

CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES–29

LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS

PART II - A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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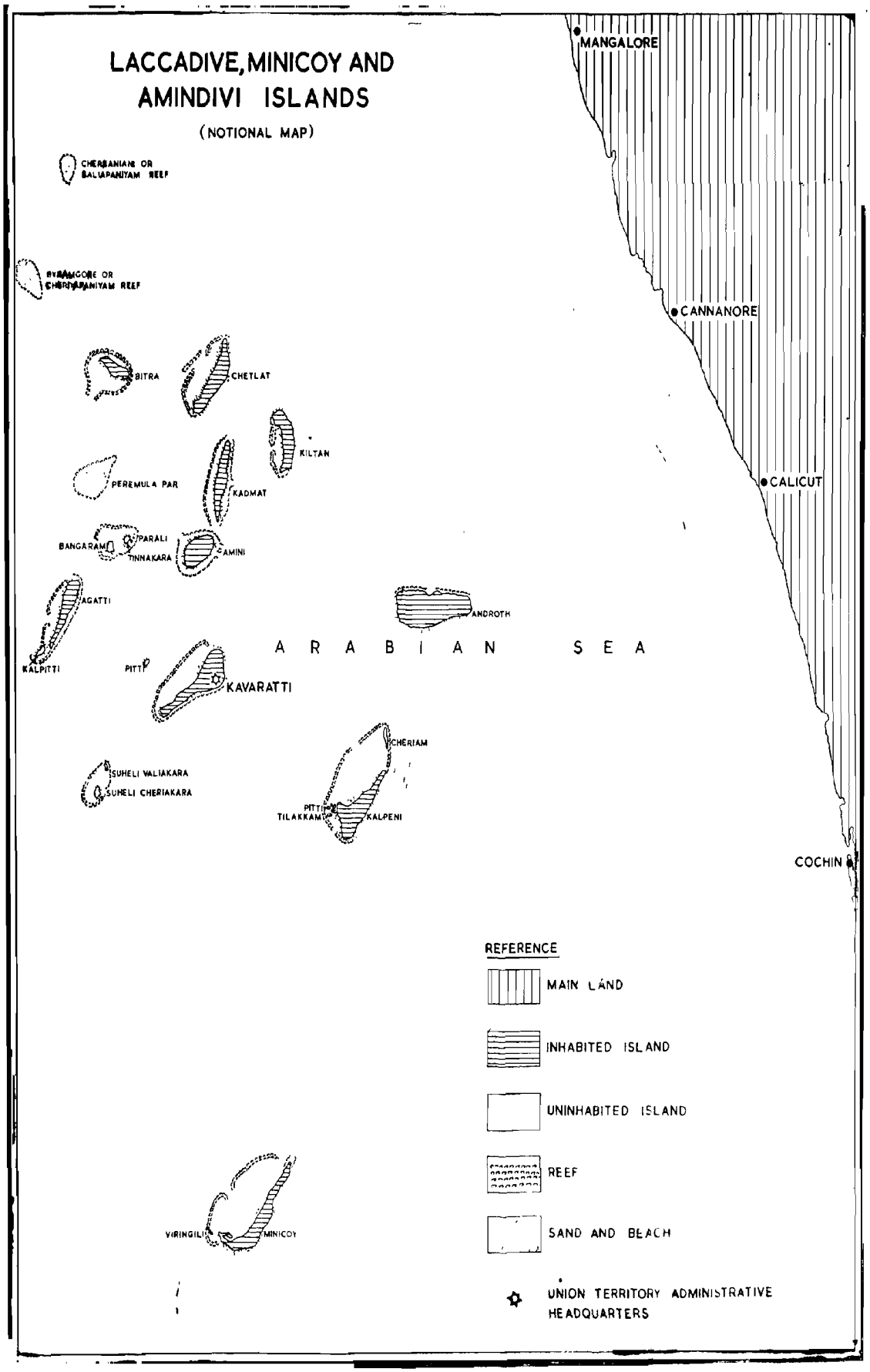
I would like to place on record my appreciation of the work done by Shri N. S. Mannadiar, Assistant Director of Census Operations and other members of my staff for bringing out this volume.

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KAVARATTI

3 9-1972.

K. D. MENON


LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
(NOTIONAL MAP)
CHERBANIANI OR BALIAPANIYAM REEF
BITRA
CHETLAT
KILTAN
PEREMULA PAR
KADMAT
BANGARAM
PARALI
TINNAKARA
AMINI
AGATTI
KALPITTI
PITTI
KAVARATTI
ANDROTH
A R A B I A N S E A
SUHELI VALIAKARA
SUHELI CHERIAKARA
CHERIAM
PITTI
TILAKKAM
KALPENI
VIRINGILI
MINICOY
MANGALORE
CANNANORE
CALICUT
COCHIN
REFERENCE
MAIN LAND
INHABITED ISLAND
UNINHABITED ISLAND
REEF
SAND AND BEACH
UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

PREFACE

The 1971 Census had the sunrise of 1st April, as the reference date. It is obvious that in spite of a fairly large number of well trained census enumerators it would be almost impossible to enumerate everyone at the exact reference point of time. The actual enumeration was therefore spread over a period of time immediately before the reference date in accordance with the procedure followed from 1941 onwards. The enumeration commenced on 10th March, 1971 and ended with 31st March, 1971. During this period the enumerator covered every household under his jurisdiction and enumerated every individual who normally resided in that household. The houseless population was enumerated on 31st March, 1971. With a view to bring the count up-to-date as on the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, a revisional round was conducted from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 during which the enumerators visited every household, cancelled the enumeration of any person who died within the date of enumeration and sunrise of 1st April and enumerated every child born during this period. If the enumerator came across a visitor in any household who had come to stay during the above period and had not been enumerated elsewhere, he was also enumerated.

2. The census enumerator was clothed with legal authority to question the respondents in his jurisdiction for the purpose of collecting the information by notifying the census questionnaire in the official gazette under section 8 of the Census Act. The method of enumeration followed in the 1971 Census was the canvasser method in which the enumerator called at every household or on every human being and took down particulars relating to the household and individuals in appropriate forms himself.

Census Schedule

3. The schedules for the 1971 Census consisted of (1) Houselist, (2) Establishment Schedules, (3) Individual slip and (4) Population record. In addition a card was also filled for the census of degree-holders and technical personnel.

Houselist

4. The houselist prescribed for 1971 census was uniform throughout India. In respect of the houses, whether residential or not, the following particulars were recorded in the houselist:—

(1) Building number.

(2) Census House Number.

(3) Material of Wall.

(4) Material of Roof.

(5) Purpose for which the Census house is used.

(6) Whether it is used wholly or partly as an establishment.

5. In the case of residential houses, the following additional particulars were noted:—

(1) Household Number.

(2) Name of the Head of the Household.

(3) If Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe the name of Caste/Tribe.

(4) Number of living rooms in the Census Household.

(5) Whether owned or rented.

(6) Number of residents (sex-wise).

(7) Whether the household cultivates land.

6. In respect of the house used as an establishment the following details were recorded in the Establishment Schedule:—

(1) Census house number.

(2) Name of the establishment or of the proprietor.

(3) Whether Government/Quasi-Government, private or Co-operative Institution.

(4) Average number of persons working daily.

(5) Whether household industry, registered factory or unregistered workshop.

(6) Description of the products, Processing or Servicing done.

(7) Type of fuel or power used.

(8) Description of goods bought/sold.

(9) Whether wholesale or retail.

(10) Description, if used as any other establishment.

The Individual Slip

7. The individual slip for the 1971 Census contained 17 questions. This included besides the usual demographic questions, last residence, duration of residence in the village/town of enumeration, main activity and secondary work. The full scope of the various questions and the instructions for filling the schedules are explained in Annexures at the end of this book.

Organisation of the Census Operations

8. The canvasser method of enumeration which is in vogue in India involves a clear delimitation of the territories by which every household will be counted for. The census divisions in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands in the 1971 Census were based on islands and electoral blocks of the island, the boundaries of which though not natural are easily distinguishable. But the final tables are, however, presented only for islands and not for electoral blocks. The entire area of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands is rural in character and so there was no necessity to treat any island as a town. Notional maps of each electoral block were prepared by the respective numerators. On the completion of the housenumbering operations, the numbers of the houses were marked on the notional maps. The electoral blocks were divided into convenient units known as Enumerator's blocks. Three or more enumerator's blocks were put under one Circle Supervisor. Blocks and circles were marked in the notional maps.

Census Hierarchy

9. The census hierarchy for 1971 Census consisted of the Director of Census Operations (Ex-officio) at the Union Territory level assisted by an Assistant Director of Census Operations. There was no District Census Officer for the Union Territory. The Tahsildars were Census Officers (Charge Officers) in the islands under their jurisdiction. Under the Charge Officers were the Supervisors and under them were the enumerators. As many male teachers as possible were appointed as enumerators and supervisors. Government servants of various departments other than Police and Judiciary were also appointed as Supervisors and enumerators to meet the deficiency. Circle Supervisors were graduates wherever possible and of the status higher than that of the persons appointed as enumerators. There were 4 Charge Officers, 14 Circle Supervisors and 52 Enumerators for the actual enumeration, besides 10 Supervisors and 18 enumerators appointed as reserve.

Housenumbering & Houselisting Operations

10. No attempt has so far been made in this Union Territory for the introduction of permanent housenumbering system. Though the houses were numbered

for electoral purpose, the numbering was not in conformity with the pattern accepted for the census. The houses were therefore numbered afresh for the 1971 Census. The housenumbering operations were spread over a period of 15 days from 1st October to 15th October, 1970. The territorial unit for housenumbering and houselisting was the electoral block. The enumerators were given freedom to follow a convenient and intelligible order of numbering depending on the lay-out of the area. Numbers were given to the buildings and census houses in all areas. The numbering on the houses was done by painting the number in coal-tar or paint at the entrance of the building either on the wall or on the door. In the case of huts having only doors and walls of cudjan leaves, a small piece of cardboard or plank supplied by the head of the household was used to paint the number. It was entrusted to the head of the household for safe preservation. To differentiate the census number from the various numbers found on the house, the census number was prefixed with 'C' followed by a hyphen (-) and code number of the territorial unit. The number of the census house was painted after another hyphen.

Location Code

11. The purpose of the location code was to identify by means of numerical figures the islands and the blocks. A three element location code consisting of (1) Island (2) Block, and (3) Census house was adopted in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. The first element would represent the island number, the second the electoral block number and the third the house number.

Training of Census Personnel

12. Training for the housenumbering and houselisting operations was given to the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators from all islands (except from Minicoy and Bitra) in combined classes held in Kavaratti island by the Assistant Director of Census Operations. The theoretical training was followed by practical training by visiting houses. For the enumeration staff of Minicoy, a separate class was arranged in that island. For want of communication facilities, the enumerator in Bitra could not attend the training class in Kavaratti island and therefore the housenumbering and houselisting operations in that island had to be done by the Assistant Director and the concerned Tahsildar with the assistance of the enumerator.

13. The training classes for the actual enumeration were conducted in each island by the Assistant Director of Census Operations. The Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators attended these training classes. Apart from the theoretical training, considerable emphasis was laid on practical training. The enumerators and supervisors were required to enumerate a number of households. These training schedules were scrutinised in their presence and the mistakes were pointed out to them then and there. This helped to create confidence in the enumeration staff.

The Census Count

14. The census count in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi islands was inaugurated by enumerating me and my household. The enumeration was conducted from 10th March to 31st March, 1971. During this period, the enumerator covered every household in his jurisdiction and enumerated every individual. The count was followed by a revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971. During the enumeration period there was close supervision by the supervisory officers at all levels to ensure accuracy and complete coverage.

Relay of Provisional Totals

15. Immediately after the revisional round, the enumerators handed over the Enumerator's Abstract to their supervisors by 3rd April, 1971. After ensuring correctness of the Abstract, the supervisors handed it over to the Charge Officer/ Authorised Officer in that particular island on the same day. The Charge Officer/ Authorised Officer in turn posted the particulars of population and literates from the Enumerator's Abstract in his own abstract in the prescribed form and totals were struck for the island. Then he communicated the figures relating to his island

to the Director of Census Operations, Kavaratti by express telegram followed by a post copy in confirmation. The provisional figures for Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands were relayed to the Registrar General through I.S.P.W. on 7th April. A pamphlet giving the provisional population figures was also published in May, 1971.

Tabulation of Census Slips

16. The sorting of the individual slips and the initial tabulation were done in the Regional Tabulation Office, Calicut under the guidance of the Director of Census Operations, Kerala.

17. This part of the 1971 Census Report of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands presents the general population tables. The first Table A-I gives the area in Sq. Kms., population per Sq. Km, number of islands, both inhabited and uninhabited, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for the Union Territory and for each island. There are three Appendices to this table. The first Appendix has not been prepared since no territorial changes have taken place in the Union Territory after 1961. The second Appendix gives the number of islands with a population of 5,000 and over and the third appendix gives the details of houseless and institutional population. The second Table A-II gives the decadal variation in population during the last 70 years for the Union Territory. The appendix to this table gives the 1961 population according to the territorial jurisdiction in 1961 and changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971. The third Table A-III gives the islands classified by population in each population size groups starting from less than 200 and ending with 10,000 and above. The appendix to this table gives the number of islands in different population size groups, *viz.*, less than 500, 500-1999, 2000-4999 and 5,000 and above. Tables A-IV and A-V relate to the urban areas. Since there is no urban area in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands these tables have not been presented. Besides the above tables, this report presents in a consolidated form, particulars relating to the Union Territory and islands in the Primary Census Abstract giving the area in Sq. Kms., number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, number of literate and educated persons, total workers classified under nine industrial categories and also the non-workers by sex.

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TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Brief Account of Changes of the area from 1901 to 1971

1. The Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was carved out from the Malabar and South Kanara Districts of the Madras State as per the States Reorganisation Act 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956). The Laccadive islands comprising of Minicoy, Kalpeni, Androth, Agatti, Kavaratti and dependent islets were part of Malabar District and the Amindivi Islands comprising of Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra were part of South Kanara District.

2. The area of Laccadive and Minicoy islands has been recorded as 7 Sq. miles in the Census Reports of 1901 to 1951 while that of Amindivi islands has been given as 3 Sq. miles in the Census Reports from 1901 to 1941 and 3.21 sq. miles in 1951. Thus according to 1951 District Census Hand Book, the total area of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is 10.21 sq. miles. But in the 1961 Census Report the area furnished by the Surveyor General of India has been given as 11 sq. miles, while the figures supplied by the Laccadive Administration has been given as 10.76 sq. miles, both of which include the area of uninhabited islands also.

Area figures furnished by the Surveyor General of India and Laccadive Administration for 1971 Census

3. The area of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands is 32 sq. kms. according to the Surveyor General India, whereas the figure furnished by the Laccadive Administration is only 28.5 sq. kms. The figure supplied by the Surveyor General represents the geographical area, whereas the figure supplied by the Laccadive Administration represents the land use area and this accounts for the difference in these two sets of figures. The area figures of the islands furnished by the Laccadive Administration are given below:—

	Name of inhabited islands	Area figures in Sq. Kms.
1	Minicoy	4·4
2	Kalpeni	2.3
3	Androth	4·8
4	Agatti	2·7
5	Kavaratti	3·6
6	Amini	2·6
7	Kadmat	3·1
8	Kiltan	1·6
9	Chetlat	1.0
10	Bitra	0·1
		26.2

	Name of unihabited islands	Area figures in Sq. Kms.
1	Viringili	2·3
2	Cheriam	
3	Kodithala	
4	Tilakkam (i, ii, iii)	
5	Pitti (i, ii)	
6	Bangaram	
7	Tinnakara	
8	Parali (i, ii, iii)	
9	Kalpitti	
10	Suheli Valiyakara	
11	Suheli Cheriyakara	
12	Pitti (Birds island)	
	Total area of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands (inhabited and uninhabited)	28·5

Full account of changes in jurisdiction between 1961 and 1971.

4. No change has been taken place between 1961 and 1971 in the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Census Village

5. All the islands in the Union Territory have been treated as entirely rural for the purpose of census. Each inhabited island is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of census in lieu of village. Out of 22 islands only 10 islands are inhabited. The subjoined table gives the number of inhabited islands from 1901 to 1971.

Union Territory	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**9**

Though in 1911 an additional island is seen to have been newly inhabited, in the next two successive decades, that island was again recorded in the Census reports as uninhabited without giving any explanation for this variation. This paradoxical change tells the story of a futile attempt made by the authorities to settle a few families from Chetlat in an uninhabited island Bitra.

Definitions

6. 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 residential or non-residential purposes or for both.

7. An "Occupied residential house" is a census house occupied by one or more census households and includes a shop-*cum*-residence, a workshop-*cum*-residence and a residence with other use. Even where more than one household occupies one census house it is considered as only one occupied residential house. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen.

8. The subjoined table gives the number of persons per occupied residential house, number of females per 1,000 males and density per sq. km. for each island.

Union Territory/ Island	No. of persons per occupied residential house	No. of females per 1,000 males	Density per Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**6·16**	**978**	**994**
Minicoy	5·83	1196	1214
Kalpeni	6·53	1019	1370
Androth	6·71	1033	1130
Agatti	6·71	907	1169
Kavaratti	5·77	810	1228
Amini	6·94	869	1747
Kadmat	5·91	1027	779
Kiltan	5·78	945	1279
Chetlat	4·49	1034	1200
Bitra	3·50	1000	1120

Taking all the islands together, the number of persons per occupied residential house comes to 6.16. Among the islands, Amini has the highest number of persons per occupied residential house with 6.94 and Bitra has the lowest with 3.50 persons. The overall sex ratio defined as number of females per 1,000 males for the Union Territory comes to 978, the highest being in Minicoy island with 1196 and the lowest in Kavaratti island with 810. The sex ratio of the Union Territory has come down from 1020 in 1961 to 978 in 1971. The number of persons per sq. km. in the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is 994. Amini island has the highest density of 1747 per sq. km. while Kadmat has the lowest with 779 persons per sq. Km.

Comparative statement of area, Houses and population by States and Union Territories.

9. The statement on next page gives the area and population of India, States and Union Territories.

10. The following three Appendices are given to Table A-I.

Appendix I

No territorial changes have taken place since 1961 in the Union Territory. Hence the statement is left blank.

Appendix II

This gives the number of islands with a population of 5,000 and over.

Appendix III

An "institutional household" is a household where unrelated persons stay together such as Boarding House, Hostel, Hotel etc. The total of institutional population comes to 823 for the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Out of this, 766 are males and 57 females. Kavaratti island which is the headquarters of the Union Territory has the maximum institutional population *viz.*, 315 and Kadmat has the lowest *viz.*, 7. Bitra has no institutional population at all. The major part of the institutional households consists of Students' Hostels, C.R.P. camps and Lodgings.

3

AREA AND POPULATION BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

India/State/Union Territory	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	**3,280,483***	**178†**	**547,949,809**	**283,936,614**	**264,013,195**
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh	276,754·0	157	43,502,708	22,008,663	21,494,045
2. Assam£	99,610·0	150	14,957,542	7,885,064	7,072,478
3. Bihar	173,876·0	324	56,353,369	28,846,944	27,506,425
4. Gujarat	195,984·0	136	26,697,475	13,802,494	12,894,981
5. Haryana	44,222·0	227	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673·0	62	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477
7. Jammu & Kashmir	222,236·0*	N.A.	4,616,632	2,458,315	2,158,317
8. Kerala	38,864·0	549	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524
9. Madhya Pradesh	442,841·0	94	41,654,119	21,455,334	20,198,785
10. Maharashtra	307,762·0	164	50,412,235	26,116,351	24,295,884
11. Manipur	22,356.0	48	1,072,753	541,675	531,078
12. Meghalaya	22,489·0	45	1,011,699	520,967	490,732
13. Mysore	191,773·0	153	29,299,014	14,971,900	14,327,114
14. Nagaland	16,527·0	31	516,449	276,084	240,365
15. Orissa	155,842·0	141	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532
16. Punjab	50,362·0	269	13,551,060	7,266,515	6,284,545
17. Rajasthan	342,214·0	75	25,765,806	13,484,383	12,281,423
18. Tamilnadu	130,069·0	317	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147
19. Tripura	10,477·0	149	1,556,342	801,126	755,216
20. Uttar Pradesh	294,413·0	300	88,341,144	47,016,421	41,324,723
21. West Bengal	87,853·0	504	44,312,011	23,435,987	20,876,024
Union Territories					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293.0§	14	115,133	70,027	45,106
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83,578·0	6	467,511	251,231	216,280
3. Chandigarh	114·0	2,257	257,251	147,080	110,171
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491·0	151	74,170	36,964	37,206
5. Delhi	1,485·0	2,738	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813·0	225	857,771	431,214	426,557
7. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	32·0	994	31,810	16,078	15,732
8. Pondicherry	480·0	983	471,707	237,112	234,595

NOTE : *Includes 78,932 Sq. Kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Sq. Kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 Sq. Kms. under illegal occupation of China.

† Excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

£ Includes Mizo District now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

§ As on 1st January 1966.

UNION TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

[2]Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages‡		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	R	**32·0***	**994†**	**10**	**12§**	..	**5,160**	**5,310**	**31,810**	**16,078**	**15,732**

Note : There is no Urban Area in L.M.&A. Islands. Hence the figures for "Total" are the same as those for "Rural".

* This represents 'Geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General India and includes the area of uninhabited islands.

† The area of uninhabited islands are also considered in calculating the density.

‡ In L.M.A. Islands, islands are treated as villages.

§ In 1961 Census Report 'Viringili' was treated as part of Minicoy island, 'Kodithala' as part of Kalpeni island and 'Suheli' (2 and 1 was treated as single island. Hence the number of uninhabited islands has been shown as 9.

STATE TABLE A-1 AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/Island	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages ‡ Inhabited	Number of Villages ‡ Uninhabited	No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**R**	**32·0***	**994†**	**10**	**12§**	..	**5,160**	**5,310**	**31,810**	**16,078**	**15,732**
1. Minicoy	R	4·4	1,214	1	..	..	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909
2. Kalpeni	R	2·3	1,370	1	..	..	483	529	3,152	1,561	1,591
3. Androth	R	4·8	1,130	1	..	..	809	883	5,425	2,668	2,757
4. Agatti	R	2·7	1,169	1	..		470	473	3,155	1,654	1,501
5. Kavaratti	R	3·6	1,228	1	..	..	766	768	4,420	2,442	1,978
6. Amini	R	2·6	1,747	1	..		654	659	4,542	2,430	2,112
7. Kadmat	R	3·1	779	1	..	..	409	413	2,416	1,192	1,224
8. Kiltan	R	1·6	1,279	1	..	..	354	356	2,046	1,052	994
9. Chetlat	R	1·0	1,200	1	..	..	267	267	1,200	590	610
10. Bitra	R	0·1	1,120	1	..	..	32	32	112	56	56

NOTE: There is no urban area in L.M.A. Islands. Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

*This represents 'geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Area figures of islands are those supplied by the Administration of the Union Territory. The total of the area figures of the islands will not tally with the Union Territory area because it includes the area of uninhabited islands.

†The area of uninhabited islands are also considered in calculating the density.

‡In L.M.A. Islands, islands are treated as villages.

§In 1961 Census Report 'Viringili' was treated as part of Minicoy island, 'Kodithala' as part of Kalpeni island and Suheli (2 and 1) was treated as single island. Hence the number of uninhabited islands has been shown as 9.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1961 Territorial Units Constituting the present set up of each Island

No territorial changes have taken place since 1961 in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and hence not prepared.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX-II

Number of Islands with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000

Union Territory/Island	Islands with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total rural population of the U.T.	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population of the U.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**2**	**10,767**	**33·85**	..	..	..
1 Minicoy	1	5,342	16·79	..	..	..
2. Androth	1	5,425	17·06	..	..	..

NOTE: There is no Urban Area in L.M.A. Islands.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory/Island	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population				Institutional Population			
		No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**R**	**2**	**11**	**11**	**..**	**176**	**823**	**766**	**57**
1 Minicoy	R	..	..	..	..	59	186	184	2
2 Kalpeni	R	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	33
3 Androth	R	..	..	..	..	19	63	61	2
4 Agatti	R	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	..
5 Kavaratti	R	2	11	11	..	62	315	300	15
6 Amini	R	..	..	..	..	19	167	167	..
7 Kadmat	R	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	2
8 Kiltan	R	..	..	..	..	4	21	21	..
9 Chetlat	R	..	..	..	..	5	19	16	3
10 Bitra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE: There is no Urban Area in L.M.A. Islands. Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

TABLE A-II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Table A-II gives the population data from 1901 to 1971 together with variation of population. Appendix to this table gives details of area and population of 1961 according to the territorial jurisdiction in 1961 and changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction in 1971. There has been no change in the jurisdiction of the Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands after 1961 Census and hence there is no change in the population of 1961 when adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971. The following statement gives the percentage variation of population from 1901 to 1971.

Union Territory	1901 to 1971	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**+129·15**	**+31·95**	**+14·61**	**+14·60**	**+14·43**	**+17·62**	**—6·31**	**+4·85**

Note : + for increase; — for decrease.

2. While the three decades of 1941, 1951 and 1961 had more or less uniform decennial growth rate, the last decade records an abnormal increase. The abnormal growth cannot be explained as purely due to biological reasons. Consequent on the shifting of the headquarters of the Union Territory from Calicut to Kavaratti island, a number of offices have sprung up in islands, resulting an increase in the population. The reduction in mortality rate as a result of the improvement in medical services might have also contributed to the population increase.

3. The following statement shows the changes in the proportion of sex (females per 1,000 males) from 1901 to 1971.

Union Territory	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**978**	**1,020**	**1,043**	**1,018**	**994**	**1,027**	**987**	**1,063**

The lowest sex ratio during the last 70 years was in 1971. The reason for the reduction in the sex ratio during 1971 is not far to seek. The sex ratio among the local inhabitants, who are declared as Scheduled Tribes, is 1021 which compares well with the sex ratio of 1020 of the Union Territory in 1961. The employees from the mainland who are mostly men prefer to leave their families in their native places for many reasons and this peculiar phenomenon has largely contributed to the reduction in sex ratio.

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	1901	13,882	..	..	6,728	7,154
	1911	14,555	+673	+4·85	7,325	7,230
	1921	13,637	−918	−6·31	6,727	6,910
	1931	16,040	+2403	+17·62	8,045	7,995
	1941	18,355	+2315	+14·43	9,096	9,259
	1951	21,035	+2680	+14.60	10,295	10,740
	1961	24,108	+3073	+14·61	11,935	12,173
	1971	31,810	+7702	+31·95	16,078	15,732

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and Districts 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 in 1971 (Km^2)	1971 Population	Area in 1961 (Km^2)	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between Cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**32·0**	**31,810**	**28·0**	**24,108**	**24,108**	

TABLE A-III

ISLANDS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

TABLE A-III ISLANDS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Island is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of Table A-III. The following statement gives the percentage of population living in the islands of various population sizes with reference to total of the Union Territory for 1971.

Union Territory	Less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10,000+
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**0·35**	..	..	**3·77**	**62·03**	**33·85**	..

2. Out of 10 inhabited islands, 6 islands *viz.*, Kalpeni, Agatti, Kavaratti, Amini, Kadmat and Kiltan have a population ranging between 2,000 and 5,000. Chetlat and Bitra islands have a population of less than 2,000 each and Minicoy and Androth islands have a population of above 5,000.

3. The following statement gives the percentage of number of islands and population by class of islands for 1961 to 1971.

Less than 500		500 to 999		1,000 to 1,999		2,000 to 5,000		5,000+	
Percentage of No. of Islands in this class to total islands	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of islands in this class to total islands	Percentage of Population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of islands in this class to total islands	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of islands in this class to total islands	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of islands in this class to total islands	Percentage of Population in this class to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					1961				
10·00	0·33	10·00	3·96	20·00	13·98	60·00	81·73	..	.
					1971				
10·00	0·35	..	..	10·00	3·77	60·00	62·03	20·00	33·85

Note : Less than 500 — 1961 & 1971 — Bitra

500 to 999 — 1961 — Chetlat

1,000 to 1,999 — 1961 — Kiltan, & Kadmat
1971 — Chetlat

2,000 to 5,000 — 1961 — Agatti, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Amini, Minicoy and Androth
1971 — Kalpeni, Agatti, Kavaratti, Amini, Kadmat and Kiltan.

5,000+ — 1971 — Minicoy & Androth.

A-III ISLANDS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Union Territory	Total number of inhabited islands	Total Rural Population			I-Islands with less than 2,000 Population					
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200			200—499		
					Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**10**	**31,810**	**16,078**	**15,732**	**1**	**56**	**56**	..	..	..

Union Territory	I-Islands with less than 2000 Population						II-Islands with a population 2000—9999						III-Islands with a population of 10,000 and above		
	500—999			1000—1999			2000—4999			5000—9999					
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	..	..	..	**1**	**590**	**610**	**6**	**10,331**	**9,400**	**2**	**5,101**	**5,666**	..	..	..

A-III ISLANDS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

Islands classified into four broad size groups of Population

Union Territory	Total No. of inhabited Islands	Total Rural Population			Islands with a population less than 500		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**10**	**31,810**	**16,078**	**15,732**	**1**	**56**	**56**

Union Territory	Islands with a population 500—1999			Islands with a population 2000—4999			Islands with a population of 5000 and above		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1	**590**	**610**	**6**	**10,331**	**9,400**	**2**	**5,101**	**5,666**

TABLE A-IV AND A-V

There is no Town or Urban agglomeration in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. Hence tables not prepared.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

The Primary Census Abstract presents the basic data of the Union Territory and each island on the following aspects:—

(1) Area in Sq. Kms.

(2) The number of occupied residential houses and the number of households.

(3) The total population and its sex break up.

(4) The population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes by sex.

(5) Literate and educated persons by sex.

(6) The total workers and the break up of the workers by nine categories and also the total non-workers. The sex-wise distribution of the workers and the non-workers is also given.

2. The total population of laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands as revealed by the Primary Census Abstract is as follows:—

Persons	31,810
Males	16,078
Females	15,732

Area

3. Column 4 of the Primary Census Abstract gives the area of the Union Territory and each island. The area figure furnished by the Survey of India has been adopted for the Union Territory, whereas the area figures of the islands are those supplied by the Laccadive Administration. The area of the islands put together will not tally with the area of the Union Territory, because the figure supplied by the Survey of India represents the geographical area and the figures of the Laccadive Administration represent the land use area.

Occupied Residential Houses and households

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

Percentage of households to census houses

5. The statement below gives the percentage of households to the number of census houses for the Union Territory and the islands.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS TO NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR THE UNION TERRITORY AND FOR THE ISLANDS

Union Territory/Island	Percentage of households to number of houses
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**102·91**
Minicoy	101·53
Kalpeni	109·52
Androth	109·15
Agatti	100·64
Kavaratti	100·26
Amini	100·76
Kadmat	100·98
Kiltan	100·56
Chetlat	100·00
Bitra	100·00

6. The above table will show that the system of sharing a house by several households is not very popular in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and the people prefer to live separately in different houses. The number of households in relation to the number of census houses is heaviest in Kalpeni and Androth islands being 109.52% and 109.15% respectively. In Chetlat and Bitra islands, the percentage of households to number of houses is 100, which goes to show that each census house is occupied by only one census household.

7. In the following table, the density of households per sq. km. for the Union Territory and each of the inhabited islands is furnished.

DENSITY OF HOUSEHOLDS PER SQ. KM.

Union Territory/Island	Density of households per Sq. Km
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**166**
Minicoy	211
Kalpeni	230
Androth	184
Agatti	175
Kavaratti	213
Amini	253
Kadmat	133
Kiltan	223
Chetlat	267
Bitra	320

8. It can be observed from the above statement that the overall density of households per sq. km. in the Union Territory is 166 and the heaviest is in Bitra, the smallest island, being 320 followed closely by Chetlat island (267). The lowest density of households per sq. km. is in Kadmat island (133).

Houseless and Institutional Population

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

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10. There is no Scheduled Caste in this Union Territory. According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (Modification Order 1956), the inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands, are treated as Scheduled Tribes. Columns 13, 14 and 15 of the Primary Census Abstract give the population of Scheduled Tribes by sex. The statement given below gives the percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total males and females in each of the islands.

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES

Union Territory/Island	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	
	Males	Females
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**90·89**	**94·88**
Minicoy	85·45	93·64
Kalpeni	95·20	95·66
Androth	94·00	96·84
Agatti	96·55	97·40
Kavaratti	78·71	87·31
Amini	94·36	95·83
Kadmat	94·13	96·57
Kiltan	94·77	97·18
Chetlat	93·90	97·21
Bitra	100·00	100·00

Literacy and Education

11. Columns 17 and 18 of the Primary Census Abstract give the number of literate and educated persons sex-wise for each unit. The test for literacy for 1971 Census was the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The person who can merely read but cannot write was not treated as literate. It was not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. The test applied for reading was his ability to read any portion of the printed matter from the instructions to Enumerators and similarly for writing he should be able to write a simple letter. In the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands, the system of transliterating Malayalam language in Arabic alphabets is very popular especially among the women-folk. They can neither read nor write Malayalam language nor understand the Arabic words, but for the purpose of communication they write Malayalam words in Arabic alphabets. These cases were also treated as literates.

12. All children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterates even if the child was attending school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

13. The test for education was that the person should have passed an examination as proof of educational level attained. For a person who was studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him was the one that he had actually passed and not the one in which he was studying. The sub-joined statement gives the percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females in each of the islands.

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE AND EDUCATED PERSONS TO TOTAL POPULATION, MALES AND FEMALES BY ISLANDS

Union Territory/ Island	Percentage of literate and educated		
	Persons	Males	Females
LACCADIVE. MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**43·66**	**56·48**	**30·56**
1 Minicoy	51·03	60·34	43·25
2 Kalpeni	47·56	58·23	37·08
3 Androth	34·88	52·02	18·28
4 Agatti	43·17	55·86	29·18
5 Kavaratti	44·37	60·40	24·57
6 Amini	40·69	55·84	23·25
7 Kadmat	48·80	57·30	40·52
8 Kiltan	41·84	50·67	32·49
9 Chetlat	43·17	53·39	33·28
10 Bitra	42·86	51·79	33·93

14. Taking the Union Territory as a whole, 43.66% of the population are literates and educated persons. The percentage of male literates

to the total male population is 56.48 and of female to the total female population is 30.56. In the matter of literacy, Minicoy island is first and Androth island comes last.

Workers and Non-workers

15. At the present census, all persons have been divided into two broad streams of main activity *viz.*, (1) as workers; and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly. 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. The reference period was 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 is 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 break down, strike etc., the person is 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 are considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it is not treated as engaged in work. There are certain types of work which are not carried out throughout the year, such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some other types of household industry etc. A person's main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. The workers were further categorised as cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other workers according to the type of work. A person was treated as cultivator if he was engaged in cultivation which involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals etc., by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of the land. A person who worked in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was regarded as agricultural labourer. A household industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory.

16. A person engaged in any work which was not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry was included in the category of other workers. Those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, teachers, building labourers etc. would come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation were not treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as other workers.

17. The non-workers were categorised into seven broad heads namely household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars etc., institutions and other non-workers. The other non-workers included all non-workers who had not come under any of the six categories but were seeking work.

18. The following industrial classification has been adopted for the Primary Economic Classification of population:—

I Working as cultivator.

II Working as Agricultural Labourer.

III Working in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

IV Working in Mining and Quarrying.

V Working in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.

(a) Household Industry.

(b) Other than Household Industry.

VI Working in Construction.

VII Working in Trade and Commerce.

VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.

IX Working in Other Services.

X Non-workers.

19. Columns 19, 20 and 21 of the Primary Census Abstract give the total and sex-wise workers and the succeeding columns give the distribution of these workers sex-wise into the nine categories of workers. Columns 52, 53 and 54 give the total and sex-wise number of non-workers.

20. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of each island among the workers and non-workers for each category of workers.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES OF EACH ISLAND AMONG THE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND FOR EACH CATEGORY OF WORKERS

Union Territory/Island	Population			Total Workers			Workers							
							I		II		III		IV	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**261**	**384**	**136**	N	O	O	O	**138**	N	N	O
Minicoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	397	114	O	O	O	O	84	O	O	O
Kalpeni	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	406	253	O	O	O	O	180	O	O	O
Androth	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	330	74	1	O	O	O	157	1	N	O
Agatti	1,000	1,000	1,000	369	427	304	O	O	O	O	212	O	O	O
Kavaratti	1,000	1,000	1,000	239	392	51	O	O	O	O	19	O	O	O
Amini	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	280	191	O	O	O	O	50	O	O	O
Kadmat	1,000	1,000	1,000	222	436	14	O	O	O	O	309	O	2	O
Kiltan	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	465	135	O	O	O	O	311	O	O	O
Chetlat	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	524	111	O	O	O	O	108	O	O	O
Bitra	1,000	1,000	1,000	536	696	375	O	O	O	O	589	O	O	O

Union Territory/ Island	Workers												Non-Workers		
	V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		
	(a) M	(a) F	(b) M	(b) F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**40**	**118**	**27**	**2**	**36**	**3**	**17**	**1**	**29**	O	**97**	**12**	**739**	**616**	**864**
Minicoy	13	73	13	11	28	14	21	1	144	O	94	15	757	603	886
Kalpeni	91	233	19	O	13	1	18	2	13	O	72	17	671	594	747
Androth	14	63	18	O	29	O	11	N	4	O	96	10	800	670	926
Agatti	97	298	32	O	13	O	16	O	3	O	54	6	631	573	696
Kavaratti	6	22	38	1	112	5	20	1	21	O	176	22	761	608	949
Amini	82	185	12	O	23	O	21	O	8	O	84	6	762	720	809
Kadmat	4	11	8	O	20	O	13	O	2	O	78	3	778	564	986
Kiltan	13	129	17	O	21	O	17	O	3	O	83	6	696	535	865
Chetlat	63	98	212	2	34	O	10	O	5	O	92	11	686	476	889
Bitra	18	357	36	0	0	O	O	O	O	O	53	18	464	304	625

'N' denotes negligible figure which is less than one.

'O' denotes absence of figure.

P — Persons.

M— Males.

F — Females.

21. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken, it will be seen that only 384 males and 136 females are workers. Some of the striking contrasts with other States and Union Territories in India, are the complete absence of agricultural labourers in this Union Territory and the negligible number (only 4) engaged in cultivation. Similarly only 4 persons are engaged in mining and quarrying. The largest proportion of workers are engaged in Household Industry.

22. The following table gives the distribution of sex ratio among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in each of the islands.

23. The overall sex-ratio of the Union Territory comes to 346 for workers and 1373 for non-workers against 978 in the general population for the Union Territory. Among the workers, household industry has the highest sex ratio of 2,899. In Bitra island the sex ratio in household industry is 20,000.

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1000 MALES) AMONG TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS, EACH CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND AMONG NON-WORKERS IN EACH OF THE ISLANDS

Union Territory/ Island	Total population	Total Workers	Workers										Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V (a)	V (b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**978**	**346**	0	..	**1**	0	**2,899**	**78**	**87**	**36**	0	**116**	**1,373**
1 Minicoy	1,196	345	..	..	0	..	6,903	1,032	580	59	0	193	1,755
2 Kalpeni	1,019	636	..	..	0	..	2,613	0	50	143	0	241	1,282
3 Androth	1,033	231	0	..	5	0	4,703	0	0	34	0	102	1,428
4 Agatti	907	647	..	..	0	..	2,776	0	0	0	0	111	1,101
5 Kavaratti	810	104	..	..	0	..	3,071	11	37	41	0	103	1,265
6 Amini	869	593	..	..	0	..	1,955	0	0	0	0	59	977
7 Kadmat	1,027	33	..	..	0	0	2,600	0	0	0	0	43	1,796
8 Kiltan	945	274	..	..	0	..	9,143	0	0	0	0	69	1,528
9 Chetlat	1,034	220	..	..	0	..	1,622	8	0	0	0	130	1,929
10 Bitra	1,000	538	..	..	0	..	20,000	0	..	..	..	333	2,059

UNION/STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Union Territory/Island	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional & Houseless Population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS		**R**	**32.0***	**5,160**	**5,310**	**31,810**	**16,078**	**15,732**
1	Minicoy	R	4.4	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909
2	Kalpeni	R	2.3	483	529	3,152	1,561	1,591
3	Androth	R	4.8	809	883	5,425	2,668	2,757
4	Agatti	R	2.7	470	473	3,155	1,654	1,501
5	Kavaratti	R	3.6	766	768	4,420	2,442	1,978
6	Amini	R	2.6	654	659	4,542	2,430	2,112
7	Kadmat	R	3.1	409	413	2,416	1,192	1,224
8	Kiltan	R	1.6	354	356	2,046	1,052	994
9	Chetlat	R	1.0	267	267	1,200	590	610
10	Bitra	R	0.1	32	32	112	56	56

Sl. No.	Union Territory/Island	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS		**R**	..	..	..	**29,540**	**14,614**	**14,926**	**13,889**	**9,081**	**4,808**
1	Minicoy	R	..	..	..	4,803	2,079	2,724	2,726	1,468	1,258
2	Kalpeni	R	..	..	..	3,008	1,486	1,522	1,499	909	590
3	Androth	R	..	..	..	5,178	2,508	2,670	1,892	1,388	504
4	Agatti	R	..	..	..	3,059	1,597	1,462	1,362	924	438
5	Kavaratti	R	..	..	..	3,649	1,922	1,727	1,961	1,475	486
6	Amini	R	..	..	..	4,317	2,293	2,024	1,848	1,357	491
7	Kadmat	R	..	..	..	2,304	1,122	1,182	1,179	683	496
8	Kiltan	R	..	..	..	1,963	997	966	856	533	323
9	Chetlat	R	..	..	..	1,147	554	593	518	315	203
10	Bitra	R	..	..	..	112	56	56	48	29	19

*This represents geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Area figures of islands are those supplied by the Administration of the Union Territory. The total of the area figures of the islands will not tally with the Union Territory area because it includes the area of uninhabited islands.

WORKERS

Sl. No.	Union Territory/Island	Total Workers (I—IX)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**8,318**	**6,179**	**2,139**	**4**	**4**	..	..	..	..
1	Minicoy	1,298	965	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalpeni	1,037	634	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Androth	1,083	880	203	4	4	..	..	..	..
4	Agatti	1,163	706	457	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kavaratti	1,057	957	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Amini	1,083	680	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kadmat	537	520	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kiltan	623	489	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chetlat	377	309	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Bitra	60	39	21	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ Island	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs					
								(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**2,219**	**2,217**	**2**	**4**	**4**	..	**2,503**	**642**	**1,861**	**468**	**434**	**34**
1	Minicoy	205	205	...	...	..	..	245	31	214	63	31	32
2	Kalpeni	282	282	..	..	..	..	513	142	371	30	30	..
3	Androth	421	419	2	1	1	..	211	37	174	47	47	..
4	Agatti	350	350	..	..	..	..	608	161	447	52	52	..
5	Kavaratti	48	48	..	..	..	..	57	14	43	93	92	1
6	Amini	121	121	..	..	..	..	591	200	391	28	28	..
7	Kadmat	368	368	..	3	3	..	18	5	13	9	9	..
8	Kiltan	327	327	..	..	..	..	142	14	128	18	18	..
9	Chetlat	64	64	..	..	..	..	97	37	60	126	125	1
10	Bitra	33	33	..	..	..	..	21	1	20	2	2	..

Sl. No.	Union Territory/Island	WORKERS					
		VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	40	41	42	43	44	45
	LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**634**	**583**	**51**	**285**	**275**	**10**
1	Minicoy	109	69	40	54	51	3
2	Kalpeni	21	20	1	32	28	4
3	Androth	77	77	..	30	29	1
4	Agatti	22	22	..	27	27	..
5	Kavaratti	283	273	10	51	49	2
6	Amini	56	56	..	52	52	..
7	Kadmat	24	24	..	15	15	..
8	Kiltan	22	22	..	18	18	..
9	Chetlat	20	20	..	6	6	..
10	Bitra	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Union Terrritory/Island	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other Services			X Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS	**465**	**465**	..	**1,736**	**1,555**	**181**	**23,492**	**9,899**	**13,593**
1	Minicoy	350	350	..	272	228	44	4,044	1,468	2,576
2	Kalpeni	20	20	..	139	112	27	2,115	927	1,188
3	Androth	11	11	..	281	255	26	4,342	1,788	2,554
4	Agatti	4	4	..	100	90	10	1,992	948	1,044
5	Kavaratti	52	52	...	473	429	44	3,363	1,485	1,878
6	Amini	19	19	..	216	204	12	3,459	1,750	1,709
7	Kadmat	3	3	..	97	93	4	1,879	672	1,207
8	Kiltan	3	3	..	93	87	6	1,423	563	860
9	Chetlat	3	3	..	61	54	7	823	281	542
10	Bitra	...	..	..	4	3	1	52	17	35

ANNEXURE

CENSUS OF

HOUSE-

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

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

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

I

ENGLISH

INDIA 1971

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 household	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	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
				Total					

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

ANNEXURE

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	If any manufacturing, Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop
1	2	3	4	5	6

NOTE:—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

II

ENGLISH

INDIA 1971

SCHEDULE

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

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

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.
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	
7	8	9	10	11

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

ANNEXURE III

Pad No. [ ]

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Slip No. _____

Location Code _____ ( )

Household No. [ ]

1. Name _____
2. Relationship to head _____
3. Sex
4. Age _____
5. Marital status _____
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage _____
   (b) Any child born in the last one year _____
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth _____
   (b) Rural/Urban _____
   (c) District _____
   (d) State/Country _____
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence _____
   (b) Rural/Urban _____
   (c) District _____
   (d) State/Country _____
9. Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration _____
10. Religion _____
    S. C.
11. or
    S. T.
12. Literacy (L or O)
13. Educational Level _____
14. Mother Tongue _____
15. Other Languages _____

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad-category
   (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)
   (ii) Non-(H, ST, R, Worker D, B, I, O,

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____

(e) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of Worker _____

17. SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW)

(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) _____

(c) Name of Establishment _____

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service _____

(e) Description of Work _____

(f) Class of Worker _____

ANNEXURE IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st April 1971 *i.e.,* the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1st April 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 March, 1971 and end it on 31st March, 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 22 days. But in order to bring the picture upto-date as at sunrise of 1st April, 1971 *i.e.,* the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd April, 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 April, 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 house-hold but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

PAD NO. AND SLIP NO.

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

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.

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.

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 jurisdiction 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.

Immediately you are appointed as 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

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.

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 31st March 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

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 March till 31st March 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 jurisdiction 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.

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 March to 31st March (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—31st March) 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 April 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.

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.

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 instructions briefly.

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on page 35.

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.

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

Pad No. and Slip No.

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.

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

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.).

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.'

If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd April 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

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

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.

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.

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 reference 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

In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM : Never Married

M : Currently Married

W : Widowed

S : Separated or Divorced

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

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

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

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

Any child born in the last one year : You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. 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.

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

Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date 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 April, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 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

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

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

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

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

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).

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

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.

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

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 enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are 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

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

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).

8 (c) District

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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)

Definition of a literate: A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate.

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

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.

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

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.

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, 1st 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.

Whenever you come across graduates or postgraduates 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 issue 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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

'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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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)

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.'

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)

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

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

This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime 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

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

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 able-bodied 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.

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

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a panel, 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

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.

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)

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.

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)

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

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

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. 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

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.

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.

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

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.

Q. 16(f) : Class of Worker

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

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.

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.

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'.

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.

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

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'.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

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.

Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against question 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 as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a 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.

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.

ANNEXURE V

CENSUS CALENDAR

UNION TERRITORY OF LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS

10-5-1970	Issue of first circular to all Tahsildars, Authorised Officers and Heads of institutions regarding the conduct of the 1971 Census Operations in the islands.
15-5-1970	Issue of Notification under section 4(2), 4(4), 7, 8 and 12 of the Census Act, 1948.
20-5-1970	Finalisation of location code.
1-6-1970	Training to Charge Officers (Tahsildars) by the Director of Census Operations in Kavaratti.
10-6-1970	Despatch of Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Houselist Abstracts, and Instruction to enumerators to the Charge Officers.
15-6-1970	Appointment of Supervisors, Enumerators and Assistant to Enumerators by the Charge Officers (Tahsildars). Disrtibution of forms (Houselist, Establishment Schedules etc.)
20-6-1970 to 20-8-1970	First, second and third round of training to enumeration staff by Charge Officers.
15-7-1970	Submission of Training Schedules to the Director of Census Operations by the Charge Officers (Tahsildars).
15-8-1970	Return of training schedules after scrutiny in the Directors' office to the concerned Charge Officers with scrurtiny notes.
1-9-1970	Freezing of trasfers of staff engaged for census work.
15-9-1970	Payment of advance to enumeration staff for the purchase of housenumbering materials.
15-9-1970	Publicity on housenumbering and houselisting through A. I. R or other agencies.
1-10-1970 to 15-10-1970	House numbering and houselisting operations.
16-10-1970 to 18-10-1970	Preparation of houselist abstract and up dating of notional maps
20-10-1970 to 25-10-1970	Last day of handing over the Houselists, Establishment schedules, Houselist Abstrasts, Notional Maps and unused forms by the Supervisors to the Charge Officers (Tahsildars.)
28-10-1970 to 31-10-1970	Sending of Schedules and Maps and making necessary correction, if any, by the Charge Officers and sending them to the Director of Census Operations, Kavaratti.
1-11-1970	Notification of the enumeration questionnaire in the official gazette.
5-11-1970	Formation of enumeration blocks for enumeration purpose starts.
10-11-1970	Transfer of one set of houselisting schedules to the Director of Census Operations. Kerala, Trivandrum for punching and coding.
10-11-1970	Last date for finalising area figures of blocks (if possible) or of each of the islands· Completion of work relating to Blocks and Circles.
15-11-1970	Final payment of honoraria to the staff engaged for houselisting operation.
15-11-1970	Collection of census schedules for enumeration from the Director of Census Operations, Kerala or the Registrar General, India.
15-11-1970	Selection and earmarking of enumeration and supervising staff by Charge Officers (Tahsildars) and submission of list to the Director of Census Operations.
30-11-1970	Finalisation of appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators for actual enumeration and reserve staff.
1-12-1970	Training to Charge Officers (Tahsildars) by the Director of Census Operations or Assistant Director either at Headquarters or in the Taluk headquarters. (Two rounds in the minimum). Distribution of census schedules to Charge Officers.
1-12-1970 to 5-1-1971	Training by Charge Officers (Tahsildars) to the Supervisors and enumerators (3 round in the minimum) and conduct of training sample census.
10-1-1971 to 20-1-1971	Scrutiny of training sample schedules by the Director/Assistant Director.
25-1-1971	Publicity arrangements regarding actual enumeration
25-1-1971	Issue of formal orders of appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators under the Census Act, 1948.
1-2-1971	Last date for distribution of enumeration forms to Supervissor and enumerators.
10-3-1971 to 31-3-1971	Enumeration period
31-3-1971	(night) : Enumeration of houseless population
1-4-1971 to 3-4-1971	Revisional round
7-4-1971	Relay of Provisional figures to Registrar General, India.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971-LM & A ISLANDS

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME.

Portrait of Population — A descriptive analysis

Part I-A	First part of the General Report
Part I-B	Second part of the General Report
Part I-C	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	General Population Tables (A-Series)
Part II-B	Economic Tables (B-Series)
Part II-C	Social Cultural and Fertility Tables
Part II-D	Migration Tables
Part III	Establishments Report & Tables
Part IV	Housing Report & Tables
Part VIII-A	Administration Report—Enumeration (Not for sale—for official use only)
Part IX	Census Atlas

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970

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 Booksellers, 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, Nr. 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.)
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	18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box. 4	(Reg.)
	19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
	20	Universal Book Co., 20 M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	21	Unversity Book Agency (of Lehore) Elgan 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.)
AMBALACANTT	25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMBALA CITY	26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City.	(Reg.)
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	28	Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	29	The Booksellers 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 P. Ltd., 4-F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandir, Gandhinagar.	(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 Crose 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 Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar.	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	41	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHOPAL	42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. din Bldg. Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
	43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR.	44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar 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.)
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BELGARIRA	48	Granthloka, 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	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar.	(Reg.)
	52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath-Dadaji Street	(Reg.)
	53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(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 Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	64	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Booksellers.	(Rest.)
	65	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building, P. B. 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, Kalbadevi Road.	(Rest.)
	70	Amalga Mated Press, 41 Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
	71	Asain Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P. M. 1505.	(Rest.)
	72	Secretary, Salestax 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.*, 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.)
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	90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
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	92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
	93	S. Bhattachar & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
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	97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3. B Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
	98	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72 M. G. Road.	(Rest.)

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	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.	(Reg.)
	103	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D.	(Rest.)
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CUTTACK	105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
	106	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad.	(Rest.)
	107	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	108	Bishan Singh 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, 39-A, 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 Das Bedi (Vijaya General Agency) Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road.	(Reg)
	117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9.	(Reg.)
	118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.	(Reg.)
	119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate.	(Reg.)
	120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar D. Ganj.	(Reg.)
	121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj.	(Reg.)
	122	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
	123	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	124	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
DELHI—*contd.*	125	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz 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, 5A/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 Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	139	Premier Book Co., Publishers and Bookseller, 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 Lal 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.)
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., Arundelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	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. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	163	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
	164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road.	(Reg.)
GHAZIABAD	165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, 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., Kachiguda Chowrasta.	(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 Brahampuri.	(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, Kahjuri Bazar.	(Reg.)
INDORE—*contd.*	179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR-CITY	180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Op. 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 Ghar, 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., Mai Hiran Gate.	(Rest.)
	196	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)	197	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra.	(Rest.)
KANPUR	198	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	199	Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand 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.)

LUCKNOW—*Contd.*	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 St.	(Rest.)
MADURAI	215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St.	(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 Street.	(Reg.)
	222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road.	(Reg.)
	223	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty Street.	(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 St. Sadhana Sadan.	(Rest.)
	227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance.	(Rest.)
	228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Rd., 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.)
MUZAFFAR-NAGAR	234	B. S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura.	(Reg.)
	235	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFER-PUR	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.)
NILGIRIS	245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris, Madras State.	(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, Periodicals Sty. P. B. 96, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Ranijhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	261	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)

NEW DELHI—*contd.*	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, New Delhi-5.	(Rest.)
	270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Reg.)
	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 Nashin Bazar.	(Reg.)
PATNA	279	Luxmi 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.	(Rest.)
	286	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym-Khana.	(Reg.)
POONA—*Contd.*	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.)
PUDUK-KOTTAI	290	Meenakashi 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.)
RANCHI	294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)
REWARI	295	Tika Ram Sing Lal.	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers.,	(Rest.)
SECUNDERA-BAD	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.)
TRICHINO-POLLY	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	Viswavidlyalaya 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., Opp. Stores.	(Rest.)
VELLORE	318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
WARDHA	319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)
		Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi. Phone No. 44561.	FOR LOCAL SALE
		Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813.	
		High Commissioner for Indian in London India House, London W.C.2.	

S & R AGENTS AS ON 31-3-72

1 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.

2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.

3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C & I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.

4 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).

5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.

6 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.).

7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

8 The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.

9 The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.

10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.

11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.

12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

13 -do- Gopal Bhavan, Morena.

14 -do- 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, Calcutta-46.

25 The O.I/C., S.I.S.O. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.

26 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.

27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.

28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.

29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 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 Bldg. 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. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.

39 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. 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, 1st 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 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.

48 Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.

49 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.

50 Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.

51 Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.

52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.

53 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.

54 Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.

55 Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

56 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

57 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.

58 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.

59 Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.

60 The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1.

61 Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.

62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.

63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.

64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.).

65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.

66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.

67 The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.

68 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 Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.

72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt. Parliament House, New Delhi.

73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam.

74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwwalla Chambers, Sir, P. M. Road, Bombay.

75 Controller of Imports, & Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry.

76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.

77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute, & Colleges, Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.

78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.

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 Govt. Epigraphist for India.

82 The Asstt. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varanasi.

83 The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.

84 The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Dte. of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay.

85 The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.

86 The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.

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, Ernakulam.

92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad.

93 The Asstt. 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 Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.

99 The Commissioner 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 Vidyanagar.

The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Tech., Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.

The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.

Do. Calcutta.

Do. Bombay.

Do. Madras.

The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana.

The land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning W. H. & U. D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

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	Do.	Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
5	Do.	Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6	Do.	Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
7	Do.	Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
8	Do.	Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
9	Do.	Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
10	Do.	Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.)
11	Do.	Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
12	Do.	Manipur, Imphal.
13	Do.	Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
14	Do.	Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
15	Do.	Nagaland, Kohima.
16	Do.	Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cattack-1.
17	The Director of Census Operations,	Punjab,No.72,Sector-5, Chandigarh.
18	Do.	Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
19	Do.	Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
20	Do.	Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
21	Do.	Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.
22	Do.	West Bengal, 20 British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.
23	Do.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
24	Do.	Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong.
25	Do.	Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh.
26	Do.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
27	Do.	Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
28	Do.	Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
29	Do.	L. M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
30	Do.	Pondicherry, Madras.

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