th April, 1980.

(b) A lady has completed 22 years and 7 months of age on the date of your visit.

(c) A baby born on 10th February, 1981 and you visit that household on 11th February, 1981.

3.3 What will be the marital status (Qn. No. 5) of the following persons.

Answer

(a) A lady whose husband is working in Kuwait.

(b) A person's whose wife died some years back and

(i) is remarried.....

(ii) is not remarried :.....

(c) An 18 year old girl whose engagement has taken place but the marriage function will be performed in May, 1981.

(d) A man and woman staying together without legal marriage.

ANS :

3.4. For a person whose mother tongue is Punjabi and who also knows Hindi, in Q. 7 (Two other languages known) you should record:—

(a) Both Punjabi and Hindi on the two lines provided.

(b) Hindi on the first line and 'X' in the second line.

(c) Punjabi and Hindi on one line.

ANS :

3.5. For a child of 4 years or less in age, what entries will be made against questions 11 and 12.

ANS :

3.6. For a person who is mentally retarded or dumb and for whom you are not in a position to obtain full details :

(a) you need not enumerate such a person.

(b) you should ensure that such a person is enumerated by writing the available information such as sex, approximate age etc. For Q. 14-A, such person may be treated as 'B' and for Q. 16, Code 2 may be used.

ANS : ( )

3.7. (i) There are no notified Scheduled Tribes in Chandigarh. For a person, who states that he is a Scheduled Tribe what will you record in box against Q. 9 and on lines against Q. 10 Ans. ( )

3.7. (ii) For a person who states that he is a Scheduled Caste but name of his Caste does not appear in list supplied to you. What will you record in box against Q. 9 and on lines against Q. 10.

Ans. Q. 9 ( )

Q. 10 ( )

3.7. (iii) For a person who returns his religion other than 'H' or 'S' against Q. 8. Will you canvass Q. 9 Ans. ( ). What will you record in box against Q. 9 and on lines against Q. 10 Ans. Q. 9 ( ). Q. 10. ( ).

3.8. In which of the following cases will you issue the Degree Holder Technical Personnel Schedules.

	Answer Yes/No
(a) A person holding a Diploma in Civil Engineering.	( )
(b) A person holding an I.T.I. Certificate for Mechanical Draftsman.	( )
(c) A person holding a Certificate in typing and shorthand from a private institution.	( )
(d) A person holding a Certificate on Secretarial course from I.T.I.	( )
(e) A person who has passed 7th year Lyceum course.	( )
(f) An untrained Dai/mid-wife	( )
(g) A person who has passed the Auxiliary nursing course.	( )
(h) A primary teacher who has passed the P.T.C. (Primary Teachers' Certificate).	( )
(i) A person holding a Certificate in cooking/bakery from the Food Craft Institute.	( )
(j) A 'quack working as a medical practitioner.	( )
(k) A music teacher holding a Certificate in music.	( )

IV INDIVIDUAL SLIP—UNIVERSAL

(Economic Questions)

4.1. A girl is a whole-time student. What entry would you make against Q. 14-A ? Would the entry be above the dotted line or below the dotted line ?

ANS :

4.2. A young boy attends school in the day and helps his father in a tailoring shop in the evening. What entry would you make against Q. 14 A? Would the entry be above the dotted line or below the dotted line ?

ANS :

4.3. If a person is purely a non-worker and recorded as such in Q. 14 A, will Question 14 B and 15 A be relevant in this case ?

ANS :

4.4. If a person had worked only for about a month in the year but was a whole-time student for the remaining 11 months, what entry would you make against Q. 14 A ? Will Questions 14 B and 15 A be relevant in his case ?

ANS :

4.5. What is meant by worked for major part of last year" (Qn. 14 B) ?

ANS :

4.6 Please indicate who is a worker for the major part in the cases.

(a) A person who worked for less than 6 months or 183 days in the last one year.

(b) A person who worked for 10 months in the last one year, but is unemployed at the time of your visit,

(c) A person who has done 3 different jobs in the last one year each having a duration of more than 2 months but less than 3 months.

ANS: ( )

4.7. If answer to Q. 14 B is 'No' (i.e. code 2 is used) will Q. 15 A be relevant? If it is relevant will the entry be above the dotted line or below the dotted line?

ANS:

4.8 If the answer is 'No' against Q. 14 A, will Q. 15 B be relevant? Justify your answer.

ANS:

4.9. If a person is a major time cultivator but also goes for agricultural wage labour whenever possible, how will you treat him for Q. 15 B?

ANS:

4.10. In which situation there will be an answer to be recorded below the dotted line against Q. 15 B?

ANS:

4.11. The term "any other work" in Q. 15 B means:

(a) main activity of the person.

(b) secondary work of the main worker.

(c) tertiary activity of the main worker.

ANS: ( )

4.12. Please state in which of the following situations Q. 16 will be relevant (Answer Yes or No).

Answer

(a) A ten year boy is not doing any work except occasionaly helping his father in cultivation.

(b) A house-wife attends to household duties only.

(c) A person who is a cultivator or agricultural labourer for the major part of the year.

(d) A person who has worked for about 4 months in a Sugar Factory but was unemployed for the rest of the year.

(e) A person who worked for 8 months, but is unemployed for the last 4 months.

4.13. A person works in his own field and also accepts wage employment in other forms. How would you decide whether his main activity is cultivation or agricultural labour.

ANS:

4.14. How would you define Household Industry? Do you consider all bakery units in Chandigarh as household units? Please justify your answer.

ANS:

4.15. How do you distinguish between persons engaged in household industry and those engaged in other work? Please give at least five examples of others workers.

ANS:

4.16. What do you understand by 'Nature of industry, trade or service'? How does this differ from "Description of work"? (Qn. 15A (ii) and (iii):—

Answer

4.17. Please indicate the class of worker in the following cases. (Q. 15A (iv):—

Answer

(a) A barber who runs his own shop.

(b) The barber's wife who works as a maid servant in another person's house.

(c) A bank manager under whom a number of clerks work.

(d) A goldsmith who works along with his father and other brothers in their shop.

(e) Owner of a departmental store where 10 persons work as shop assistants.

(f) A person who cultivates his own field for 3 months but works as a labourer in a garden for 7/8 months in a year.

V—INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

(Migration and Fertility)

5.1. Your place of enumeration is Mani Majra Town. What entries will be made against Question 1 (place of birth) in the case of four persons enumerated by you who were born at Mani Majra, Chandigarh City, Patiala and New York, respectively :—

ANS :

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)				
(b)				
(c)				
(d)				

5.2 Your place of enumeration is Village Khuda Alisher in Chandigarh. What will be the entries against Question No. 2 (Last residence) in the following situation?

(1) The person was born at Khuda Alisher, sent for education in Chandigarh City for 2 years and now residing at Khuda Alisher.

(2) The person was born in Chandigarh hospital and has been all his life staying at Khuda Alisher.

(3) The person was born in Amritsar, worked in Ludhiana, Ambala and Ropar before settling down at Khuda Alisher.

(4) The person was born in Chandigarh City, spent 30 years in Kathmandu and returned to settle in Khuda Alisher.

ANS :

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a)				
(b)				
(c)				
(d)				

5.3. A girl student from Rajpura Town has come to Chandigarh City for higher education. Her mother also has accompanied her and staying with her for the sake of protection to the girl. What is the reason for migration for the girl and her mother. (Place of enumeration Chandigarh City) :

(a) Reason for migration is 'Education' (2) for the girl as well as to the mother.

(b) Reason for migration is Education (2) for the girl and other (5) for her mother.

ANS :

5.4. What will be the reason for migration for the mother in the above question if the mother and the girl are the only two members of their household ?

(a) The reason for migration for the mother is 'family' moved (3).

(b) The reason for migration for the mother is Education (2).

(c) The reason for migration for the mother is other (5).

ANS : ( )

5.5. If the duration of residence of a person at the Village or Town of enumeration is 6 months, how will you enter answer for Question 4 ?

(a) 6 months in the box

(b) 0 in the box

(c) 1 in the box

ANS : ( )

5.6. Ever married women mean :

(a) All women who are married at present.

(b) All women who are married, remarried, widowed, divorced or separated.

(c) All women who are divorced or separated only.

ANS : ( )

5.7. Currently married women mean :

(a) Women who are married for the first time or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living.

(b) Women who are recently married only.

(c) Women who are legally married only.

ANS : ( )

5.8. A woman was first married at the age of 20. Unfortunately, she became widow at the age of 22. She remarried at the age of 25. What is her age at marriage ?

(a) 22

(b) 20

(c) 25

ANS : ( )

VI—MISCELLANEOUS

6.1. Indicate whether the statements given below are right (√) or wrong (×).

(a) The Pad No., Slip No. and the location Code No. on each Household Schedule form and each Individual Slip should be filled in before commencement of enumeration. ( )

(b) Separate pads should be used for each enumeration block. ( )

(c) You need not enumerate a household missed by you during the enumeration period but subsequently detected during the revisional round. ( )

(d) In case a house is locked during your visit you can treat the same as 'Vacant'. ( )

(e) Do not enter into any kind of argument with the respondents. ( )

(f) Ask questions covering the economic questions (from 14 to 16 and sub-questions) of the Individual Slip together and then fill in the details. ( )

(g) Ensure that no household has been left out, particularly on the borders of your Enumeration Block, under the presumption that these might be covered by another enumerator. ( )

(h) Make a thorough and detailed enquiry whenever necessary, by asking certain probing question to ensure that no information is missed and only correct information is recorded. ( )

(i) Use only international numerals (viz. 1, 2, 3) for recording age, codes etc. ( )

(j) Use pen or ballpen for filling all the Schedules, forms etc. ( )

(k) In case of wrong entry, strike out and write again. Do not do over writing. ( )

(l) No questions should be left blank. Whenever not relevant put a cross except in the case of question 12, where a dash should be put. ( )

(m) Use abbreviations wherever provided for in the instructions. ( )

(n) Do not write anything in the dotted boxes. ( )

ANNEXURE 8

(*cf. Para* 13.2)

The Census Act, 1948

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of Census in India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such Census :

It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title and extent:

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

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

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

12. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir be construed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Government to take Census:

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

Appointment of Census staff:

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

5. The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all Census Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

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 anybody of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces or of any vessel of war, of India ;

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel ;

(c) every person incharge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational Institutions.

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager or any sarai, hotles, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club ;

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment ; and

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

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

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

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance :

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

(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 toward the taking of a Census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the Census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories firms and other establishments or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of questions and obligation to answer:

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

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

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. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow Census Officers such access thereto as they may require for the purpose 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 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 to such person as the Census Officer may direct.

Penalties :

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

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

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the Census staff who removes, secets, 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 places 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 purpose 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 subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecutions

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 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 Municipalities

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a Census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations, 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 Abstract

17. The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations, or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical

information as can be derived from the Census returns for India or any State as the case may be being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules

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

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

PART II-B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS

GENERAL NOTE

Part II B deals with Primary Census Abstracts for general population and for scheduled castes population. There being no scheduled tribe notified in this Union Territory, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes does not appear in this volume. Primary Census Abstracts have been introduced since 1951 Census which enabled us to get population data for the smallest units i.e. a village in rural areas and a block in urban areas. Prior to 1951 Census no detailed abstracts were published, but data at tahsil or town levels was given in "E-Summary Figures". Presentation of data at village/block level has proved very useful during re-organisation of states, for demarcation of constituencies by the Election Commission and for use by administrators and demographers. Several research scholars were able to conduct useful research by using village/block level data and bring out valuable reports/papers. We have already discussed most of the concepts, definitions and instructions issued to enumerators for 1981 Census in part II A General Population Tables appearing as first part in this volume. Some of the concepts and definitions relevant to the Primary Census Abstract not discussed in Part II A are discussed as under :—

Building

2. 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 and godowns and 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. There may be a number of typical examples of buildings which have been discussed in para 8.2 to 8.9 of Instructions to Enumerators appearing as Annexure-2 to Part II A Tables in this volume, which may be referred to.

Economically Active Population

3. Economic activity of human population is very important for the country, the family and individuals. Census Organisation has therefore, been endeavouring to collect data for economic activity right from the 1872 Census. The scope and content of the approach has however, changed from Census to Census. Prior to independence, information on economic activity of the people was mostly for the use of administrators, sociologists or anthropologists. Administration was interested to have information for revenue purposes only and they were not interested in development and upliftment of the population. It is only after independence that economic activity of human population has been probed more deeply for getting as much information as possible for development, planning, research scholars and other data users. While detailed discussions regarding concept, definitions, classification for industry and occupation from Census to Census will be given in Part III-General Economic Tables. A brief summary giving changes in our classification for economically active population is given below :—

4. Prior to 1961 Census, population was classified mainly on source of income irrespective of whether a person was actually contributing anything by his own involvement in economic activity or was getting income without doing any work. It was only in 1961 that concept of work participation by individual was taken as actual contributing to economy. In 1872 occupation of those who were working was recorded and those who were not working their source of income was taken as their occupation. Children, females and old men were left out. Those who were not working, it was not ascertained as to what they were doing. In 1881 again, same procedure was followed and occupation of every man who was working or actual source of income of person who did not have any occupation were recorded. Part time workers like boys, girls and women attending to household cultivation, Household Industry and other household economic activities whenever free from their school/domestic work were left out. In 1891, the concept of "Means of Subsistance" was introduced. The occupation or means of subsistance were recorded in the case of every individual whether working or dependent. In the case of dependent the occupation or means of subsistance of the person on whom he/she was dependent was recorded. This made a distinction between dependent and non-dependent. Any person who got income by work or through property like rent or pension was not a dependent while one who, earned nothing by putting in independent labour and who was supported by another person was treated as dependent. In 1901 a distinction was made between actual worker and mere dependent. Actual

workers again were classified according to their contribution in agricultural or non-agricultural production. A person getting income from private property or pension etc., also fell in the category of worker. In 1911, same concept of worker was followed. In 1921 Census for the first time, women and children above age of the 9 years who did any work to augment family income were classified as worker. In all these censuses persons in receipt of income from property, pension etc. were classified as economically active even when they were not doing any work. In 1931 Census, the term "Earners", was defined as one who had distinct individual means or partial means of livelihood. The intermediate category of "Working dependent" was also introduced. A "Working dependent" was defined as a worker who contributed anything in cash or kind towards supporting themselves or families but contribution being not adequate to make himself "Self supporting". All those who did not have distinct individual means or partial means of livelihood were classified as 'Dependent". In 1941 Census the term earner was substituted by "Wholly dependent" and "Partly dependent." In 1951 the terms "Self supporting Persons", "Earning dependents" and "Non-earning dependents" were introduced. In 1961 Census income or economic dependence approach was discarded as it caused omission of those who were engaged in the family economic activity but were not receiving any wages in cash and kind. It was also felt that the earlier concept tended to inflate the labour force as it included those who made income through actually not participating in any work. It was felt that our approach should distinguish between those who are economically active and those who are economically inactive. Keeping this in view the entire population was divided into two categories i.e., workers and non-workers. Those who were engaged in seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc. if they had some regular work for more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season they were taken as worker. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, a person was taken as a worker if he was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the date on which the enumerator had visited the household. The term "Work" included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction also. Persons working in household economic activities such as cultivation, household industry, dairy or rearing of animals etc. were taken as workers if they were attending to such type of work which was augmenting their family income though they were not in receipt of any payment in cash or kind. Political and social service workers who were furthering public service activity and the political activity were also treated as workers. Those who could not be classified as workers were treated as non-workers. Non-workers included also all those persons who were having sufficient income to support themselves from land revenue, pension etc., but were not actually participating or supervising any kind of work. In 1971 Census, first main activity of a person was ascertained on the basis of time spent by him basically as a worker producing goods and services or as a non-worker. The reference period for a regular work, profession/service or business was reduced to one week instead of 15 days as adopted in 1961 Census. In case of work like cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation worker, some type of household industry etc., a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active during the period of enumeration. Workers were further classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers and for those who were engaged in household industry or other work, particulars for place of work, name of establishment, nature of industry, trade profession or service, description of work and class of workers were also recorded. Particulars of secondary work, if any, were also recorded. Those who did not participate in any economic activity, their activity as a non-worker i.e., whether they were attending to household duties or were students, rentiers, pensioners, dependents, beggars, inmates of institutions and other non-workers, was also recorded. Just after 1971 Census, census organisation had to face wide criticism for change in concept of worker which did not enable the data users to compare results of two censuses. It was also commented that while the concept for workers adopted in 1961 Census was too liberal as it classified some persons as workers whose contribution in work was nominal and who could only be treated as marginal workers and not as main workers while that of 1971 was evaluated as regid which resulted in reduction of figures for workers as compared to 1961 Census. When data users were asked to give suggestions for 1981 Census there was a demand to frame economic questions in such a way

which could enable them to compare results of 1961 and 1971 Censuses with that of 1981 Census. It was also considered that in the context of our country, the enquiry relating to current status of workers was rather irrelevant and that usual status was more appropriate. It was agreed to obtain figures of the extent of participation of women and children in the economic activity so that their contribution is recorded fully. A series of discussions of data users and technical groups were held and some questions formulated for trial in field through pilot study and pretests. After evaluating results of Pilot study and pretests again a series of discussions were held and following questions were finally formulated to be canvassed during 1981 Census.

I.	Q. 14A	Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
		No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O,
II.	Q. 14B	If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2).
III.	Q. 15A	Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
		No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
		14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ?
IV.	Q. 15B	Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
		14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)
V.	Q. 16	If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1) /No (2)

5. These questions divided the entire population in 3 groups i.e. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

6. Those who were non-workers or marginal workers have been again classified according to their activity as a non-worker/marginal worker i.e., household duties, students and dependents, rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions and other non-workers.

Work :

7. As in 1961 and 1971 Census work has been 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 or direction of work. In all these questions the reference period was one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain type of work such as agriculture and household industry are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year depending on local circumstances. In such cases the reference period was the broad time span of the working seasons preceding the enumeration.

Main Workers :

8. The main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year i.e., 183 days or more preceding the enumeration. In other words, those for whom the answer would have been "Yes" and therefore, the entry would have been "1" in Q. 14B of the Individual Slip, categorised as main workers. Whether they are cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry or as other workers is determined by the information available in Q. 15A in their cases in the Individual Slip.

Marginal Workers :

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

Non Workers

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

11. A brief discussion has already been given about difference in 1971 and 1981 Primary Census

Abstract formats and contents of the 1981 Census Primary Census Abstract in the General Note to Part IIA tables. Definitions and concepts of work, workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers have also been discussed in detail at Paras 75 to 103.1 112 to 121 of instructions to enumerators appearing as Annexure-2 to this volume.

Area Figures :

12. Area figures being presented in these abstracts for the Union Territory of Chandigarh and Chandigarh District have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India, while area figures for towns, villages and sectors/wards in urban areas have been supplied by the local administration. Area figures for Chandigarh U.T., Chandigarh District and Tahsil have been given in Km^2 rounded upto one place of decimal. Such figures for towns, sectors/wards have been given in Km^2 rounded upto two places of decimal and that of village, in hectares rounded upto two places of decimal.

13. In this volume we are presenting the following Primary Census Abstracts :

(i) State Primary Census Abstract

(ii) District Primary Census Abstract

(iii) Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract

(iv) Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes

14. As stated in General Note in Part II-A Tables, in 1971 Census we presented economic data for nine industrial categories of main workers with break-up for manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at Household industry and other than Household industry, while in the present census we are limiting this presentation to four broad industrial categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Household industry represents industrial category V(a)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs while other workers cover the following industrial categories :

III—Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities.

IV—Mining and quarrying

V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, other than Household industry.

V (b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry

VI—Construction

VII—Trade and Commerce

VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications

IX—Other Services.

15. Besides these broad industrial categories the present Primary Census Abstracts give us additional information for marginal workers also.

State Primary Census Abstract :

16. This format has 39 columns and gives data for area in sq. km., number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population scheduled caste population, scheduled tribe population, literates, total main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers with break up for persons males and females for total rural and urban areas of Chandigarh Union Territory and Chandigarh District. Distribution of main workers has been further given in four broad industrial categories i.e., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers.

District Primary Census Abstract :

17. This format has 39 columns and gives data for the Union Territory, District, Tahsil, Urban Agglomeration, City and Towns. Data for Union Territory, District/Tahsil have been given for total, rural and urban areas. This abstract gives us area in km^2, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population including institutional and houseless population, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, total main workers, marginal workers and non workers. Distribution of main workers have been further given in four broad industrial categories i.e., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Break up of data have been given for persons, males and females under all the above-mentioned items.

Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract :

18. This abstract has 28 columns and gives us information for the Union Territory, Urban Total, Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration, towns/villages and sectors/wards in case of urban areas, location code as adopted during 1981 Census,

area of villages in hectares and for towns/sectors/ wards in km², occupied residential houses, number of households and population data by sex for total population including institutional and houseless population, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, literates, main workers by broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non workers.

Appendix to Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract

19. This statement gives us location code for each Sector/Ward/Urban Block and total population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population down up to urban block level.

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes

20. This abstract has 31 columns and gives us information for Chandigarh Union Territory, Chandigarh District, Chandigarh Tahsil, Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration and its components for scheduled castes population, literates, total main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled castes. Distribution of main workers has also been given for four broad industrial categories viz; cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers.

Statement I

21. Statement—1 given below gives us number of households per 1,000 houses and number of households per sq. kms in all areas, rural and urban areas. It is observed from the statement that in rural areas every household occupies one census house, while in urban areas in 1,000 Census houses, 1,018 households are living. This shows that there is no congestion even in urban areas of this Union Territory. Density of households per sq. kms is 882 for all areas, 129 for rural areas and 1,386 for urban areas. Density in rural areas in this Union Territory is also quite high as most of the villages are very close to urban areas and most of population residing in these villages is working in urban areas of this Union Territory.

विवरण 1

STATEMENT I

प्रति 1,000 जनगणना मकानों में परिवारों की संख्या और प्रतिवर्ग किलोमीटर में परिवारों की संख्या, 1981

Number of households per 1,000 Census houses and the number of households per Km², 1981

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र /जिला Union Territory/District	प्रति 1,000 मकानों में परिवारों की संख्या No. of households per 1,000 Census houses			प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर में परिवारों की संख्या No. of households per Km².		
	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban	योग Total	ग्रामीण Rural	नगरीय Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	**1,017**	**1,000**	**1,018**	**882**	**129**	**1,386**
Chandigarh District	1,017	1,000	1,018	882	129	1,386

Statement 2

22. Statement—2 given on next page gives us percentage distribution of members of scheduled castes in rural and urban areas to the total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The statement reveals that just like general population, scheduled castes population is also concentrated in urban areas of this Union Territory. Out of 100 scheduled castes 89.29 are found in urban areas and 10.71 only in rural areas. Percentage of females in rural areas is higher as compared with that of males while this percentage is lower in case of urban females, which may be due to availability of cheaper houses in rural areas where the members of scheduled castes, were able to bring their families, while in urban areas some of the members of scheduled castes may not be able to bring their families due to high rent prevailing in the City and Towns. Their being no scheduled tribes notified in this Union Territory information under columns 11 to 19 is nil.

विवरण 2

STATEMENT 2

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की कुल जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रवार अनुसूचित जातियों और

Statement showing percentage distribution of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ जिला Union Territory/District	अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिशत PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES							
	योग Total			ग्रामीण Rural			नगरीय Urban	
	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh Union Territory	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**10·71**	**10·59**	**10·87**	**89·29**	**89·41**
Chandigarh District	100·00	100·00	100·00	10·71	10·59	10·87	89·29	89·41

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों का प्रतिशत वितरण 1981

to the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1981

अनुसूचित जनजातियों का प्रतिशत
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

	योग Total			ग्रामीण Rural			नगरीय Urban		
स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
89·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—There is no Scheduled Tribe notified in Chandigarh Union Territory.

Statement 3

23. Statement—3 gives us percentage of members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to total population and their distribution among districts. It reveals that there are only 14.09% scheduled castes in the total population in this Union Territory. This Union Territory being a uni-district territory percentage of scheduled castes in Chandigarh district is 100.00 percent. There being no notified scheduled tribes in this Union Territory, information under columns 4 and 6 is nil and information under columns 2 and 3 is identical.

विवरण 3

STATEMENT 3

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिले की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों का प्रतिशत वितरण, 1981

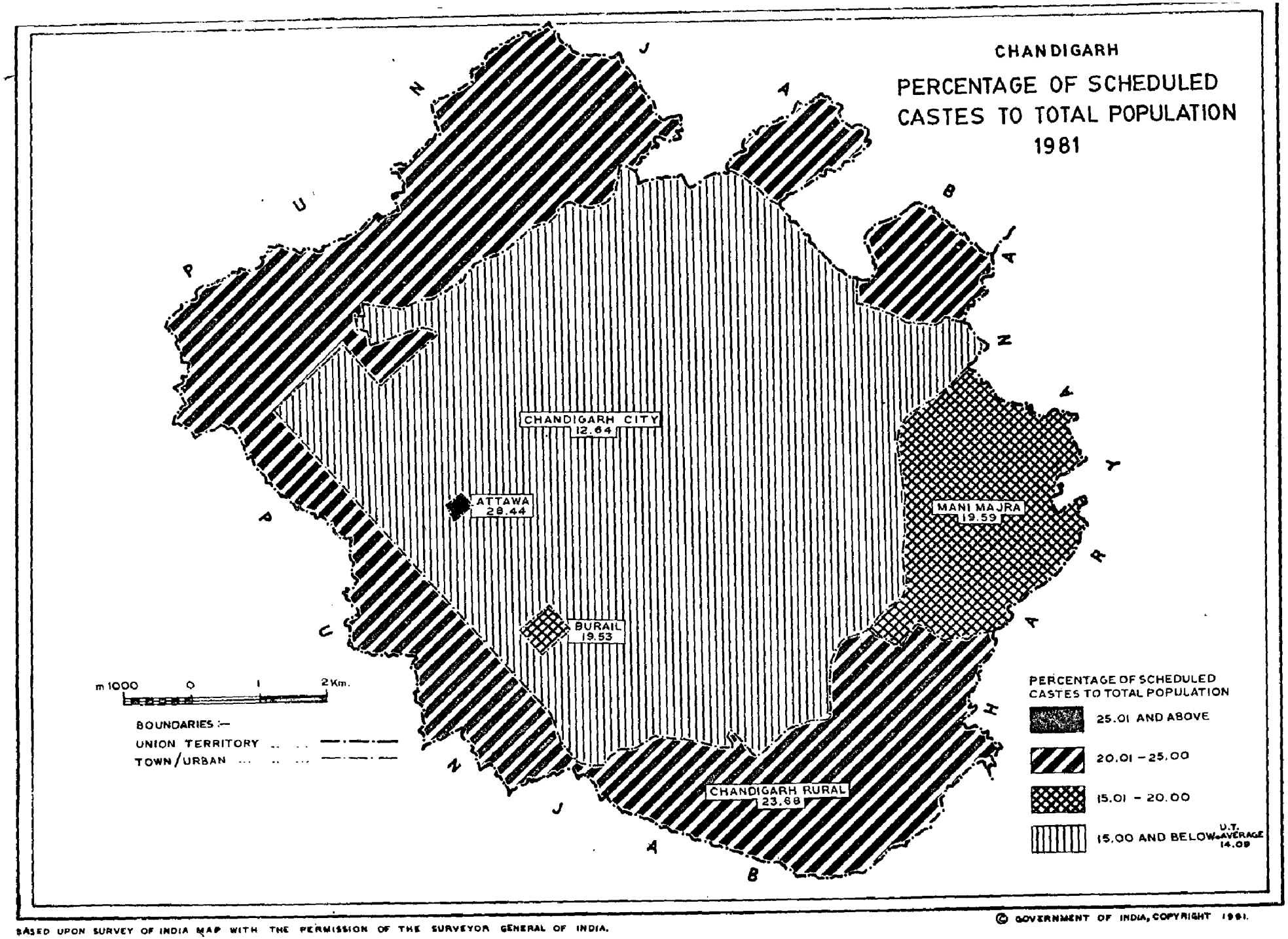
Percentage distribution of Total Population of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Territory and District, 1981

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिले की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का प्रतिशत	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिशत	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का प्रतिशत	जिला में अनुसूचित जातियों के 100 सदस्यों का वितरण	जिला में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 100 सदस्यों का वितरण
Union Territory/District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population of Union Territory/ District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population of Union Territory/ District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population of Union Territory/ District	Distribution of 100 Members of Scheduled Castes among district	Distribution of 100 members of Scheduled Tribes among district
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh Union Territory	**14·09**	**14·09**	..	**100·00**	
Chandigarh District	14·09	14·09	..	100·00	

Note:—There is no Scheduled Tribe notified in Chandigarh Union Territory.

Statement 4

24. Statement-4 given on next page gives us percentage of members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in rural and urban areas to the total population in 1981 Census. There being no scheduled tribe notified in this Union Territory, information under columns 11 to 19 is nil and information under columns 2 to 10 is identical with information given under columns 20 to 26. This Union Territory being a uni-district territory information for the Union Territory and the district is also identical. This statement shows that there are 14·09 scheduled castes in this Union Territory. Percentage of male scheduled castes is more as compared with that of females in urban areas and all areas while percentage of females in rural areas is higher as compared with that of males. This statement also reveals that percentage of members of scheduled castes in rural areas to total rural population is quite high as compared with percentage of scheduled castes in urban areas to total urban population.



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विवरण 4

STATEMENT 4

कुल जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों का प्रतिशत, 1981

Percentage of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and Urban areas to the total population—1981

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ज़िला Union Territory/ District	अनुसूचित जातियों का प्रतिशत Percentage of Scheduled Castes									अनुसूचित जनजातियों का Percentage		
	योग Total			ग्रामीण Rural			नगरीय Urban			योग Total		
	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh Union Territory	**14·09**	**14·14**	**14·02**	**23·68**	**22·42**	**25·52**	**13·43**	**13·55**	**13·29**	..	..	..
Chandigarh District	14·09	14·14	14·02	23·68	22·42	25·52	13·43	13·55	13·29	..	..	..

प्रतिशत of Scheduled Tribes						अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों का प्रतिशत Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes								
ग्रामीण Rural			नगरीय Urban			योग Total			ग्रामीण Rural			नगरीय Urban		
व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	14·09	14·14	14·02	23·68	22·42	25·52	13·43	13·55	13·29
..	..	..	..	..	..	14·09	14·14	14·02	23·68	22·42	25·52	13·43	13·55	13·29

Note:—There is no Scheduled Tribe notified in Chandigarh Union Territory.

Statement 5

25. Statement—5 given below gives us general crude literacy rate in 1981, 1971 and 1961 Censuses. While actual literacy for these censuses is much more but as data for age group 0—4 for 1981 has not so far been tabulated, we are limiting this comparison with percentages obtained by including population in age group 0—4. As per our instructions persons returned in age group 0—4 have been treated as illiterates and as such effective rate of literacy should be worked out after excluding age group 0—4 from our total population. This statement shows that as against 51·06% literates in 1961 there were 61·56% literates in 1971 which have risen to 64·79% in 1981. These percentages for males are 56·97, 66·97 and 69·00 for 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses respectively. Females literates rose from 42·00% in 1961 to 54·35% in 1971 and to 59·31% in 1981. These rates show that female literacy has recorded more increase as compared with male literacy. Considering these percentages for rural areas we find that percentage of literates rose from 20·35 in 1961 to 30·53 in 1971 and further to 44·73 in 1981. Such percentages for rural males were 28·68 in 1961, 38·84 in 1971 and 52·29 in 1981. Percentage increase among rural females is remarkable. Literacy of females was 8·69% only in 1961 which recordedmore than 100% increase in1971 by recording 18.36% literates and have again risen to 33·74% in 1981 which is much more sharper than increase recorded by males. In urban areas percentage increase in literacy is much lower as these percentages were 57·44 for 1961, 64·80 for 1971 and 66·15 for 1981. These percentages for males were 62·58 in 1961, 70·03 in 1971 and 70·19 in 1981, which shows a stagnent position for male literacy during the decade 1971—1981. Females in urban areas returned 49·39% literates in 1961, 57·89% in 1971 and 60·94% in 1981 which reveals that time is not far off when urban females will be at par with males as far as literacy is concerned. Stagnent position is literacy rate for males in urban areas can be attributed to influx of illiterate male labourers like rickshaw pullers, construction labourers and other workers engaged in odd jobs.

विवरण 5

STATEMENT 5

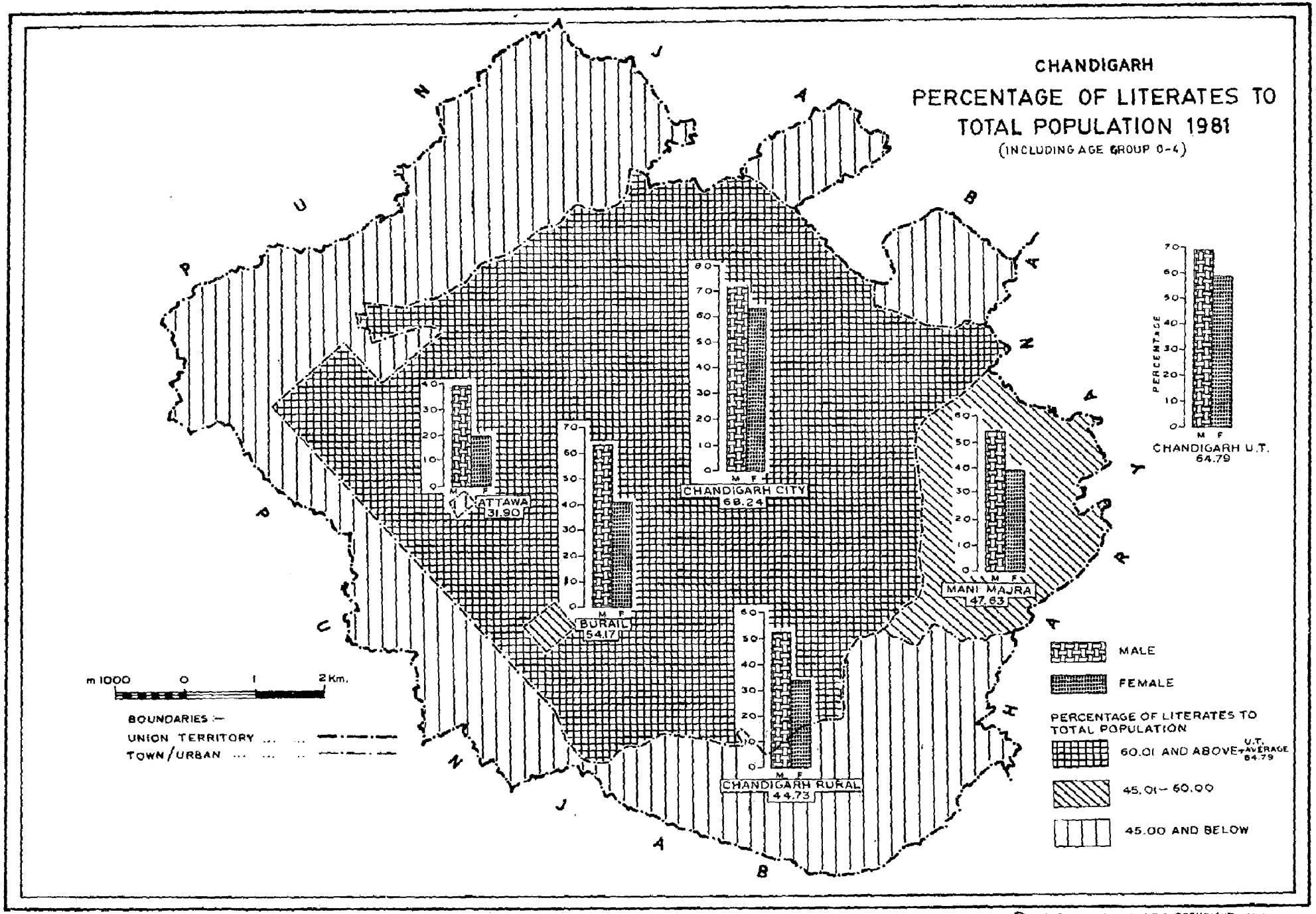
1961, 1971 और 1981 में साक्षरतादर

Literacy rates in 1981, 1971 and 1961

0—4 की आयु सीमा की जनसंख्या सहित कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत परिकलित किया गया है

(The Percentages have been calculated on the total Population inclusive of the population in age group 0—4)

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/District	कुल जनसंख्या में Among the total population			ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में Among the rural population			नगरीय जनसंख्या में Among the urban population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				1981					
Chandigarh Union Territory	64·79	69·00	59·31	44·73	52·29	33·74	66·15	70·19	60·94
Chandigarh District	64·79	69·00	59·31	44·73	52·29	33·74	66·15	70·19	60·94
				1971					
Chandigarh Union Territory	61·56	66·97	54·35	30·53	38·84	18·36	64·80	70·03	57·89
Chandigarh District	61·56	66·97	54·35	30·53	38·84	18·36	64·80	70·03	57·89
				1961					
Chandigarh Union Territory	51·06	56·97	42·00	20·35	28·68	8·69	57·44	62·58	49·39
Chandigarh District	51·06	56·97	42·00	20·35	28·68	8·69	57·44	62·58	49·39



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26. Statement 5 A given below gives us percentage increases in literacy percentages during the decades 1961—1971 and 1971—81. It shows that urban males have gained only 0·29% increases in their literacy percentage during last decade while there are sharp increases in rural literacy percentages. This increase in rural areas is due to improvement in availability of educational facility, urbanisation and changes in occupational pattern from cultivation to other work.

विवरण 5क

STATEMENT 5A

1961—1971 तथा 1971—1981 में साक्षरता में प्रतिशत में विभिन्नता

Percentage variation of literacy rate 1961 —1971 and 1971—81

योग/ग्रामीण/शहरी Total /Rural/Urban	1961—1971			1971—1981		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियां Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**20·56**	**17·55**	**29·40**	**5·25**	**3·03**	**9·13**
Rural	59·02	35·43	111·28	46·51	34·63	83·77
Urban	12·81	11·90	17·21	2·08	0·23	5·27

27. Statement 5 B shows that among towns and cities in this Union Territory, Chandigarh City has highest literacy percentage of 68·24 and Attawa falls at the bottom with 31·90% literates. Among males, Chandigarh City has recorded 71.98% literates and among females 63·46% literates. Percentage literacy recorded in Attawa town for persons, males and females is even lower than recorded for rural areas of this Union Territory. Low rate of increase in percentage literacy in urban areas of this Union Territory can therefore, be attributed to classification of Attawa as a town. This town is mostly inhabited by unskilled labourers who are illiterates.

विवरण 5ख

STATEMENT 5B

शहरों/कस्बों में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत 1981

Percentage of literates in City/Town—1981

शहर/कस्बा City/Town	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्रियाँ Females
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh City +O.G.	68·24	71·98	63·46
Mani Majra+O.G.	47·63	54·20	39·17
Burail Town	54·17	63·12	40·89
Attawa Town	31·90	39·21	19·47
Chandigarh Union Territory	**64·79**	69·03	**59·31**

Statement 6

28. Statement 6 given below gives us percentage distribution of population of each sex for workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Main workers have been further distributed according to broad Industrial categories i.e., cultivation, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. It is apparent from the statement that percentage of marginal workers to total population is negligible in this Union Territory. There are 65 non-workers for every 100 persons, there are 45 non-workers for every 100 males and 91 non-workers for every 100 females. Out of 9 workers among 100 females proportion of workers engaged in cultivation, agricultural labourers and household industry is negligible and almost all female workers are engaged in other work. Among males, out of 65 workers, 53 workers are engaged in other work and one worker each is engaged in cultivation and household industry. Number of agricultural labourers is negligible.

विवरण 6

STATEMENT 6

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़/ज़िले में काम करने वालों, सीमान्तिक काम करने वालों और काम न करने वालों का स्त्री/पुरुष के अनुसार प्रतिशत वितरण (1981 जनगणना में मुख्य काम करने वालों को आगे स्थूल औद्योगिक वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है)

Percentage distribution of population of each sex into Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-workers in Chandigarh U.T./ District in 1981

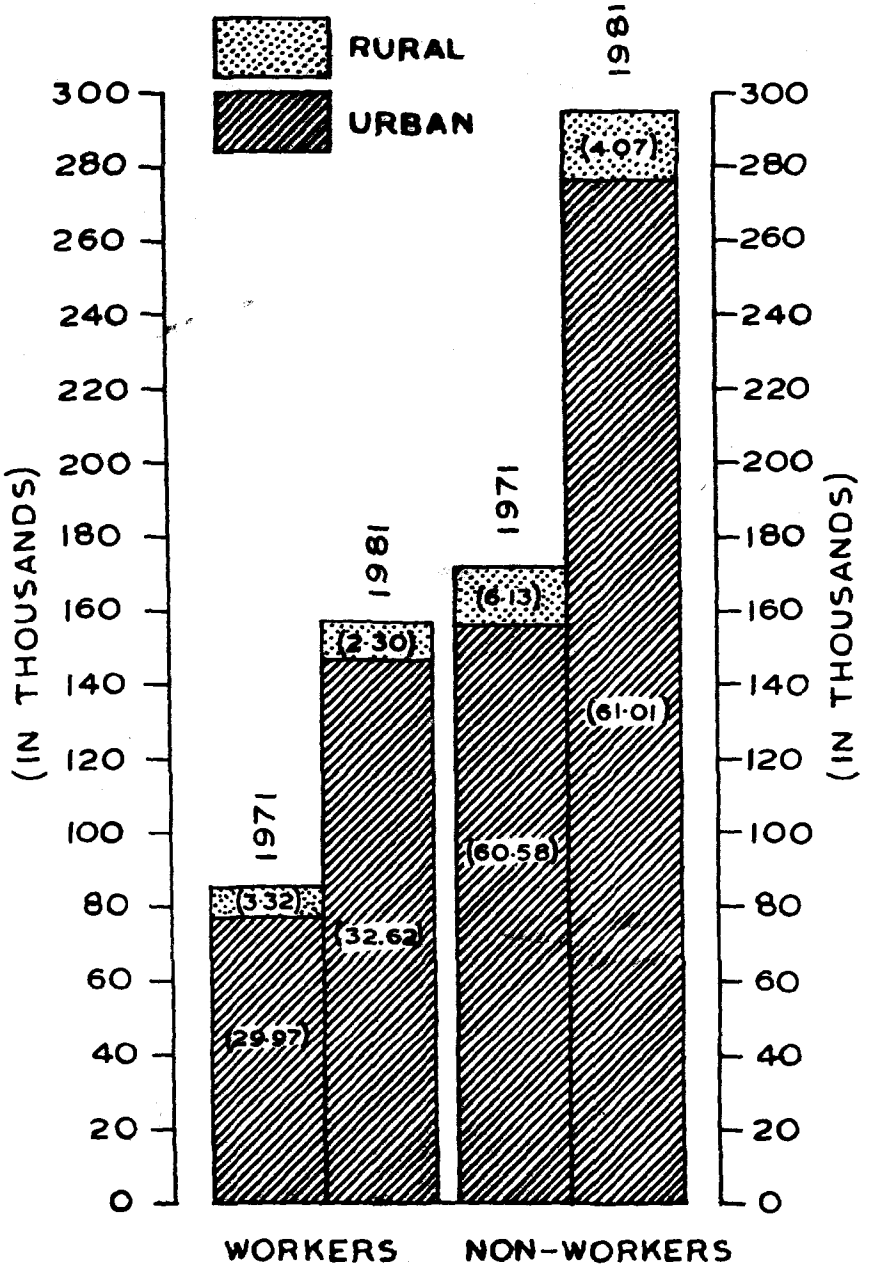
(Main workers being further distributed by broad industrial categories of 1981 Census)

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ ज़िला	लिंग	कुल जनसंख्या	कुल काम करने वाले	कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले	मुख्य काम करने वाले				सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले	काम न करने वाले
					काश्तकार (I)	खेतिहर मज़दूर (II)	पारिवारिक उद्योग— विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [V(ए)]	अन्य काम करने वाले III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX		
UnionTerritory/ District	Sex	Total Population	Total Workers	Total main workers	Main Workers				Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
					Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)	House-hold 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
Chandigarh Union Territory	**P**	**100**	**35**	**35**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**34**	**N**	**65**
	M	**100**	**55**	**55**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**53**	**N**	**45**
	F	**100**	**9**	**9**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**9**	**N**	**91**
Chandigarh District	P	100	35	35	1	N	N	34	N	65
	M	100	55	55	1	N	1	53	N	45
	F	100	9	9	N	N	N	9	N	91

N: Negligible

CHANDIGARH

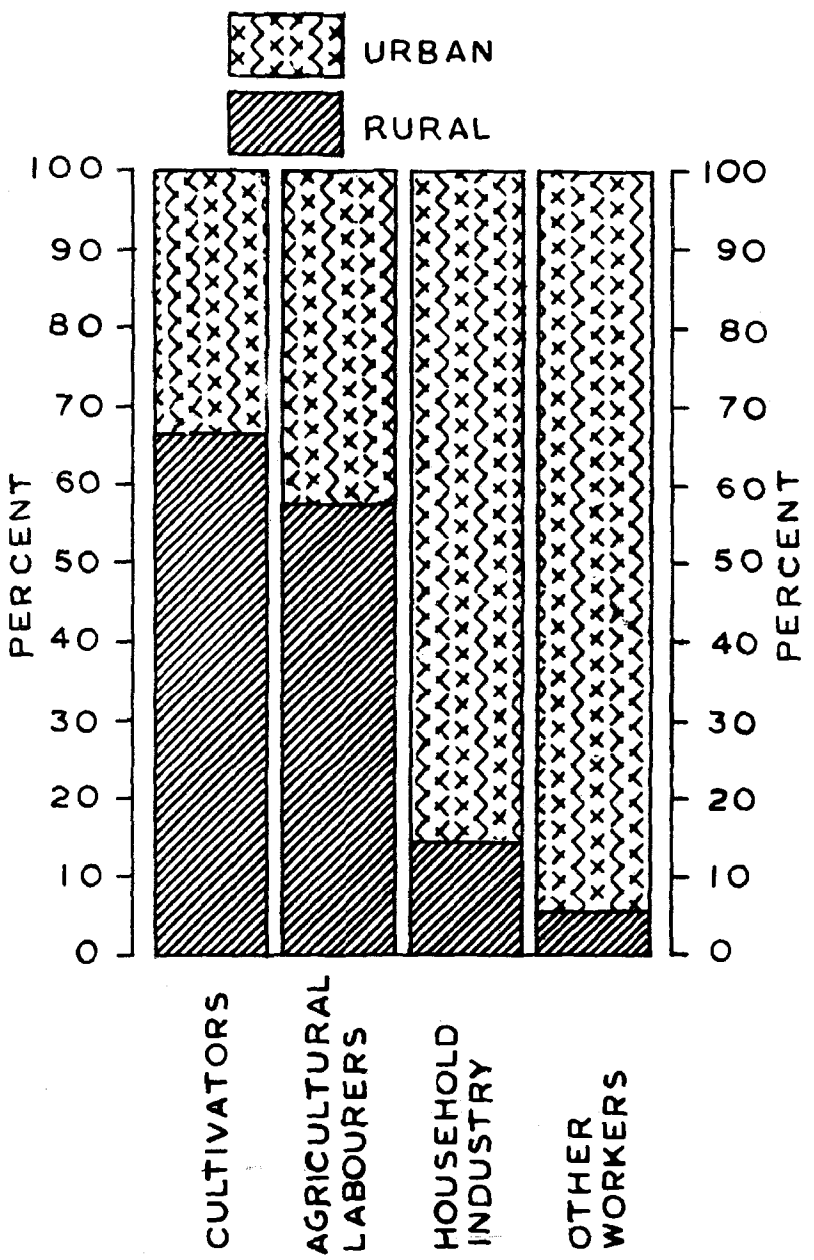
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN 1971 AND 1981

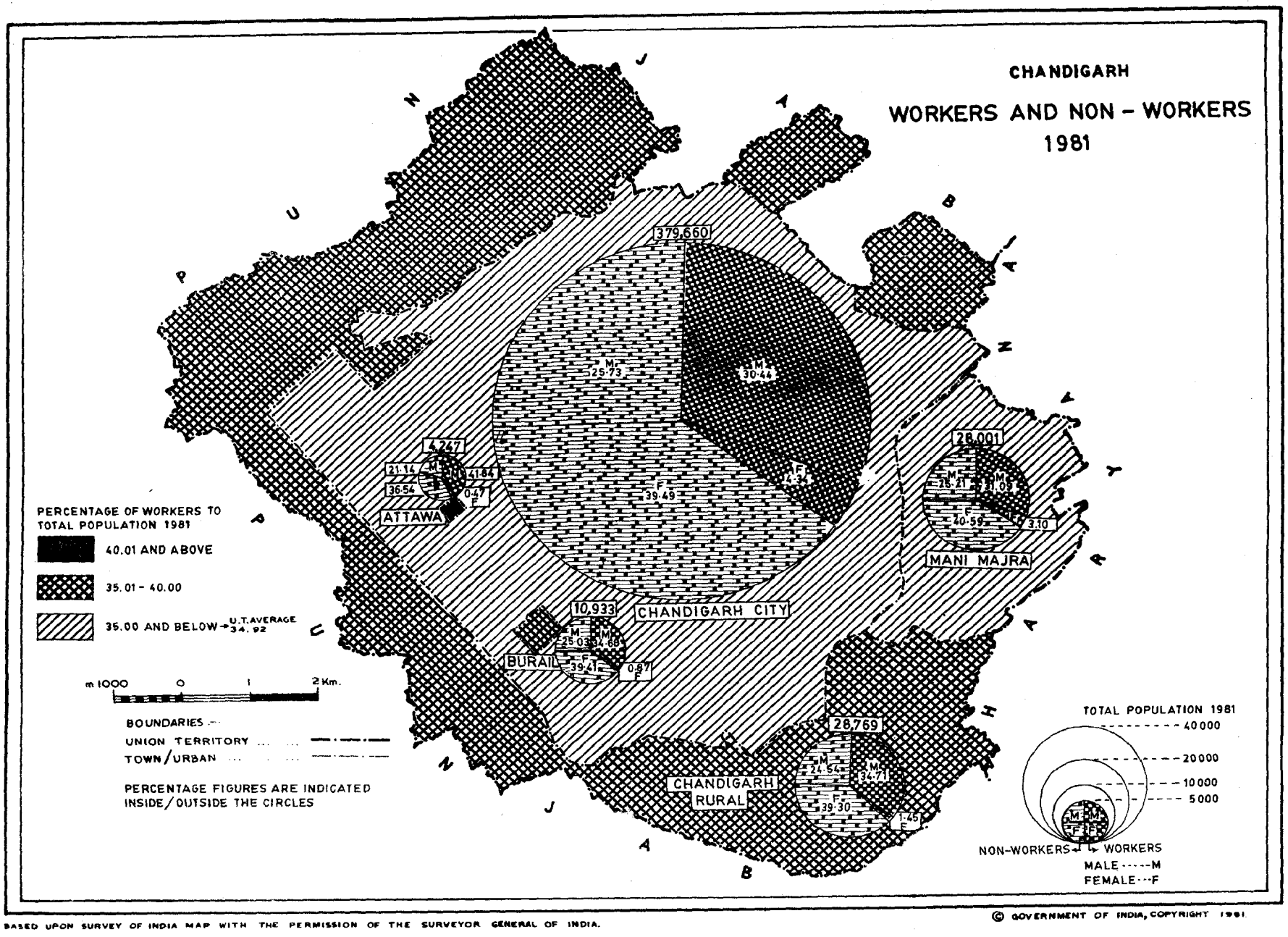


NOTE:—PERCENTAGES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO
(1) TOTAL POPULATION ARE GIVEN WITHIN BRACKETS
(2) 1981 WORKERS= MAIN WORKERS + MARGINAL WORKERS

CHANDIGARH

PROPORTION OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN FOUR BROAD CATEGORIES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 1981





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

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Statement 7

29. Statement 7 given on next page gives us distribution of 1,000 persons, 1,000 males and 1,000 females separately for total, rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Distribution of main workers have further been given according to broad industrial categories. The statement reveals that for every 1,000 persons there are 349 total workers in this Union Territory. Similar proportion for rural areas is 362 as against 348 in urban areas. For 1,000 males 548 are workers in all areas, 586 in rural areas and 545 in urban areas. Similar proportion for females per 1,000 females is very low while more males are found doing some kind of work in rural areas as compared with urban areas, females have returned very low ratio in rural areas as compared with urban areas. These ratios for females are 91 for all areas, 36 for rural areas and 95 for urban areas. The role of marginal workers in economic activity in this territory is quite discouraging. There are only two marginal workers per 1,000 population. Proportion of female marginal workers in rural areas per 1,000 females is 5. This low ratio is probably due to lack of agricultural pursuits in this Union Territory as most of the workers are found to be engaged in other work which is whole time work. Considering main workers according to broad industrial categories we find that even in rural areas there are only 84 males who participate in cultivation while participation of females in this activity is negligible. Participation of males in agricultural labourer in rural areas is 26 and that of females is 5 only per 1,000 males and females respectively. Participation in household industry is still less than what is in agricultural pursuits. Only 8 male main workers per 1,000 males have been returned in household industry in rural areas while similar proportion for females is negligible. Participation of males in other work is quite high i.e. more than 50% males have been returned as other workers. Participation of females in other work is also appreciable in urban areas where 92 females out of 1,000 females have been returned as other workers.

विवरण 7
STATEMENT 7

मुख्य काम करने वालो, सीमान्तिक काम करने वालों और काम न करने वालों के स्थूल औद्योगिक वर्गों में 1,000
Distr ibution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total rural and urban areas among the main workers, marginal workers and

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला Union Territory/ District		कुल जनसंख्या Total Population			कुल काम करने वाले Total Workers			मुख्य काम करने वाले Total Main Workers			मुख्य Main		
											काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)		
		व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh Union Territory	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	349	548	91	347	545	89	5	8	N
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	362	586	36	359	584	31	50	84	N
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	545	95	346	542	93	2	3	N
Chandigarh District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	349	548	91	347	545	89	5	8	N
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	362	586	36	359	584	31	50	84	N
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	545	95	346	542	93	2	3	N

व्यक्तियों का योग, पुरुषों और स्त्रियों, तथा ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्र वर्ग वितरण
non workers for broad industrial categories of main workers

काम करने वाले Workers									सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले Marginal Workers			काम न करने वाले Non-Workers		
खेतीहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural Labourers (II)			परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए) Household Industry Manufacturing, processing sevicing and Repairs [v(a)]			अन्य काम करने वाले (III, IV), V(बी) और V से IX Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)								
व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	3	N	2	3	1	338	531	88	2	3	2	651	452	909
17	26	5	5	8	N	287	466	26	3	2	5	638	414	964
1	1	N	2	3	1	341	535	92	2	3	2	652	455	905
2	3	N	2	3	1	338	531	88	2	3	2	651	452	909
17	26	5	5	8	N	287	466	26	3	2	5	638	414	964
1	1	N	2	3	1	341	535	92	2	3	2	652	455	905

N: Negligible

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्राथमिक जनगणना

UNION TERRITORY PRIMARY

क्र. सं.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	याग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (बेघर और संस्थागत जनसंख्या सहित		
Serial No.	Union Territory/District	Total/ Rutal/ Urban	Area in Km^2	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						व्य P	पु. M	स्त्री F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	**Chandigarh Union Territory**	**Total**	**114·0**	**98,893**	**100,596**	**451,610**	**255,278**	**196,332**
		Rural	**45·7**	**5,883**	**5,883**	**28,769**	**17,046**	**11,723**
		Urban	**68·3**	**93,010**	**94,713**	**422,841**	**238,232**	**184,609**
1	Chandigarh District	Total	114·0	98,893	100,596	451,610	255,278	196,332
		Rural	45·7	5,883	5,883	28,769	17,046	11,723
		Urban	68·3	93,010	94,713	422,841	238,232	184,609

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्राथमिक जनगणना

UNION TERRITORY PRIMARY

मुख्य काम

MAIN

क्र सं	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला	योग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय	काश्तकार (I)			खेतीहर मजदूर (II)		
Serial No.	Union Territory/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	**Chandigarh Union Territory**	**Total**	**2,164**	**2,151**	**13**	**856**	**784**	**72**
		Rural	**1,437**	**1,436**	**1**	**493**	**435**	**58**
		Urban	**727**	**715**	**12**	**363**	**349**	**14**
1	Chandigarh District	Total	2,164	2,151	13	856	784	2
		Rural	1,437	1,436	1	493		78
		Urban	727	715	12	363	435	51
							349	4

CENSUS ABSTRACT

अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां	साक्षर	कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले (I–IX)
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Literates	Total Main Workers (I–IX)

व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
63,621	**36,093**	**27,528**	..	..	..	**292,580**	**176,130**	**116,450**	**156,658**	**139,133**	**17,525**
6,813	**3,821**	**2,992**	..	..	..	**12,868**	**8,913**	**3,955**	**10,313**	**9,950**	**363**
56,808	**32,272**	**24,536**	..	..	..	**279,712**	**167,217**	**112,495**	**146,345**	**129,183**	**17,162**
63,621	36,093	27,528	..	..	..	292,580	176,130	116,450	156,658	139,133	17,525
6,813	3,821	2,992	..	..	..	12,868	8,913	3,955	10,313	9,950	363
56,808	32,272	24,536	..	..	..	279,712	167,217	112,495	146,345	129,183	17,162

CENSUS ABSTRACT

करने वाले

WORKERS

परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(a)	अन्य काम करने वाले (III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX)	सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले	काम न करने वाले
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]	Other Workers (III IV, V (b) & VI to IX)	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers

व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
932	**788**	**144**	**152,706**	**135,410**	**17,296**	**1,037**	**686**	**351**	**293,915**	**115,459**	**178,456**
131	**128**	**3**	**8,252**	**7,951**	**301**	**90**	**35**	**55**	**18,366**	**7,061**	**11,305**
801	**660**	**141**	**144,454**	**127,459**	**16,995**	**947**	**651**	**296**	**275,549**	**108,398**	**167,151**
932	788	144	152,706	135,410	17,296	1,037	686	351	293,915	115,459	178,456
131	128	3	8,252	7,951	301	90	35	55	18,366	7,061	11,305
801	660	141	144,454	127,459	16,995	947	651	296	275,549	108,398	167,151

जिला प्राथमिक

DISTRICT PRIMARY

क्र. सं.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/जिला/तहसील/ नगरीय समूह/शहर/कस्बा	योग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय	वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (बेघर और संस्थागत जनसंख्या सहित)		
Serial No.	UT/District/Tahsil/ U.A. /City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km^2	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्री F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	**Chandigarh Union Territory**	**Total**	**114·0**	**98,893**	**100,596**	**451,610**	**255,278**	**196,332**
		Rural	**45·7**	**5,883**	**5,883**	**28,769**	**17,046**	**11,723**
		Urban	**68·3**	**93,010**	**94,713**	**422,841**	**238,232**	**184,609**
1	Chandigarh District	Total	114·0	98,893	100,596	451,610	255,278	196,332
		Rural	45·7	5,883	5,883	28,769	17,046	11,723
		Urban	68·3	93,010	94,713	422,841	238,232	184,609
	Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	114·0	98,893	100,596	451,610	255,278	196,332
		Rural	45·7	5,883	5,883	28,769	17,046	11,723
		Urban	68.3	93,010	94,713	422,841	238,232	184,609
	Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	68·33	93,010	94,713	422,841	238,232	184,609
	(a) Chandigarh City	Urban	58·52	83,738	85,280	379,660	213,263	166,397
	(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	Urban	58·41	82,225	83,767	373,789	209,838	163,951
	(ii) Buterla (O.G.)	Urban	0·05	564	564	2,407	1,379	1,028
	(iii) Badheri (O.G.)	Urban	0·06	949	949	3,464	2,046	1,418
	(b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	9·45	5,704	5,811	28,001	15,765	12,236
	(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	Urban	3·40	4,539	4,576	22,880	12,770	10,110
	(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	Urban	6·05	1,165	1,235	5,121	2,995	2,126
	(c) *Burail Town*	Urban	0·32	2,542	2,544	10,933	6,529	4,404
	(d) *Attawa Town*	Urban	0·04	1,026	1,078	4,247	2,675	1,572

जनगणना सार

CENSUS ABSTRACT

अनुसूचित जातियां			अनुसूचित जनजातियां			साक्षर			कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले (I-IX)		
Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
63,621	**36,093**	**27,528**	..	..	..	**292,580**	**176,130**	**116,450**	**156,658**	**139,133**	**17,525**
6,813	**3,821**	**2,992**	..	..	..	**12,868**	**8,913**	**3,955**	**10,313**	**9,950**	**363**
56,808	**32,272**	**24,536**	..	..	..	**279,712**	**167,217**	**112,495**	**146,345**	**129,183**	**17,162**
63,621	36,093	27,528	..	..	..	292,580	176,130	116,450	156,658	139,133	17,525
6,813	3,821	2,992	..	..	..	12,908	8,913	3,995	10,313	9,950	363
56,808	32,272	24,536	..	..	..	279,712	167,217	112,495	146,345	129,183	17,162
63,621	36,093	27,528	..	..	..	292,580	176,130	116,450	156,658	139,133	17,525
6,813	3,821	2,992	..	..	..	12,868	8,913	3,955	10,313	9,950	363
56,808	32,272	24,536	..	..	..	279,712	167,217	112,495	146,345	129,183	17,162
56,808	32,272	24,536	..	..	..	279,712	167,217	112,495	146,345	129,183	17,162
47,980	27,333	20,647	..	..	..	259,097	153,502	105,595	131,221	114,995	16,226
46,495	26,526	19,969	..	..	..	256,166	151,544	104,622	129,188	113,000	16,188
737	399	338	..	..	..	989	657	332	786	773	13
748	408	340	..	..	..	1,942	1,301	641	1,247	1222	25
5,485	3,063	2,422	..	..	..	13,338	8,545	4,793	9,465	8,630	835
4,056	2,248	1,808	..	..	..	12,322	7,796	4,526	7,280	6,883	397
1,429	815	614	..	..	..	1,016	749	267	2,185	1,747	438
2,135	1,228	907	..	..	..	5,922	4,121	1,801	3,867	3,785	82
1,208	648	560	..	..	..	1,355	1,049	306	1,792	1,773	19

जिला प्राथमिक

DISTRICT PRIMARY

मुख्य काम

MAIN

क्र. सं. / Serial No.	संघ राज्य/क्षेत्र/ज़िला/तहसील/ नगरीय/समूह/शहर/कस्बा / UT/District/Tahsil/ U.A./City/Town	योग/ ग्रामीण/ नगरीय / Total/ Rural/ Urban	काश्तकार (I) / Cultivators (I)			खेतिहर मजदूर (II) / Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Chandigarh Union Territory	**Total**	**2,164**	**2,151**	**13**	**856**	**784**	**72**
		Rural	**1,437**	**1,436**	**1**	**493**	**435**	**58**
		Urban	**727**	**715**	**12**	**363**	**349**	**14**
1	Chandigarh District	Total	2,164	2,151	13	856	784	72
		Rural	1,437	1,436	1	493	435	58
		Urban	727	715	12	363	349	14
1	Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	2,164	2,151	13	856	784	72
		Rural	1,437	1,436	1	493	435	58
		Urban	727	715	12	363	349	14
	Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	727	715	12	363	349	14
	(a) Chandigarh City	Urban	361	353	8	152	139	13
	(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	Urban	345	337	8	104	91	13
	(ii) Buterla (O.G.)	Urban	6	6	..	8	8	..
	(iii) Badheri (O.G.)	Urban	10	10	..	40	40	..
	(b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	250	247	3	63	62	1
	(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	Urban	202	200	2	58	57	1
	(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	Urban	48	47	1	5	5	..
	(c) *Burail Town*	Urban	95	94	1	148	148	..
	(d) *Attawa Town*	Urban	21	21	..	..	..	..

जनगणना सार—

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

करने वाले

WORKERS

परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [v(ए)]			अन्य काम करने वाले (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX)			सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले			काम न करने वाले		
Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs [v (a)]			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			NonWorkers		
व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F	व्य. P	पु. M	स्त्री. F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
932	**788**	**144**	**152,706**	**135,410**	**17,296**	**1,037**	**686**	**351**	**293,915**	**115,459**	**178,456**
131	**128**	**3**	**8,252**	**7,951**	**301**	**90**	**35**	**55**	**18,366**	**7,061**	**11,305**
801	**660**	**141**	**144,454**	**127,459**	**16,995**	**947**	**651**	**296**	**275,549**	**108,398**	**167,151**
932	788	144	152,706	135,410	17,296	1,037	686	351	293,915	115,459	178,456
131	128	3	8,252	7,951	301	90	35	55	18,366	7,061	11,305
801	660	141	144,454	127,459	16,995	947	651	296	275,549	108,398	167,151
932	788	144	152,706	135,410	17,296	1,037	686	351	293,915	115,459	178,456
131	128	3	8,252	7,951	301	90	35	55	18,366	7,061	11,305
801	660	141	144,454	127,459	16,995	947	651	296	275,549	108,398	167,151
801	660	141	144,454	127,459	16,995	947	651	296	275,549	108,398	167,151
483	392	91	130,225	114,111	16,114	812	564	248	247,627	97,704	149,923
475	385	90	128,264	112,187	16,077	804	561	243	243,797	96,277	147,520
3	3	..	769	756	13	3	2	1	1,618	604	1,014
5	4	1	1,192	1,168	24	5	1	4	2,212	823	1,389
166	123	43	8,986	8,198	788	110	76	34	18,426	7,059	11,367
165	122	43	6,855	6,504	351	19	18	1	15,581	5,869	9,712
1	1	..	2,131	1,694	437	91	58	33	2,845	1,190	1,655
102	97	5	3,522	3,446	76	20	7	13	7,046	2,737	4,309
50	48	2	1,721	1,704	17	5	4	1	2,450	898	1,552

Note: Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in italics.

Abbreviations :—

'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.

'O.G.' stands for Out Growth.

'N.A.C' stands for Notified Area Committee.

लोकेशन कोड नं.	कस्बा/वार्ड का नाम	कस्बा/वार्ड का वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन जातियां		साक्षर	
Location Code No.	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in KM²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Chandigarh U.T. Urban	**68·33**	**93,010**	**94,713**	**422,841**	**238,232**	**184,609**	**32,272**	**24,536**	..	..	**167,217**	**112,495**
	Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	68·33	93,010	94,713	422,841	238,232	184,609	32,272	24,536	..	..	167,217	112,495
	Chandigarh City+OG	58·52	83,738	85,280	379,660	213,263	166,397	27,333	20,647	..	..	153,502	105,595
I	Sector. 1	4·06	50	50	205	144	61	24	15	..	..	101	14
	2	0·29	130	130	528	305	223	22	11	..	..	258	172
	3	0·36	131	135	529	317	212	44	32	..	..	251	125
	4	0·36	169	169	726	424	302	52	38	..	..	297	191
	5	0·34	226	226	666	406	260	33	12	..	..	273	153
	6	0·43	33	33	156	115	41	17	7	..	..	30	6
	7	1·03	2,978	3,032	13,166	7,344	5,822	639	459	..	..	6,071	4,258
	8	1·06	1,635	1,708	7,168	4,072	3,096	73	55	..	..	3,165	2,304
	9	1·14	568	593	2,647	1,527	1,120	68	37	..	..	1,087	739
	10	1·12	739	751	4,292	2,602	1,690	116	85	..	..	2,147	1,292
	11	0·99	1,063	1,065	5,316	2,706	2,610	82	64	..	..	2,300	2,173
	12	1·38	642	674	5,352	3,277	2,075	635	444	..	..	2,582	1,304
	14	1·21	1,266	1,286	7,955	4,764	3,191	281	173	..	..	4,145	2,592
	15	1·08	4,348	4,372	17,953	10,091	7,862	574	429	..	..	8,383	5,864
	16	1·08	1,327	1,351	5,984	3,388	2,596	141	83	..	..	2,677	1,975
	17	1·14	387	439	1,514	1,258	256	74	27	..	..	745	141
	18	1·07	1,833	1,861	8,628	4,818	3,810	123	78	..	..	3,754	2,942
	19	1·07	2,464	2,499	12,142	6,526	5,616	421	330	..	..	5,272	4,087

सार

CENSUS ABSTRACT

मुख्य काम करने वाले

Main Workers

कुल मुख्य/काम करने वाले (I–IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतीहर मजदूर (II)		परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [v(ए)]		अन्य काम करने वाले [III, IV, V(बी) और VI से IX]		सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले		काम न करने वाले	
Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [(V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
129,183	**17,162**	**715**	**12**	**349**	**14**	**660**	**141**	**127,459**	**16,995**	**651**	**296**	**108,398**	**167,151**
129,183	17,162	715	12	349	14	660	141	127,459	16,995	651	296	108,398	167,151
114,995	16,226	353	8	139	13	392	91	114,111	16,114	564	248	97,704	149,923
115	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	10	..	..	29	51
189	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	185	11	..	..	116	212
188	20	1	..	4	..	..	..	183	20	..	..	129	192
266	14	..	..	3	..	..	..	263	14	..	..	158	288
286	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	285	33	..	..	120	227
94	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	17	..	..	21	24
4,142	552	7	..	2	1	13	3	4,120	548	12	2	3,190	5,268
2,274	330	18	2	1	..	11	2	2,244	326	3	1	1,795	2,765
955	155	12	1	4	..	1	..	938	154	..	..	572	965
1,101	126	9	..	..	..	3	..	1,089	126	..	..	1,501	1,564
1,343	271	24	..	3	..	..	..	1,316	271	1	..	1,362	2,339
1,436	451	49	..	1	..	4	2	1,382	449	..	..	1,841	1,624
1,944	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,944	360	2	..	2,818	2,831
4,989	1,193	22	1	2	..	27	7	4,938	1,185	27	10	5,075	6,659
1,884	353	3	..	2	..	12	1	1,867	352	4	..	1,500	2,243
1,112	35	4	1	2	..	..	1	1,106	33	1	2	145	219
2,782	402	18	..	..	..	8	1	2,756	401	2	1	2,034	3,407
3,535	586	9	..	10	1	72	11	3,444	574	3	2	2,988	5,028

लोकेशन कोड नं.	कस्बा/वार्ड का नाम	कस्बा/वार्ड का वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन जातियां		साक्षर	
Location Code No.	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in KM²	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sector—	20	1·09	6,354	6,376	29,767	16,116	13,651	1,550	1,293	..	..	13,245	9,786
	21	1·08	3,566	3,623	15,635	8,428	7,207	180	120	..	..	6,939	5,490
	22	1·16	5,555	5,729	28,589	16,026	12,563	477	335	..	..	12,746	9,294
	23	1·20	4,054	4,240	19,353	10,482	8,871	570	471	..	..	8,718	6,593
	24	0·89	1,658	1,774	8,308	4,735	3,573	1,517	1,199	..	..	3,401	1,925
	25	1·74	2,263	2,263	9,115	5,361	3,754	2,945	2,238	..	..	2,009	573
	26	2·92	3,739	3,899	18,925	11,647	7,278	2,747	2,054	..	..	5,290	1,959
	27	1·07	3,802	3,845	17,104	9,353	7,751	514	432	..	..	7,817	5,644
	28	1·08	2,113	2,145	10,363	5,620	4,743	683	588	..	..	4,291	3,044
	29	1·25	2,506	2,534	11,938	6,698	5,240	1,220	1,006	..	..	4,614	2,866
	30	1·11	2,199	2,292	11,094	6,369	4,725	726	536	..	..	4,779	2,906
	31	1·07	2,211	2,211	8,048	3,949	4,099	610	405	..	..	2,328	2,540
	32	1·06	1,231	1,244	5,407	3,070	2,337	419	259	..	..	2,003	1,373
	33	1·06	1,200	1,210	4,775	2,624	2,151	167	106	..	..	2,004	1,539
	34	1·20	990	992	4,225	2,252	1,973	95	77	..	..	1,801	1,435
	35	1·07	2,908	2,967	12,571	6,835	5,736	315	251	..	..	5,461	4,089
	36	1·07	514	515	2,411	1,270	1,141	21	13	..	..	1,027	935
	37	1·07	2,841	2,861	12,101	6,637	5,464	462	383	..	..	5,106	3,750
	38	1·08	1,474	1,488	6,215	3,676	2,539	1,016	745	..	..	2,143	1,246
	39	1·08	165	165	452	281	171	..	..	..	..	12	4
	40	1·08	1,158	1,158	4,693	2,613	2,080	295	238	..	..	1,791	1,154
	41	0·67	69	69	237	136	101	16	19	..	..	12	7
	42	1·21	13	13	17	15	2	3	..	..	..	6	..
	43	1·19	303	303	1,116	703	413	91	89	..	..	145	56
	44	1·07	412	412	1,281	859	422	239	118	..	..	259	41

सार

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

मुख्य काम करने वाले

Main Workers

कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले (I–IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतीहर मजदूर (II)		परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [V(ए)]		अन्य काम करने वाले [III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX		सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले		काम न करने वाले	
Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8,291	1,216	4	..	..	..	32	1	8,255	1,215	32	28	7,793	12,407
4,586	786	18	..	2	..	2	1	4,564	785	5	7	3,837	6,414
9,089	1,373	7	..	1	..	27	10	9,054	1,363	31	9	6,906	11,181
5,589	1,080	6	..	1	..	5	5	5,577	1,075	7	5	4,886	7,786
2,509	283	1	1	1	..	3	..	2,504	282	10	7	2,216	3,283
2,997	362	..	..	2	..	14	8	2,981	354	1	9	2,363	3,383
7,158	653	37	2	14	4	12	..	7,095	647	162	56	4,327	6,569
4,941	711	7	..	..	..	5	3	4,929	708	11	7	4,401	7,033
2,837	265	5	..	1	..	19	15	2,812	250	5	5	2,778	4,473
3,554	240	3	..	..	..	4	2	3,547	238	2	2	3,142	4,998
3,288	280	2	..	2	..	25	6	3,259	274	6	3	3,075	4,442
1,726	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726	294	6	6	2,217	3,799
1,696	206	3	..	2	..	..	..	1,691	206	3	4	1,371	2,127
1,425	254	14	..	9	..	3	1	1,399	253	4	..	1,195	1,897
1,152	173	3	..	4	..	2	..	1,143	173	..	2	1,100	1,798
3,602	621	17	..	4	..	7	3	3,574	618	7	..	3,226	5,115
658	108	7	..	2	..	3	..	646	108	..	..	612	1,033
3,540	534	6	..	4	..	1	..	3,529	534	2	..	3,095	4,930
1,868	268	3	..	1	..	9	1	1,855	267	65	10	1,743	2,261
188	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	102	..	..	93	69
1,464	270	2	..	..	..	1	2	1,461	268	1	9	1,148	1,801
108	55	..	..	1	..	..	..	107	55	..	..	28	46
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	2	2
478	82	..	..	1	..	..	..	477	82	..	1	225	330
649	59	..	..	2	..	23	1	624	58	..	..	210	363

लोकेशन कोड नं.	कस्बा/वार्ड का नाम	कस्बा/वार्ड का वर्ग कि. मी. में क्षेत्रफल	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जनजातियां		साक्षर	
Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward	Area of Town/Ward in Km².	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sector 45	0·75	560	565	1,934	1,421	513	159	65	..	..	352	82
	46	1·08	91	91	277	167	110	71	51	..	..	29	13
	47	1·07	2,184	2,270	8,691	4,020	4,671	436	371	..	..	2,790	3,151
	48	3·28	1,512	1,527	5,261	3,853	1,408	621	221	..	..	2,017	532
	49	2·89	1,552	1,552	5,167	2,780	2,387	721	457	..	..	1,450	980
	50	0·11	1,204	1,206	5,809	3,244	2,565	2,130	1,762	..	..	1,563	583
	51	0·16	638	638	2,608	1,518	1,090	167	124	..	..	567	175
	52	0·29	1,197	1,216	5,375	2,996	2,379	1,924	1,564	..		1,291	525
	53	0·05	564	564	2,407	1,379	1,028	399	338	..	..	657	332
	54	0·06	949	949	3,464	2,046	1,418	408	340	..	..	1,301	641
II	Mani Majra+OG	9·45	5,704	5,811	28,001	15,765	12,236	3,063	2,422	..	..	8,545	4,793
	Ward—I	3·40	4,539	4,576	22,880	12,770	10,110	2,248	1,808	..	..	7,796	4,526
	Ward—II	6·05	1,165	1,235	5,121	2,995	2,126	815	614	..	..	749	267
III	Burail	0·32	2,542	2,544	10,933	6,529	4,404	1,228	907	..	..	4,121	1,801
	Ward—I	0·32	2,542	2,544	10,933	6,529	4,404	1,228	907	..	..	4,121	1,801
IV	Attawa	0·04	1,026	1,078	4,247	2,675	1,572	648	560	..	..	1,049	306
	Ward—I	0·04	1,026	1,078	4,247	2,675	1,572	648	560	..	..	1,049	306

जनगणना सार

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले		मुख्य काम करने वाले Main Workers											
		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [V(a)]		अन्य काम करने वाले [III, IV, V (b) और VI से IX]		सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले		काम न करने वाले	
Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [(V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1,140	42	2	..	..	..	27	3	1,111	39	2	..	279	471
112	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	25	..	..	55	85
1,240	120	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	120	..	..	2,780	4,551
2,999	47	4	..	..	..	1	..	2,994	47	47	1	807	1,360
1,347	134	2	..	..	..	8	..	1,337	134	56	8	1,377	2,245
1,660	373	..	..	..	..	..	.	1,660	373	35	43	1,549	2,149
848	68	..	..	..	..	1	..	847	68	2	3	668	1,019
1,615	185	2	..	3	7	..	..	1,610	178	2	..	1,379	2,194
773	13	6	..	8	..	3	..	756	13	2	1	604	1,014
1,222	25	10	..	40	..	4	1	1,168	24	1	4	823	1,389
8,630	835	247	3	62	1	123	43	8,198	788	76	34	7,059	11,367
6,883	397	200	2	57	1	122	43	6,504	351	18	1	5,869	9,712
1,747	438	47	1	5	—	1	—	1,694	437	58	33	1,190	1,655
3,785	82	94	1	148	..	97	5	3,446	76	7	13	2,737	4,309
3,785	82	94	1	148	..	97	5	3,446	76	7	13	2,737	4,309
1,773	19	21	..	..	..	48	2	1,704	17	4	1	898	1,552
1,773	19	21	..	..	..	48	2	1,704	17	4	1	898	1,552

ग्रामीण प्राथमिक

VILLAGE PRIMARY

लोकेशन कोड नं	गांव का नाम	गांव का क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में	आवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन जातियां		साक्षर	
Location Code No.	Name of Village	Area of Village in Hectares	No. of occupied residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Chandigarh Rural	**4,566·88**	**5,883**	**5,883**	**28,769**	**17,046**	**11,723**	**3,821**	**2,992**	..	..	**8,913**	**3,955**
1	Kaimbwala	316·87	171	171	1,094	616	478	5	1	..	..	248	70
2	Khuda Alisher	186·15	255	255	1,503	833	672	385	335	..	..	412	232
3	Khuda Jassu	58·27	107	107	512	324	188	33	16	..	..	187	80
4	Lahora	308·37	287	287	1,495	854	641	131	107	..	..	558	316
5	Sarangpur	259·81	140	140	966	554	412	88	71	..	..	359	189
6	Dhanas	283·28	357	357	2,041	1,141	900	237	198	..	..	638	382
7	Shahpur	16·59	28	28	152	86	66	18	17	..	..	48	22
8	Dadu Majra	289·35	228	228	1,407	775	632	144	124	..	..	423	226
9	Maloya	570·61	436	436	2,737	1,484	1,253	420	367	..	..	780	451
10	Palsaura	121·81	436	436	1,708	1,024	684	121	104	..	..	640	300
11	Badheri (Rural)	31·57	10	10	29	26	3	1	..	..	..	3	..
14	Kujheri	224·20	424	424	2,080	1,248	832	241	171	..	..	692	326
15	Nizampur Kumbra	160·26	93	93	514	348	166	112	89	..	..	116	24
16	Nizampur Burail	77·70	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Jhumaroo	159·04	35	35	209	115	94	68	63	..	..	38	16
18	Burail (Rural)	136·78	53	53	464	255	209	65	55	..	..	108	40
19	Chahar-tarf-Burail	67·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Un-inhabited	
20	Bair Majra	68·80	5	5	39	25	14	3	..	..	..	11	3
21	Korsan	96·31	166	166	751	423	328	242	199	..	..	136	58
22	Hallo Majra	248·88	752	752	2,984	1,978	1,006	319	228	..	..	1,179	301
23	Tatarpur	124·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Un-inhabited	
24	Behlana	201·94	495	495	2,035	1,144	891	245	194	..	..	696	369
25	Chuharpur	76·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Un-inhabited	
26	Raipur Khurd	91·05	190	190	727	419	308	58	48	..	..	271	120
27	Raipur Kalan	91·46	119	119	731	425	306	42	36	..	..	145	57
28	Mauli Jagran	224·60	515	515	2,248	1,303	945	641	489	..	..	351	118
29	Daria	74·06	579	579	2,338	1,643	695	202	78	..	..	874	255

जनगणना सार

CENSUS ABSTRACT

मुख्य काम करने वाले

Main Workers

कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले (I—IX) Total Main Workers (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)		खेतीहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural Labourers (II)		परिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत [V(v)] Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V (a))		अन्य काम करने वाले (III, IV, V(&) और VI से IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non Workers	
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
9,950	**363**	**1,436**	**1**	**435**	**58**	**128**	**3**	**7,951**	**301**	**55**	**55**	**7,061**	**11,305**
312	1	133	..	14	..	..	..	165	1	1	3	303	474
433	8	117	..	1	..	..	..	315	8	..	..	400	664
209	9	34	..	7	1	41	1	127	7	..	..	115	179
389	16	91	..	39	..	9	1	250	15	..	1	465	624
289	3	102	..	5	..	5	1	177	2	3	..	262	409
571	11	117	..	53	..	4	..	397	11	2	..	568	889
47	3	28	..	1	..	..	..	18	3	1	4	38	59
399	2	139	..	94	..	5	..	161	2	..	2	376	628
686	22	161	..	35	1	15	..	475	21	12	5	786	1,226
663	13	78	..	19	..	17	..	549	13	1	..	360	671
22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	4	3
726	21	95	1	26	..	..	..	605	20	5	1	517	810
259	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	256	..	..	..	89	166
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
52	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	41	1	..	..	63	93
134	..	60	..	6	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	121	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14
203	10	4	..	3	..	1	..	195	10	..	..	220	318
1,401	14	70	..	23	..	5	..	1,303	14	6	..	571	992
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
629	22	20	..	2	..	9	..	598	22	..	..	515	869
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	7	15	..	1	..	1	..	225	7	..	..	177	301
238	3	114	..	5	..	..	..	119	3	..	..	187	303
773	185	16	..	97	56	14	..	646	129	4	39	526	721
1,256	12	13	..	4	..	1	..	1,238	12	..	..	387	683

नगरीय/ग्रामीण प्राथमिक जनगणना सार

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX

नगरीय ब्लाक वार कुल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या

Total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population—Urban Blockwise

लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	कस्बा/वार्ड नगरीय ब्लाक का नाम Name of Town/ Ward/Urban Block	कुल जनसंख्या Total population	अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes	अनुसूचित जनजातियां Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
I	**Chandigarh City + OG**	**379,660**	**47,980**	..
	Sector—1 ..	205	39	..
	EB—1 ..	205	39	..
	Sector—2 ..	528	33	..
	EB—2 ..	528	33	..
	Sector—3 ..	529	76	..
	EB—3 ..	529	76	..
	Sector—4 ..	726	90	..
	EB—4 ..	726	90	..
	Sector—5 ..	666	45	..
	EB—5 ..	666	45	..
	Sector—6 ..	156	24	..
	EB—6 ..	156	24	..
	Sector—7 ..	13,166	1,098	..
	EB—7 ..	408	1	..
	EB—8 ..	622	50	..
	EB—9 ..	706	80	..
	EB—10 ..	564	54	..
	EB—11 ..	569	51	..
	EB—12 ..	583	109	..
	EB—13 ..	570	75	..
	EB—14 ..	877	10	..
	EB—15 ..	724	101	..
	EB—16 ..	733	77	..
	EB—17 ..	666	71	..
	EB—18 ..	539	42	..
	EB—19 ..	659	..	..
	EB—20 ..	564	4	..
	EB—21 ..	529	13	..
	EB—22 ..	346	5	..
	EB—23 ..	309	2	..
	EB—24 ..	576	65	..
	EB—25 ..	391	29	..
	EB—26 ..	585	89	..
	EB—27 ..	529	74	..
	EB—28 ..	573	83	..
	EB—29 ..	544	13	..
1	**Sector—8** ..	7,168	128	..
	EB—30 ..	580	1	..
	EB—31 ..	988	33	..
	EB—32 ..	569	11	..
	EB—33 ..	500	4	..
	EB—34 ..	742	4	..
	EB—35 ..	695	15	..
	EB—36 ..	639	16	..
	EB—37 ..	605	13	..
	EB—38 ..	718	16	..
	EB—39 ..	627	14	..
	EB—40 ..	505	1	..
	Sector—9 ..	2,647	105	..
	EB—41 ..	842	54	..
	EB—42 ..	516	3	..
	EB—43 ..	617	22	..
	EB—44 ..	672	26	..
	Sector—10 ..	4,292	201	..
	EB—45 ..	615	23	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—46 ..	497	33	..
	EB—47 ..	519	81	..
	EB—48 ..	557	26	..
	EB—49 ..	633	8	..
	EB—50 ..	656	10	..
	EB—51 ..	815	20	..
	Sector—11 ..	5,316	146	..
	EB—52 ..	643	13	..
	EB—53 ..	514	5	..
	EB—54 ..	475	25	..
	EB—55 ..	519	5	..
	EB—56 ..	599	32	..
	EB—57 ..	487	6	..
	EB—58 ..	461	6	..
	EB—59 ..	677	28	..
	EB—60 ..	439	21	..
	EB—61 ..	502	5	..
	Sector—12 ..	5,352	1,079	..
	EB—62 ..	598	350	..
	EB—63 ..	533	104	..
	EB—64 ..	619	86	..
	EB—65 ..	198	4	..
	EB—66 ..	561	15	..
	EB—67 ..	535	5	..
	EB—68 ..	646	158	..
	EB—69 ..	551	122	..
	EB—70 ..	532	104	..
	EB—71+801 ..	579	131	..
	Sector—14 ..	7,955	454	..
	EB—72 ..	578	68	..
	EB—73 ..	504	68	..
	EB—74 ..	629	..	..
	EB—75 ..	625	..	..
	EB—76 ..	610	..	..
	EB—77 ..	487	6	..
	EB—78 ..	482	1	..
	EB—79 ..	701	76	..
	EB—80 ..	431	8	..
	EB—81 ..	505	9	..
	EB—82 ..	680	18	..
	EB—83 ..	552	155	..
	EB—84 ..	568	18	..
	EB—85 ..	603	27	..
	Sector—15 ..	17,953	1,003	..
	EB—86 ..	555	12	..
	EB—87 ..	630	14	..
	EB—88 ..	593	11	..
	EB—89 ..	612	16	..
	EB—90 ..	533	15	..
	EB—91 ..	617	9	..
	EB—92 ..	553	19	..
	EB—93 ..	695	24	..
	EB—94 ..	578	9	..
	EB—95 ..	546	..	..
	EB—96 ..	575	32	..
	EB—97 ..	709	4	..
	EB—98 ..	442	14	..
	EB—99 ..	645	82	..
	EB—100 ..	458	..	..
	EB—101 ..	510	18	..
	EB—102 ..	453	21	..
	EB—103 ..	578	2	..
	EB—104 ..	516	3	..
	EB—105 ..	617	8	..
	EB—106 ..	573	31	..
	EB—107 ..	745	28	..
	EB—108 ..	503	11	..
	EB—109 ..	731	4	..
	EB—110 ..	638	67	..
	EB—111 ..	560	79	..
	EB—112 ..	571	12	..
	EB—113 ..	521	3	..
	EB—114 ..	588	6	..
	EB—115 ..	544	286	..
	EB—116 ..	564	163	..
	Sector—16 ..	5,984	224	..
	EB—117 ..	624	5	..
	EB—118 ..	536	..	..
	EB—119 ..	583	10	..
	EB—120 ..	890	70	..
	EB—121 ..	516	26	..
	EB—122 ..	566	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—123 ..	519	..	..
	EB—124 ..	524	39	..
	EB—125 ..	744	63	..
	EB—126 ...	482	11	..
	Sector—17 ..	1,514	101	..
	EB—127 ..	506	30	..
	EB—128 ..	142	4	..
	EB—129 ..	141	15	..
	EB—130 ..	219	10	..
	EB—131 ..	150	6	..
	EB—132 ..	151	2	..
	EB—133 ..	205	34	..
	Sector—18 ..	8,628	201	..
	EB—134 ..	650	9	..
	EB—135 ..	712	20	..
	EB—136 ..	571	18	..
	EB—137 ..	586	39	..
	EB—138 ..	496	16	..
	EB—139 ..	712	..	..
	EB—140 ..	557	10	..
	EB—141 ..	676	27	..
	EB—142 ..	790	..	..
	EB—143 ..	567	6	..
	EB—144 ..	521	7	..
	EB—145 ..	673	20	..
	EB—146 ..	530	17	..
	EB—147 ..	587	12	..
	Sector—19 ..	12,142	751	..
	EB—148 ..	654	2	..
	EB—149 ..	428	9	..
	EB—150 ..	553	174	..
	EB—151 ..	518	56	..
	EB—152 ..	578	17	..
	EB—153 ..	576	11	..
	EB—154 ..	456	..	..
	EB—155 ..	629	3	..
	EB—156 ..	591	54	..
	EB—157 ..	544	83	..
	EB—158 ..	676	..	..
	EB—159 ..	510	21	..
	EB—160 ..	612	14	..
	EB—161 ..	529	9	..
	EB—162 ..	489	5	..
	EB—163 ..	575	..	..
	EB—164 ..	517	28	..
	EB—165 ..	595	26	..
	EB—166 ..	649	17	..
	EB—167 ..	683	127	..
	EB—168 ..	780	95	..
	Sector—20 ..	29,767	2,843	..
	EB—169 ..	559	..	..
	EB—170 ..	577	7	..
	EB—171 ..	545	4	..
	EB—172 ..	433	6	..
	EB—173 ..	482	..	..
	EB—174 ..	587	13	..
	EB—175 ..	521	7	..
	EB—176 ..	530	3	..
	EB—177 ..	577	6	..
	EB—178 ..	553	11	..
	EB—179 ..	605	12	..
	EB—180 ..	723	24	..
	EB—181 ..	644	..	..
	EB—182 ..	594	34	..
	EB—183 ..	484	1	..
	EB—184 ..	548	5	..
	EB—185 ..	389	31	..
	EB—186 ..	480	32	..
	EB—187 ..	420	..	..
	EB—188 ..	584	4	..
	EB—189 ..	471	8	..
	EB—190 ..	585	15	..
	EB—191 ..	510	56	..
	EB—192 ..	745	431	..
	EB—193 ..	552	..	..
	EB—194 ..	637	8	..
	EB—195 ..	643	6	..
	EB—196 ..	530	35	..
	EB—197 ..	501	65	..
	EB—198 ..	523	28	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—199 ..	615	57	..
	EB—200 ..	647	92	..
	EB—201 ..	491	43	..
	EB—202 ..	476	14	..
	EB—203 ..	598	68	..
	EB—204 ..	495	48	..
	EB—205 ..	598	35	..
	EB—206 ..	390	28	..
	EB—207 ..	997	72	..
	EB—208 ..	483	28	..
	EB—209 ..	511	26	..
	EB—210 ..	498	92	..
	EB—211 ..	504	137	..
	EB—212 ..	538	71	..
	EB—213 ..	582	12	..
	EB—214 ..	499	10	..
	EB—215 ..	664	74	..
	EB—216 ..	502	145	..
	EB—217 ..	473	439	..
	EB—218 ..	525	334	..
	EB—219 ..	574	114	..
	EB—220 ..	719	21	..
	EB—221 ..	642	31	..
	EB—222 ..	214	..	..
	Sector—21 ..	15,635	300	..
	EB—223 ..	585	7	..
	EB—224 ..	690	35	..
	EB—225 ..	624	..	..
	EB—226 ..	597	17	..
	EB—227 ..	640	17	..
	EB—228 ..	609	12	..
	EB—229 ..	521	..	..
	EB—230 ..	302	11	..
	EB—231 ..	508	4	..
	EB—232 ..	594	55	..
	EB—233 ..	653	17	..
	EB—234 ..	694	18	..
	EB—235 ..	544	15	..
	EB—236 ..	488	1	..
	EB—237 ..	549	34	..
	EB—238 ..	576	8	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—239 ..	796	5	..
	EB—240 ..	689	16	..
	EB—241 ..	380	..	..
	EB—242 ..	908	11	..
	EB—243 ..	641	..	..
	EB—244 ..	483	4	..
	EB—245 ..	577	..	..
	EB—246 ..	591	7	..
	EB—247 ..	594	..	..
	EB—248 ..	602	6	..
	Sector—22 ..	28,589	8124	..
	EB—249 ..	712	..	..
	EB—250 ..	649	10	..
	EB—251 ..	610	5	..
	EB—252 ..	713	37	..
	EB—253 ..	688	38	..
	EB—254 ..	828	26	..
	EB—255 ..	783	7	..
	EB—256 ..	687	4	..
	EB—257 ..	646	6	..
	EB—258 ..	644	..	..
	EB—259 ..	609	..	..
	EB—260 ..	682	2	..
	EB—261 ..	854	1	..
	EB—262 ..	649	12	..
	EB—263 ..	694	3	..
	EB—264 ..	618	2	..
	EB—265 ..	628	4	..
	EB—266 ..	711	15	..
	EB—267 ..	509	4	..
	EB—268 ..	625	33	..
	EB—269 ..	566	9	..
	EB—270 ..	636	39	..
	EB—271 ..	713	17	..
	EB—272 ..	590	4	..
	EB—273 ..	630	92	..
	EB—2·4 ..	573	..	..
	EB—275 ..	694	27	..
	EB—276 ..	792	4	..
	EB—277 ..	679	6	..

1	2		3	4	5
	EB—278	..	691	16	..
	EB—279	..	646	6	..
	EB—280	..	771	3	..
	EB—281	..	833	27	..
	EB—282	..	586	22	..
	EB—283	..	644	12	..
	EB—284	..	677	43	..
	EB—285	..	720	75	..
	EB—286	..	597	49	..
	EB—287	..	714	61	..
	EB—288	..	893	20	..
	EB—289	..	893	34	..
	EB—290	..	512	37	..
	Sector-23	..	19,353	1,041	..
	EB—291	..	663	59	..
	EB—292	..	676	31	..
	EB—293	..	729	67	..
	EB—294	..	671	44	..
	EB—295	..	663	47	..
	EB—296	..	642	36	..
	EB—297	..	570	31	..
	EB—298	..	680	37	..
	EB—299	..	631	21	..
	EB—300	..	764	41	..
	EB—301	..	622	10	..
	EB—302	..	634	46	..
	EB—303	..	624	113	..
	EB—304	..	855	..	..
	EB—305	..	726	89	..
	EB—306	..	669	24	..
	EB—307	..	615	20	..
	EB—308	..	573	14	..
	EB—309	..	683	7	..
	EB—310	..	714	18	..
	EB—311	..	523	19	..
	EB—312	..	548	9	..
	EB—313	..	608	18	..
	EB—314	..	635	12	..
	EB—315	..	686	72	..
	EB—316	..	596	36	..
	EB—317	..	657	25	..
	EB—318	..	714	63	..
	EB—319	..	531	20	..
	EB—320	..	451	12	..
	Sector-24	..	8,308	2,716	..
	EB—321	..	620	28	..
	EB—322	..	657	219	..
	EB—323	..	798	102	..
	EB—324	..	627	179	..
	EB—325	..	611	209	..
	EB—326	..	742	258	..
	EB—327	..	545	235	..
	EB—328	..	629	399	..
	EB—329	..	520	114	..
	EB—330	..	510	202	..
	EB—331	..	667	206	..
	EB—332	..	680	540	..
	EB—333	..	702	25	..
	Sector-25	..	9,115	5,183	..
	EB—334	..	612	139	..
	EB—335	..	623	581	..
	EB—336	..	619	531	..
	EB—337	..	770	701	..
	EB—338	..	457	314	..
	EB—339	..	424	277	..
	EB—340	..	312	116	..
	EB—341	..	520	360	..
	EB—342	..	536	360	..
	EB—343	..	387	162	..
	EB—344	..	310	97	..
	EB—345	..	368	317	..
	EB—346	..	381	368	..
	EB—347	..	449	412	..
	EB—348	..	393	176	..
	EB—349	..	541	143	..
	EB—350	..	402	67	..
	EB—351	..	279	16	..
	EB—352	..	397	16	..
	EB—353	..	335	30	..
	Sector-26	..	18,925	4,801	..

1	2		3	4	5
	EB—354	..	376	17	..
	EB—355	..	468	51	..
	EB—356	..	431	25	..
	EB—357	..	363	22	..
	EB—358	..	466	49	..
	EB—359	..	567	3	..
	EB—360	..	526	9	..
	EB—361	..	521	10	..
	EB—362	..	641	36	..
	EB—363	..	723	365	..
	EB—364	..	582	181	..
	EB—365	..	755	324	..
	EB—366	..	630	147	..
	EB—367	..	632	468	..
	EB—368	..	627	357	..
	EB—369	..	647	430	..
	EB—370	..	702	398	..
	EB—371	..	536	54	..
	EB—372	..	589	81	..
	EB—373	..	610	89	..
	EB—374	..	647	74	..
	EB—375	..	449	77	..
	EB—376	..	486	147	..
	EB—377	..	536	164	..
	EB—378	..	570	191	..
	EB—379	..	592	163	..
	EB—380	..	691	197	..
	EB—381	..	457	268	..
	EB—382	..	581	46	..
	EB—383	..	487	9	..
	EB—384	..	577	34	..
	EB—385	..	494	32	..
	EB—386	..	486	193	..
	EB—387	..	480	90	..
	Sector—27	..	17,104	946	..
	EB—388	..	564	13	..
	EB—389	..	631	12	..
	EB—390	..	532	6	..
	EB—391	..	612	4	..
	EB—392	..	466	..	..
	EB—393	..	447	30	..
	EB—394	..	535	..	..
	EB—395	..	523	6	..
	EB—396	..	564	58	..
	EB—397	..	568	44	..
	EB—398	..	617	117	..
	EB—399	..	647	91	..
	EB—400	..	568	137	..
	EB—401	..	667	157	..
	EB—402	..	574	104	..
	EB—403	..	457	5	..
	EB—404	..	590	3	..
	EB—405	..	546	20	..
	EB—406	..	417	11	..
	EB—407	..	585	26	..
	EB—408	..	463	24	..
	EB—409	..	491	..	..
	EB—410	..	417	5	..
	EB—411	..	586	7	..
	EB—412	..	486	6	..
	EB—413	..	622	6	..
	EB—414	..	646	19	..
	EB—415	..	612	7	..
	EB—416	..	428	..	..
	EB—417	..	472	11	..
	EB—418	..	331	17	..
	EB—419	..	435	..	..
	Sector—28	..	10,363	1,271	..
	EB—420	..	662	..	..
	EB—421	..	552	1	..
	EB—422	..	641	5	..
	EB—423	..	645	49	..
	EB—424	..	557	48	..
	EB—425	..	336	17	..
	EB—426	..	682	99	..
	EB—427	..	489	185	..
	EB—428	..	481	108	..
	EB—429	..	513	115	..
	EB—430	..	505	140	..
	EB—431	..	646	212	..

1	2		3	4	5
	EB—432	..	445	58	..
	EB—433	..	493	132	..
	EB—434	..	524	..	..
	EB—435	..	581	67	..
	EB—436	..	489	..	..
	EB—437	..	563	30	..
	EB—438	..	559	5	..
	Sector—29	..	11,938	2,226	..
	EB—439	..	558	294	..
	EB—440	..	527	181	..
	EB—441	..	552	43	..
	EB—442	..	1,036	154	..
	EB—443	..	503	129	..
	EB—444	..	519	94	..
	EB—445	..	480	7	..
	EB—446	..	488	76	..
	EB—447	..	590	119	..
	EB—448	..	540	185	..
	EB—449	..	600	137	..
	EB—450	..	434	82	..
	EB—451	..	578	124	..
	EB—452	..	568	177	..
	EB—453	..	582	192	..
	EB—454	..	994	120	..
	EB—455	..	508	28	..
	EB—456	..	540	..	..
	EB—457	..	517	43	..
	EB—458	..	411	11	..
	EB—459	..	413	30	..
	Sector—30	..	11,094	1,262	..
	EB—460	..	612	113	..
	EB—461	..	813	109	..
	EB—462	..	865	25	..
	EB—463	..	677	94	..
	EB—464	..	424	21	..
	EB—465	..	498	28	..
	EB—466	..	675	27	..
	EB—467	..	604	34	..
	EB—468	..	547	41	..
	EB—469	..	494	44	..

1	2		3	4	5
	EB—470	..	507	101	..
	EB—471	..	473	60	..
	EB—472	..	450	25	..
	EB—473	..	585	40	..
	EB—474	..	427	8	..
	EB—475	..	644	325	..
	EB—476	..	695	107	..
	EB—477	..	611	49	..
	EB—478	..	493	11	..
	Sector—31	..	8,048	1,015	..
	EB—479	..	457	..	..
	EB—480	..	457	6	..
	EB—481+812	..	741	39	..
	EB—482	..	636	145	..
	EB—483	..	530	92	..
	EB—484	..	471	39	..
	EB—485	..	746	65	..
	EB—486	..	764	161	..
	EB—487	..	931	464	..
	EB—488	..	448	..	..
	EB—489	..	294	..	..
	EB—490	..	603	4	..
	EB—491	..	514	..	..
	EB—492	..	456	..	..
	Sector—32	..	5,407	678	..
	EB—493	..	647	..	..
	EB—494	..	691	5	..
	EB—495	..	679	3	..
	EB—496	..	688	294	..
	EB—497	..	907	285	..
	EB—498	..	645	51	..
	EB—499	..	443	7	..
	EB—500	..	707	33	..
	Sector—33	..	4,775	273	..
	EB—501	..	711	58	..
	EB—502	..	763	117	..
	EB—503	..	674	6	..
	EB—504	..	612	29	..
	EB—505	..	647	11	..
	EB—506	..	675	32	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—507 ..	693	20	..
	Sector—34 ..	4,225	172	..
	EB—508	510	14	..
	EB—509 ..	694	..	..
	EB—510 ..	644	14	
	EB—511 ..	587	34	..
	EB—512 ..	650	66	..
	EB—513 ..	648	19	..
	EB—514 ..	492	25	..
	Sector—35 ..	12,571	566	..
	EB—515 ..	669	..	..
	EB—516 ..	1,010	19	..
	EB—517 ..	730	75	..
	EB—518 ..	699	5	..
	EB—519 ..	597	47	..
	EB—520 ..	969	145	..
	EB—521 ..	459	1	..
	EB—522 ..	622	6	..
	EB—523 ..	572	10	..
	EB—524 ..	640	40	..
	EB—525 ..	557	9	..
	EB—526 ..	575	..	..
	EB—527 ..	590	25	..
	EB—528 ..	437	40	..
	EB—529 ..	552	45	..
	EB—530 ..	586	..	..
	EB—531 ..	697	33	..
	EB—532 ..	625	47	..
	EB—533 ..	329	..	..
	EB—534 ..	656	19	..
	Sector—36 ..	2,411	34	..
	EB—535 ..	574	..	..
	EB—536 ..	685	6	..
	EB—537+810 ..	515	4	..
	EB—538 ..	637	24	..
	Sector—37 ..	12,101	845	..
	EB—539 ..	577	4	..
	EB—540	830	8	..
	EB—541 ..	737	62	..
	EB—542 ..	575	126	..
	EB—543 ..	601	112	..
	EB—544 ..	612	89	..
	EB—545 ..	851	211	..
	EB—546 ..	659	45	..
	EB—547 ..	640	36	..
	EB—548 ..	503	27	..
	EB—549 ..	623	23	..
	EB—550 ..	554	9	..
	EB—551 ..	622	10	..
	EB—552 ..	592	26	..
	EB—553 ..	553	4	..
	EB—554 ..	601	9	..
	EB—555 ..	635	1	..
	EB—556 ..	685	15	..
	EB—557 ..	651	28	..
	Sector—38 ..	6,215	1,761	..
	EB—558 ..	675	33	..
	EB—559 ..	274	3	..
	EB—560 ..	735	592	..
	EB—561 ..	836	135	..
	EB—562 ..	685	6	..
	EB—563 ..	547	293	..
	EB—564 ..	525	250	..
	EB—565 ..	586	207	..
	EB—566 ..	498	6	..
	EB—567 ..	854	236	..
	Sector—39 ..	452	..	..
	EB—568 ..	452	..	..
	Sector—40 ..	4,693	533	..
	EB—569 ..	3	1	..
	EB—570 ..	..	..	..
	EB—571 ..	630	68	..
	EB—572 ..	524	43	..
	EB—573 ..	563	44	..
	EB—574 ..	789	130	..
	EB—575 ..	558	36	..
	EB—576 ..	384	6	..
	EB—577 ..	30	5	..
	EB—578 ..	10	..	..
	EB—579 ..	64	12	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—580 ..	58	32	..
	EB—581 ..	29	..	..
	EB—582 ..	231	62	..
	EB—583 ..	264	38	..
	EB—584 ..	288	27	..
	EB—585 ..	97	..	..
	EB—56 ..	7	1	..
	EB—587 ..	45	19	..
	EB—588 ..	19	9	..
	Sector—41 ..	237	35	..
	EB—589	237	35	..
	Sector—42 ..	17	3	..
	EB—590 ..	17	3	..
	Sector—43 ..	1,116	180	..
	EB—591	1,116	180	..
	Sector—44 ..	1,281	357	..
	EB—592 ..	395	52	..
	EB—593 ..	886	305	..
	Sector—45 ..	1,934	224	..
	EB—594 ..	558	104	..
	EB—595 ..	869	107	..
	EB—596 ..	507	13	..
	Sector—46 ..	277	122	..
	EB—597 ..	277	122	..
	Sector—47 ..	8,691	807	..
	EB—598 ..	552	7	..
	EB—599 ..	627	..	..
	EB—600 ..	608	12	..
	EB—601 ..	471	5	..
	EB—602 ..	536	7	..
	EB—603 ..	698	193	..
	EB—604 ..	630	232	..
	EB—605 ..	602	260	..
	EB—606 ..	455	..	..
	EB—607 ..	642	4	..
	EB—608 ..	827	11	..
	EB—609 ..	882	51	..
	EB—610 ..	1,161	25	..
	Sector—48 (Ind. Area Phase I)	5,261	842	..
	EB—611 ..	762	59	..
	EB—612 ..	485	19	..
	EB—613 ..	342	33	..
	EB—614 ..	324	30	..
	EB—615 ..	278	23	..
	EB—616 ..	543	30	..
	EB—617 ..	644	149	..
	EB—618 ..	580	169	..
	EB—619 ..	639	193	..
	EB—620 ..	664	137	..
	Sector—49 (Ind. Area Phase II)	5,167	1,178	..
	EB—621+813 ..	1,017	85	..
	EB—622+814 ..	915	181	..
	EB—623+802 ..	1,366	429	..
	EB—624+803 to 806)	1,183	334	..
	EB—625 ..	686	149	..
	Korsan Colony Sector—50	5,809	3,892	..
	EB—626 ..	630	84	..
	EB—627 ..	614	136	..
	EB—628 ..	701	521	..
	EB—629 ..	631	556	..
	EB—630 ..	619	481	..
	EB—631 ..	560	457	..
	EB—632 ..	617	518	..
	EB—633 ..	732	698	..
	EB—634 ..	705	441	..
	Ram Darbar Colony Sector—51	2,608	291	..
	EB—635 ..	806	282	..
	EB—636 ..	640	..	..
	EB—637	1,162	9	..
	Dadu Majra Sector—52 ..	5,375	3,488	..
	EB—638 ..	1,169	581	..
	EB—639 ..	1,568	1,225	..
	EB—640 ..	714	366	..
	EB—641 ..	772	345	..
	EB—642 ..	672	611	..
	EB—643 ..	480	360	..
	Buterla out growth Sector—53 ..	2,407	737	..
	EB—650 ..	1,081	532	..

1	2	3	4	5
	EB—651 ..	493	99	..
	EB—652 ..	833	106	..
	Badheri out growth Sector—54 ..	3,464	748	..
	EB—644 ..	940	96	..
	EB—645 ..	739	289	..
	EB—646 ..	331	112	..
	EB—647 ..	405	137	..
	EB—648 ..	506	52	..
	EB—649 ..	543	62	..
	MANIMAJRA ..	28,001	5,485	..
	Ward I Total ..	22,880	4,056	..
	EB—1 ..	669	156	..
	EB—2 ..	1,113	164	..
	EB—3 ..	608	39	..
	EB—4 ..	603	..	..
	EB—5 ..	769	..	..
	EB—6 ..	500	9	..
	EB—7 ..	651	2	..
	EB—8 ..	833	80	..
	EB—9 ..	546	16	..
	EB—10 ..	630	6	..
	EB—11 ..	751	33	..
	EB—12 ..	886	148	..
	EB—13 ..	960	94	..
	EB—14 ..	862	33	..
	EB—15 ..	723	143	..
	EB—16 ..	697	207	..
	EB—17 ..	754	128	..
	EB—18 ..	706	485	..
	EB—19 ..	761	78	..
	EB—20 ..	619	365	..
	EB—21 ..	639	338	..
	EB—22 ..	496	170	..
	EB—23 ..	339	151	..
	EB—24 ..	576	20	..
	EB—25 ..	597	29	..
	EB—26 ..	540	25	..
	EB—27 ..	670	61	..
	EB—28 ..	608	64	..
	EB—29 ..	750	106	..
	EB—30 ..	693	35	..
	EB—31 ..	688	138	..
	EB—32 ..	585	150	..
	EB—33 ..	1,058	583	..
	Ward II Total ..	5,121	1,429	..
	EB—34 ..	701	72	..
	EB—35 ..	983	9	..
	EB—36 ..	762	81	..
	EB—37 ..	516	13	..
	EB—38 ..	1,094	470	..
	EB—39 ..	1,065	784	..
	BURAIL TOWN ..	10,933	2,135	..
	EB—1 ..	642	130	..
	EB—2 ..	606	126	..
	EB—3 ..	561	384	..
	EB—4 ..	621	293	..
	EB—5 ..	593	14	..
	EB—6 ..	740	13	..
	EB—7 ..	550	343	..
	EB—8 ..	559	234	..
	EB—9 ..	651	192	..
	EB—10 ..	516	8	..
	EB—11 ..	740	17	..
	EB—12 ..	432	..	..
	EB—13 ..	661	49	..
	EB—14 ..	567	110	..
	EB—15 ..	645	76	..
	EB—16 ..	729	70	..
	EB—17 ..	550	31	..
	EB—18 ..	570	45	..
	ATTAWA ..	4,247	1,208	..
	EB—1 ..	536	53	..
	EB—2 ..	631	89	..
	EB—3 ..	495	6	..
	EB—4 ..	689	46	..
	EB—5 .	724	58	..
	EB—6 ..	513	507	..
	EB—7 ..	659	449	..

अनुसूचित जातियों का

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

क्रम संख्या	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ ज़िला/तहसील/ नगरीय समूह/शहर/ कस्बा	योग ग्रामीण नगरीय	अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों की कुल जनसंख्या			साक्षर			कुल मुख्य काम करने वाले (I—IX)		
Sl. No.	U. T. District/Tahsil/ U.A./City/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of House-holds with S.C. members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				व्य० P	पु० M	स्त्री० F	व्य० P	पु० M	स्त्री० F	व्य० P	पु० M	स्त्री० F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chandigarh Union Territory	**Total**	**13,237**	**63,621**	**36,093**	**27,528**	**23,586**	**16,618**	**6,968**	**21,529**	**19,017**	**2,512**
		Rural	**1,402**	**6,813**	**3,821**	**2,992**	**2,119**	**1,481**	**638**	**2,215**	**2,039**	**176**
		Urban	**11,835**	**56,808**	**32,272**	**24,536**	**21,467**	**15,137**	**6,330**	**19,314**	**16,978**	**2,336**
1	Chandigarh District	Total	13,237	63,621	36,093	27,528	23,586	16,618	6,968	21,529	19,017	2,512
		Rural	1,402	6,813	3,821	2,992	2,119	1,481	638	2,215	2,039	176
		Urban	11,835	56,808	32,272	24,536	21,467	15,137	6,330	19,314	16,978	2,336
1	Chandigarh Tahsil	Total	13,237	63,621	36,093	27,528	23,586	16,618	6,968	21,529	19,017	2,512
		Rural	1,402	6,813	3,821	2,992	2,119	1,481	638	2,215	2,039	176
		Urban	11,835	56,808	32,272	24,536	21,467	15,137	6,330	19,314	16,978	2,336
1	Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	11,835	56,808	32,272	24,536	21,467	15,137	6,330	19,314	16,978	2,336
	(a) Chandigarh City	Urban	9,994	47,980	27,333	20,647	18,705	13,153	5,552	16,376	14,383	1,993
	(i) Chandigarh (E.O.)	Urban	9,633	46,495	26,526	19,969	18,237	12,835	5,402	15,972	13,991	1,981
	(ii) Buterla (O.G.)	Urban	179	737	399	338	128	94	34	204	198	6
	(iii) Badheri (O.G.)	Urban	182	748	408	340	340	224	116	200	194	6
	(b) Mani Majra Town	Urban	1,071	5,485	3,063	2,422	1,685	1,175	510	1,953	1,631	322
	(i) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)	Urban	756	4,056	2,248	1,808	1,552	1,066	486	1,214	1,116	98
	(ii) Mani Majra (O.G.)	Urban	315	1,429	815	614	133	109	24	739	515	224
	(c) Burail Town	Urban	497	2,135	1,228	907	924	685	239	663	646	17
	(d) Attawa Town	Urban	273	1,208	648	560	153	124	29	322	318	4

Abbreviations Used :— 'E.O.' stands for Estate Office.
'O.G.' stands for Out Growth.
'N.A.C.' stands for Notified Area Committee.

प्राथमिक जनगणना सार

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

मुख्य काम करने वाले MAIN WORKERS																	
कृषक (I)			खेतिहर मजदूर (II)			पारिवारिक उद्योग विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मुरम्मत [V (ए)]			अन्य काम करने वाले [III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX]			सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले			काम न करने वाले		
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V(a)]			Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F	व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F	व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F	व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F	व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F	व्य० P	पु० M	हि० F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
34	**34**	..	**374**	**313**	**61**	**134**	**99**	**35**	**20,937**	**18,571**	**2,416**	**237**	**119**	**118**	**41,855**	**16,957**	**24,898**
24	**24**	..	**294**	**238**	**56**	**17**	**16**	**1**	**1,880**	**1,761**	**119**	**49**	**10**	**39**	**4,549**	**1,772**	**2,777**
10	**10**	..	**80**	**75**	**5**	**117**	**83**	**34**	**19,107**	**16,810**	**2,297**	**188**	**109**	**79**	**37,306**	**15,185**	**22,121**
34	34	..	374	313	61	134	99	35	20,937	18,571	2,416	237	119	118	41,855	16,957	24,898
24	24	..	294	238	56	17	16	1	1,880	1,761	119	49	10	39	4,549	1,772	2,777
10	10	..	80	75	5	117	83	34	19,107	16,810	2,297	188	109	79	37,306	15,185	22,121
34	34	..	374	313	61	134	99	35	20,937	18,571	2,416	237	119	118	41,855	16,957	24,898
24	24	..	294	238	56	17	16	1	1,880	1,761	119	49	10	39	4,549	1,772	2,777
10	10	..	80	75	5	117	83	34	19,107	16,810	2,297	188	109	79	37,306	15,185	22,121
10	10	..	80	75	5	117	83	34	19,107	16,810	2,297	188	109	79	37,306	15,185	22,121
6	6	..	33	29	4	19	17	2	16,318	14,331	1,937	172	97	75	31,432	12,853	18,579
6	6	..	13	9	4	19	17	2	15,934	13,959	1,975	170	96	74	30,353	12,439	17,914
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	198	6	1	..	1	532	201	331
..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	180	174	6	1	1	..	547	213	334
2	2	..	19	18	1	90	59	31	1,842	1,552	290	11	10	1	3,521	1,422	2,099
2	2	..	19	18	1	90	59	31	1,103	1,037	66	6	6	..	2,836	1,126	1,710
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	515	224	5	4	1	685	296	389
1	1	..	28	28	..	8	7	1	626	610	16	4	2	2	1,468	580	888
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	317	4	1	..	1	885	330	555

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATION AS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1981

Agra

1. M/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers Moti Katra (Reg.)
2. Sumit Law Agency 30/97, Pipal Mandi (Rest)
3. Agarwal Law Co. 8/121, 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 Wada (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 and 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 Narian Lal, Beni Prasad 2 Katra Road (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Co. 20 M. G. Road (Reg.)
22. A. H. Wheeler and 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 (Regd.)
29. The Book Lovers Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

Anand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency Station Road (Rest)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores Kamla Nagar (Rest)

Aizawl

32. Modern Book Stall Hospital Road, Bara Bazar (Rest)

Ballabgarh

33. Om TradeWell 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 and 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 and Stationery Stores D. M. Singh Road. Bhagalpur (Reg)

Vadodare

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. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B.) (Rest)

Bijapur

54. Shah D. V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest)

55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagwan 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 Dhanji Street (Reg)

59. Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd. India House
1st Floor, Opp. G.P.O. (Reg.)

60. C. Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller 146 C, Princess Street
(Reg.)

61. International Book House, Ltd. Indian Mercantile
Misson Extension Madame Cama Road (Reg.)

62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (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. Sharma
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, Seheme-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. Mukhrjee 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
I-Mangoe Lane (Reg.)

108. S.C. Sarkar and Sons Pvt. Ltd.
Law Publisher and Book Sellers
IC Bankim Chattarjee 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 and Co.
8/IA, 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-D (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)

Coimbatore

128. Marry Martin
9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)

129. Continental Agencies
4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)

130. Radhi Mani Stores
69-A, Raja Street (Rest)

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises
Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

Dehradum

132. Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh
23-A, Cannaught Place

133. Jugal Kishore & Co.
23-C, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

134. Natraj Publisher
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.M. Jaina & Bros.
Mori Gate (Reg.)

144. K.L. Sethi
B-55, Shakarpur (Reg.)

145. Universal Book & Stationory Co.
16-Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders
80-Gokhle 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
Bunglow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)

152. Sangam Book Depot
Main Market, Gupta Colony (Reg.)

153. University Book House
15—U.B. Banglow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest).

154. Om Law Book House
Gokhle 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. Engle 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 Nagar. (Reg.)

166. Commercial House
1478-Dewan Hall Road
Near Moti Cinema (Rest)

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers
B2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Reg.)

168. Fine Book Services
10529 Bagichi Purki
Subzi Mandi, Delhi (Reg.)

169. Texla Law Agency
Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara (Rest)

170. Emvee Enterprises
632-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

171. All Indian Educational Supply Co.
Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros.
208-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House
77-Gokhle Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd.)
3656-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Shor-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
Sita Ram 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-Jhek 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 Lashkar (Rest)

202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan
5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg.)

203. A. Gupta Book Agency
Anand Niwas 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. Pandit 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 Patal 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
Wholesale 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 Jhunun

235. Shashi Kumar 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
Via Hospet (Rest)
Pin Code 583201 (Karnataka)

Kottayam

248. Law India Book Sellers and
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
Chaura 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. Somasundaram
44-Areat Road, Vadapalain (Rest)

266. M.M. Subscription Agencies
Harington Road (Rest)

267. Hira & Hema (Book Sellers)
Housing Board Colony
Thiruvanmaiyur 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.)

Moradabad

272. Rama Book Depot
Station Road (Rest)

Mhow Cantt.

273. Oxford Book Depot
Main Street (Rest)

274. A.N. Gupta
Railway Book Stall, Railway Station
(Rest)

Mussoourie

275. Hind Traders
Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

Mysore

276. People Book House
Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (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 Road
Sadar (Rest)

Nadiad

281. R.S. Desai
Station Road (Rest)

282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanlobarao
Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Nashik

283. G.K. Bros.
Main Road (Reg.)

New Delhi

284. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors
B-2, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27 (Reg.)

285. Amrit Book Co.
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

286. Aparana Enterprises New Delhi (Rest)

287. Central News Agency
23/90 Connaught Circus (Reg.)

288. English Book Stores,
7-2, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

289. Jain Book Agency C/o Prem House,
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

290. Jyana Book Depot, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

291. Lakshmi Book Store. 72 Janpath
P.O. Box 558 (Reg.)

292. Mehra Bros.
50-G. Kalkaji (Reg.)

293. Navyug Traders
Desh Bandhu Gupta Road
Dev Nagar (Reg.)

294. Oxford Book & Stationery Co.
Scindia House (Reg.)

295. People Publishing House (P) Ltd.
Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)

296. Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore)
16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)

297. R.K. Publishers
23. Beadanpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

298. Internaional 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 Mae 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.
Safdurjung Enclave (Rest).

315. Golden Book Centre
Bank Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)

316. Harjeet & Co.
Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj (Rest)

317. UBS Publishers
5-Ansari Road (Rest)

318. Deep Publications
154/B, Savitri Nagar (Rest)

319. Minakshi International Publications
G-6/4, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar
Rajouri Garden (Rest)

321. Print India
11-Darya Ganj (Rest)

322. National Literature Palace
WZ-230, Ram Chowk,
Palam colony, (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-I (Rest)

326. Satish Book Depot
51/12, New Market, Karol Bagh (Rest)

327. Mohan Law House
G-6/7, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

328. Mahajan Book Agency
Nangal Raya (Reg.)

329. Rajendra Book Agency
Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)

330. Eagle Book Services
F-195, Mansarover Garden (Reg.)

331. Suneja Book Centre
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

332. Lakshmi Book Stroe
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 Sheyam Sunder Misra
Munsif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

Nowgong

338. Sri Padma Dhar Nath
Morigaon Commercial Institute (Rest)

Pali

339. Om Parkash 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.)

Pondichery

343. Jagannath Pandit & Sons
Arfabad Colony P.O. Gulzarbagh (Rest)

344. Puthaghalam
142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House
9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Poune

346. Saraswat
1321/1 J.M. Road, Opp.
Modern High School(Reg.)

347. Internaional Book Service
Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

348. Raka Book Agency
Opp. Nathers Chawal Near Appa Balwant
Chowk (Reg.)

349. Verma Book Centre
649, Naraya Path (Rest)

350. Popular Book House
75 Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

351. Dastane Ramchandra & Co.
456, Raviwar Path,
Phadke Hand Chowk (Rest)

Pudukkottai

352. Meenkashi Pathippagam
4142, East Main Street (Rest)

353. P.N. Swaminathan & Co.
Bazar Street (Reg.)

Rajkot

354. Vinay Book Depot
Opp. Health Visitors School,
Bank of India Building (Reg.)

355. Mohan Lal Dossabhai
State Bank of India Building (Reg.)

Raipur

356. Central Book House
Sadar Bazar (Rest)

Ranchi

357. Crown Book Depot
Upper Bazar (Reg.)

Rajgangpur

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co.
Block No. 1. Qr. No. 30 D.C. Colony (Res)

Robertsonpet

359. Eswari Book Centre
11 & 12 P.K. Market(KGF 563122) (Rest)

Rothak

360. Manthan Publications
B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

Sangrur

361. 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 Pustakalya
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)

Tiruchirappatte

373. Shri Vidya Book Shop
62 High Road (Rest)

Trivandrum

374. Sukumani Book Stall
Station Road(Rest)

375. Intrenational 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 Prakashan
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)
Vizia 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)