

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

SERIES-30

PONDICHERRY

PART II A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

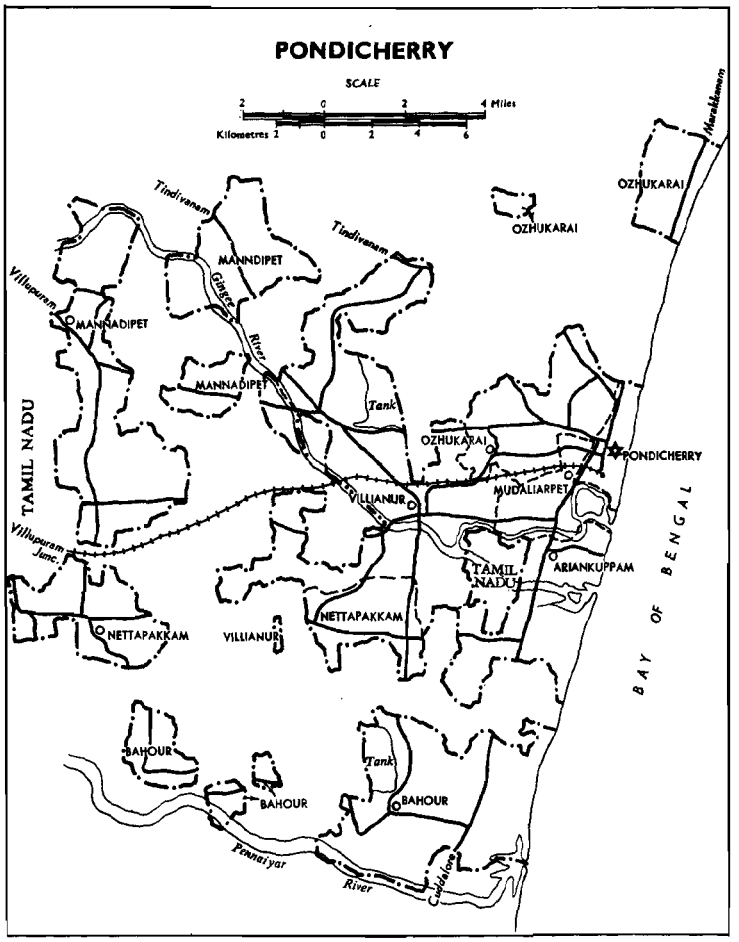
K. CHOCKALINGAM
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
TAMIL NADU AND PONDICHERRY

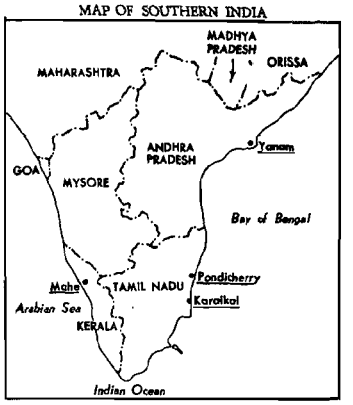
1973

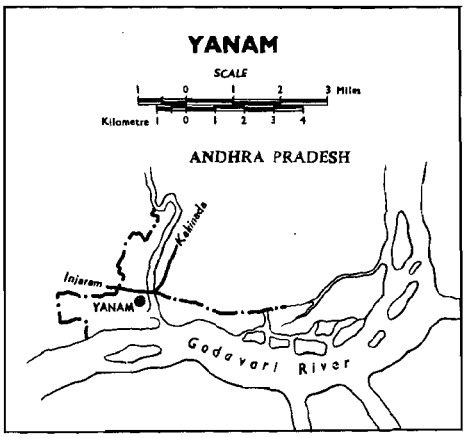
Union Territory of

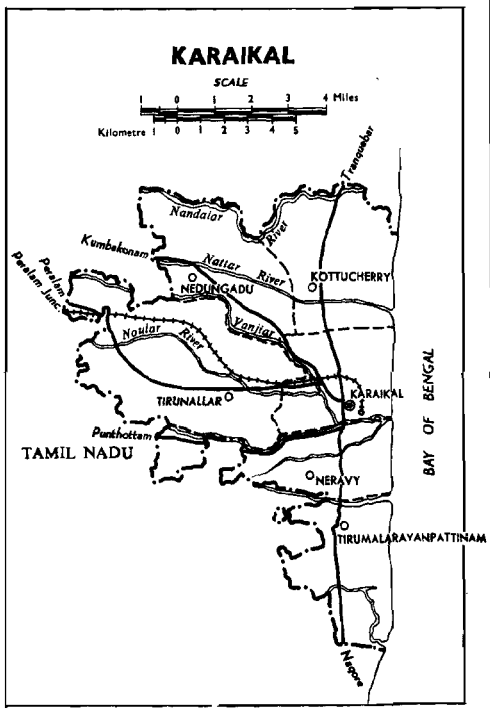
PONDICHERRY

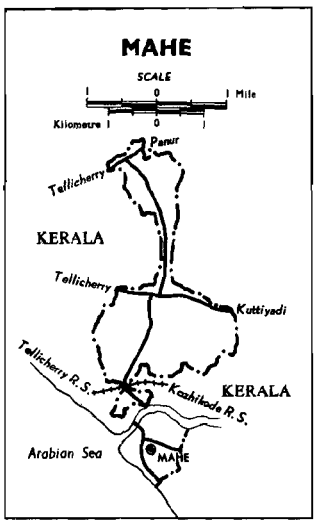
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1971











REFERENCE

- State/U.T. Boundary
- Commune Boundary
- Railway line (Metre Gauge)
- Roads
- River with Stream
- State/U.T. Headquarters
- Area Headquarters
- Commune Headquarters

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

PONDICHERRY

[Series 30 will relate to Pondicherry Union Territory only. Under this series, the following publications will be issued]

Portrait of Population	A Descriptive Analysis of '71 Census data
Part I	General Report and Subsidiary Tables
@ Part II-A	General Population Tables (A series)
Part II-B	Economic Tables (B series)
Part II-C	Distribution of Population Mother-tongue, Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part II-D	Migration Tables
Part III	Establishments—Report and Tables
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns
Part VI-C	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
Part VIII A &B	Administration Report on Enumeration & Tabulation (for official use only)
Part IX	State Census Atlas
Part X	District Census Hand Books
A & B	Village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract
C	Analytical Report, Administrative Statements and District Census Tables
	Special Studies and other Miscellaneous Report

ALL INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Volumes similar to those indicated above are being published at the All India level. Apart from these, All India Census Tables on 1% sample basis, as Part II (special) and a Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel as Part VII are also being published.

@ Present Publication

PREFACE

Part II – A presents five basic General Population Tables along with the Primary Census Abstract. These tables are based on the information collected in the individual slips during the General Census Count in March 1971 and represents the Demographic position as at the sunrise on 1st April 1971.

The following are the tables for this book :—

1. A-I — Area, Houses and Population
2. A-II — Decadal Variation in Population since 1901
3. A-III — Villages Classified by population
4. A-IV — Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population in 1971 with Variation since 1901
5. A-V — Standard Urban Areas
6. Primary Census Abstract

There are Explanatory Notes in the form of fly leaves before each table, giving the salient features of the ensuing table. There are four maps in this volume, on the main characteristics of the population of the State of Pondicherry.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT :

I wish to recognise the services of Sri P. L. Samy, Assistant Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, who was in-charge of the Census Operations in Pondicherry and Sri S. Mahadevan, Assistant Director of Census Operations in bringing out this volume. My Deputy Director, Sri V. R. Chandran and Investigator, Sri M. Panchapakesan supervised compilation and printing works. Tabulation Officer, Sri R. Narayanan, Statistical Assistants, S/Sri R. Sundaresan and T. N. Ajjaya Gowder, and Assistant Compilers, Sri S. Ranganathan and Smt. K. Rajeswari have been in-charge of the compilation work. I am grateful to them for the sustained work in bringing out this volume in time. Smt. A. M. Mangayarkarasi, Research Assistant, Smt. B. Jayalakshmi, Statistical Assistant and Sri S. Shanmuganathan, Lower Division Clerk, were in-charge of the printing of this volume. Sri A. Rajamani, Artist, prepared the maps for this volume.

I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation and thanks to all the above officers and staff for their co-operation in bringing out this volume.

I wish to express my gratitude to Sri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, for his guidance. My thanks are also due to Sri K. D. Ballal, Deputy Registrar General (Census) and Sri K. K. Chakravorty, Central Tabulation Officer, for their co-operation in the Census Operations and tabulation programme.

Madras,
30—4—73

K. CHOCKALINGAM

CONTENTS

	Pages
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	1
A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION	
Fly leaf	9
Union Table A—I	13
State Table A—I	15
Annexure—Data for Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration extending to more than one Commune.	18
Sub-Appendix to Appendix I—Statement showing the area for 1961 and 1971 and population of transferred areas for those towns which have undergone jurisdictional change since 1961.	19
Appendix II—Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000.	20
Appendix III—Houseless and Institutional Population	21
A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901	
Fly leaf	25
Table A—II	27
Appendix—Union Territory and Areas showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971.	29
A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION	
Fly leaf	33
Union Table A—III	35
State Table A—III	36
Appendix—Sub-Totals of groups of villages and their population at Area level	38
A-IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901	
Fly leaf	41
Table A—IV	43

Pages

A-IV—(Contd.)

Appendix I—New Towns added in 1971 and Towns in 1961 declassified in 1971 45

Explanatory Note 'A' to Appendix I to Table A –IV showing constituents of new Towns added in 1971 Census 45

Appendix II—Changes in area of towns with population between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area 47

A-V STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Fly leaf 51

Table A—V 52

UNION/STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Fly leaf 57

Union Primary Census Abstract 64

State Primary Census Abstract 72

ANNEXURES :—

Annexure I—Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule 99

Annexure II—Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip 119

MAPS

1. Administrative Divisions, 1971 Frontispiece

Facing page

2. Density of population, 1971 13

3 Decennial population growth rates, 1961-1971 27

4. Standard Urban Area of Pondicherry 51

CENSUS 1971

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

PONDICHERRY

POPULATION :	Total:	Persons	471,707
		Males	237,112
		Females	234,595
	Rural :	Persons	273,419
		Males	137,783
		Females	135,636
	Urban :	Persons	198,288
		Males	99,329
		Females	98,959
No. of inhabited Villages			333
No. of towns			6
No. of occupied residential houses			80,459
Decennial population growth rate, 1961-71			27·81
Area in Sq. Km.			480.0
Density of population per Sq. Km.			983
Sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)			989
Literacy rate (including 0—4)		Persons	46·02
		Males	57·29
		Females	34.62
Percentage of urban population to total population			42.04
Percentage of workers to total population of each sex (Main activity only)			
		Persons	29·90
		Males	48.65
		Females	10.94

Break up of workers (Percentage to total workers)

(i) Cultivators :	Persons	11.85
	Males	11.46
	Females	0.39
(ii) Agricultural Labourers :	Persons	32.81
	Males	21.55
	Females	11.26
(iii) Other Workers :	Persons	55.34
	Males	48.79
	Females	6.55

Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of each sex :

Persons	15.46
Males	15.63
Females	15.28

Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to total Population of each sex :

Persons	...
Males	...
Females	...

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Application of Indian Census Act

The first comprehensive Census of the Union Territory of Pondicherry under the Indian Census Act was taken in February - March 1961 with the reference date as the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. When 1961 Census was conducted, Pondicherry Union Territory was not a part of India, *de jure*, and the Indian Census Act was extended as a special case. The *de jure* transfer took place on 16th August 1962.

The 1971 Census is the second Census conducted in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Sri K. Chockalingam of the Indian Administrative Service, Superintendent/Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu was appointed Superintendent/ Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry also on 31-3-1969. An Office of the Assistant Superintendent/ Director of Census Operations was set up under the control of the Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry at Pondicherry on 1-8-69. Sri P. L. Samy, a Civil Service Officer of Pondicherry was appointed as the Assistant Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry. A circular was issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Pondicherry in November 1969 to the various heads of departments, Municipalities and other heads of establishments requesting them for their co-operation. They were also requested to carry out the instructions and the directions which will be issued from time to time under the authority of the Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, during the various processes of Census Operations till the population count is completed.

Wide publicity was arranged for informing the people about Census. A radio talk on Census was given by the Assistant Director. Periodical announcement over the All India Radio, Pondicherry, exhibition of cinema slides on Census, and sticking of bills and wall-posters were arranged to make the public aware of Census Operations.

The change of reference date for Census enumeration from the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and the consequential postponement of enumeration due to elections was also announced over the All India Radio frequently for information of the public.

Forms and Schedules

During houselisting operations, the schedules canvassed were (i) Houselist and (ii) Establishment Schedule. During population count, the forms filled up were (i) Individual Slip and (ii) Population Record.

During 1961 Census, the houselist contained particulars relating to houses including establishments. In 1971 Census, it was found desirable to have detailed particulars on establishments and hence a separate establishment schedule was devised. A connecting link was, however provided in the houselist schedule to locate establishments in the establishment schedule.

The difference between the individual slip of 1961 Census and 1971 Census is that the latter one gives more particulars on secondary work and place of residence. It also gives important particulars for preparation of fertility tables.

As three languages are spoken in the four areas of the Union Territory of Pondicherry—Tamil in Pondicherry and Karaikal, Malayalam in Mahe and Telugu in Yanam, the instruction booklets and schedules were printed in English, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. As French language was progressively replaced by English after the *de jure* transfer, schedules etc. in French language were not used.

The schedules etc. in English and Tamil were supplied by the Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu and arrangements were made to obtain the same in Malayalam and Telugu from the Directors of Census Operations, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh respectively.

The first stage of work related to houselisting operations in February - March 1970 and the second satge to individual count between 10th March to 31st March with reference date as sunrise of 1st April 1971.

Census Programme

The following was the programme followed for the conduct of Census Operations in the Union Territory of Pondicherry :—

January 1970	Formation of Census divisions, circles and blocks and appointment of Census personnel and training them.
February to March 1970	Houselisting
September 1970	Re-arrangement of blocks, and circles and appointment of Census personnel.
Oct. 1970 to January 1971	Training to Census personnel.
10th March 71 to 1st April 71	Census enumeration period and revisional round.
2nd April 71	Reporting of provisional totals.

It may be mentioned that the Union Territory of Pondicherry was the earliest to report the provisional totals to the Registrar General.

Maps

The original maps of the four areas and communes maintained in the Survey Department of the Government of Pondicherry were prepared long back. The maps are being up-dated with the incorporation of essential particulars.

The notional maps of villages and blocks giving general topographical details and prominent features such as village sites, roads, hills, rivers, etc. offered guidance to locate houses during enumeration. These maps were attached to the houselists.

Rural-Urban Classification

It was only during 1961 Census that rural-urban classification of areas in the Union Territory of Pondicherry was made for the first time. The areas classified as urban then were :

1. Pondicherry Town } in Pondicherry
2. Muthialpet ,, } Commune,
3. Karaikal Town in Karaikal Commune,
4. Mahe Town in Mahe Commune and
5. Yanam Town (i.e., Yanam area)

Concept of Urban Area in 1971 Census

Places having the following characteristics have been treated as Urban :

1. A Municipal Corporation area, or a Municipal area, a town committee or a notified area, committee or a cantonment board.
2. If it does not have the above Administrative status, then it should have the following urban characteristics.
   (a) A minimum population of 5,000 (estimated for 1971).
   (b) A density of not less than 400 per sq. km. (i.e., 1,000 per sq. mile).
   (c) 75% of the male working population should be in non-agricultural sector.

Even places which do not satisfy the above criteria, if considered suitable for being declared as urban in the opinion of the concerned Collector due to other reasons, have been declared as Urban. The urban area having population of less than one lakh is known as 'Town', and the Urban area having population of more than one lakh is called 'City'.

The following are the 6 Towns during 1971 Census as against 5 in 1961.

1. Pondicherry (Pondicherry Commune)
2. Mudaliarpet (Mudaliarpet Commune) (Urban area)
3. Ozhukarai (Ozhukarai Commune) (Urban area)
4. Karaikal Town in Karaikal Commune
5. Mahe Town in Mahe Commune and
6. Yanam Town (i.e., Yanam Area).

Out of the 3 Towns in Pondicherry Area mentioned at 1 to 3 above, item 2 and 3 have been treated as towns for the first time during the current Census and the one at item No. 1 includes a portion of the Pondicherry Commune which was rural in 1961. The others were towns even in 1961. Details of rural areas declared as urban areas in 1971 are given below.

Mudaliarpet

Mudaliarpet
Kalarpet
Pillaithottam
Viraragavamudalithottam
Kossapalayam
Pudupalayampet

Sakkilipalayam
Orlayanpet
Savanapet
Suprayapillai Chattiram
Nellitope
Karamanikuppam
Keerapalayam
Commapakkam
Ottanpalayam
Murungapakkam
Nainarmandabam
Tengatittu

Ozhukarai

Pillaichavadi
Karuvadikuppam
Samipillaithottam & Bharathi Nagar
Pettuchettipet
Lawspet
Pudupet & Sankaranagar
Navakulam
Muthulingampet
Saint Paul Pet and Jeeva Colony
Pakkamudayanpet & Rose Nagar
Thiruvellikeny
Pudusaram
Ellaipillaichavadi & Vivekananda Nagar
Sanarapet
Delawspet
Gandhi Nagar
Thattanchavadi
Danvantrinagar

Pondicherry

Vambakirapalayam
Dupuypet
Dubrayapet
Sonampalayam
Savariarpet
Nadupet
Callarpet
Vandrapet
Mudaliarpet (othavadai)
Athupatti
Begiragimandapam
Contesalai
Tirumudinagar
Pattanikadai Cottamedu
Tiruvalluvarnagar
Deivanayagam Pillai Thottam
Parimalamudali Thottam
Kurusukuppam
Vaithikuppam
Solaithandavankuppam

The 6 towns of the 1971 Census have the features of Municipality.

There was no particular difficulty in conducting Census in urban areas.

Definition of Urban Agglomeration

During 1971 Census a new concept of urban agglomeration came into existence. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous, well recognised urban outgrowths, in any of such towns. There is one urban agglomeration in the Pondicherry area constituting 3 agglomerate towns.

They are:

1. Pondicherry Town (entire commune),
2. Mudaliarpet Town and
3. Ozhukarai Town (except Pillaichavadi).

There is no urban agglomeration in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.

Definition of Standard Urban Area

The Standard Urban Area is also a new concept introduced during 1971 Census. Rural and Urban areas contiguous to the towns and cities having population of 50,000 and more which have at present influence and inter-action with the core town and also places which are likely to have such influence and inter-action have been delineated as standard urban area. Thus all areas contiguous to the core

town of population of 50,000 and above having any or all of the following characteristics have been included.

(a) Predominant urban land use

(b) 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.

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

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

Thus, the standard urban area can be defined in short as the projected growth area or City, as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which would get merged into the City but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban.

Pondicherry district has a standard urban area while Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam have none.

The constituent units of the Standard Urban Area are as follows:

Pondicherry SUA

Pondicherry (M)
Mudaliarpet (Urban)
Ozhukarai (Urban, excluding Pillaichavadi Portion)

RURAL

Ozhukarai Commune

Sellaperumalpet
Thattotu Kalavapet
Sittankudisai
Sinnayenpet
Pazhaya Saram
Karamanikuppam
Sinnakosapalayam
Poomiampet
Pavazhakaranchavady
Reddiarpalayam
Mettupalayam
Shanmughapuram
Sokkanadanpet
Meenatchipet
Kadirkamam
Vimakavundapalayam
Kavundampalayam
Kundupalayam

Preparation for various stages of Census Operations

Houselisting and individual count are the two aspects of Census. The following are the various items which have been attended to for the conduct of Census.

(i) Division of the Union Territory into areas and appointment of Area Census Officers.

(ii) Formation of charges, circles and blocks and appointment of Census Officials.

(iii) Issue of instructions on house-numbering and houselisting.

(iv) Conducting training classes for house-numbering and houselisting.

(v) Distribution of Census schedules for houselisting.

(vi) Re-adjustment of charges, circles and blocks and appointment of Census Officials.

(vii) Issue of instructions on enumeration.

(viii) Conducting training classes for enumeration.

(ix) Population count; and

(x) Communicating provisional total.

Formation of Charges, Circles and Blocks

The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of 4 different pockets, 3 on the east coast, and one on the west coast, each comparing to a district of Tamil Nadu. They are Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The location code numbers are 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. These areas are divided into commune comparable to small taluks of Tamil Nadu; Pondicherry has 8, Karaikal has 6, Mahe and

Yanam have one each. These communes have again been sub-divided into villages in the case of rural areas and towns in the case of urban areas and then again into block which is the smallest unit in Census.

The districts of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe have both urban and rural communes while entire Yanam Area is treated as urban. There are 8 communes in Pondicherry of which one is purely urban, 5 purely rural, and 2 rural and urban mixed. Karaikal has one rural and urban mixed commune and the rest of the 5 are completely rural. The Mahe district i.e., the Mahe commune is rural and urban mixed. The Yanam district which is Yanam Commune is treated as urban although it is rural in character.

The system of awarding location code numbers was as follows during houselisting operations.

There will be four elements in the location code number as indicated below :

Rural :

Area No./Commune No./Village No./Block No.

All these will be in Arabic numerals.

Urban :

(i) Area No./Commune No./Block No./Enumerator's No. in the case of Pondicherry. The Commune No. appearing as the 2nd element will be in Roman numeral to indicate urban area. The rest of the 3 elements of the location code numbers will be in Arabic numerals.

(ii) Area No./Commune No./Commune No./Block No. in the case of Karaikal and Mahe. The commune number appearing as the third element will be Roman numeral to indicate urban area. The rest of the three elements will however be Arabic numerals.

(iii) Area No./Commune No./Block No. in the case of Yanam. The second element i.e., commune number will be in Roman numeral to indicate the urban area while others will be in Arabic numerals.

During individual count, the location code was so designed that by referring to the second element it was possible to say whether an area was urban or rural. Urban area will be represented by Roman numeral and rural area by Arabic numeral.

Rural :

Area No./Commune No./Village No. /(Block No). All these will be in Arabic numerals.

Urban :

Area No./Commune No./Block No. (Block No). The second element will be in Roman numeral while the others will be in Arabic numerals. The Block number indicated as the fourth element is repeated as the third element also since ward system does not exist in the Union Territory. The four elements are indicated so as to maintain uniformity.

Appointment of Census Officials

The Area Census Officers were appointed by the Lt. Governor under Section 4 (4) of the Census Act, 1948 and they have been vested with the powers of appointing the other Census Officials under them. The Deputy Collectors of the various settlements were appointed as Area Census Officers of the respective areas (Revenue Officer in Pondicherry and Administrators in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam). The Charge Superintendents of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe were Tahsildars/Deputy Tahsildars of the Revenue Department while the Charge Superintendent of Yanam was an Official from the Education Department. The Supervisors and Enumerators were mostly school teachers.

Distribution of Staff

The break-up of the Census Officers and Officials and the particulars of honorarium paid during houselisting were as follows :

S. No.	Designation of Officials	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Honorarium per head	Total honorarium paid
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Area Census Officers	1	1	1	1	100	400
2	Charge Superintendents	5	2	1	1	50	450
3	Supervisors	79	29	5	2	15	10,065
4	Enumerators	410	115	21	10	15	

The same for the individual count are as indicated below :

S. No.	Designation of Officials	Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Honorarium per head	Total honorarium paid
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Area Census Officers	1	1	1	1	200	800
2	Charge Superintendents	5	2	1	1	100	900
3	Supervisors	109	34	9	2	25	19,650
4	Enumerators	458	130	32	12	25	

Conduct of Census

As regards houselisting operations, besides issue of detailed instructions, the Assistant Director arranged to conduct a training class to the 4 Area Census Officers on 16th December, 1969 at Pondicherry. Subsequently, the training classes were conducted under the supervision of Assistant Director to all the Census personnel in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe and by the Statistical Assistant in Yanam.

During individual count, detailed instructions were issued. Also adequate number of training classes were conducted.

The Supervisors and Enumerators were supplied with badges for purposes of identification by the public. The Supervisors have been provided with a Supervisor's return form.

The notional map, houselists and establishment schedules were arranged to be prepared in duplicate. A copy of the notional map and houselist have been retained in Pondicherry while the others were sent to Madras for processing. The copy of the notional map and houselist retained in Pondicherry have been distributed to the enumerators for guidance during individual count.

House-Numbering

Houses in villages which did not have numbers have been numbered by the Census Officials.

The population count commenced on 10th March 1971. Special care was taken to the listing of individuals in jails, hospitals, convents, hostels and in the Aurobindo Ashram. During 1961 Census, blank individual slips were given to the authorities of the Aurobindo Ashram and these were handed over to our enumerators duly filled up by the individuals themselves. But during this Census the enumerators themselves approached the inmates of Ashram and recorded the particulars in the slips as in the case of others. No particular difficulty was experienced by this uniform method this time. The response from the public for the enumeration was spontaneous and no case of omission has been reported. The publicity through the various media had the desired effect.

Reporting of Provisional Totals

The provisional totals of the Union Territory of Pondicherry have been communicated to the Registrar-General of India on 2nd April 1971 and a congratulatory message was received by the Assistant Director from the Registrar General, India for being the earliest to communicate the provisional totals among the States and Union Territories.

Tabulation

The houselist and establishment schedules despatched to Madras Office on 16-3-1970 were processed in Madras and Delhi. The sorting for the Union Territory of Pondicherry was on a cent per cent basis. The sorting of slips of rural and urban areas upto Primary Census Abstract stage was done at Pondicherry, and later urban slips were despatched to Madras for mechanical tabulation. The rural slips were dealt with in Pondicherry even beyond the Primary Census Abstract stage.

TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This is a basic population Table for the Census. It furnishes statistics for Union Territory/Area/ Commune with rural/urban break-up and for each town in a commune. The geographical area for each of these administrative units is given in sq. km. together with density of population per sq. km. The number of inhabited and uninhabited villages and number of towns for the Union Territory/Area, Commune are also given. The number of occupied residential houses as well as the population with sex break-up are also presented for each of the units mentioned above.

Three appendices are given at the end of this table. Appendix-I indicates the changes in jurisdiction of the administrative units between 1961 and 1971 and this is 'NIL'. Appendix-II gives the number and population of villages of over 5,000 but treated as villages and its percentage to total rural population as also the number and population of towns with less than 5,000 and their percentage to total urban population. Appendix-III gives the number of houseless and institutional households and houseless and institutional population.

This Table (A-I) is similar to the table of the same name presented in the 1961 Census series.

(i) Brief account of changes in the area of the Union Territory from 1901-1971.

In 1901, Pondicherry Union Territory had an area of 478.6 sq. km. It was divided into 5 districts—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam and Chandernagore. There was no change in the area of Union Territory between 1901 and 1951. In 1951, Chandernagore with an area of 10.1 sq. km. and population of 49,909 was merged with the Indian Union after referendum on the basis of negotiations between the French and Indian Governments. Chandernagore was merged with the West Bengal territory and it became a district of West Bengal. There was no other change in the area of Pondicherry Union Territory after 1954 when its *de facto* transfer to the Indian Union took place.

(ii) Area

The area of the various units are furnished below :-

Union Territory/Area	Area according to Surveyor General, India.
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	480.0 Sq. Km.
Pondicherry Area	290.0 ,,
Karaikal Area	161.0 ,,
Mahe Area	9.0 ,,
Yanam Area	20.0 ,,

(iii) Rural/Urban classification

In the earlier Censuses prior to 1961, there was no differenciation between rural and urban areas of this Union Territory. In connection with 1961 Census, classiffcation of area into towns and villages were first attempted in this Union Territory. The following criteria were adopted for treating a place as "Urban".

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or notified town area.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following conditions:

(i) Minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) At least 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural.

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

A new concept 'Urban Agglomeration' has been adopted for 1971 Census. In several areas, around a core city or statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., and even though these are outside the statutory limits of a Corporation, Municipality or Cantonment, they fall within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town itself is known. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units and at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area and that is being called 'Urban Agglomeration' at the 1971 Census. There are different situations in which urban agglomerations would be constituted as for example:

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth, (the part of outgrowth being out of the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).

(b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a); and

(c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth all of which forming a continuous spread.

The towns of Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai (excluding Pillaichavadi portion) constitutes "Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration". There are no 'Cities' in Pondicherry Union Territory.

In 1961 Census, the following places were treated as "Towns"— (1) Pondicherry (2) Muthialpet (3) Karaikal (4) Mahe and (5) Yanam.

In 1971 Census, Muthialpet which was a separate town, was merged with Pondicherry town and the entire Pondicherry commune has thus become urban. Two new towns—Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai have been treated as towns for the first time in 1971 Census. Thus, there are 6 towns in Pondicherry Union Territory as per the present Census. All the towns are Municipalities. The following table gives the population of each town with its size-class.

Name of Town	Population	Class of Town
1. Pondicherry	90,637	II (50,000-99,999)
2. Mudaliarpet	42,933	III (20,000-49,999)
3. Ozhukarai	21,375	III (20,000-49,999)
4. Karaikal	26,080	III (20,000-49,999)
5. Mahe	8,972	V (5,000-9,999)
6. Yanam	8,291	V (5,000-9,999)

(iv) Definition of a Village

For Census purposes a village is an administrative unit not classified as town. Generally, it is a small area, the chief occupation of the population being agriculture and allied activities.

All villages except one are inhabited villages in this Union Territory. The statement presented below gives the number of inhabited villages in 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

Union Territory/Area	No. of inhabited villages	
	1961	1971
Pondicherry Union Territory	388	333
Pondicherry Area	267	213
Karaikal Area	118	117
Mahe Area	3	3
*Yanam Area	...	...

*The entire Yanam area has been treated as urban both in 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

In Pondicherry Area, all the 20 villages (1961 Census) of Pondicherry commune have been included in Pondicherry Municipality and the entire Pondicherry commune has become an urban area in 1971 Census. Similarly, 18 villages of Mudaliarpet commune and 17 villages of Ozhukarai commune have become urban areas and have been included in Mudaliarpet (M) and Ozhukarai (M) respectively in 1971 Census. However, a new village has been added in Ozhukarai commune. Thus, there is a difference of 54 in the number of inhabited villages in 1961 and 1971 Censuses in Pondicherry area. In Karaikal Area, the village, Mannankoil (in Kottucherry commune) which had a population of 13 persons in 1961 census has become uninhabited in the present Census. So, the number of inhabited villages in Karaikal Area has decreased from 118 in 1961 to 117 in 1971 Census.

(v) Definition of a 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 inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common 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, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building, then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. A household may consist of members who are related to one another or it may also be a group of unrelated persons living together as in a hostel or mess. The later category is known as "Institutional Household".

A small inset table giving the number of persons per occupied census house, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population and density per sq.km. is given in respect of the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory.

Union Territory/ Area	Persons per Occupied Census House			Number of females per 1 000 males (Sex ratio)			Percentage of rural & urban population to total population			Density per sq. km.		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pondicherry Union Territory	5.9	5.4	6.7	989	984	996	100	58	42	983	648	3,431
Pondicherry Area	6.0	5.4	6.7	968	960	977	100	54	46	1,173	711	5,260
Karaikal Area	5.3	4.9	6.8	1,023	1,011	1,057	100	74	26	621	479	3,904
Mahe Area	7.7	7.4	8.2	1,169	1,183	1,148	100	61	39	2,570	1,940	5,405
Yanam Area	5.4	...	5.4	1,024	...	1,024	100	...	100	415	...	415

T — Total ; R — Rural ; U — Urban.

CERTAIN IMPORTANT INDICES

(a) Persons per Occupied Census House

The number of persons per Occupied Census House is higher in Mahe Area in all the 3 sectors (Total, Rural and Urban). The average number of persons for the Union Territory as a whole is 5·9; 5.4 in rural areas and 6.7 in urban areas. Karaikal and Yanam show lower proportion of persons per Occupied Census House. Karaikal has 4·9 persons in rural areas and 6.8 persons per Occupied Census House in urban areas. Pondicherry area has 6.0 persons per Occupied Census House,while the number of persons per occupied house is 5.4 in rural areas and 6.7 persons in urban areas. As Pondicherry Union Territory is not a single block of areas but is scattered in different parts of Southern Peninsula, each constituent part has to be compared with the neighbouring districts of adjacent States.

Pondicherry Area has to be compared with South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. So also, Karaikal area, which is encircled by Thanjavur District has to be compared with that district. Mahe area figures are to be compared with the figures of Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts of Kerala State. Figures of Yanam are to be compared with those of East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Figures for the districts of the neighbouring States are given below for reference.

Areas	Number of Persons per occupied Census House		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pondicherry Area	6.0	5.4	6.7
South Arcot District	5.5	5.4	6.0
Karaikal Area	5.3	4.9	6.8
Thanjavur District	5.1	4.9	6.0
Mahe Area	7.7	7.4	8.4
Kozhikode District	6.5	6.1	7.5
Cannanore District	6.7	6.5	7.4
Yanam Area	5.4	...	5.4
East Godavari District	5.8	5.6	7.0

It may be observed that the Pondicherry Union Territory has almost the same number of persons per house as those of the adjacent areas of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Number of Females per 1,000 Males

The number of females per 1,000 males in Pondicherry Union Territory is 989. The sex ratio goes down to 984 in rural areas and rises to 996 in urban areas. The urban sex ratio which is higher than the rural sex ratio is somewhat peculiar. Mahe area has 1,183 females per 1,000 males in the rural sector. Karaikal area with 1,011 females per 1,000 males ranks second. In the urban sector also,

Mahe stands first in having 1,148 females per 1,000 males. The second place goes to Karaikal with a sex ratio of 1,057. Yanam has a sex ratio of 1,024. Pondicherry area comes last. As given earlier, the sex ratio of the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory along with the sex ratio obtaining in the adjacent districts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are given below :—

Areas	Number of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pondicherry Area	968	960	977
South Arcot District	969	972	954
Karaikal Area	1,023	1,011	1,057
Thanjavur District	994	994	993
Mahe Area	1,169	1,183	1,148
Kozhikode District	991	990	995
Cannanore District	1,017	1,019	1,008
Yanam Area	1,024	...	1,024
East Godavari District	996	997	993

(c) Percentage of rural and urban population to total population

58 per cent of the Union Territory of Pondicherry live in rural areas and 42 per cent in urban areas. Karaikal and Mahe areas have a slightly higher percentage of rural population, viz. 74 per cent and 61 per cent respectively. Pondicherry Area has a lower percentage of rural population, viz., 54 per cent. Excluding Yanam Area, which is entirely urban, Pondicherry Area has the first place in the percentage of urban population. It is followed by Mahe with 39 per cent living in urban areas. Karaikal Area has 26 per cent of its population living in towns. As a comparison of the percentages of rural and urban population with neighburing districts of other States will not be useful, the same has not been attempted here.

(d) Density per square kilometre

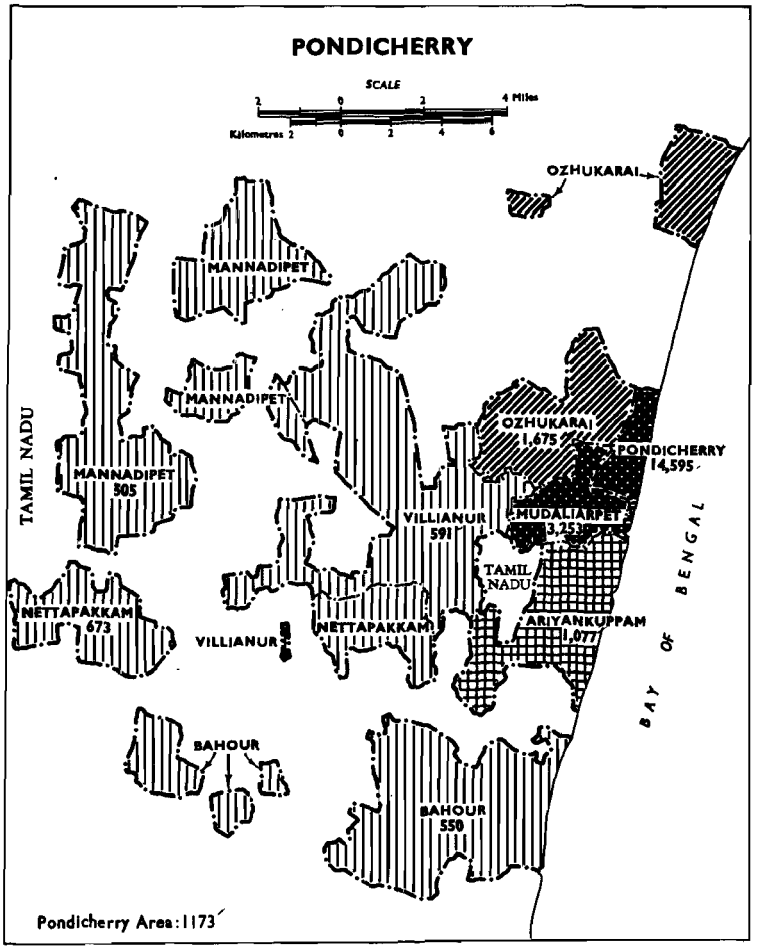
The density of population per sq. km. is 983 for the Union Territory as a whole. In the rural areas, the density is 648 and in the urban areas it is 3,431. Mahe area ranks first with 2,570 persons per sq. km. It is the densest area of the Union Territory. The rural density in Mahe is 1,940 and urban density is 5,405. Pondicherry area with 1,173 persons per sq. km. comes next, the rural density is 711 and urban density is 5,260. Karaikal has 623 persons per sq. km. The rural density is 479, much less than the State rural average density of 648. In the urban areas, the density is 3,904. Yanam, which is entirely urban has the lowest density of 415 persons per sq. km. The statement below gives the density figures of neighbouring districts of adjacent States for reference.

Pondicherry Area	1,173
South Arcot District	332
Karaikal Area	621
Thanjavur District	395
Mahe Area	2,570
Kozhikode District	565
Cannanore District	415
Yanam Area	415
East Godavari District	282

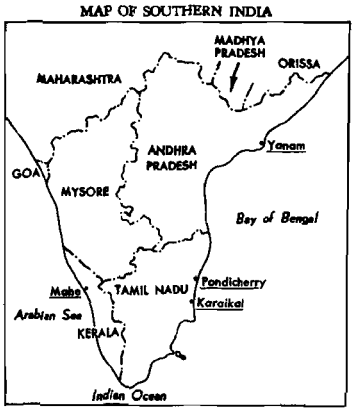
Union Territory of

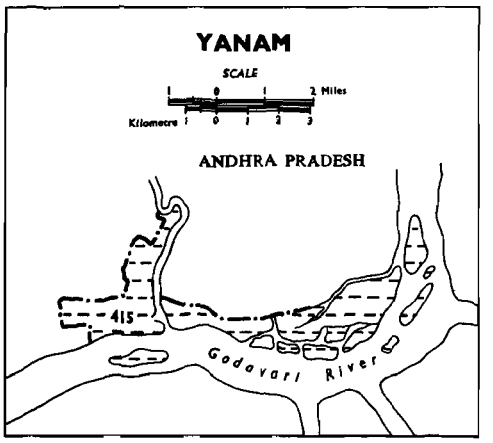
PONDICHERRY

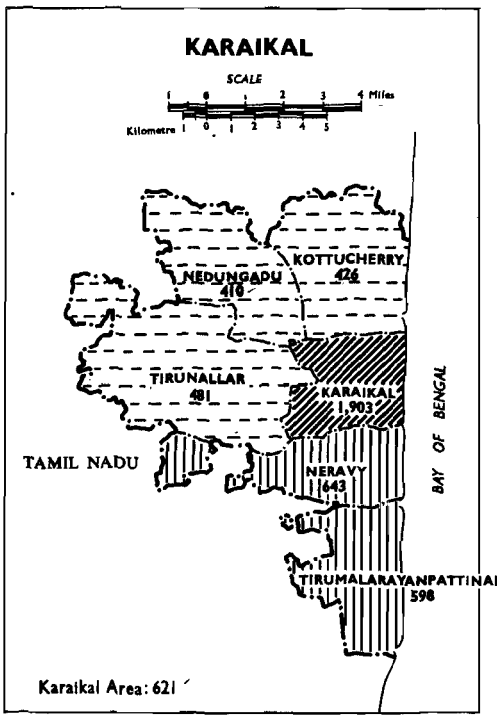
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971



MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA







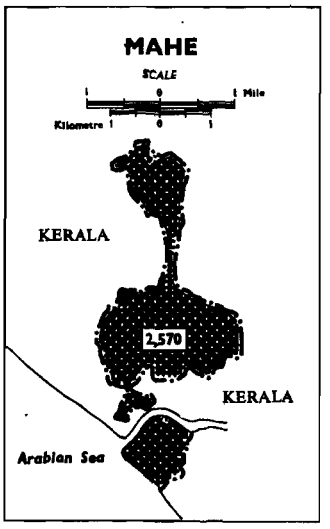
REFERENCE

State/U.T. Boundary

Commune Boundary

Density of Population, 1971.
(Per Square Kilometre)

Below 500	U.T. Average 983
500 – 999	
1000 – 1499	
1500 – 1999	
Above 2000	



Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

UNION TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km. *	Population per Sq. Km. @	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**480.0***	**983**	**333**	**1**	**6**	**80,459**	**90,892**	**471,707**	**237,112**	**234,595**
	Rural	**422.1**	**648**	**333**	**1**	...	**50,970**	**54,912**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**
	Urban	**57.9**	**3,431**	...	...	**6**	**29,489**	**35,980**	**198,288**	**99,329**	**98,959**
Pondicherry	Total	290.0*	1,173	213	...	3	57,031	65,768	340,240	172,894	167,346
	Rural	260.5	711	213	...	...	34,035	37,311	185,295	94,516	90,779
	Urban	29.5	5,260	...	...	3	22,996	28,457	154,945	78,378	76,567
Karaikal	Total	161.0*	621	117	1	1	18,874	20,260	100,042	49,458	50,584
	Rural	154.3	479	117	1	...	15,011	11,660	73,962	36,779	37,183
	Urban	6.7	3,904	...	...	1	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
Mahe	Total	9.0*	2,570	3	...	1	3,017	3,073	23,134	10,664	12,470
	Rural	7.3	1,940	3	...	...	1,924	1,941	14,162	6,488	7,674
	Urban	1.7	5,405	...	...	1	1,093	1,132	8,972	4,176	4,796
Yanam	Total	20.0*	415	...	...	1	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,096	4,195
	Urban	20.0	415	...	...	1	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,096	4,195

(i) *These represent provisional Geographical Area figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for Urban areas are those supplied by the Local Bodies. Rural area figures are derived by subtracting the Urban area figures from the total area of ' Areas '.

(ii) @The density of urban of U. T./Area is worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the urban areas of individual towns of each Area, not using the area figures given in the Table. For total and rural, the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

STATE TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/ Area/Commune/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km. *	Population per Sq. Km. @	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**480.0***	**982**	**333**	**1**	**6**	**80,359**	**90,892**	**471,707**	**237,112**	**234,595**
	Rural	**422.1**	**648**	**333**	**1**	...	**50,970**	**54,912**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**
	Urban	**57.9**	**3,431**	...	...	**6**	**29,489**	**35,980**	**198,288**	**99,329**	**98,959**
1. Pondicherry Area	**Total**	**290.0***	**1,173**	**213**	...	**3**	**57,031**	**65,768**	**340,240**	**172,894**	**167,346**
	Rural	**260.5**	**711**	**213**	...	...	**34,035**	**37,311**	**185,295**	**94,516**	**90,779**
	Urban	**29.5**	**5,260**	...	...	**3**	**22,996**	**28,457**	**154,945**	**78,378**	**76,567**
1. Pondicherry Commune	Total	6.2	14,595	...	...	1	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
	Urban	6.2	14,595	...	...	1	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
*Pondicherry (M)**	Urban	6.21	14,595	...	...	1	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
2. Ariankuppam Commune	Total	24.4	1,077	20	...	...	4,741	5,008	26,269	13,350	12,919
	Rural	24.4	1,077	20	...	...	4,741	5,008	26,269	13,350	12,919
3. Mudaliarpet Commune	Total	13.4	3,253	2	...	1	6,716	8,543	43,585	22,200	21,385
	Rural	0.7	931	2	...	...	116	127	652	319	333
	Urban	12.7	3,383	...	...	1	6,600	8,416	42,933	21,881	21,052
Mudaliarpet (M)**	Urban	12.69	3,383	...	...	1	6,600	8,416	42,933	21,881	21,052
4. Ozhukarai Commune	Total	34.5	1,675	33	...	1	10,181	11,335	57,785	29,670	28,115
	Rural	23.9	1,523	33	...	...	6,563	7,309	36,410	18,571	17,839
	Urban	10.6	2,024	...	...	1	3,618	4,026	21,375	11,099	10,276

STATE TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area/Commune/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq.Km. *	Population per Sq.Km. @	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ozhukarai (M)	Urban	10.56	2,024	...	...	1	3,618	4,026	21,375	11,099	10,276
(i) Ozhukarai (M)** [Excluding Pillaichavadi Portion]	Urban	7.77	2,542	...	...	(Portion of 1 town)	3,334	3,730	19,755	10,238	9,517
(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	Urban	2.79	581	...	...	(Portion of 1 town)	284	296	1,620	861	759
5. Mannadipet Commune	Total	63.6	505	40	...	...	5,847	6,605	32,133	16,371	15,762
	Rural	63.6	505	40	...	...	5,847	6,605	32,133	16,371	15,762
6. Villianur Commune	Total	66.2	591	49	...	...	7,378	7,990	39,134	20,041	19,093
	Rural	66.2	591	49	...	...	7,378	7,990	39,134	20,041	19,093
7. Bahour Commune	Total	55.1	550	42	...	...	5,626	6,066	30,312	15,466	14,846
	Rural	55.1	550	42	...	...	5,626	6,066	30,312	15,466	14,846
8. Nettapakkam Commune	Total	30.3	673	27	...	...	3,764	4,206	20,385	10,398	9,987
	Rural	30.3	673	27	...	...	3,764	4,206	20,385	10,398	9,987
2. KARAIKAL AREA	**Total**	**161.0***	**621**	**117**	**1**	**1**	**18,874**	**20,260**	**100,042**	**49,458**	**50,584**
	Rural	**154.3**	**471**	**117**	**1**	**...**	**15,011**	**15,660**	**73,962**	**36,779**	**37,183**
	Urban	**6.7**	**3,904**	...	...	1	**3,863**	**4,600**	**26,080**	**12,679**	**13,401**

**Consolidated figures for Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration which spreads over Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai Communes are given at the end as Annexure.

STATE TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area/Commune/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq.Km. *	Population per Sq.Km. @	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Karaikal Commune	Total	19.0	1,903	8	...	1	5,884	6,678	36,152	17,826	18,326
	Rural	12.3	819	8	...	...	2,021	2,078	10,072	5,147	4,925
	Urban	6.7	3,904	...	...	1	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
*Karaikal (M)	Urban	6.68	3,904	...	...	1	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,40
2. Tirunallar Commune	Total	42.5	481	38	...	...	4,050	4,296	20,445	10,070	10,375
	Rural	42.5	481	38	...	...	4,050	4,296	20,445	10,070	10,375
3. Neravy Commune	Total	17.3	643	13	...	...	2,278	2,354	11,117	5,560	5,557
	Rural	17.3	643	13	...	...	2,278	2,354	11.117	5,560	5,557
4. Nedungadu Commune	Total	24.0	410	33	...	...	2,187	2,233	9,846	4,881	4,965
	Rural	24.0	410	33	...	...	2,187	2,233	9,846	4,881	4,965
5. Kottucherry Commune	Total	25.7	426	15	1	...	2,181	2,222	10,949	5,480	5,469
	Rural	25.7	426	15	1	...	2,181	2,222	10,949	5,480	5,469
6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	Total	19.3	598	10	...	...	2,294	2,477	11,533	5,641	5,892
	Rural	19.3	598	10	...	...	2,294	2,477	11,533	5,641	5,892
3. MAHE AREA	**Total**	**9.0***	**2,570**	**3**	...	**1**	**3,017**	**3,073**	**23,134**	**10,664**	**12,470**
	Rural	**7.3**	**1,940**	**3**	...	...	**1,924**	**1,941**	**14,162**	**6,488**	**7,674**
	Urban	**1.7**	**5,405**	...	...	**1**	**1,093**	**1,132**	**8,972**	**4,176**	**4,796**

STATE TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area/Commune/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km. *	Popula-tion per Sq. Km. @	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Mahe Commune	Total	9.0	2,570	3	...	1	3,017	3,073	23,134	10,664	12,470
	Rural	7.3	1,940	3	...	...	1,924	1,941	14,162	6,488	7,674
	Urban	1.7	5,405	...	...	1	1,093	1,132	8,972	4,176	4,796
*Mahe (M)	Urban	1.66	5,405	...	...	1	1,093	1,132	8,972	4,176	4,796
4. YANAM AREA	**Total**	**20.0***	**415**	...	...	**1**	**1,537**	**1,791**	**8,291**	**4,096**	**4,195**
	Urban	**20·0**	**415**	...	...	**1**	**1,537**	**1,791**	**8,291**	**4,096**	**4,195**
*Yanam (M)	Urban	20.00	415	...	...	1	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,096	4,195

Note : 1. *These (in column 3) represent provisional " Geographical area " figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Figures for urban area are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for Rural area are derived by subtracting the Urban area from the total area of the Area. The total of the area figures of the communes will not tally with the area figures of Areas because the former represent "land use " area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

2. @The density figures per sq. km. shown under col. 4 for Urban Area of Union Territory/Area/Commune are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the area of individual towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. For ' Total ' and 'Rural', the density is worked out on the area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

3. The following abbreviation has been used for the status of a town: M—Municipality.

4. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are shown in italics (as *Mudaliarpet*).

5. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 and continued in 1971 are indicated with an asterisk at the beginning (*) in column 1.

TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

ANNEXURE

Data for Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration extending to more than one Commune

Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of House-holds	POPULATION		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	**Urban**	**26.67**	**5,749**	...	...	3	**22,712**	**28,161**	**153,325**	**77,517**	**75,808**
(a) Pondicherry (M)	Urban			See Pondicherry Commune of Pondicherry Area							
(b) Mudaliarpet (M)	Urban			See Mudaliarpet Commune of Pondicherry Area							
(c) Ozhukarai (M) [Excluding Pillaichavadi portion]	Urban			See Ozhukarai Commune of Pondicherry Area							

TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—I

Sub-Appendix †

Statement showing the area for 1961 and 1971 and population of transferred areas for those towns which have undergone jurisdictional change since 1901.

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Km.		Population of transferred area	
		1961	1971	1961	1971
1.	Pondicherry* (M)	3.98	6.21	32,966	N.A.

Note. (1)* Muthialpet town along with 20 villages in Pondicherry Commune have merged in Pondicherry (M).

(2) M stands for Municipality

(3) N. A. stands for 'Not available'

† There is no Appendix-I for Pondicherry Union Territory as there have been no jurisdictiona changes in Areas or Communes of this Union Territory.

TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—II

No. of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000.

Union Territory/ Area/Commune	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of Union Territory	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of Union Territory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**3**	**20,274**	**7.41**	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	1	6,333	2.31	...	...	...
Ariankuppam Commune	1	6,333	2.31	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	1	7,461	2.73	...	...	...
Thirumalairayanpattinam Commune	1	7,461	2.73	...	...	...
Mahe Area	1	6,480	2.37	...	...	...
Mahe Commune	1	6,480	2.37	...	...	...

TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—III

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/Area/Commune	Total Rural Urban	HOUSELESS POPULATION				INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Famales
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**T**	**1,055**	**3,080**	**1,817**	**1,263**	**260**	**5,335**	**2,664**	**2,671**
	R	**312**	**877**	**519**	**358**	**89**	**885**	**452**	**433**
	U	**743**	**2,203**	**1,298**	**905**	**171**	**4,450**	**2,212**	**2,238**
1. PONDICHERRY AREA	**T**	**708**	**2,192**	**1,277**	**915**	**169**	**3,708**	**1,868**	**1,840**
	R	**99**	**300**	**176**	**124**	**33**	**495**	**220**	**275**
	U	**609**	**1,892**	**1,101**	**791**	**136**	**3,213**	**1,648**	**1,565**
1. Pondicherry Commune	T	582	1,829	1,072	757	105	2,212	1,095	1,117
	U	582	1,829	1,072	757	105	2,212	1,095	1,117
2. Ariankuppam Commune	T	8	23	14	9	2	189	78	111
	R	8	23	14	9	2	189	78	111
3. Mudaliarpet Commune	T	13	33	19	14	16	30	16	14
	U	13	33	19	14	16	30	16	14
4. Ozhukarai Commune	T	17	33	13	20	21	1,070	551	519
	R	3	3	3	...	6	99	14	85
	U	14	30	10	20	15	971	537	434
5. Mannadipet Commune	T	25	77	45	32	14	70	40	30
	R	25	77	45	32	14	70	40	30
6. Villianur Commune	T	25	88	47	41	8	134	86	48
	R	25	88	47	41	8	134	86	48
7. Bahour Commune	T	18	75	42	33	3	3	2	1
	R	18	75	42	33	3	3	2	1
8. Nettapakkam Commune	T	20	34	25	9	...	...	...	...
	R	20	34	25	9	...	...	...	...

TABLE A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—(Contd.)

APPENDIX—III—(Contd.)

Houseless and Institutional Population—(Contd.)

Union Territory/Area/Commune	Total Rural Urban	HOUSELESS POPULATION				INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Famales
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2. KARAIKAL AREA	**T**	**333**	**852**	**517**	**335**	**67**	**1,527**	**716**	**811**
	R	**213**	**577**	**343**	**234**	**45**	**356**	**198**	**158**
	U	**120**	**275**	**174**	**101**	**22**	**1,171**	**518**	**653**
1. Karaikal Commune	T	154	356	226	130	29	1,247	593	654
	R	34	81	52	29	7	76	75	1
	U	120	275	174	101	22	1,171	518	653
2. Tirunallar Commune	T	61	179	106	73	28	179	112	67
	R	61	179	106	73	28	179	112	67
3. Neravy Commune	T	29	81	45	36	5	24	9	15
	R	29	81	45	36	5	24	9	15
4. Nedungadu Commune	T	30	114	58	56	1	71	...	71
	R	30	114	58	56	1	71	...	71
5. Kottucherry Commune	T	15	42	22	20	4	6	2	4
	R	15	42	22	20	4	6	2	4
6. Thirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T	44	80	60	20	...	...	...	...
	R	44	80	60	20	...	...	...	...
3. MAHE AREA	**T**	**7**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**22**	**88**	**75**	**13**
	R	...	...	...	...	**11**	**34**	**34**	...
	U	**7**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**11**	**54**	**41**	**13**
1. Mahe Commune	T	7	10	8	2	22	88	75	13
	R	...	...	...	...	11	34	34	...
	U	7	10	8	2	11	54	41	13
4. YANAM AREA	**T**	**7**	**26**	**15**	**11**	**2**	**12**	**5**	**7**
	U	**7**	**26**	**15**	**11**	**2**	**12**	**5**	**7**

TABLE A-II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on population for this Union Territory for Censuses from 1901 to 1971. The variation in population for each decade is given along with the percentage variation for each decade. The Census was conducted on a regular interval of 10 years by the French administration except in the year 1951. However, the Census was taken in 1948 and there was no Census in 1951. After the merger of the former French settlement with the Indian Union, the Census was taken in 1961.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of this Union Territory, and hence, no adjustment of population of the previous Censuses according to the present jurisdiction is necessary. The statement below gives the percentage variation of population from 1901 to 1971.

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF POPULATION, 1901-1971

Union Territory/ Area	1901 to 1971	1961 to 1971	1948 to 1961	1941 to 1948	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	+91.48	+27.81	+16.34	+11.31	+10.20	+5.93	—5.06	+4.39
Pondicherry Area	+95.03	+31.59	+16.17	+8.75	+11.49	+5.28	—5.68	+5.95
Karaikal Area	+76.77	+19.10	+19.08	+16.49	+5.51	+5.59	—3.93	—0.03
Mahe Area	+124.65	+18.73	+6.52	+29.81	+13.37	+14.81	+0.91	+4.19
Yanam Area	+65.65	+17.90	+20.14	+2.49	+8.80	+13.37	—8.01	+0.56

The decade 1961-71 has shown higher variation in the population increase as compared to the pervious decades. Particularly, the increase of population in Pondicherry Area, Karaikal Area and Mahe Area is significant. In Yanam Area, the increase during 1961-71 is lesser than that shown in the period 1948-61. Pondicherry, being the head-quarters of the Union Territory, has shown a tendency to increase its population, perhaps due to the movement of population from other areas to this area, particularly for employment.

Changes in the proportion of sexes 1901-1971 :

The following statement gives the changes in the proportion of sexes from 1901 to 1971.

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF SEXES, 1901-1971

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	1971	1961	1948	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	T	989	1,013	1,030	...	...	1,053	1,058	...
	R	984	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	996	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry Area	T	968	988	1,006	...	...	1,013	1,009	...
	R	960	979	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	977	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karaikal Area	T	1,023	1,056	1,076	...	...	1,146	1,207	...
	R	1,011	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,057	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahe Area	T	1,169	1,175	1,145	...	...	1,210	1,128	...
	R	1,183	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1,148	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yanam Area	T	1,024	1,021	1,067	...	...	1,185	1,198	...
	U	1,024	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...

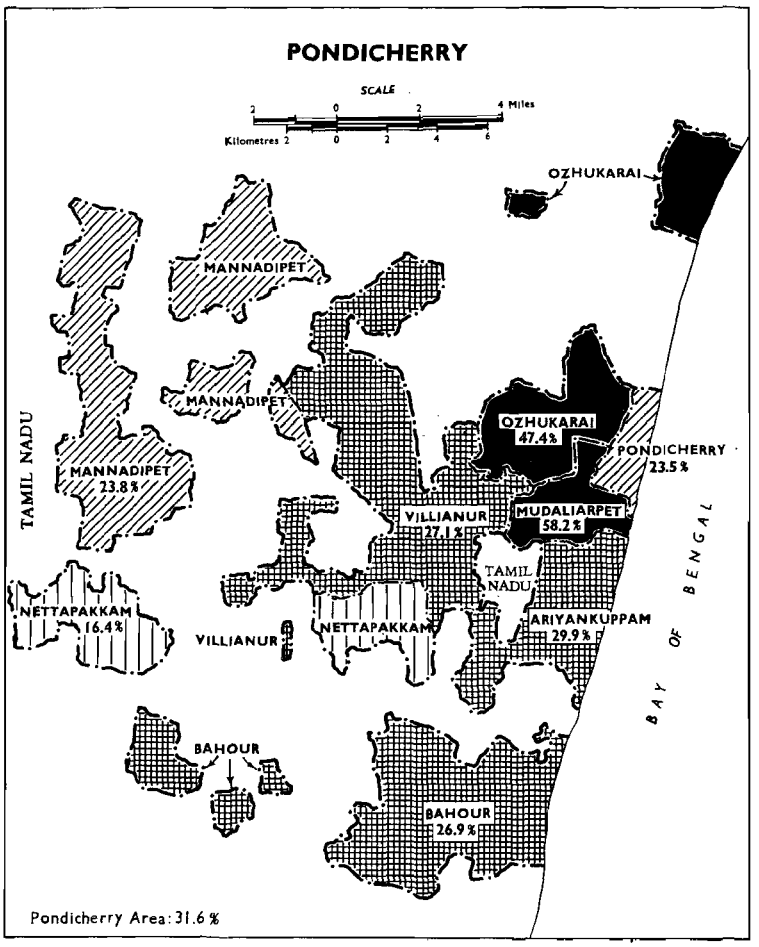
NOTE : 1. No sex break-up is available for the years 1941, 1931 & 1901.
2. No Rural/Urban classification is available for the years other than 1961 and 1971.

For the Pondicherry Union Territory as a whole, the sex ratio has shown a decline. In 1911, the sex ratio was 1,058 and in 1971 it is 989. Considerable decrease in the sex ratio from 1961 to 1971 is also noticed. Except in Yanam area, where the sex ratio has slightly increased in 1971, (i. e., from 1,021 in 1961 to 1024 in 1971), in all other areas, the sex ratio has declined from 1961 to 1971. The sex ratio in the urban areas for the Union Territory as a whole is slightly higher than the sex ratio for rural areas. This tendency is seen in Pondicherry area and Karaikal area. In Mahe, however, the rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio.

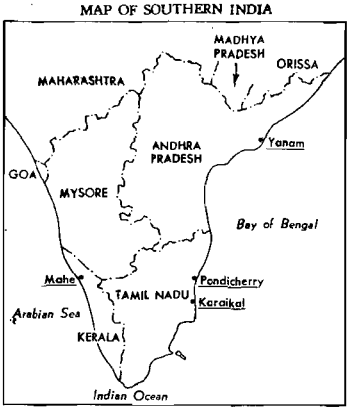
Union Territory of

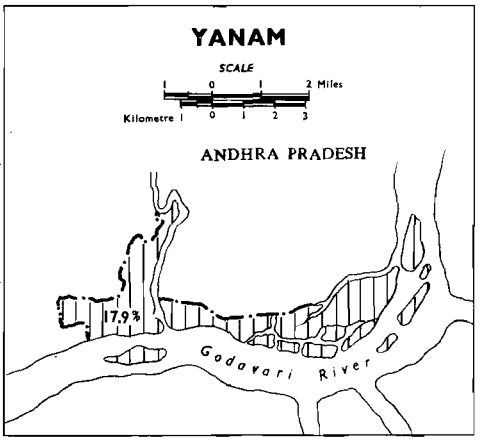
PONDICHERRY

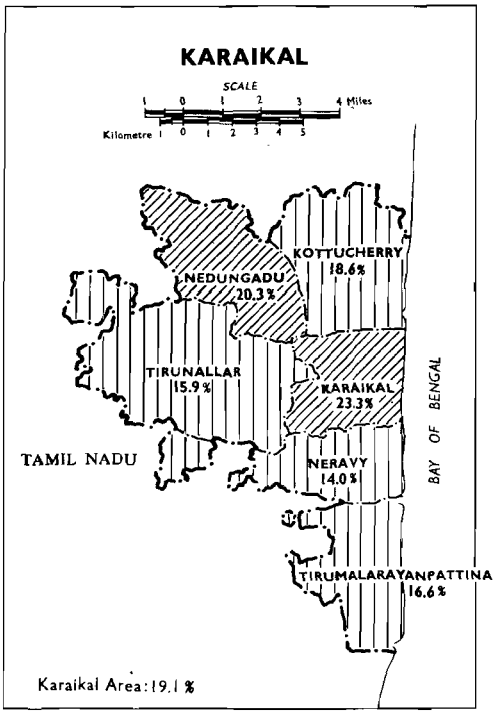
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES, 1961-71

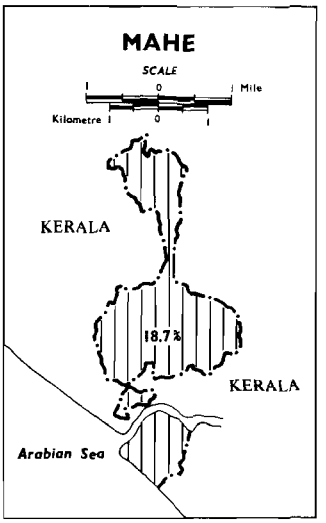


MAP OF SOUTHERN INDIA









REFERENCE

State/U.T. Boundary

Commune Boundary

Decennial Population Growth Rates, 1961-71

20.0 and Below

20.1 -- 25.0 %

25.1 -- 30.0 %

Above 30.0 %

U.T. Average 27.8 %

Prepared at the Office of the Director of Census, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

TABLE A—II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory Area	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1901**	**246,354**	...	...	...	...
	1911	**257,179**	**+10,825**	**+4.39**	**124,961**	**132,218**
	1921	**244,156**	**—13,023**	**—5.06**	**118,953**	**125,203**
	1931	**258,628**	**+14,472**	**+5.93**	...	...
	1941	**285,011**	**+26,383**	**+10.20**	...	...
	1948	**317,253**	**+32,242**	**+11.31**	**156,275**	**160,978**
	1961	**369,079**	**+51,826**	**+16.34**	**183,347**	**185,732**
	1971	**471,707**	**+102,628**	**+27.81**	**237,112**	**234,595**
1. Pondicherry Area	1901	174,456	...	...	...	...
	1911	184,840	+10,384	+5.95	91,989	92,851
	1921	174,343	—10,497	—5.68	86,611	87,732
	1931	183,555	+9,212	+5.28	...	...
	1941	204,653	+21,098	+11.49	...	...
	1948	222,566	+17,913	+8.75	110,933	111,633
	1961	258,561	+35,995	+16.17	130,050	128,511
	1971	340,240	+81,679	+31.59	172,894	167,346
2. Karaikal Area	1901	56,595	...	...	...	...
	1911	56,577	—18	—0.03	25,640	30,937
	1921	54,356	—2,221	—3.93	25,325	29,031
	1931	57,394	+3,038	+5.59	...	...
	1941	60,555	+3,161	+5.51	...	...
	1948	70,541	+9,986	+16.49	33,982	36,559
	1961	84,001	+13,460	+19.08	40,859	43,142
	1971	100,042	+16,041	+19.10	49,458	50,584

TABLE A—II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—(Contd.)

Union Territory/Area	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Mahe Area	1901	10,298	...	...	...	...
	1911	10,729	+431	+4.19	5,042	5,687
	1921	10,827	+98	+0.91	4,898	5,929
	1931	12,430	+1,603	+14.81	...	...
	1941	14,092	+1,662	+13.37	...	...
	1948	18,293	+4,201	+29.81	8,528	9,765
	1961	19,485	+1,192	+6.52	8,959	10,526
	1971	23,134	+3,649	+18.73	10,664	12,470
4. Yanam Area	1901	5,005	...	...	...	...
	1911	5,033	+28	+0.56	2,290	2,743
	1921	4,630	—403	—8.01	2,119	2,511
	1931	5,249	+619	+13.37	...	...
	1941	5,711	+462	+8.80	...	...
	1948	5,853	+142	+2.49	2,832	3,021
	1961	7,032	+1,179	+20.14	3,479	3,553
	1971	8,291	+1,259	+17.90	4,096	4,195

Note: No sex break up is available for the years 1901, 1931 & 1941.

TABLE A—II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

Union Territory and Areas showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971.

Union Territory/ Area	Area in 1971 Sq. Km.	1971 Population	Area in 1961 Sq. Km.	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between columns 5 and 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	480.0	471,707	479.2	369,079	...	...
1 Pondicherry Area	290.0	340,240	290.1	258,561	...	...
2 Karaikal Area	161.0	100,042	158.0	84,001	...	...
3 Mahe Area	9.0	23,134	10.4	19,485	...	...
4 Yanam Area	20.0	8,291	20.7	7,032	...	...

Note: (1) There was no change in the jurisdiction of Union Territory or any of the Areas in the Union Territory of Pondicherry since 1961. Hence, no information could be furnished in cols. (6) and (7).

(2) The difference in area figures under columns 2 and 4 is due to revised computation.

TABLE A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This Table, which is similar to the one in 1961, presents figures of the number and population of the villages in the population ranges of less than 2,000, 2,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above. The first two broad groups are however sub-divided into smaller size ranges as shown below and the number of villages and the population covered in each sub-group is indicated :-

Less than 200 200- 499 500- 999 1,000-1,999	Less than 2,000
2,000-4,999 and 5,000-9,999	2,000-9,999

The definition of a village has been explained in the Fly Leaf to Table A-I Area, Houses and Population. An Appendix showing sub-totals of broad groups of villages viz., 1-499, 500-1,999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000 and above for the three Areas is also given.

Percentage of population living in villages by size of village: The following inset table gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in each area.

Union Territory/Area	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pondicherry Union Territory	2.65	11.75	21.24	28.95	28.00	7.41	...
Pondicherry Area	1.66	10.55	23.17	34.10	27·10	3.42	...
Karaikal Area	5.61	17.02	20.46	21.60	25.22	10.09	...
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	54.24	45.76	...

Note: The figures for Yanam area are not given in the statement as the whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

It may be seen that the villages having 1,000-1,999 has the large share of the population i.e., 28.95 per cent. Villages with population of 2,000-4,999 has a percentage of 28.00. Large villages of size, 5,000-9,999 have only 7.41 per cent of the total rural population in them. Villages having population 500-999 are also prominent in that they have 21.24 per cent of the rural population in them. Number of villages with less than 200 population is small. Only 2.65 per cent of the rural population are found living in these villages. 11.75 per cent of the total rural population are living in villages of the size 200-499.

In Pondicherry Area, villages of size 1,000-1,999 has 34.10 per cent of the total rural population; 27.10 per cent are living in villages of size 2,000-4,999. Villages with a population of 500-999 has 23.17 per cent of the rural population of Pondicherry Area. 3.42 per cent of the rural population of Pondicherry Area live in village of size 5,000-9,999. In Karaikal Area, 25.22 per cent of the rural population are living in the villages of size 2,000-4,999. About 21 per cent, each of the rural population are living in villages of size 500—999 and 1,000-1,999. In Karaikal Area, 17.02 per cent of the rural population are living in villages of size 200-499. 10 per cent of the rural population live in villages with a population of 5,000-9,999. Villages with less than 200 has 5.6 per cent of the rural population in Karaikal. In Mahe area, the rural population is concentrated in villages of size 2,000 and above; 54.24 per cent of the rural population are living in villages of size 2,000-4,999 and 45.76 per cent in villages of size 5,000-9,999.

It may be seen all the villages in Mahe Area are bigger villages when compared to the other two areas. There are no villages of size 10,000 and above in this Union Territory.

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages: The percentages of villages and population by class of villages for this Union Territory is given below:-

Union Territory/Area	Villages with a population of					
	Less than 500		500 to 999		1,000 to 1,999	
	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pondicherry Union Territory	48.65	14.40	25.52	21.24	17.12	28.95
Pondicherry Area	40.37	12.21	29.58	23.17	21.13	34.10
Karaikal Area	64.96	22.63	18.80	20.46	10.26	21.60
Mahe Area	...	...	...	...	...	...

Union Territory/Area	Villages with a population of					
	2,000 to 4,999		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 and above	
	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pondicherry Union Territory	7.81	28.00	0.90	7.41	...	...
Pondicherry Area	8.45	27.10	0.47	3.42	...	...
Karaikal Area	5.13	25.22	0.85	10.09	...	...
Mahe Area	66.67	54.24	33.33	45.76	...	...

Note:—The figures for Yanam Area are not given in tais statement as the whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

48.65 per cent of the total number of villages in this Union Territory come in the range less than 500. Population contained in these villages is only 14.40 per cent. Villages in the size of 500—999 account for 25.52 per cent of all villages and contain 21.24 per cent of the total rural population. 7.81 per cent of all villages are in the size class 2,000-4,999 and has 28.00 per cent of the total rural population. Less than 1 per cent of all the villages are in the size 5,000-9,999 but 7.41 per cent of the total rural population are living in these villages.

It may be seen that there will be no correlation between the percentage of villages and population contained in these villages with reference to the size class.

UNION TABLE A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Union Territory/Area	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I-Villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Less than 200			200 - 499			500 - 999		
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**333**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**	**64**	3,709	**3,523**	**98**	**16,242**	**15,893**	**85**	**29,429**	**28,641**
Pondicherry	213	185,295	94,516	90,779	28	1,603	1,481	58	9,906	9,641	63	21,932	21,004
Karaikal	117	73,962	36,779	37,183	36	2,106	2,042	40	6,336	6,252	22	7,497	7,637
Mahe	3	14,162	6,488	7,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Union Territory/Area	I-Villages with less than 2,000 population (Contd.)			II-Villages with a population of 2,000 - 9,999						III-Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000 - 1,999			2,000 - 4,999			5,000 - 9,999			10,000 and above		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**57**	**40,111**	**39,044**	**26**	**38,524**	**38,029**	**3**	**9,768**	**10,506**	...	...	...
Pondicherry	45	32,163	31,018	18	25,729	24,485	1	3,183	3,150	...	...	...
Karaikal	12	7,948	8,026	6	9,303	9,354	1	3,589	3,872	...	...	...
Mahe	...	...	...	2	3,492	4,190	1	2,996	3,484	...	...	...

Note: The entire Yanam Area is treated as Urban and hence there are no villages in that area.

STATE TABLE A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Union Territory/ Area/Commune	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I-Villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Less than 200			200-499			500 - 999		
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PONDICHEERY UNION TERRITORY	**333**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**	**64**	**3,709**	**3,523**	**98**	**16,242**	**15,893**	**85**	**29,429**	**28,641**
1. PONDICHERRY AREA	**213**	**185,295**	**94,516**	**90,779**	**28**	**1,603**	**1,481**	**58**	**9,906**	**9,641**	**63**	**21,932**	**21,004**
1. Ariankuppam Commune	20	26,269	13,350	12,919	3	170	154	3	478	454	6	2,047	1,987
2. Mudaliarpet Commune	2	652	319	333	1	94	84	1	225	249	...	...	...
3. Ozhukarai Commune	33	36,410	18,571	17,839	...	...	...	7	1,232	1,197	13	4,793	4,640
4. Mannadipet Commune	40	32,133	16,371	15,762	3	154	126	13	2,353	2,269	11	3,865	3,721
5. Villianur Commune	49	39,134	20,041	19,093	8	464	418	11	1,689	1,683	17	5,606	5,302
6. Bahour Commune	42	30,312	15,466	14,846	9	507	498	13	2,349	2,245	11	3,876	3,651
7. Nettapakkam Commune	27	20,385	10,398	9,987	4	214	201	10	1,580	1,544	5	1,745	1,703
2. KARAIKAL AREA	**117**	**73,962**	**36,779**	**37,183**	**36**	**2,106**	**2,042**	**40**	**6,336**	**6,252**	**22**	**7,497**	**7,637**
1. Karaikal Commune	8	10,072	5,147	4,925	...	...	...	2	301	294	2	804	780
2. Tirunallar Commune	38	20,445	10,070	10,375	12	585	564	13	2,232	2,107	9	3,081	3,192
3. Neravy Commune	13	11,117	5,560	5,557	3	204	199	2	340	309	5	1,914	1,877
4. Nedungadu Commune	33	9,846	4,881	4,965	18	1,173	1,150	10	1,446	1,425	3	784	928
5. Kottucherry Commune	15	10,949	5,480	5,469	2	100	88	8	1,187	1,236	1	290	273
6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	10	11,533	5,641	5,892	1	44	41	5	830	881	2	624	587
3. MAHE AREA	**3**	**14,162**	**6,488**	**7,674**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Mahe Commune	3	14,162	6,488	7,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures for Pondicherry Commune under Pondicherry Area and Yanam Area are not given as the whole of Pondicherry Commune and Yanam Area are treated as Urban.

STATE TABLE A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—(Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area/Commune	I-Villages with less than 2,000 population—(contd.)			II-Villages with a population of 2,000-9,999					III-Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000 - 1,999			2,000 - 4,999			5,000-9,999		10,000 & above		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	57	40,111	39,044	26	38,524	38,029	3	9,768	10,506	...	...	...
1. PONDICHERRY AREA	45	32,162	31,018	18	25,729	24,485	1	3,183	3,150	...	...	...
1. Ariankuppam Commune	3	2,087	2,006	4	5,385	5,168	1	3,183	3,150	...	...	...
2. Mudaliarpet Commune	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ozhukarai Commune	9	6,716	6,403	4	5,330	5,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mannadipet Commune	10	6,577	6,340	3	3,422	3,306	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Villianur Commune	9	6,346	6,185	4	5,936	5,505	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bahour Commune	7	5,173	5,069	2	3,561	3,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Nettapakkam Commune	7	5,264	5,015	1	1,595	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. KARAIKAL AREA	12	7,948	8,026	6	9,303	9,354	1	3,589	3,872	...	...	...
1. Karaikal Commune	3	2,207	2,192	1	1,835	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Tirunallar Commune	2	1,162	1,320	2	3,010	3,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Neravy Commune	2	1,266	1,230	1	1,836	1,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Nedungadu Commune	2	1,478	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kottucherry Commune	2	1,281	1,311	2	2,622	2,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	1	554	511	...	...	...	1	3,589	3,872	...	...	...
3. MAHE AREA	...	...	...	2	3,492	4,190	1	2,996	3,484	...	...	...
1. Mahe Commune	...	...	...	2	3,492	4,190	1	2,996	3,484	...	...	...

TABLE A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

Sub-Totals of groups of villages and their Population at Area level

Union Territory/ Area	Total No. of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			I—No. of villages with population less than 500		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population Males	Population Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**333**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**	**162**	**19,951**	**19,416**
Pondicherry	213	185,295	94,516	90,779	86	11,509	11,122
Karaikal	117	73,962	36,779	37,183	76	8,442	8,294
Mahe	3	14,162	6,488	7,674	...	...	...

Union Territory/Area	II—No. of villages with a population of 500—1,999			III—No. of villages with a population of 2,000—4,999			IV—No. of villages with a population of 5,000 and above		
	Number	Population Males	Population Females	Number	Population Males	Population Females	Number	Population Males	Population Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**142**	**69,540**	**67,685**	**26**	**38,524**	**38,029**	**3**	**9,768**	**10,506**
Pondicherry	108	54,095	52,022	18	25,729	24,485	1	3,183	3,150
Karaikal	34	15,445	15,663	6	9,303	9,354	1	3,589	3,872
Mahe	...	...	...	2	3,492	4,190	1	2,996	3,484

Note: The figures for Yanam Area are not given as the whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

FLY LEAF

This Table presents the population figures by sex for each town/urban agglomeration for 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Percentage variations are also given. Area figures are also presented for each town.

The definition of a town has been given in Fly Leaf to Table A-I, Area, Houses and Population.

(a) Classification of towns by population

The towns/urban agglomerations have been classified into six groups according to the size of population.

Class I — Population of 100,000 and above.
Class II — Population between 50,000 and 99,999
Class III — Population between 20,000 and 49,999
Class IV — Population between 10,000 and 19,999
Class V — Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Class VI — Population less than 5,000

Pondicherry urban agglomeration consisting of Pondicherry (M), Mudaliarpet (M) and Ozhukarai (M) (Excluding Pillaichavadi portion) constitutes the only urban agglomeration in Class I. Karaikal (M) is in Class III, Mahe (M) and Yanam (M) are in Class V. Pillaichavadi portion of Ozhukarai Town comes under Class VI. For the purpose of number of towns, Ozhukarai, though consisting of two portions, is taken as a single town.

(b) Changes in classification of towns, 1961-1971

The statement given below indicates the changes in classification of towns between 1961 and 1971.

Area/Town	1971	1961
Pondicherry Area		
Pondicherry (M)	II	III
Mudaliarpet (M)	III	...
Ozhukarai (M)	III	...
Karaikal Area		
Karaikal (M)	III	III
Mahe Area		
Mahe (M)	V	V
Yanam Area		
Yanam (M)	V	V

* Muthialpet Town of 1961 Census has merged with Pondicherry (M) during this Census and Pondicherry (M) has changed from a Class III town to a Class II town.

The towns of Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai have been treated as Census towns for the first time in this Census.

(c) No. of towns for each class during 1961 and 1971

Comparative statement of number of towns class-wise for 1961 and 1971 is given below :

Class of towns	1971	1961
Class I	...	...
Class II	1	...
Class III	3	2
Class IV	...	1
Class V	2	2
Class VI	...	...

(d) Percentage of towns and percentage of urban population in towns of each class.

The percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population in 1961-1971 is given in the inset statement below:

Class of town	1971		1961	
	Percentage of no. of towns	Percentage to total urban population	Percentage of no. of towns	Percentage to total urban population
Class I	...	...	...	...
Class II	16.67	45.71	...	...
Class III	50.00	45.58	40.00	70.42
Class IV	...	...	20.00	12.74
Class V	33.33	8.71	40.00	16.84
Class VI	...	...	...	...

Concentration of urban population in bigger sized towns will be seen.

(e) Percentage of towns in each class to total urban area and density of population per sq. km. in each class, 1961 and 197 .

The statement on the right presents percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of the Union Territory and density of population per sq. km. in each class for 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

Class of town	1971		1961	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per sq. km.	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per sq. km.
Class I	...	...	...	...
Class II	10.74	14,595	...	...
Class III	51.78	3,020	12.45	21,463
Class IV	...	...	7.93	6,097
Class V	37.48	797	79.62	802
Class VI	...	...	...	...

Alphabetical list of Towns

Sl. No.	Town	Area	Class/Sl. No. of A-IV	Page No.
1.	Karaikal	Karaikal	III/2	43
2.	Mahe	Mahe	V/3	44
3.	Mudaliarpet	Pondicherry	I/1(b)	43
4.	Ozhukarai (M) (excluding Pillaichavadi portion)	Pondicherry	I/1(c)	43
5.	Pillaichavadi [portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	Pondicherry	VI/5	44
6.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	I/1(a)	43
7.	Yanam	Yanam	V/4	44

Urban Agglomeration

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration	Area	Class/Sl. No. of A-IV	Page No.
1.	Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration	Pondicherry	I/1	43

TABLE A—IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/ Area	Year	Status of Town	Area in Sq. Km.	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		All Classes—One Urban Agglomeration and three Towns								
		PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1961**	...	**23.46**	**88,997**	...	...	**43,358**	**45,639**
			1971	...	**57.80**	**198,288**	**+109,291**	**+122.80**	**99,329**	**98,959**
		Class I (100,000 and above)—One Urban Agglomeration								
		PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1961**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1971	...	**26.67**	**153,325**	...	...	**77,517**	**75,808**
1.	Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration	Pondicherry	1961	...	3.98	51,762	...	...	25,560	26,202
			1971	...	26.67	153,325	+101,563	+196.21	77,517	75,808
	(a) *Pondicherry£	do	1961	M	3.98	51,762	...	...	25,560	26,202
			1971	M	6.21	90,637	+38,875	+75.10	45,398	45,239
	(b) *Mudaliarpet*	do	1971	M	12.69	42,933	...	...	21,881	21,052
	(c) *Ozhukarai* (Excluding Pillaichavadi portion)‡	do	1971	M	7.77	19,755	...	...	10,238	9,517
		Class II (50,000—99,999)—Nil								
		PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1961**	...	**3·98**	**51,762**	...	...	**25,560**	**26,202**
			1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III (20,000—49,999)—One Town								
		PONDICHERRY UNOIN TERRITORY	**1961**	...	**0.80**	**22,252**	...	...	**10,621**	**11,631**
			1971	...	**6.68**	**26,080**	**+3,828**	**+17.20**	**12,679**	**13,401**
2.	*Karaikal	Karaikal	1961	M	0.80	22,252	...	...	10,621	11,631
			1971	M	6.68	26,080	+3,828	+17.20	12,679	13,401

TABLE A—IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/ Area	Year	Status of Town	Area in Sq. Km.	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Class IV (10,000—19,999)—Nil							
			Class V (5,000—9,999)—Two Towns							
		PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1961**	...	**18.68**	**14,983**	...	...	**7,177**	**7,806**
			1971	...	**21.66**	**17,263**	**+2,280**	**+15.22**	**8,272**	**8,991**
3.	*Mahe	Mahe	1961	M	1.40	7,951	...	...	3,698	4,253
			1971	M	1.66	8,972	+1,021	+12.84	4,176	4,796
4.	*Yanam	Yanam	1961	M	17.28	7,032	...	...	3,479	3,553
			1971	M	20.00	8,291	+1,259	+17.90	4,096	4,195
			Class VI (Less than 5,000)—Portion of one Town							
		PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**1961**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1971	...	**2.79**	**1,620**	...	...	**861**	**759**
5.	Pillaichavadi [portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	Pondicherry	1971	...	2.79	1,620	...	...	861	759

Note.—1. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town : M—Municipality.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census are shown in italics as *Mudaliarpet.*

3. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 and continued in 1971 are shown with an asterisk (*) at the left.

4. The total area of all towns (under all classes) comes to 57·80 Sq. Km. in Table A–IV whereas the Total Urban area given in Table A-I (Union/State) is 57·9 Sq. Km. The difference of 0·10 Sq. Km. is due to the fact that the area shown in Table A-I has been derived by adding up the urban area of each town within a Commune and rounding the same upto one place of decimal.

‡ Population of Ozhukarai town, excluding Pillaichavadi portion, is included in Class I under Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration and that of Pillaichavadi portion of town not included in Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration is shown separately under Class - VI though it is not a separate town. The area and population of Ozhukarai town as a whole are 10.56 Sq.Km. and 21,375 persons (11,099 Males and 10,276 Females) respectively.

£ In 1971, the 1961 Census town, Muthialpet with a population of 11,341 persons (5,557 Males, and 5,784 Females) was merged with Pondicherry (M).

TABLE A—IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX-I

New Towns added in 1971 and Towns in 1961 declassified in 1971

Union Territory/ Area	New Town added in 1971				Town in 1961 which has been declassified as rural in 1971			
	Name of Town	Area in Sq. Km.	Population		Name of Town	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	
			1971	1961			1971	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pondicherry Union Territory/ Pondicherry	Mudaliarpet (M)	12.69	42,933	27,007	...	...	...	...
,,	Ozhukarai (M)	10.56	21,375	N.A.	...	...	...	...

Note : 1. The following abbreviation has been used for the status of a town : M — Municipality.

2. N. A. stands for ' Not available '

Explanatory Note ' A ' to Appendix I to TABLE A—IV showing constituents of new Towns added in 1971 Census

Area	Name of the Town	Constituent Villages (1961)			
		Name	Location Code Nos.	Area in Sq. Km.	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pondicherry	Mudaliarpet (M)	Kalarpet	1	0·27	451
		Pillaithottam	2	0·15	1,063
		Veeraraghavamudalithottam	3	0·10	1,282
		Kosapalayam	4	0·42	3,502
		Pudupalayampet	5	0·10	496
		Sakkilipalayam	6	0.01	381
		Orleampet	7	0·20	2,412
		Savanapet	8	0.15	121
		Subbarayapillaithottam	9	0.27	489
		Nellithope	10	0.22	3,600
		Karamanikuppam	11	0.06	636
		Keeraipalayam	12	1.46	1,146
		Kommapakkam	13	1.56	1,176
		Murungapakkam	15 & 18	2.25	2,544
		Ottampalayam	17	0.33	199
		Nainarmandapam	19	1.01	792
		Mudaliarpet	20	1.45	4,614
		Thengathittu	21	2.68	2,103
Pondicherry	Ozhukarai (M)	Pillaichavadi	3	2.79	1,398
		Karuvadikuppam	5	0.83	1,972
		Pettuchettipet	6	0.53	790
		Samipillaithottam	8	0.18	210
		Pudupet	9	0.68	509
		Pudusaram	12	N.A.	N.A.
		Lawspet	13	0.83	1,767
		Pakkamudayanpet	15	0.73	774
		Saintpaulpet	16	0.50	289
		Navakulam	17	0.65	141
		Muthulingampet	18	0.45	184
		Delawspet	21	0.75	864
		Gandhinagar	22	0.10	859
		Thattanchavadi	26	0.70	924
		Ellaipillaichavadi	29	0.35	718
		Thiruvellikeny	31	0.20	242
		Sanarpet	42	0.25	339

Note : Since a major portion of Pudusaram village has been retained as rural unit for 1971 Census, separate figures for area and population (1961 Census) of the portion included in Ozhukarai (M) are not available.

TABLE A—IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—II

Changes in area of towns with population between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area.

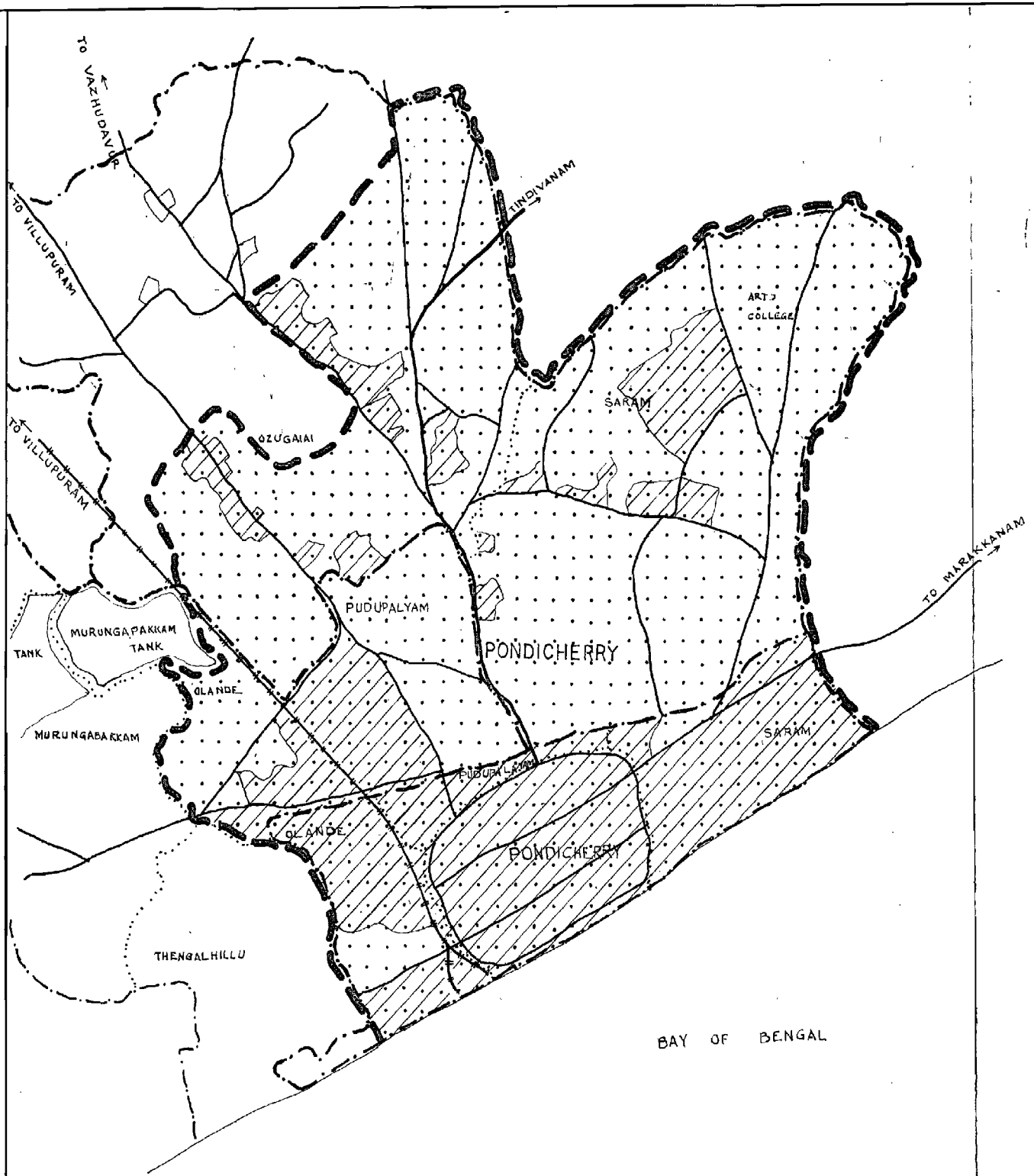
Name of Town (Area)	Area (in Sq. Km.) 1961	Area (in Sq. Km.) 1971	Population		Reason for the change in area
			1961	1971	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pondicherry (M) (Pondicherry)	3.98	6.21	51,762	90,637	Includes figures of Muthialpet town of 1 96 now merged in Pondicherry (M)
Karaikal (M) (Karaikal)	0.80	6.68	22,252	26,080	Computational error.
Mahe (M) (Mahe)	1.40	1.66	7,951	8,972	do
Yanam (M) (Yanam)	17.28	20.00	7,032	8,291	Difference due to computation of area by the Surveyor General of India and local authorities.

Note : 1. The following abbreviation has been used for the status of a town : M — Municipality.

2. Towns treated as such before 1971 Census and continued in 1971 Census alone are given in this table.

TABLE A-V

STANDARD URBAN AREAS



STANDARD URBAN AREA OF PONDICHERRY U.T. PONDICHERRY

LEGEND:

- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- STATE, DISTRICT, TALUK & VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- 95 R.S. NUMBER OF VILLAGE
- STANDARD URBAN AREA
- S.U.A. BOUNDARY
- RAILWAYS (BROAD, METRE & NARROW GAUGE)
- NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- MAJOR DISTRICT AND OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
- FOREST AREA
- RIVER AND STREAM
- MARSHY AREA
- BUILT-UP AREA

½ 0 Kms

GMGIPND-PLW-68/1/WH&UD/71-72-300-269

FLY LEAF

The 'Standard Urban Area' is a new concept developed in 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data. The main reason that necessitated this new concept is that the concept of 'Town Group' which was in vogue in 1961 Census was rather inadequate to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for a period of two or three decades which would give a meaningful picture. The Town Group was made up of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another, but were to some extent inter-dependent. The data for such town groups became incomparable from Census to Census as the boundaries of the towns themselves changed and the intermediate areas which were likely to be included in the subsequent urban expansion were left out of account. Hence, the concept of Standard Urban Area was evolved on the following lines.

All the towns which were likely to have a population of 50,000 and above were taken up as core towns. The areas surrounding each of these towns which were expected to become urbanised in the next three decades were demarcated. All the units, both rural and urban as at present comprised within this demarcated area were listed out and included in the Standard Urban Area.

Table A-V provides the data for the Standard Urban Areas. Apart from the figures for the entire Standard Urban Area as a whole, the break-up figures for each of the urban and rural components are also furnished in this table. Thus, the data include the civic status, area in sq. km., density of population and the total males, total females and the number of households under each category of the houseless, institutional and total population. Apart from the above, the total population of each unit during the past two Censuses viz., 1961 and 1971 are also given in this table. Separate figures for the total urban group and the total rural group are also indicated for each Standard Urban Area.

Pondicherry S.U.A.

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there is only one Standard Urban Area i. e., Pondicherry. There are 3 urban units and 18 rural units in this Standard Urban Area. Of the three urban units, Pondicherry town alone was urban and the other two towns viz., Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai were rural in 1961. It is also interesting to note that even in the case of Pondicherry town, the present boundaries are not the same as those which existed in 1961 since the entire commune has been declared urban in 1971 and several rural units of 1961 Census have got merged into its fold. The total area and population of this Standard Urban Area are 35.82 sq. km. and 170,675 respectively. The decadal increase of population during 1961-71 works out to 36.8 per cent.

Density of population

The density is highest in the core town i. e., 14,595 persons per sq. km. which is about three times the density for the whole Standard Urban Area. The density of urban portion is 5,749 which is also about three times the density of rural portion.

Houseless and institutional population

The urban portion of the Standard Urban Area accounts for most of the houseless and institutional population, whereas it is negligible in the rural portion. Again, the houseless and institutional population are concentrated in the core town.

TABLE A—V STANDARD

Union Territory/ Area	Standard Urban Area and component units	Civic Status	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. Km.	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of House-holds	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Pondicherry Standard Urban Area Total**	...	**35.82**	**4,765**	**25,829**	**612**	**1,104**	**791**
Pondicherry Area	Urban Components :							
	(1) Pondicherry	M	6.21	14,595	12,778	582	1,072	757
	(2) Mudaliarpet	M	12.69	3,383	6,600	13	19	14
	(3) Ozhukarai (excluding Pillaichavadi portion)	M	7.77	2,542	3,334	14	10	20
	Total Urban Group	...	**26.67**	**5,749**	**22,712**	**609**	**1,101**	**791**
	Rural Components :							
	(1) Sellaperumalpet	...	0.68	1,097	137	...	...	...
	(2) Thattotukalavapet	...	0.38	3,642	242	...	...	...
	(3) Sittankudisai	...	0.30	3,303	187	...	...	...
	(4) Sinnayenpet	...	0.25	1,132	53	...	...	...
	(5) Pazhayasaram	...	0.34	4,900	250	...	...	...
	(6) Karamanikuppam	...	0.20	1,660	48	...	...	...
	(7) Sinnakosapalayam	...	0.20	1,755	55	...	...	...
	(8) Poomiampet	...	0.55	1,193	139	...	...	...
	(9) Pavazhakaran Chavady	...	0.25	2,484	104	...	...	...
	(10) Reddiarpalayam	...	1.40	1,461	435	...	...	...
	(11) Mettupalayam	...	0.65	725	77	...	...	...
	(12) Shanmughapuram	...	0.65	2,518	265	...	...	...
	(13) Sokkanadanpet	...	0.35	1,757	109	...	...	...
	(14) Meenatchipet	...	1.05	570	121	2	2	...
	(15) Kadirkamam	...	0.70	3,264	396	1	1	...
	(16) Vimakavundapalayam	...	0.70	2,259	292	...	...	...
	(17) Kavundampalayam	...	0.25	2,316	91	...	...	...
	(18) Kundupalayam	...	0.25	2,032	116	...	...	...
	Total Rural Group	...	**9.15**	**1,896**	**3,117**	**3**	**3**	...

* During 1951, the Census was not taken in Pondicherry Union Territory. A Census was conducted in 1948 by the ex-French

The abbreviation ' M ' in column 3 stands for Municipality.

URBAN AREAS

Institutional Population			Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Population during 1951—71			Remarks
No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1951*	1961	1971	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
138	**1,640**	**1,636**	**31,689**	**86,347**	**84,328**	...	**124,698**	**170,675**	...
105	1,095	1,117	16,015	45,398	45,239	...	73,387	90,637	...
16	16	14	8,416	21,881	21,052	...	27,007	42,933	...
13	517	430	3,730	10,238	9,517	...	12,097	19,755	...
134	1,628	1,561	28,161	77,517	75,808	...	112,491	153,325	...
...	...	...	153	348	398	...	651	746	...
...	...	...	246	701	683	...	927	1,384	...
...	...	...	197	508	483	...	635	991	...
...	...	...	53	143	140	...	177	283	...
2	1	1	307	850	816	...	1,515	1,666	...
...	...	...	62	167	165	...	266	332	...
...	...	...	71	183	168	...	265	351	...
...	...	...	147	338	318	...	457	656	...
...	...	...	121	333	288	...	489	621	...
2	11	74	457	965	1,081	...	1,181	2,046	...
...	...	...	90	235	236	...	418	471	...
...	...	...	325	840	797	...	1,254	1,637	...
...	...	...	122	312	303	...	319	615	...
...	...	...	131	313	285	...	266	598	...
...	...	...	450	1,221	1,064	...	1,498	2,285	...
...	...	...	352	816	765	...	1,025	1,581	...
...	...	...	124	287	292	...	345	579	...
...	...	...	120	270	238	...	519	508	...
4	**12**	**75**	**3,528**	**8,830**	**8,520**	...	**12,207**	**17,350**	...

Administration in which details of population for villages and towns were not compiled.

UNION/STATE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY LEAF

This is one of the important basic population tables presented in the Census series. This table gives information on the geographical area, number of occupied residential houses, households, population with sex break-up, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, literate and educated persons, workers and non-workers. The workers are further divided into 9 industrial categories according to their main activity. The nine industrial categories are as follows :—

I Cultivators

II Agricultural Labourers

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities

IV Mining and Quarrying

V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs : (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, Storage and Communications

IX Other Services

The data in this Table is presented by rural and urban break-up for the Union Territory, Area and Commune. The data for the towns within the Commune are also furnished.

The definition of the Census House and Household have been given in the Fly Leaf to Table A-I, Area, Houses and Population.

(a) Percentage of households to number of houses in rural and urban areas

The table below gives the percentage of households to number of houses in the rural and urban areas for the Union Territory and the four Areas.

Union Territory/ Area	Proportion of households per every 100 houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pondicherry Union Territory	112·97	107.73	122.01
1. Pondicherry Area	115.32	109.63	123.75
2. Karaikal Area	107.34	104.32	119.08
3. Mahe Area	101.86	100.88	103.57
4. Yanam Area	116.53	...	116.53

Note: The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

There are 112.97 households per 100 houses in the Union Territory, 122.01 households in the urban areas as against 107.73 in the rural areas. Yanam Area with 116.53 households per 100 houses stands first. Pondicherry with 115.32 households per 100 houses comes next. Mahe Area has a little over 100 households per 100 houses. In the urban areas, Pondicherry has the highest number of households per 100 houses—123.75. Karaikal Area comes next with 119.08 households per 100 houses and then Yanam with 116.53 households. Mahe has 103.57 households per 100 houses. Pondicherry Area has 109.63 households per 100 houses in the rural sector.

(b) Density of households per Sq. Km.

The statement below gives the density of households per sq. km. in the Union Territory for rural and urban areas separately.

Union Territory/ Area	Density of households per Sq. Km.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pondicherry Union Territory	189.36	130.06	622.49
1. Pondicherry Area	226.79	143.17	967.93
2. Karaikal Area	125.84	101.49	636.57
3. Mahe Area	341.44	265.89	665.88
4. Yanam Area	89.55	...	89.55

Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

In the Union Territory as a whole, there are 189.36 households per sq. km. This proportion goes as high as 341.44 in Mahe Area and Yanam has the least density of households with 89.55 households per sq. km. In the rural areas also, Mahe with 265.89 households per sq. km. has the highest density. Pondicherry Area with 143.17 households comes next. In the urban areas, Pondicherry Area has 967.93 households per sq.km. while the urban average for the Union Territory is 622.49. Karaikal urban area has a density of 686.57 households per sq.km. Yanam has the lowest density of households among the four Areas.

(c) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The list of castes treated as Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory as per the President's Order is given below :

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Chakkiliyan
4. Jambuvulu
5. Kuravan
6. Madiga
7. Mala, Mala Masti
8. Paky
9. Pallan
10. Parayan, Sambavar
11. Samban
12. Thoti
13. Valluvan
14. Vetan
15. Vettiyan

There are no Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory.

The statement given below presents the percentage of Scheduled Castes separately for each sex in the rural and urban areas.

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of Scheduled Castes			
	Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pondicherry Union Territory	21.27	7.82	20.87	7.62
1. Pondicherry Area	22.46	7.97	22.51	7.91
2. Karaikal Area	21.92	4.91	21.17	4.39
3. Mahe Area	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.10
4. Yanam Area	...	21.80	...	21.07

Note : 1. The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

2. There are no Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory.

(d) Classification of workers and non-workers

The entire population of a country can be divided into two broad categories—workers and non-workers based on the main activity of each individual. The individual who is mostly engaged in any economically productive work is called a worker. Even if a person does not actually work but effectively supervises and directs the work, he will be treated as a worker. All persons who are not classified as workers according to the above definition are considered as non-workers. Basis of classification of a person as worker or non-worker is made with reference to the main activity during a specific period prior to the date of enumeration. In the case of persons engaged in some regular work other than seasonal work like cultivation, the reference period is one week before the date of enumeration. If a person was engaged in such regular productive work on any one of the days during the reference period of one week, that person was considered as a worker. In the case of persons engaged in seasonal work, i.e., works which are not carried on throughout the year like cultivation, plantation, livestock keeping etc., the reference period is one year prior to the date of enumeration. If a person who is normally engaged in some regular work but has not worked during the period of reference either

on account of illness or leave or strike or lock-out, that person was considered as a worker even though he has not worked during the reference period of one week. The classification of workers into nine industrial categories has been detailed earlier.

(e) Literate and educated persons

The table below gives the percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas.

Union Territory/ Area	Percentage of literate and educated persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**46.02**	**57.29**	**34.62**	**38.60**	**51.14**	**25.87**	**56.23**	**65.83**	**46.60**
1. Pondicherry Area	44.90	56.44	32.97	35.61	48.59	22.11	56.00	65.92	45.85
2. Karaikal Area	45.05	57.32	33.05	40.52	53.39	27.79	57.88	68.73	47.62
3. Mahe Area	67.39	73.52	62.14	67.71	75.60	61.04	66.87	70.28	63.91
4. Yanam Area	43.92	50.56	37.43	...	...	...	43.92	50.56	37.43

Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

Pondicherry Union Territory ranks high in the general literacy level of India. The overall percentage of literate and educated persons is 46.02. Among the four areas, Mahe stands first with 67.39 per cent of the total population as literate and educated persons. Karaikal comes second with 45.05 per cent, followed by Pondicherry Area with 44.90 per cent. Yanam has 43.92 per cent of literate and educated persons.

The percentage of male and female literates to their respective population works out to 57.29 and 34.62 respectively. Mahe Area has the highest percentage among both the sexes — males 73.52 per cent and females 62.14 per cent. Karaikal and Pondicherry come second and third. The percentage of male and female literates in Pondicherry Area is less than the average for the Union Territory as a whole. In Yanam Area, while the percentage of male literates is less than the average for the Union Territory, in the case of females, it is slightly higher than the State average.

In Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas, the percentage of literates in rural areas is less than that of the urban areas. In Mahe Area, the percentage of literates in rural sector is slightly higher than that of the urban sector. The same trend is noticed in respect of both the sexes except in Mahe Area where the percentage of rural female literates is slightly less than that of the urban sector.

(f) Proportion of workers and non-workers

The statement appended gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, 1,000 males and 1,000 females among the workers and non-workers. The workers are also distributed into nine industrial categories. The figures have been worked out separately for rural and urban areas and for the whole area.

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males and Females of rural and urban areas of each Area among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Total Workers			I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PONDICHERRY															
UNION	**Total**	**1 000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**299**	**487**	**109**	**68**	**2**	**128**	**68**	**30**	**1**	**1**	N
TERRITORY	**Rural**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**330**	**517**	**140**	**106**	**4**	**204**	**110**	**33**	**1**	N	N
	Urban	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**256**	**444**	**68**	**16**	N	**23**	**12**	**25**	**1**	**2**	N
Pondicherry Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	307	489	119	75	3	122	76	25	1	N	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	347	526	160	126	5	205	131	31	2	N	N
	Urban	1 000	1 000	1,000	260	445	71	12	N	21	12	19	N	N	N
Karaikal Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	291	497	90	57	2	175	59	32	N	5	N
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	312	520	106	69	3	229	74	40	N	4	...
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	429	46	23	N	16	11	7	1	11	N
Mahe Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	384	64	11	1	23	12	59	1	1	...
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	375	65	17	1	36	21	10	N	N	...
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1 000	218	398	62	1	N	2	...	136	2	1	...
Yanam Area	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	299	514	90	81	N	109	25	85	N	...	...
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	299	514	90	81	N	109	25	85	N	...	...

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males and Females of rural and urban areas of each Area among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers—(Contd.)

Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers		
		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry												
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
PONDICHERRY	**Total**	**8**	**2**	**90**	**6**	**18**	**1**	**57**	**9**	**15**	**N**	**72**	**20**	**701**	**513**	**891**
UNION	**Rural**	**7**	**2**	**60**	**3**	**15**	**N**	**36**	**10**	**7**	**N**	**49**	**10**	**670**	**483**	**860**
TERRITORY	**Urban**	**11**	**3**	**130**	**10**	**22**	**2**	**86**	**7**	**25**	**N**	**104**	**33**	**744**	**556**	**932**
Pondicherry Area	Total	8	2	102	8	18	1	50	8	16	N	73	20	693	511	881
	Rural	6	1	63	4	14	N	28	8	7	...	46	9	653	474	840
	Urban	11	2	150	13	22	2	79	8	26	N	105	34	740	555	929
Karaikal Area	Total	4	1	51	1	20	1	73	13	11	N	69	13	709	503	910
	Rural	4	1	46	2	17	1	49	16	9	N	53	9	688	480	804
	Urban	5	1	68	1	26	2	140	5	18	N	115	25	768	571	954
Mahe Area	Total	19	6	90	4	11	1	86	2	10	N	74	37	789	616	936
	Rural	30	10	112	5	10	N	87	1	10	N	63	27	793	625	935
	Urban	2	N	58	3	14	N	83	4	10	1	91	52	782	602	938
Yanam Area	Total	27	33	26	2	8	N	51	11	48	...	79	19	701	486	910
	Urban	27	33	26	2	8	N	51	11	48	...	79	19	701	486	910

Note : 1. The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.
2. "N" denotes negligible figures.

In Pondicherry Union Territory, 299 persons out of 1,000 are workers — rural areas show a proportion of 330 persons and urban areas show 256 persons. 487 males out of 1,000 males are workers, 109 out of 1,000 females are workers. In the rural areas, 517 males and 140 females are workers while in the urban areas 444 males and 68 females are workers.

The corresponding figures for Tamil Nadu are as follows :

Total/Rural/Urban	Number of workers per 1,000		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	358	560	151
Rural	382	586	176
Urban	302	503	91

Among workers, majority of workers is found under " Agricultural Labourers ", the proportion being 128 for males and 68 for females. The other categories which are next in importance to " Agricultural Labourers " and the proportion for each sex are given below :

Category of workers	Males	Females
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs	90	6
Other Services	72	20
Cultivators	68	2
Trade and Commerce	57	9

In the rural sector also, agricultural labour engages maximum number of persons of both sexes, followed by cultivators, manufacturing (household industry and non-household industry), other services, trade and commerce. In the urban sector, more number of males and females are found engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing followed by other services and trade and commerce. The proportion of workers in these categories in both rural and urban areas are given below :

Category of workers	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agricultural labourers	204	110	...	...
Cultivators	106	4	...	...
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (Other than Household Industry)	60	3	130	10
Other Services	49	10	104	33
Trade and Commerce	36	10	86	7

Among the Areas, Pondicherry Area has a higher proportion of workers—307 per 1,000 of population. Yanam with 299 per thousand comes next. Karaikal and Mahe Areas have lesser number of workers, 291 in Karaikal and 211 in Mahe Area.

(g) Sex Ratio among workers

There are 222 females per 1,000 males among workers. The number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in rural and urban areas are 266 and 153 respectively. Pondicherry Area has the maximum number of female workers per 1,000 male workers. This is followed by Mahe Area (194) and

Karaikal Area (185). Yanam comes last with 180 female workers per 1,000 male workers. Among the rural areas, Pondicherry has the highest number of female workers per 1,000 male workers. Karaikal and Mahe follow Pondicherry in that order.

The proportion of female workers to male workers is the highest under "Agricultural Labourers" (523). Household Industry with a proportion of 283 and "Other Services" with 268 are the other two important categories engaging more females. In the rural areas, " Agricultural Labourer " and " Household Industry " occupy the first two places in having the highest sex ratio. In the urban sector, " Agricultural Labourer " and " Other Services" show a higher sex ratio and they are followed by " Household Industry ". Transport, Storage and Communications show a very low sex ratio, viz., 8 per 1,000 male workers.

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including institutional & houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	PONDICHRRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**480.0**	**80,459**	**90,895**	**471,707**	**237,112**	**234,595**
		Rural	**422.1**	**50,970**	**54,912**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**
		Urban	**57.9**	**29,489**	**35,980**	**198,288**	**99,329**	**98,959**
1.	Pondicherry	Total	290.0	57,031	65,768	340,240	172,894	167,346
		Rural	260.5	34,035	37,311	185,295	94,516	90,779
		Urban	29.5	22,996	28,457	154,945	78,378	76,567
2.	Karaikal	Total	161.0	18,874	20,260	100,042	49,458	50,584
		Rural	154.3	15,011	15,660	73,962	36,779	37,183
		Urban	6.7	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
3.	Mahe	Total	9.0	3,017	3,073	23,134	10,664	12,470
		Rural	7.3	1,924	1,941	14,162	6,488	7,674
		Urban	1.7	1,093	1,132	8,272	4,176	4,796
4.	Yanam+	Total	20.0	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,396	4,195
		Urban	20.0	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,396	4,195

+ Note : The whole of Yanam Area is treated as Urban.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
72,921	**37,071**	**35,850**	...	...	...	**217,058**	**135,851**	**81,207**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
57,616	**29,302**	**28,314**	...	...	...	**105,553**	**70,465**	**35,088**	**Rural**	
15,305	**7,769**	**7,536**	...	...	...	**111,505**	**65,386**	**46,119**	**Urban**	
53,974	27,477	26,497	...	...	...	152,761	97,589	55,172	Total	1. Pondicherry
41,669	21,231	20,438	...	...	...	65,992	45,923	20,069	Rural	
12,305	6,246	6,059	...	...	...	86,769	51,666	35,103	Urban	
17,145	8,686	8,459	...	...	...	45,067	28,351	16,716	Total	2. Karaikal
15,934	8,063	7,871	...	...	...	29,972	19,637	10,335	Rural	
1,211	623	588	...	...	...	15,095	8,714	6,381	Urban	
25	15	10	...	...	...	15,589	7,840	7,749	Total	3. Mahe
13	8	5	...	...	...	9,589	4,905	4,684	Rural	
12	7	5	...	...	...	6,000	2,935	3,065	Urban	
1,777	893	884	...	...	...	3,641	2,071	1,570	Total	4. Yanam
1,777	893	884	...	...	...	3,641	2,071	1,570	Urban	

UNION PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Workers					
			Total Workers (I-IX)			I Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY		**Total**	**141,025**	**115,362**	**25,663**	**16,709**	**16,160**	**549**
		Rural	**90,218**	**71,284**	**18,934**	**15,120**	**14,597**	**523**
		Urban	**50,807**	**44,078**	**6,729**	**1,589**	**1,563**	**26**
1.	Pondicherry	Total	104,540	84,589	19,951	13,340	12,891	449
		Rural	64,233	49,720	14,513	12,376	11,951	425
		Urban	40,307	34,869	5,438	964	940	24
2.	Karaikal	Total	29,113	24,572	4,541	2,913	2,822	91
		Rural	23,054	19,128	3,926	2,626	2,536	90
		Urban	6,059	5,444	615	287	286	1
3.	Mahe	Total	4,889	4,096	793	125	116	9
		Rural	2,931	2,436	495	118	110	8
		Urban	1,958	1,660	298	7	6	1
4.	Yanam	Total	2,483	2,105	378	331	331	...
		Urban	2,483	2,105	378	331	331	...

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)							
II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
46,275	**30,392**	**15,883**	**7,212**	**6,950**	**262**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
42,864	**28,095**	**14,769**	**4,674**	**4,512**	**162**	**Rural**	
3,411	**2,297**	**1,114**	**2,538**	**2,438**	**100**	**Urban**	
33,778	21,062	12,716	4,598	4,376	222	Total	1. Pondicherry
31,278	19,425	11,853	3,089	2,942	147	Rural	
2,500	1,637	863	1,509	1,434	75	Urban	
11,553	8,642	2,911	1,621	1,592	29	Total	2. Karaikal
11,201	8,435	2,766	1,518	1,504	14	Rural	
352	207	145	103	88	15	Urban	
394	244	150	640	632	8	Total	3. Mahe
385	235	150	67	66	1	Rural	
9	9	...	573	566	7	Urban	
550	444	106	353	350	3	Total	4. Yanam
550	444	106	353	350	3	Urban	

UNION PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, (a) Household Industry		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY		**Total**	**265**	**260**	**5**	**2,525**	**1,968**	**557**
		Rural	**108**	**107**	**1**	**1,154**	**907**	**247**
		Urban	**157**	**153**	**4**	**1,371**	**1,061**	**310**
1.	Pondicherry	Total	11	9	2	1,732	1,450	282
		Rural	7	6	1	706	575	131
		Urban	4	3	1	1,026	875	151
2.	Karaikal	Total	242	239	3	260	204	56
		Rural	95	95	...	177	139	38
		Urban	147	144	3	83	65	18
3.	Mahe	Total	12	12	...	283	203	80
		Rural	6	6	...	271	193	78
		Urban	6	6	...	12	10	2
4.	Yanam	Total	...	...	...	250	111	139
		Urban	...	...	...	250	111	139

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)							
V Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry			VI Construction			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)		
22,718	**21,271**	**1,447**	**4,457**	**4,170**	**287**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
8,787	**8,341**	**446**	**2,103**	**2,006**	**97**	**Rural**	
13,931	**12,930**	**1,001**	**2,354**	**2,164**	**190**	**Urban**	
18,978	17,659	1,319	3,252	3,046	206	Total	1. Pondicherry
6,283	5,931	352	1,353	1,310	43	Rural	
12,695	11,728	967	1,899	1,736	163	Urban	
2,614	2,543	71	1,040	969	71	Total	2. Karaikal
1,742	1,687	55	681	632	49	Rural	
872	856	16	359	337	22	Urban	
1,014	963	51	129	122	7	Total	3. Mahe
762	723	39	69	64	5	Rural	
252	240	12	60	58	2	Urban	
112	106	6	36	33	3	Total	4. Yanam
112	106	6	36	33	3	Urban	

UNION PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.)					
			VII Trade & Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**15,592**	**13,531**	**2,061**	**3,575**	**3,545**	**30**
		Rural	**6,328**	**4,981**	**1,347**	**1,021**	**1,016**	**5**
		Urban	**9,264**	**8,550**	**714**	**2,554**	**2,529**	**25**
1.	Pondicherry	Total	10,153	8,816	1,337	2,713	2,693	20
		Rural	3,343	2,597	746	632	632	...
		Urban	6,810	6,219	591	2,081	2,061	20
2.	Karaikal	Total	4,246	3,593	653	553	548	5
		Rural	2,411	1,818	593	321	317	4
		Urban	1,835	1,775	60	232	231	1
3.	Mahe	Total	939	912	27	112	107	5
		Rural	574	566	8	68	67	1
		Urban	365	346	19	44	40	4
4.	Yanam	Total	254	210	44	197	197	...
		Urban	254	210	44	197	197	...

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.) IX Other Services			X Non-Workers			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)		
21,697	**17,115**	**4,582**	**330,682**	**121,750**	**208,932**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
8,059	**6,722**	**1,337**	**183,201**	**66,499**	**116,702**	**Rural**	
13,638	**10,393**	**3,245**	**147,481**	**55,251**	**92,230**	**Urban**	
15,985	12,587	3,398	235,700	88,305	147,395	Total	1. Pondicherry
5,166	4,351	815	121,062	44,796	76,266	Rural	
10,819	8,236	2,583	114,638	43,509	71,129	Urban	
4,071	3,420	651	70,929	24,886	46,043	Total	2. Karaikal
2,282	1,965	317	50,908	17,651	33,257	Rural	
1,789	1,455	334	20,021	7,235	12,786	Urban	
1,241	785	456	18,245	6,568	11,677	Total	3. Mahe
611	406	205	11,231	4,052	7,179	Rural	
630	379	251	7,014	2,516	4,498	Urban	
400	323	77	5,808	1,991	3,817	Total	4. Yanam
400	323	77	5,808	1,991	3,817	Urban	

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**480.0***	**80,459**	**90,892**	**471,707**	**237,112**	**234,595**
		Rural	**422.1**	**50,970**	**54,912**	**273,419**	**137,783**	**135,636**
		Urban	**57.9**	**29,489**	**35,980**	**198,288**	**99,329**	**98,959**
1.	**PONDICHERRY AREA**	**T**	**290.0***	**57,031**	**65,768**	**340,240**	**172,894**	**167,346**
		R	**260.5**	**34,035**	**37,311**	**185,295**	**94,516**	**90,779**
		U	**29.5**	**22,996**	**28,457**	**154,945**	**78,378**	**76,567**
1.	Pondicherry Commune	T	6.2	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
		U	6.2	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
	I. + Pondicherry (M)	U	6.21	12,778	16,015	90,637	45,398	45,239
2.	Ariankuppam Commune	T	24.4	4,741	5,008	26 269	13,350	12,919
		R	24.4	4,741	5,008	26,269	13,350	12,919
3.	Mudaliarpet Commune	T	13.4	6,716	8,543	43,585	22,200	21,385
		R	0.7	116	127	652	319	333
		U	12.7	6,600	8,416	42,933	21,881	21,052
	II. + Mudaliarpet (M)	U	12.69	6,600	8,416	42,933	21,881	21,052
4.	Ozhukarai Commune	T	34.5	10,181	11,335	57,785	29,670	28,115
		R	23.9	6,563	7,309	36,410	18,571	17,839
		U	10.6	3,618	4,026	21,375	11,099	10,276
	III. Ozhukarai (M)	U	10.56	3,618	4,026	21,375	11,099	10,276
	(i) + Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]	U	7.77	3,334	3,730	19,755	10,238	9,517
	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	U	2.79	284	296	1,620	861	759

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
72,921	**37,071**	**35,850**	...	...	...	**217,058**	**135,851**	**81,207**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
57,616	**29,302**	**28,314**	...	...	...	**105,553**	**70,465**	**35,088**	**Rural**	
15,305	**7,769**	**7,536**	...	...	...	**111,505**	**65,386**	**46,119**	**Urban**	
53,974	**27,477**	**26,497**	...	...	...	**152,761**	**97,589**	**55,172**	**T**	**1. PONDICHERRY AREA**
41,669	**21,231**	**20,438**	...	...	...	**65,992**	**45,923**	**20,069**	**R**	
12,305	**6,246**	**6,059**	...	...	...	**86,769**	**51,666**	**35,103**	**U**	
6,905	3,527	3,378	...	...	...	53,355	30,512	22,843	T	1. Pondicherry Commune
6,905	3,527	3,378	...	...	...	53,355	30,512	22,843	U	
6,905	3,527	3,378	...	...	...	53,355	30,512	22,843	U	I. + Pondicherry (M)
3,700	1,898	1,802	...	...	...	10,075	6,924	3,151	T	2. Ariankuppam Commu
3,700	1,898	1,802	...	...	...	10,075	6,924	3,151	R	
4,192	2,084	2,108	...	...	...	22,668	14,311	8,357	T	3. Mudaliarpet Commune
169	79	90	...	...	...	154	108	46	R	
4,023	2,005	2,018	...	...	...	22,514	14,203	8,311	U	
4,023	2,005	2,018	...	...	...	22,514	14,203	8,311	U	II. + Mudaliarpet (M)
5,876	2,998	2,878	...	...	...	26,829	17,577	9,252	T	4. Ozhukarai Commune
4,499	2,284	2,215	...	...	...	15,929	10,626	5,303	R	
1,377	714	663	...	...	...	10,900	6,951	3,949	U	
1,377	714	663	...	...	...	10,900	6,951	3,949	U	III. Ozhukarai (M)
1,377	714	663	...	...	...	10,276	6,599	3,677	U	(i) + Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]
...	...	...	...	...	...	624	352	272	U	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers					
			Total Workers (I—IX)			I Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**141,025**	**115,362**	**25,663**	**16,709**	**16,160**	**549**
		Rural	**90,218**	**71,284**	**18,934**	**15,120**	**14,597**	**523**
		Urban	**50,807**	**44,078**	**6,729**	**1,589**	**1,563**	**26**
1.	**PONDICHERRY AREA**	**T**	**104,540**	**84,589**	**19,951**	**13,340**	**12,891**	**449**
		R	**64,233**	**49,720**	**14,513**	**12,376**	**11,951**	**425**
		U	**40,307**	**34,869**	**5,438**	**964**	**940**	**24**
1.	Pondicherry Commune	T	22,352	19,284	3,068	245	239	6
		U	22,352	19,284	3,068	245	239	6
	I. + Pondicherry (M)	U	22,352	19,284	3,068	245	239	6
2.	Ariankuppam Commune	T	8,312	6,483	1,829	1,000	944	56
		R	8,312	6,483	1,829	1,000	944	56
3.	Mudaliarpet Commune	T	11,884	10,369	1,515	421	408	13
		R	192	169	23	8	8	...
		U	11,692	10,200	1,492	413	400	13
	II. + Mudaliarpet (M)	U	11,692	10,200	1,492	413	400	13
4.	Ozhukarai Commune	T	17,058	14,328	2,730	1,304	1,235	69
		R	10,795	8,943	1,852	998	934	64
		U	6,263	5,385	878	306	301	5
	III. Ozhukarai (M)	U	6,263	5,385	878	306	301	5
	(i) + Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]	U	5,801	4,960	841	197	193	4
	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	U	462	425	37	109	108	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)						Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
46,275	30,392	15,883	7,212	6,950	262	Total	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY
42,864	28,095	14,769	4,674	4,512	162	Rural	
3,411	2,297	1,114	2,538	2,438	100	Urban	
33,778	21,062	12,716	4,598	4,376	222	T	1. PONDICHERRY AREA
31,278	19,425	11,853	3,089	2,942	147	R	
2,500	1,637	863	1,509	1,434	75	U	
131	113	18	1,108	1,076	32	T	1. Pondicherry Commune
131	113	18	1,108	1,076	32	U	
131	113	18	1,108	1,076	32	U	I. + Pondicherry (M)
2,993	1,804	1,189	1,118	1,104	14	T	2. Ariankuppam Commune
2,993	1,804	1,189	1,118	1,104	14	R	
1,451	964	487	192	159	33	T	3. Mudaliarpet Commune
109	104	5	3	3	...	R	
1,342	860	482	189	156	33	U	
1,342	860	482	189	156	33	U	II. + Mudaliarpet (M)
4,114	2,598	1,516	821	804	17	T	4. Ozhukarai Commune
3,087	1,934	1,153	609	602	7	R	
1,027	664	363	212	202	10	U	
1,027	664	363	212	202	10	U	III. Ozhukarai (M)
833	499	334	103	93	10	U	(i) + Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]
194	165	29	109	109	...	U	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, (a) Household Industry		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**265**	**260**	**5**	**2,525**	**1,968**	**557**
		Rural	**108**	**107**	**1**	**1,154**	**907**	**247**
		Urban	**157**	**153**	**4**	**1,371**	**1,061**	**310**
1.	**PONDICHERRY AREA**	T	**11**	**9**	**2**	**1,732**	**1,450**	**282**
		R	**7**	**6**	**1**	**706**	**575**	**131**
		U	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1,026**	**875**	**151**
1.	Pondicherry Commune	T	1	1	...	555	424	131
		U	1	1	...	555	424	131
	I. † Pondicherry (M)	U	1	1	...	555	424	131
2.	Ariankuppam Commune	T	...	...	...	50	38	12
		R	...	...	...	50	38	12
3.	Mudaliarpet Commune	T	1	...	1	124	114	10
		R	...	...	...	2	1	1
		U	1	...	1	122	113	9
	II. † Mudaliarpet (M)	U	1	...	1	122	113	9
4.	Ozhukarai Commune	T	2	2	...	510	454	56
		R	...	...	...	161	116	45
		U	2	2	...	349	338	11
	III. Ozhukarai (M)	U	2	2	...	349	338	11
	(i) † Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]	U	2	2	...	340	330	10
	ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	U	...	...	...	9	8	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)							
V			VI			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Servicing & Repairs			Construction				
(b) Other than Household Industry							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)		
22,718	21,271	1,447	4,457	4,170	287	Total	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY
8,787	8,341	446	2,103	2,006	97	Rural	
13,931	12,930	1,001	2,354	2,164	190	Urban	
18,978	17,659	1,319	3,252	3,046	206	T	1. PONDICHERRY AREA
6,283	5,931	352	1,353	1,310	43	R	
12,695	11,728	967	1,899	1,736	163	U	
5,624	5,202	422	955	866	89	T	1. Pondicherry Commune
5,624	5,202	422	955	866	89	U	
5,624	5,202	422	955	866	89	U	I. † Pondicherry (M)
1,302	1,213	89	225	224	1	T	2. Ariankuppam Commune
1,302	1,213	89	225	224	1	R	
5,640	5,120	520	476	438	38	T	3. Mudaliarpet Commune
56	43	13	1	1	...	R	
5,584	5,077	507	475	437	38	U	
5,584	5,077	507	475	437	38	U	II. † Mudaliarpet (M)
4,169	3,929	240	1,220	1,151	69	T	4. Ozhukarai Commune
2,682	2,480	202	751	718	33	R	
1,487	1,449	38	469	433	36	U	
1,487	1,449	38	469	433	36	U	III. Ozhukarai (M)
1,478	1,440	38	468	432	36	U	(i) † Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]
9	9	...	1	1	...	U	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
	PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY	**Total**	**15,592**	**13,531**	**2,061**	**3,575**	**3,545**	**30**
		Rural	**6,328**	**4,981**	**1,347**	**1,021**	**1,016**	**5**
		Urban	**9,264**	**8,550**	**714**	**2,554**	**2,529**	**25**
1.	**PONDICHERRY AREA**	**T**	**10,153**	**8,816**	**1,337**	**2,713**	**2,693**	**20**
		R	**3,343**	**2,597**	**746**	**632**	**632**	**...**
		U	**6,810**	**6,219**	**591**	**2,081**	**2,061**	**20**
1.	Pondicherry Commune	T	4,698	4,307	391	1,530	1,515	15
		U	4,698	4,307	391	1,530	1,515	15
I.	† Pondicherry (M)	U	4,698	4,307	391	1,530	1,515	15
2.	Ariankuppam Commune	T	720	379	341	80	80	...
		R	720	379	341	80	80	...
3.	Mudaliarpet Commune	T	1,367	1,223	144	435	432	3
		R	5	3	2	...	...	...
		U	1,362	1,220	142	435	432	3
II.	† Mudaliarpet (M)	U	1,362	1,220	142	435	432	3
4.	Ozhukarai Commune	T	1,587	1,409	178	340	338	2
		R	837	717	120	224	224	...
		U	750	692	58	116	114	2
III.	Ozhukarai (M)	U	750	692	58	116	114	2
(i)	† Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]	U	743	687	56	111	109	2
(ii)	Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]	U	7	5	2	5	5	...

† Consolidated figures for Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration which spreads over Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.) IX Other Services			X NON-WORKERS			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)		
21,697	**17,115**	**4,582**	**330,682**	**121,750**	**208,932**	**Total**	**PONDICHERRY UNION TERRITORY**
8,059	**6,722**	**1,337**	**183,201**	**66,499**	**116,702**	**Rural**	
13,638	**10,393**	**3,245**	**147,481**	**55,251**	**92,230**	**Urban**	
15,985	**12,587**	**3,398**	**235,700**	**88,305**	**147,395**	**T**	**1. PONDICHERRY AREA**
5,166	**4,351**	**815**	**121,062**	**44,796**	**76,266**	**R**	
10,819	**8,236**	**2,583**	**114,638**	**43,509**	**71,129**	**U**	
7,505	5,541	1,964	68,285	26,114	42,171	T	1. Pondicherry Commune
7,505	5,541	1,964	68 285	26,114	42,171	U	
7,505	5,541	1,964	68,285	26,114	42,171	U	I. † Pondicherry (M)
824	697	127	17,957	6,867	11,090	T	2. Ariankuppam Commune
824	697	127	17,957	6,867	11,090	R	
1,777	1,511	266	31,701	11,831	19,870	T	3. Mudaliarpet Commune
8	6	2	460	150	310	R	
1,769	1,505	264	31,241	11,681	19,560	U	
1,769	1,505	264	31,241	11,681	19,560	U	II. † Mudaliarpet (M)
2,991	2,408	583	40,727	15,342	25,385	T	4. Ozhukarai Commune
1,446	1,218	228	25,615	9,628	15,987	R	
1,545	1,190	355	15,112	5,714	9,398	U	
1,545	1,190	355	15,112	5,714	9,398	U	III. Ozhukarai (M)
1,526	1,175	351	13,954	5,278	8,676	U	(i) † Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]
19	15	4	1,158	436	722	U	(ii) Pillaichavadi [Portion of Ozhukarai (M)]

Communes are given at the end as Annexure at Page 88.

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5.	Mannadipet Commune	T	63.6	5,847	6,605	32,133	16,371	15,762
		R	63.6	5,847	6,605	32,133	16,371	15,762
6.	Villianur Commune	T	66.2	7,378	7,990	39,134	20,041	19,093
		R	66.2	7,378	7,990	39,134	20,041	19,093
7.	Bahour Commune	T	55.1	5,626	6,066	30,312	15,466	14,846
		R	55.1	5,626	6,066	30,312	15,466	14,846
8.	Nettapakkam Commune	T	30.3	3,764	4,206	20,385	10,398	9,987
		R	30.3	3,764	4,206	20,385	10,398	9,987
2.	KARAIKAL AREA	T	161.0*	18,874	20,260	100,042	49,458	50,584
		R	154.3	15,011	15,660	73,962	36,779	37,183
		U	6.7	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
1.	Karaikal Commune	T	19.0	5,884	6,678	36,152	17,826	18,326
		R	12.3	2,021	2,078	10,072	5,147	4,925
		U	6.7	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
	I Karaikal (M)	U	6.68	3,863	4,600	26,080	12,679	13,401
2.	Tirunallar Commune	T	42.5	4,050	4,296	20,445	10,070	10,375
		R	42.5	4,050	4,296	20,445	10,070	10,375
3.	Neravy Commune	T	17.3	2,278	2,354	11,117	5,560	5,557
		R	17.3	2,278	2,354	11,117	5,560	5,557
4.	Nedungadu Commune	T	24.0	2,187	2,233	9,846	4,881	4,965
		R	24.0	2,187	2,233	9,846	4,881	4,965
5.	Kottucherry Commune	T	25.7	2,181	2,222	10,949	5,480	5,469
		R	25.7	2,181	2,222	10,949	5,480	5,469
6.	Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T	19.3	2,294	2,477	11,533	5,641	5,892
		R	19.3	2,294	2,477	11,533	5,641	5,892

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
8,228	4,150	4,078	...	...	...	9,698	7,064	2,634	T	5. Mannadipet Commune
8,228	4,150	4,078	...	...	...	9,698	7,064	2,634	R	
9,099	4,682	4,417	...	...	...	13,311	9,307	4,004	T	6. Villianur Commune
9,099	4,682	4,417	...	...	...	13,311	9,307	4,004	R	
10,253	5,210	5,043	...	...	...	9,638	6,887	2,751	T	7. Bahour Commune
10,253	5,210	5,043	...	...	...	9,638	6,887	2,751	R	
5,721	2,928	2,793	...	...	...	7,187	5,007	2,180	T	8. Nettapakkam Commune
5,721	2,928	2,793	...	...	...	7,187	5,007	2,180	R	
17,145	**8,686**	**8,459**	...	...	...	**45,067**	**28,351**	**16,716**	T	**2. KARAIKAL AREA**
15,934	**8,063**	**7,871**	...	...	...	**29,972**	**19,637**	**10,335**	R	
1,211	**623**	**588**	...	...	...	**15,095**	**8,714**	**6,381**	U	
2,896	1,504	1,392	...	...	...	18,834	11,297	7,537	T	1. Karaikal Commune
1,685	881	804	...	...	...	3,739	2,583	1,156	R	
1,211	623	588	...	...	...	15,095	8,714	6,381	U	
1,211	623	588	...	...	...	15,095	8,714	6,381	U	I Karaikal (M)
4,508	2,270	2,238	...	...	...	8,857	5,684	3,173	T	2. Tirunallar Commune
4,508	2,270	2,238	...	...	...	8,857	5,684	3,173	R	
2,496	1,272	1,224	...	...	...	3,951	2,744	1,207	T	3. Neravy Commune
2,496	1,272	1,224	...	...	...	3,951	2,744	1,207	R	
2,784	1,384	1,400	...	...	...	4,090	2,631	1,459	T	4. Nedungadu Commune
2,784	1,384	1,400	...	...	...	4,090	2,631	1,459	R	
2,402	1,214	1,188	...	...	...	4,063	2,743	1,320	T	5. Kottucherry Commune
2,402	1,214	1,188	...	...	...	4,063	2,743	1,320	R	
2,059	1,042	1,017	...	...	...	5,272	3,252	2,020	T	6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune
2,059	1,042	1,017	...	...	...	5,272	3,252	2,020	R	

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers					
			Total Workers (I—IX)			I Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
5.	Mannadipet Commune	T	12,516	9,040	3,476	3,232	3,161	71
		R	12,516	9,040	3,476	3,232	3,161	71
6.	Villianur Commune	T	14,316	10,856	3,460	2,355	2,280	75
		R	14,316	10,856	3,460	2,355	2,280	75
7.	Bahour Commune	T	10,174	8,382	1,792	2,747	2,659	88
		R	10,174	8,382	1,792	2,747	2,659	88
8.	Nettapakkam Commune	T	7,928	5,847	2,081	2,036	1,965	71
		R	7,928	5,847	2,081	2,036	1,965	71
2.	**KARAIKAL AREA**	T	**29,113**	**24,572**	**4,541**	**2,913**	**2,822**	**91**
		R	**23,054**	**19,128**	**3,926**	**2,626**	**2,536**	**90**
		U	**6,059**	**5,444**	**615**	**287**	**286**	**1**
1.	Karaikal Commune	T	9,709	8,220	1,489	411	408	3
		R	3,650	2,776	874	124	122	2
		U	6,059	5,444	615	287	286	1
	1 Karaikal (M)	U	6,059	5,444	615	287	286	1
2.	Tirunallar Commune	T	6,245	5,094	1,151	835	817	18
		R	6,245	5,094	1,151	835	817	18
3.	Neravy Commune	T	3,390	2,991	399	426	398	28
		R	3,390	2,991	399	426	398	28
4.	Nedungadu Commune	T	3,247	2,646	601	543	533	10
		R	3,247	2,646	601	543	533	10
5.	Kottucherry Commune	T	3,189	2,872	317	350	336	14
		R	3,189	2,872	317	350	336	14
6.	Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T	3,333	2,749	584	348	330	18
		R	3,333	2,749	584	348	330	18

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)						Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
7,483	4,273	3,210	106	87	19	T	5. Mannadipet Commune
7,483	4,273	3,210	106	87	19	R	
8,071	5,074	2,997	369	318	51	T	6. Villianur Commune
8,071	5,074	2,997	369	318	51	R	
5,212	3,727	1,485	646	638	8	T	7. Bahour Commune
5,212	3,727	1,485	646	638	8	R	
4,323	2,509	1,814	238	190	48	T	8. Nettapakkam Commune
4,323	2,509	1,814	238	190	48	R	
11,553	**8,642**	2,911	**1,621**	**1,592**	**29**	T	**2. KARAIKAL AREA**
11,201	**8,435**	**2,766**	**1,518**	**1,504**	**14**	R	
352	**207**	**145**	**103**	**88**	**15**	U	
1,678	1,084	594	767	749	18	T	1. Karaikal Commune
1,326	877	449	664	661	3	R	
352	207	145	103	88	15	U	
352	207	145	103	88	15	U	1 Karaikal (M)
3,439	2,458	981	77	77	...	T	2. Tirunallar Commune
3,439	2,458	981	77	77	...	R	
1,714	1,426	288	117	116	1	T	3. Neravy Commune
1,714	1,426	288	117	116	1	R	
1,877	1,368	509	27	26	1	T	4. Nedungadu Commune
1,877	1,368	509	27	26	1	R	
1,584	1,396	188	442	441	1	T	5. Kottucherry Commune
1,584	1,396	188	442	441	1	R	
1,261	910	351	191	183	8	T	6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune
1,261	910	351	191	183	8	R	

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.)					
			IV			V		
			Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing, (a) Household Industry		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
5.	Mannadipet Commune	T	...	...	...	112	101	11
		R	...	...	...	112	101	11
6.	Villianur Commune	T	7	6	1	169	128	41
		R	7	6	1	169	128	41
7.	Bahour Commune	T	...	...	...	49	39	10
		R	...	...	...	49	39	10
8.	Nettapakkam Commune	T	...	...	...	163	152	11
		R	...	...	...	163	152	11
2.	**KARAIKAL AREA**	**T**	**242**	**239**	**3**	**260**	**204**	**56**
		R	**95**	**95**	...	**177**	**139**	**38**
		U	**147**	**144**	**3**	**83**	**65**	**18**
1.	Karaikal Commune	T	211	208	3	110	85	25
		R	64	64	...	27	20	7
		U	147	144	3	83	65	18
	1 Karaikal (M)	U	147	144	3	83	65	18
2.	Tirunallar Commune	T	3	3	...	86	65	21
		R	3	3	...	86	65	21
3.	Neravy Commune	T	9	9	...	19	14	5
		R	9	9	...	19	14	5
4.	Nedungadu Commune	T	1	1	...	16	15	1
		R	1	1	...	16	15	1
5.	Kottucherry Commune	T	2	2	...	21	19	2
		R	2	2	...	21	19	2
6.	Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T	16	16	...	8	6	2
		R	16	16	...	8	6	2

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)							
V			VI			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Servicing & Repairs			Construction				
(b) Other than Household Industry							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)		
300	295	5	77	74	3	T	5. Mannadipet Commune
300	295	5	77	74	3	R	
1,257	1,234	23	183	177	6	T	6. Villianur Commune
1,257	1,234	23	183	177	6	R	
446	440	6	77	77	...	T	7. Bahour Commune
446	440	6	77	77	...	R	
240	226	14	39	39	...	T	8. Nettapakkam Commune
240	226	14	39	39	...	R	
2,614	**2,543**	**71**	**1,040**	**969**	**71**	**T**	**2. KARAIKAL AREA**
1,742	**1,687**	**55**	**681**	**632**	**49**	**R**	
872	**856**	**16**	359	337	**22**	**U**	
1,146	1,114	32	466	428	38	T	1. Karaikal Commune
274	258	16	107	91	16	R	
872	856	16	359	337	22	U	
872	856	16	359	337	22	U	1 Karaikal (M)
403	390	13	145	145	...	T	2. Tirunallar Commune
403	390	13	145	145	...	R	
311	304	7	169	156	13	T	3. Neravy Commune
311	304	7	169	156	13	R	
308	299	9	61	55	6	T	4. Nedungadu Commune
308	299	9	61	55	6	R	
202	196	6	77	67	10	T	5. Kottucherry Commune
202	196	6	77	67	10	R	
244	240	4	122	118	4	T	6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune
244	240	4	122	118	4	R	

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
5.	Mannadipet Commune	T	425	389	36	64	64	...
		R	425	389	36	64	64	...
6.	Villianur Commune	T	694	598	96	187	187	...
		R	694	598	96	187	187	...
7.	Bahour Commune	T	331	227	104	43	43	...
		R	331	227	104	43	43	...
8.	Nettapakkam Commune	T	331	284	47	34	34	...
		R	331	284	47	34	34	...
2.	**KARAIKAL AREA**	**T**	**4,246**	**3,593**	**653**	**553**	**548**	**5**
		R	**2,411**	**1,818**	**593**	**321**	317	**4**
		U	**1,835**	**1,775**	60	**232**	**231**	**1**
1.	Karaikal Commune	T	2,446	2,078	368	307	303	4
		R	611	303	308	75	72	3
		U	1,835	1,775	60	232	231	1
	1 Karaikal (M)	U	1,835	1,775	60	232	231	1
2.	Tirunallar Commune	T	513	479	34	71	71	...
		R	513	479	34	71	71	...
3.	Neravy Commune	T	289	259	30	60	59	1
		R	289	259	30	60	59	1
4.	Nedungadu Commune	T	140	125	15	18	18	...
		R	140	125	15	18	18	...
	Kottucherry Commune	T	236	170	66	41	41	...
		R	236	170	66	41	41	...
6.	Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune	T	622	482	140	56	56	...
		R	622	482	140	56	56	...

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.) IX Other Services			X NON-WORKERS			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)		
717	596	121	19,617	7,331	12,286	T	5. Mannadipet Commune
717	596	121	19,617	7 331	12,286	R	
1,024	854	170	24,818	9,185	15,633	T	6. Villianur Commune
1,024	854	170	24,818	9,185	15,633	R	
623	532	91	20,138	7,084	13,054	T	7. Bahour Commune
623	532	91	20,138	7,084	13,054	R	
524	448	76	12,457	4,551	7,906	T	8. Nettapakkam Commune
524	448	76	12,457	4,551	7,906	R	
4,071	**3,420**	**651**	**70,929**	**24,886**	**46,043**	**T**	**2. KARAIKAL AREA**
2,282	**1,965**	**317**	**50,908**	**17,651**	**33,257**	**R**	
1,789	**1,455**	**334**	**20,021**	**7,235**	**12,786**	**U**	
2,167	1,763	404	26,443	9,606	16,837	T	1. Karaikal Commune
378	308	70	6,422	2,371	4,051	R	
1,789	1,455	334	20,021	7,235	12,786	U	
1,789	1,455	334	20,021	7,235	12,786	U	I Karaikal (M)
673	589	84	14,200	4,976	9,224	T	2. Tirunallar Commune
673	589	84	14,200	4,976	9,224	R	
276	250	26	7,727	2,569	5,158	T	3. Neravy Commune
276	250	26	7,727	2,569	5,158	R	
256	206	50	6,599	2,235	4,364	T	4. Nedungadu Commune
256	206	50	6,599	2,235	4,364	R	
234	204	30	7,760	2,608	5,152	T	5. Kottucherry Commune
234	204	30	7,760	2,608	5,152	R	
465	408	57	8,200	2,892	5,308	T	6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune
465	408	57	8,200	2,892	5,308	R	

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3.	**MAHE AREA**	**T**	**9.0***	**3,017**	**3,073**	**23,134**	**10,664**	**12,470**
		R	**7.3**	**1,924**	**1,941**	**14,162**	**6,488**	**7,674**
		U	**1.7**	**1,093**	**1,132**	**8,972**	**4,176**	**4,796**
1.	Mahe Commune	T	9.0	3,017	3,073	23,134	10,664	12,470
		R	7.3	1,924	1,941	14,162	6,488	7,674
		U	1.7	1,093	1,132	8,972	4,176	4,796
I	Mahe (M)	U	1.66	1,093	1,132	8,972	4,176	4,796
4.	**YANAM AREA**	**T**	**20.0***	**1,537**	**1,791**	**8,291**	**4,096**	**4,195**
		U	**20.0**	**1,537**	**1,791**	**8,291**	**4,096**	**4,195**
I	Yanam (M)	U	20.00	1,537	1,791	8,291	4,096	4,195

ANNE

Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration

PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	26.67	22,712	28,161	153,325	77,517	75,808
(a) Pondicherry (M)					See Pondicherry Commune		
(b) Mudaliarpet (M)					See Mudaliarpet Commune		
(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]					See Ozhukarai Commune		

* These represent " geographical area " figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Figures for urban area are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for Rural area are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the " Area ". The total of the area figures of the Communes will not tally with the area figures of Areas because the former represent " land use " area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

The following abbreviation has been used for the status of a town : M—Municipality.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
25	**15**	**10**	...	...	...	**15,589**	**7,840**	**7,749**	**T**	**3. MAHE AREA**
13	**8**	**5**	...	...	...	**9,589**	**4,905**	**4,684**	**R**	
12	**7**	**5**	...	...	...	**6,000**	**2,935**	**3,065**	**U**	
25	15	10	...	...	...	15,589	7,840	7,749	T	1. Mahe Commune
	8	**5**	...	...	...	9,589	4,905	4,684	R	
12	7	5		...	...	6,000	2 5	3,065	U	
12	7	5	...	...	...	6,000	2,935	3,065	U	I Mahe (M)
...										
1,777	**893**	**884**	...	...	...	**3,641**	**2,071**	**1,570**	**T**	**4. YANAM AREA**
1,777	**893**	**884**	...	...	...	**3,641**	**2,071**	**1,570**	**U**	
1,777	893	884	...	...	...	3,641	2,071	1,570	U	I Yanam (M)

XURE

extending to more than one Commune

12,305	6,246	6,059	...	...	...	**86,145**	**51,314**	**34,831**	U	PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION
of Pondicherry Area										(a) Pondicherry (M)
of Pondicherry Area										(b) Mudaliarpet (M)
of Pondicherry Area										(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers					
			Total Workers (I-IX)			I Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
3.	**MAHE AREA**	**T**	**4,889**	**4,096**	**793**	**125**	**116**	**9**
		R	**2,931**	**2,436**	**495**	**118**	**110**	**8**
		U	**1,958**	**1,660**	**298**	**7**	**6**	**1**
	1. Mahe Commune	T	4,889	4,096	793	125	116	9
		R	2,931	2,436	495	118	110	8
		U	1,958	1,660	298	7	6	1
	I Mahe (M)	U	1,958	1,660	298	7	6	1
4.	**YANAM AREA**	**T**	**2,483**	**2,105**	**378**	**331**	**331**	...
		U	**2,483**	**2,105**	**378**	**331**	**331**	...
	I Yanam (M)	U	2,483	2,105	378	331	331	...

ANNE

Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration

PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	39,845	34,444	5,401	855	832	23
(a) Pondicherry (M)					See Pondicherry Commune		
(b) Mudaliarpet (M)					See Mudaliarpet Commune		
(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]					See Ozhukarai Commune		

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)						Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		
394	244	150	640	632	8	T	3. MAHE AREA
385	235	150	67	66	1	R	
9	9	...	573	566	7	U	
394	244	150	640	632	8	T	1. Mahe Commune
385	235	150	67	66	1	R	
9	9	...	573	566	7	U	
9	9	...	573	566	7	U	I Mahe (M)
550	444	106	353	350	3	T	4. YANAM AREA
550	444	106	353	350	3	U	
550	444	106	353	350	3	U	I Yanam (M)

XURE

extending to more than one Commune

2,306	1,472	834	1,400	1,325	75	U	PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION
of Pondicherry Area							(a) Pondicherry (M)
of Pondicherry Area							(b) Mudaliarpet (M
of Pondicherry Area							(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) IV Mining and Quarrying Persons	Males	Females	V Manufacturing, Processing (a) Household Industry Persons	Males	Females
			(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
3.	**MAHE AREA**	**T**	**12**	**12**	...	**283**	**203**	**80**
		R	**6**	**6**	...	**271**	**193**	**78**
		U	**6**	**6**	...	**12**	**10**	**2**
1.	Mahe Commune	T	12	12	...	283	203	80
		R	6	6	...	271	193	78
		U	6	6	...	12	10	2
I	Mahe (M)	U	6	6	...	12	10	2
4.	**YANAM AREA**	**T**	...	...	...	**250**	111	**139**
		U	...	...	...	**250**	111	**139**
I	Yanam (M)	U	...	...	...	250	111	139

ANNE

Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration

PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	**4**	3	1	1,017	867	150
(a) Pondicherry (M)						See Pondicherry Commune	
(b) Mudaliarpet (M)						See Mudaliarpet Commune	
(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]						See Ozhukarai Commune	

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.)							
V Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry			VI Construction			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)		
1,014	**963**	**51**	**129**	**122**	**7**	**T**	**3. MAHE AREA**
762	**723**	**39**	**69**	**64**	**5**	**R**	
252	**240**	**12**	**60**	**58**	**2**	**U**	
1,014	963	51	129	122	7	T	1. Mahe Commune
762	723	39	69	64	5	R	
252	240	12	60	58	2	U	
252	240	12	60	58	2	U	I Mahe (M)
112	**106**	**6**	**36**	**33**	**3**	**T**	**4. YANAM AREA**
112	**106**	**6**	**36**	**33**	**3**	**U**	
112	106	6	36	33	3	U	I Yanam (M)

XURE

extending to more than one Commune

12,686	11,719	967	1,898	1,735	163	U	PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION
of Pondicherry Area							(a) Pondicherry (M)
of Pondicherry Area							(b) Mudaliarpet (M)
of Pondicherry Area							(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]

STATE PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—(Contd.) VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
3.	MAHE AREA	T	939	912	27	112	107	5
		R	574	566	8	68	67	1
		U	365	346	19	44	40	4
1.	Mahe Commune	T	939	912	27	112	107	5
		R	574	566	8	68	67	1
		U	365	346	19	44	40	4
I	Mahe (M)	U	365	346	19	44	40	4
4.	YANAM AREA	T	254	210	44	197	197	...
		U	254	210	44	197	197	...
I	Yanam (M)	U	254	210	44	197	197	...

ANNE

Pondicherry Urban Agglomeration

	PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	6,803	6,214	589	2,076	2,056	20
(a)	Pondicherry (M)					See Pondicherry Commune		
(b)	Mudaliarpet (M)					See Mudaliarpet Commune		
(c)	Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]					See Ozhukarai Commune		

CENSUS ABSTRACT—(Contd.)

Workers—(Contd.) IX Other Services			X Non-Workers			Total Rural Urban	Union Territory/ Area/Commune/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)		
1,241	**785**	**456**	**18,245**	**6,568**	**11,677**	**T**	**3. MAHE AREA**
611	**406**	**205**	**11,231**	**4,052**	**7,179**	**R**	
630	**379**	**251**	**7,014**	**2,516**	**4,498**	**U**	
1,241	785	456	18,245	6,568	11,677	T	1. Mahe Commune
611	406	205	11,231	4,052	7,179	R	
630	379	251	7,014	2,516	4,498	U	
630	379	251	7,014	2,516	4,498	U	I Mahe (M)
400	323	77	5,808	1,991	3,817	T	**4. YANAM AREA**
400	323	77	5,808	1,991	3,817	U	
400	323	77	5,808	1,991	3,817	U	I Yanam (M)

XURE

extending to more than one Commune

10,800	8,221	2,579	113,480	43,073	70,407	U	PONDICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION
of Pondicherry Area							(a) Pondicherry (M)
of Pondicherry Area							(b) Mudaliarpet (M)
of Pondicherry Area							(c) Ozhukarai (M) [excluding Pillaichavadi portion]

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarous ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, viz., the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area alloted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas*: The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. 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 number 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 owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs* etc. Clear demarcation line of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings

should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows:

□ *Pucca* residential house : for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house : for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

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

Wall Material: Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material: Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* 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 etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc. may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The nur allotted to each house should be marked o sketch and with the help of arrow marks at venient intervals, the direction in which the l numbers run should be indicated. This is p cularly important when streets cut across one an and the house numbering series along a stree interrupted. It will be of advantage if the nun are roughly marked in pencil on this sketcl later verified with the actual state of thing ground to see if the order of numbering indicat the sketch would be convenient or if any changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is a rough one and the actual state of buildin ground may suggest a more intelligible orde numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveye the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is e tial that the limits of each village are defin some permanent features so that it may be k that any house falling in any such areas m reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are n settled pattern. There are forest villages whicl be just like other revenue villages or *Mauzas*. such villages procedure for preparing normal la plan sketches may be followed. But apart such villages, there would be clusters of habita spread out in the forest. It will be facilitatir for the purpose of netting such clusters a la plan is prepared of the forest area comprisin lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a F Guard in some States). Then the clusters shou drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cl should also be written, if there be one. If the no name, then it would be necessary to iden with reference to any known permanent feature as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and s After drawing the boundaries of such clusters c lay-out, the location of each of the houses shoi indicated on it and number assigned to each h Habitations (clusters) falling within the area smallest forest administrative unit should be as one village for the purpose of house-numb and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal h tions may change their locations now and then necessary to define the location of a habitatior

*Note : G.C.I.— Galvanized Corrugated Iron; R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete; and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Cc

with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

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

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *Mohalla* of a town 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 large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *Mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ ward or 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 skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital,school, church, market building, etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch (es) of your jurisdiction in the mannar indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas

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

14. *Building*: A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units

are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate number.

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

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. 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 the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like-North-east etc.,

(iii) Arabic numerals *e. g.* (1, 2, 3,.....) 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 *Kachha* 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.....*

18. *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 stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. 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 stair-case 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, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is 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 to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one

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

number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently saparate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/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 where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *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 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams*, etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (see paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed from (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the end of this book.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist:

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/CodeNo., name of Village/Town/Code No.,name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block and Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. ***Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by the Arabic numerals.***

NOTE: Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1: Line Number

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

Col. 2: Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3: Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10 (1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10 (3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE: You should not indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Columns 4-5: Predominant construction meterial of Census House

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4: Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5: Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., 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" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6: Purpose for which Census House is used *e.g.* residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hostel, etc., or Vacant.

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative);

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *bidi* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop :

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

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

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house, etc.

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

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.*, temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others *e.g.*, cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc. the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, i.e. if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may not be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

Note : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishme ? Yes or No.

If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here

Definition of Establishment:

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one are more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-cum-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e. where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e. g.*, when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such a *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for ***purely domestic consumption.*** For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8: Household No.

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

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

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2 (b), 2 (c), 4 (1) (b), 4 (1) (c) and 4 (2) (b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2,4(1) or 4 (2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9: Name of the head of house hold

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom

the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10: If S.C. or S.T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write " S.C. " and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST; write 'X' in this Column.

In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

Col. 11: No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a door way 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 1½ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed 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, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. 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 in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. 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 own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. 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, not withstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. 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. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13 ; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+ Col. 14).

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

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of house-listing grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes', otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given at the end of this book).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

63. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc. correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc.—establishments;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to " other " Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3 etc.

Col. 2: Census House No.

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as " So and so's Halwai shop " etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment—(a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector *i.e.*, Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) " Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) Private

or

(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as " private " as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc. completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institutions or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of " Co-operative ".

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and, or family workers.

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

" Columns 6, 7 and 8 :—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done."

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop.

78. *Household Industry : Definition*

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/her-

self and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity

(ii) participation

(iii) location

(iv) size

80. (i) *Nature of activity* :—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, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) *Participation* :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides " actual work ", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) *Location* :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) *Size* :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production', processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write " Household Industry", or " Registered Factory " or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done

in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani* etc., manufacturing of G. I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc., electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production,processing, servicing etc. that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. *Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.*

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write " banking services ".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i.e.* wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.* wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank etc. please do not write any of the two categories *i.e.* 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g., Govt. office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, school, hospital, Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General :

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

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

Name or Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island .... Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant Construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used, *e.g.* residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note : Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in

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

INDIA 1971 ENGLISH

LIST

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

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block ..... Code No.....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
Household No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T., write name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census House-hold	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (i) Owned(O) (ii) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	T		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Total					

Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 & 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

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

CENSUS OF

ESTABLISHMENT

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

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and or family workers
1	2	3	4	5
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	
			.....	

NOTE :—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

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

INDIA 1971 ENGLISH

SCHEDULE

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

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.....

If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.* Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.
Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
6	7	8	9	10	11

These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

ANNEXURE II

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

GENERAL

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census from the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. 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.

REFERENCE DATE AN ENUMERATION PERIOD

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st March 1971 *i.e.*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of **1st March 1971**. 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 enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971 *.e.*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

PAD NO. AND SLIP NO.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

LOCATION CODE AND YOUR JURISDICTION

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number.

You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdicton for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

PERSONS TO BE ENUMERATED

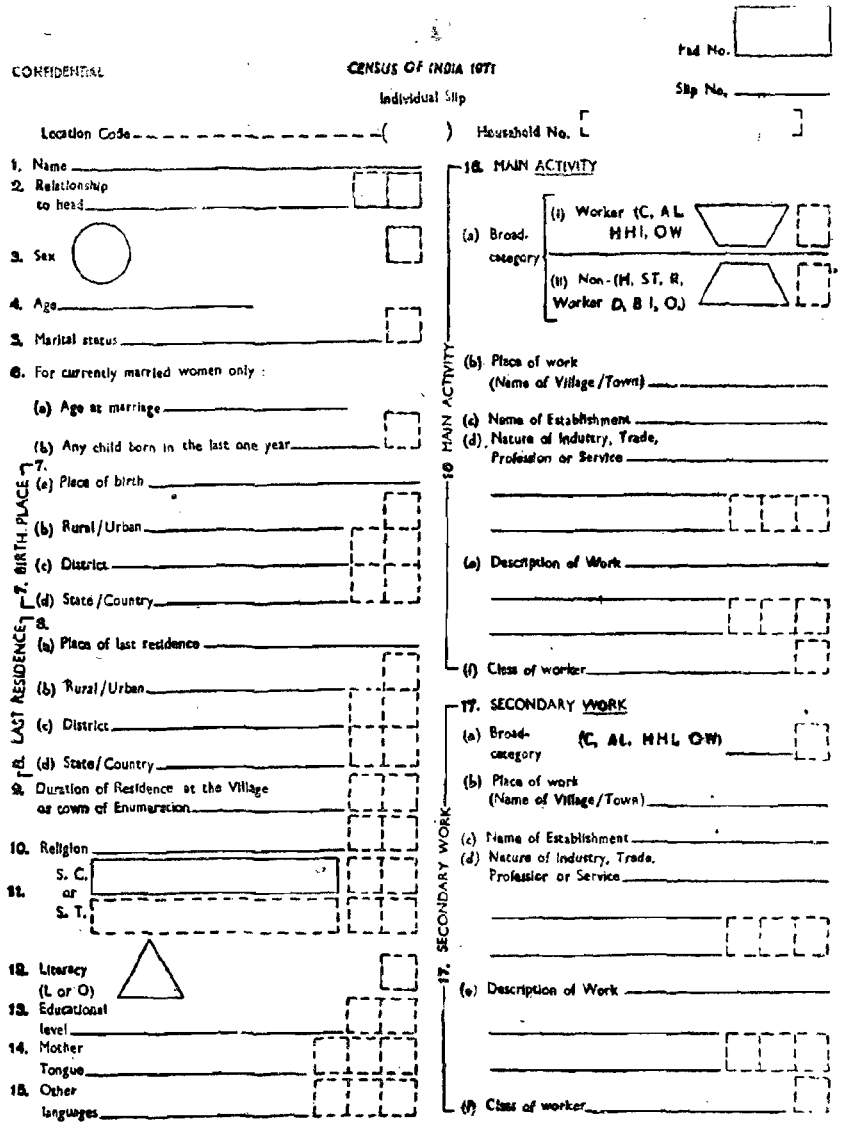
11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. **A household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household *i.e.*, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household *i.e.*, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i.e.*, from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your juris-

diction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. 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 10th February to 28th February ; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-28 Feb.) 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 1st March 1971 ; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been 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 place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding constructions briefly.

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on opposite page.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions:

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46 (60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town etc.).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip

immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent house-numbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please see Appendix II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up ; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Appendix II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Appendix II.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc. where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless person, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e), and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as ' so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf

of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd March 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3: Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4: Age

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

39. In respect of infants who ***might not have completed one year*** by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a 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 'O' only.

40. 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 cannot 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 referance to the age of another person of a known age that may be 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 more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5: Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM: Never Married
M: Currently Married
W: Widowed
S: Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. 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. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. 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 a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6: For currently married women only

43. 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 Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6 (a) Age at marriage

44. **Age at marriage**: You should ascertain the age at which the currently married women whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married women had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for first time should be recorded.

6 (b) Any child born in the last one year

45. **Any child born in the last one year**: You should ascertain if the currently married women whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer 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 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.

46. 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 them. 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 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 sensibility 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 ?"

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. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes' no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple

births, write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note :—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) 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.

Question 7 : Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

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

7 (b) Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was 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 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer ; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

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

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc. he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumera-

tion 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 comprised in 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 any other place of residence than the village where he 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 should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*, if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) Place of last residence

57. For a person who had 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-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had 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 where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X' For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (b) in para 50.

8 (c) District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below:—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. 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.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime *i.e.*, in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last

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 continuous residence here. 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 Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Budhism
J : Jainism

for others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *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 can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. 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 Instructions 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.

70. 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 'O' in the triangle

against question 12. 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.

Question 13: Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he 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, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, Ist year B.Com. etc.

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 such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation 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.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issues a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle.

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14: Mother-tongue

74. *Definition.* 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 shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. ***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 and try to record anything other than what is returned.*** If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15: Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other

language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16: Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined*: A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods*: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. 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 attending institution, 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 the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. 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 in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16(a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C : CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator* : For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts, tapioca, 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.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out 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 working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer*: A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I. : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, 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 box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry.*

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to 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.

95. 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 household. A list of a few typical House-

hold Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.

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

OW: OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc., etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other Workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16 (a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H: HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST: STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i.e.* not employed again in some full time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in 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 does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if ablebodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: BEGGARS ETC.

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

I: INSTITUTIONS

105. 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. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his 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 reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b): Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (c): Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and 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, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16 (d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise 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 (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appendix IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e, the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16(d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens (Appendix VI) at the end of this book, the Industrial and Occupational lists in

Appendices IV & V and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

Q. 16 (f) : Class of Worker

118. For a Person who is ;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write. . . . . ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) 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 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write. . . . . SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write . . . . FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. 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.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. 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'.

122. 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. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and

other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'Single Worker'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Appendix VI.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works has 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 loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of 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, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17 (a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128. A few slips showing specimen entries appear as Appendix VII (not printed in this volume) and some illustrations for recording answers against Q. 16 are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

POPULATION RECORD

129. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix X. If you feel that the filling

of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T., write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16 (a) (i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16 (a) (i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16 (e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16 (a) (ii).

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION

130. You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households in your jurisdiction between 10th February and 28th February, 1971. During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps and the like. On the night of 28th February, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless population 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 so that one or more extra enumerators may 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 villages. These people will have to be covered on the 28th February. You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere. As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

REVISIONAL ROUND

131. In the next three days, *i.e.* from 1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last

visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period *i. e.*, from 10th February to 1st March, 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before. In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct the entry in question 6 (b). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the households between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1971, and cross out the individual slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Household' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly, you will have to put 'Head' in Q. 2 in the individual slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' and correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective individual slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the Population Record shall also have to be made by you. 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 any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code etc., are noted on the second form properly. The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the household should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to that household.

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

132. Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arrears. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day. You will have to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statements should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day. This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors in posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be struck after the entries are brought up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round. You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the items against which geometrical designs are found in the Individual Slip such as the one relating to Q. 3 Sex, Q. 11 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. Q. 12 Literacy, Q. 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) Worker or Non-worker. It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care.

133. First of all you should enter Location Code, Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No. (No. allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the Posting Statements. Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for 'males' in Males Posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F).

134. You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No. used by you starting with Slip No. 1 in each Pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries. Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for Males and the other for Females. You should not fill up Col. 1 (Final Serial No.) at the first instance. This col. will be filled after the revisional round *i. e.* after you have brought the count up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st March 1971 (see para 131) and also after you have struck the grand total of cols. 4 to 13. In cols. 2, 3 and 4 you have to copy Pad No., Slip No. and sex as recorded by you in the slips. Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statements for males and females, yet you are required to copy the sex in col. 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting. In the remaining columns a tick (√) may be put against the appropriate columns, wherever information is found against the

relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

135. Cols. 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col. 5 and a dash in Col. 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in col. 6 and dash in col. 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

136. Cols. 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual Slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols. 9-13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) should be put under col. 9 and dash (—) under cols. 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) may be put under col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining cols. from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VIII. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column(s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up col. 1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in col. 1, you should ignore scoredout lines. Thus the grand total of col. 4 will be the last serial number in col. 1.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

138 After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix IX (Form T). Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census. In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

APPENDIX I

PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(*See para* 2)

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.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

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

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

Penalties

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

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

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

x x x x

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

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

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(*See para* 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF; BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building :

" Building " is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

2. Sometime a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases through the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

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

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. 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 the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3,...) should be used for building numbers

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.* 10/1 ....

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

Census House No.

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. 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 stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is 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 to the building number as 10 (1), 10 (2), etc. or 11 (1), 11 (2), 11 (3), etc.

8 The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house, Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are 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 where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No.

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

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

APPENDIX III

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

(*See paras* 92-95)

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 cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

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

Tobacco Products

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

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silks

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, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of 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 envelops, paper mache 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, colour, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metalic Mineral Products and 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, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

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

Plantation Crops

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

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, 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 co er 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 vegetable; fish, grain mill products; backery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries; country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi; cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinnin weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and power-looms; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

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

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

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

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills ; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc ; embroidery ; carpets; rain coats; hats ; made up textiles 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, crats, drums, barrels, etc. beams, posts, doors and windows ; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles ; etc., cork products ; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries

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

Leather and Leather and Fur Products

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

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

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

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, etc.; fertilisers 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, transformers ; insulated wires and cables ; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc. ; X-ray apparatus ; electric computors, etc.

Transport equipments and parts

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

Other Manufacturing Industries

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

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

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

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial

plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc.; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

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

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass

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

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

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e. g.*, harvestors, 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, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, backery 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 textiles (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 packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also lock carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

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

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

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

Personal Services

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

APPENDIX V

Classified List of Occupations *i.e.*, Description of work

[Q. 16 (*e*) and 17 (*e*) *See Paras* 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

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

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. 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, brakesman traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone / teleprinter/wireless operater, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries 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, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce 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 : miners, 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 linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, 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 and zarda workers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

APPENDIX VI

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below :

Q. 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry - manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11. HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in Forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW

APPENDIX VI—(Contd.)

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below—(Contd.)

Q. 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	X	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24. OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25. OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EE
26. OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	ER
27. OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EE
28. OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EE
29. OW	X	Rampur village	C.P.W.D.	Road Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EE
30. OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub Station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	EW
34. OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35. OW	X	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of ready-made garments and hosiery	Salesman	EW
36. OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	X	PL	Indian Iron & Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE

APPENDIX VI—(Contd.)

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q.16 or Q. 17 are given below—(Contd.)

Q. 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
38. OW	X	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	X	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Deptt.	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	X	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EE
43. OW	X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	X	PL	L.I.C., Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
46. OW	X	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu(Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	X	PL	do.	do.	U. D. C.	EE
48. OW	X	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	X	PL	Asoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE
51. OW	X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
55. OW	X	PL	ABC Film Studies	Production of feature films.	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	X	PL	Ruparekha Co.	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE

APPENDIX VI—(Contd.)

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below—(Contd.)

Q. 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
57. OW	X	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of bills of business firms	Managing Director	EE
60. OW	X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering Works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE
62. OW	X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
63. OW	X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gate keeper	EE
66. OW	X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	X	PL	ABC Company	Motor Body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69. OW	X	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
70. OW	X	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler shop	EE
71. OW	X	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	X	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
73. OW	X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	X	PL	No particular journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	X	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of party's Political Work	Political Worker	SW

APPENDIX VIII

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/4/64 (10)

Enumerator's Block No. 6

Name of Village Dandori

Name of Enumerator.....Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S. C. or S. T. Q. 11		Literacy Q.12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-Workers
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	15	1	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
5	16	7	M	√	—	√	√	√	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	√	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Signature of Enumerator——————————————

Date——————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4 = total of cols. 7+8 = total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct

Signature of the Supervisor——————————

Date——————

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form F)

Location Code 10/3/64(10)

Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village Dandori

Name of Enumerator .....Prithipal

FEMALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S. C. or S. T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q. 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	15	2	F	—	—	—	√	—	√	—	—	—
2	15	23	F	√	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	39	F	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	56	F	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
5	16	62	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
6	16	14	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
7	16	16	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
			7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

Signature of Enumerator——————————

Date——————

Note : Make sure that total col. 4=total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the supervisor——————————

Date——————

APPENDIX IX

(Form T)

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

Location code 10/3/64 (10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village Dandori Name of Enumerator.....Prithipal

No. of occupied residential houses 130

Total No. of Households 140 No. of Institutional Households 1 No. of Houseless households 1

Sex	Population	S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	MAIN ACTIVITY					Houseless population	Institutional population
						Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
M	381	52	25	173	208	139	20	10	77	135	3	24
F	369	50	21	75	294	42	12	4	69	242	2	1
Total	750	102	46	248	502	181	32	14	146	377	5	25

Signature of the Enumerator———— Signature of the Supervisor————

Date———— Date————

Note : The Information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. See paras 24-29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip.

The number of households can be same as/or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for columns 12 & 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted 'O') and institutional households (household number with ' INST ' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX X
CENSUS

POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Slip)

Location Code..... Household No.....

Name of village or town..... If the head belongs to S.C. or S.T. ?.....

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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

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

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31—3—1970

S ation and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
AGRA		
1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
2.	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
3.	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
4.	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD		
5.	Balgovind Book-sellers, Gandhi Road,	(Rest.)
6.	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
7.	New Order Book Co.,Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
8.	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
9.	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
10.	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia police Gate	(Rest.)
11.	Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, near, Gujarat College	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR		
12.	V. T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER		
13.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
14.	Rajputana Book House, Station Road,	(Reg.)
ALIGARH		
15	Friend's, Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
16.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD		
17.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
18.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box-4.	(Reg.)
19.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
20.	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
21.	University Book Agency (of Lehore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
22.	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
23.	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	(Rest.)
24.	Ram Narian Lal Beni Prasad. 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.		
25.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMBALA CITY		
26.	Sethi Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala City	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR		
27.	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O., Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
28.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
29.	The Book-sellers Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND		
30.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE		
31.	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 507	(Reg.)
32.	International Book House Private Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
33.	Makkala Pustak Press Balamandira, Gandhi nagar	(Reg.)
34.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
35.	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
36.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
37.	Atma Stores, 5th Cross. Malleswaram	(Rest.)
BAREILLY		
38.	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
BARODA		
39.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
40.	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini, Shankar Building, Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR		
41.	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road	(Reg.)
BHOPAL		
42.	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Building Sultania Road	(Reg.)
43.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book-sellers and Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
BHUBANESHWAR		
44.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhuban eshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR		
45.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
BOLAPURA		
46.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR		
47.	Sh. D. V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Book-sellers. Prop : Vinod Book Depot, near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELGARIRA		
48.	Grantbloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24, Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER		
49.	Bhandari Bros., Goga Gate	(Rest.)
BOMBAY		
50.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
51.	Co-operators Book Dept., 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar	(Reg.)
52.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
53.	Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, First Floor	(Reg.)
54.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Book-sellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
55.	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257, Frase Road	(Reg.)
56.	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
57.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
58.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
59.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
60.	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
61.	New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road	(Reg.)
62.	P. P. H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
63.	World Literature, Pyare Sing Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
BOMBAY—(Contd.)		
64.	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Book-sellers	(Rest.)
65.	M & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building, P.B. No. 6007.	(Rest.)
66.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
67.	Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street	(Reg.)
68.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
69.	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Rest.)
70.	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
71.	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballie P.B. 1505	(Rest.)
72.	Secretary, Sales Tax Practitioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
73.	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA		
74.	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
75.	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
76.	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
77.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
78.	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
79.	M.C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane	(Reg.)
80.	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park St.,	(Reg.)
81.	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P. 33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
82.	S.C. Sarkar & Sons, P. Ltd., IC College	(Reg.)
83.	S. K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
84.	Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) P. Ltd., No. 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
85.	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House St.,	(Reg.)
86.	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
87.	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210	(Rest.)
88.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
89.	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	(Rest)
90.	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
91.	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M. G. Road	(Reg.)
92.	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
93.	S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
CALCUTTA—(Contd.)		
94.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest.)
95.	Smt. P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Rest.)
96.	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
97.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3, B. Bankim ChattCrji Street	(Reg.)
98.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co., P.Ltd., 72, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH		
99.	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D	(Reg.)
100.	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg.)
101.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22	(Reg.)
102.	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22 D	
103.	English Bookshop 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest.)
CALICUT		
104.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
CUTTACK		
105.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttuck	(Reg.)
106.	D. P. Soor & Sons. Manglabad	(Rest.)
107.	New Students Store	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN		
108.	Bishan Singh Bedi and Mahendra Pal Singh 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg.)
109.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
110.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
111.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
112.	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
113.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI		
114.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
115.	Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
116.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodaral Chamalian Road)	(Reg.)
117.	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9	(Reg.)
118.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
119.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate	(Reg.)
120.	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, D.Gang	(Reg.)
DELHI—(Contd.)		
121.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road D. Ganj	(Reg.)
122.	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
123.	Kitab Mahal (Whole sale Division) P., Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
124.	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial and Tech. Books, Shanthinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
125.	Metropolitan Book Co., I, Faix Bazar	(Reg.)
126.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg.)
127.	Sat Narian & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate	(Reg.)
128.	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
129.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
130.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
131.	Adrash Publicity Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road Darya Ganj	(Rest.)
132.	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
133.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
134.	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
135.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
136.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
137.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
138.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book-sellers and Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
139.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
140.	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9.	(Reg.)
141.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
142.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
143.	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk	(Rest.)
144.	Moti Lol Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
145.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
146.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
147.	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
148.	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
DHANBAD		
149.	New sketch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest.)
DHARWAR		
150.	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
151.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM		
152.	South India Traders, C/o. Constitutional Law Journal	(Reg.)
153.	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.		
154.	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAYA		
155.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg.)
GOA		
156.	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B.No. 70 Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON		
157.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR		
158.	Book Lovers P. Ltd ., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIAR		
159.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar	(Rest.)
160.	Tater Bros., Sarafe	(Rest.)
161.	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M. L. B. Marg.	(Rest.)
162.	M.C. Draftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
163.	Grover Law House, N.R. High Court, Gali	(Rest.)
164.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Reg.)
GHAZIABAD		
165.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D.Intercollege, G. T. Road	(Rest.)
166.	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD		
167.	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
168.	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest.)
169.	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachi Guda, Chawrasta	(Rest.)
170.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg.)
171.	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar,	(Reg.)
172.	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
HARDWAR		
173.	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bra, Hampuri	(Rest.)
HUBLI		
174.	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
INDORE		
175.	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
176.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
177.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas, Palace	(Rest.)
178.	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
179.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JAIUR CITY		
180.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
181.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
182.	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing, Highway	(Reg.)
183.	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
JAMSHEDPUR		
184.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P. B. No. 78	(Reg.)
185.	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith	(Reg.)
186.	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR		
187.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	(Reg.)
JODHPUR		
188.	Chopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
189.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	(Reg.)
190.	Kitab Char, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
191.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
JUBBALPUR		
192.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
193.	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDER CITY		
194.	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	(Reg.)
195.	Hazoorina Bros., Mani Hiran Gate	(Rest.)
196.	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)		
197.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Rest.)
KANPUR		
198.	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
199.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
200.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
KAPSAN		
201.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg	(Reg.)
KOLAPUR		
202.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
KUMTA		
203.	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
LUCKNOW		
204.	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd. Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
205.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj	(Reg.)
206.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
207.	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154	(Reg.)
208.	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj	(Reg.)
209.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
210.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA		
211.	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	(Reg.)
212.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
213.	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Rest.)
214.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADURAI		
215.	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
216.	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
MATHURA		
217.	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg., Bengali Ghat	(Rest.)
MADRAS		
218.	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore	(Reg.)
219.	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62, Big Street, Triplicane	(Reg.)
220.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
221.	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty St.,	(Reg.)
222.	C. Sitaraman & Co , 33. Rayapettah High Road	(Reg.)
223.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Bankuram Chetty St.,	(Rest.)
224.	Madras Book Agency	(Rest.)
225.	The Rex Trading Co. P. B. 5049, 31 & 32 James St.	(Rest.)
226.	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa Street Sadhana Sadan	(Rest.)
227.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrofts Rd., Triplicane	(Rest.)
228.	Naresh Co. 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore	(Rest.)
229.	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das St.	(Reg.)
MANGALORE		
230.	U. R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128	(Reg.)
231.	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MEERUT		
232.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
233.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR		
234.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
235.	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFERPUR		
236.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE		
237.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg.)
238.	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
239.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
240.	Indian Mercantile Corpn., Ramvilas	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR		
241.	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI		
242.	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR		
243.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
244.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
NILGIRIS		
245.	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiri, Tamilnadu States	(Rest.)
NAINITAL		
246.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD		
247.	R. S. Desai; Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI		
248.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
249.	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
250.	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
251.	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
252.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328	(Reg.)
253.	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
254.	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
255.	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P. O. Box 553	(Reg.)
256.	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
257.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
258.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Pe iodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connanght Place	(Reg.)
259.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
260.	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
261.	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
262.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
263.	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)
264.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
265.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
266.	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
267.	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
268.	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
269.	N. C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti P. O. Karol Bagh,	(Rest.)
270.	Rauindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI—(Contd.)		
271.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
272.	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market Srinivaspuri	(Rest.)
273.	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	(Rest.)
274.	Glob Publications, C-33 Nizamudin East	(Rest.)
275.	Standard Booksellers Stationers, Palam Enclave	(Rest.)
276.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	(Rest.)
277.	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Samaj Road	(Rest.)
PATIALA		
278.	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashzin Bazar	(Reg.)
PATNA		
279.	Laxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
280.	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
281.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
282.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
POONA		
283.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
284.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
285.	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2, Bombay Poona Road	(Rst.)
286.	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym khana	(Reg.)
287.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
288.	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY		
289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI		
290.	Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142 East Main St.,	(Rest.)
291.	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	(Rest.)
RAJKOT		
292.	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs & Advt. Agent	(Reg.)
RAIPUR		
293.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)

Station and Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Category of Agents
(1)	(2)	(3)
RANCHI		
294.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
REWARI		
295.	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest.)
SAUGAR		
296.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD		
297.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI		
298.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SIMLA		
299.	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
SURAT		
300.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
301.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN		
302.	Shri K. Thiagarajan 51, French Chapai Road	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI		
303.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road	(Rest.)
TRIPURA		
304.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM		
305.	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Reg.)
306.	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	(Rest.)
TEZPUR		
307.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR		
308.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer Co-op. Society Ltd.	(Rest.)
309.	Ashutosh & Co. Station Road Opp. University of Udaipur	(Rest.)
UJJAIN		
310.	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
VARANASI		
311.	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	(Reg.)
312.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
313.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	(Reg.)
314.	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg.	(Reg.)
315.	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM		
316.	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg.)
317.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Op. Stores	(Rest.)
VELLORE		
318.	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA		
319.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi. Phone No. 44561
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813
3. High Commissioner for Indian in London, India House, London W. C. 2

S. & R. AGENTS AS ON 31-3-72

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18
3. The Assistant Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C & I Extention Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum
4. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A.P.)
5. The Assistant Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
6. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat.)
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
8. The Deputy Director, incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o. Chief Civil Administrator Goa, Panjim

9. The Director, Government Press, Hyderabad
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhana, Surat
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Shillong
18. The O.I./C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
19. The O.I./C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
20. The O.I./C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
21. The O.I./C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
22. The O.I./C., S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas
23. The O.I./C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
24. The O.I./C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/I, North Topsia Road, Cnlcutta-46
25. The O.I./C., S.I.S.I., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2
26. The O.I./C.. S.I.S.I., Mobel Carpentary Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat, Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Journal Road, Patna-1
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam
38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.B. 334, Kanpur
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building Bracourne Road, Calcutta
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House, Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow
47. The Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala
48. The Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur
49. The Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras
50. The Supdt., Government State, Stores and Publications, P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna
51. The Supdt., Govt., Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City
52. The Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot
53. The Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh
54. The Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa
55. The Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla
56. The Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
57. The Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh Gwalior
58. The Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay
59. The Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal
60. The Assistant. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1
61. The Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum
62. The Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar
63. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa
64. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (N.P.)
65. The Director Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta
66. The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2
68. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E. Madras Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T. Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi
73. The Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park Visakhapatnam
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir, P. M. Road, Bombay

75. The Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry
76. The Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot
77. The Publicity and Liaision Officer, Forest Research Institute, & Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun
78. The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandea
79. The Dy. Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana
81. The Government Epigraphist for India
82. The Assistant Director, in charge, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Varansi
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur
84. The Assistant Director (Administration), Office of the Director of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay
85. The Chief Controller of Importers & Exporters, Ministry of International Trade, Madras
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visa khapatnam
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department Calcutta
88. The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar
89. The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I. 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Eranakulam
92. The Asst. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad:
93. The Asst. Director I./C., S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G. & S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore
98. The Administrative offiicer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay
99. The Commissinor of Income Tax, Patiala
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna
102. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras
103. The Asstt. Director, S. I. S. I. M. I. Road, Jaipur
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras
105. National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar
109. The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tecnical, Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi
110. The Officer-in-charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur
111. The Director General of Civil Avition, New Delhi
112. The Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi
113. The Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta
114. The Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay
115. The Controller of Aerodromes, Madras
116. The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana
117. The Land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Plannin ; W.H. & U. D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi
118. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

1. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11
2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4
3. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1
4. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna
5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge Ahmedabad-6
6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, sector 10-A, Chandigarh
7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5
8. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar
9. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
10. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M. P.)
11. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR)
12. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
13. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3
14. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1
15. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima
16. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-1
17. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh

18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur

19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86

20. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala

21. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow

22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1

23. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair

24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong

25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh

26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji

27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6

28. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji

29. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti

30. The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, Madras

ERRATA

Page No.	Description	Col. No.	For	Read
13	Karaikal (Rural)	9	11,660	15,660
14	Pondicherry Union Territory (Total)	4	982	983
		8	80,359	80,459
15	Karaikal Area (Rural)	4	471	479
19	Head lines for Sub-Appendix to Table A-I		1,901	1,961
61	Karaikal Area (Rural)	31	804	894
64	Pondicherry Union Territory (Total)	6	90,895	90,892
	Mahe (Urban)	7	8,272	8,972
	Yanam (Total)	8	4,396	4,096
	(Urban)	8	4,396	4,096