CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

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PART II
(Chapters III & IV)

INDIAN CENSUS THROUGH A HUNDRED YEARS

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THIS VOLUME IS IN TWO PARTS. THE FIRST PART CONTAINS CHAPTERS I & II AND THE SECOND PART CHAPTERS III & IV.

Chapter III

TABULATION

(i) CENSUS TABLES

1. *Table Forms* : Risely in his administration report for the 1901 Census stated 'The book of schedules containing the various particulars recorded by the enumerator for each individual may be described as the raw material of the Census and the final tables as the manufactured product'. The extent of the tabulation or the number of tables produced depend on the nature of questions asked at the enumeration. Some of the basic tables continue from the 1881 Census. The table forms prescribed for each of the Censuses 1871-72 to 1971 are given in Appendix I. The explanatory notes or other details given along with the tables are also reproduced in the appendix.

2. *Village Statistics* : The Census was looked upon till independence as an operation conducted mainly for the administration of the country, and therefore, emphasis was laid on those aspects of the Census which were necessary for this purpose. Thus in the Censuses upto 1941, division of the population up to the village level was made, on the basis of religion. That is, figures were produced for each village/town in the country for the population of each religion or community divided by sex. These were published in what were called 'Village Statistics' for each district separately in each province. Some of the Provincial Governments took great interest in these statistics and printed them while others had them in manuscript. Yeatts in the 1941 Census persuaded most of the Provincial Governments to print these. The initial division of population by religion was maintained throughout the process of tabulation and many tables were prepared cross-classifying the other characteristics with religion.

3. Though the religious classification was prescribed. In the earlier censuses upto 1901 some of the Provinces *e.g.*, Madras and North Western Provinces undertook a division of the population under broad occupational categories at the village level also. The broad categories adopted for 1901 Census were :

1. Land Owners
2. Agricultural Sub-tenants
3. Agricultural labourers
4. Weavers
5. Money lenders and middle men, and
6. Others.

Appendix 2 contains the correspondence on the subject.

4. 1951 *and later censuses — Primary Economic Classification*: After independence, with the introduction of planned economic development of the country, emphasis was laid on the economic aspects of the Census. In inaugurating the Conference in the first Census of India after Independence late Sardar Patel said, 'in the forthcoming Census.....we can devote our energies and attention to the collection and formulation of basic economic data relating to the means of livelihood of the people and other economic activities of the individual and the State.'

The most significant and important change bearing on the economic aspect made in the 1951 Census was the initial division of the population of each village / town/ward into two broad livelihood categories each of which was further divided into four livelihood classes. These are :—

Agricultural Classes :

(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.

(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.

(3) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.

(4) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural, rent receivers and their dependants.

Non-agricultural classes persons including dependants who derive their principal means of livelihood from :

(5) Production other than cultivation.

(6) Commerce.

(7) Transport.

(8) Other services and miscellaneous sources.

A primary Census abstract was prepared which showed for each village and town in each Taluk/Tehsil etc., of a district the population divided into the livelihood classes mentioned above and the following additional information :

1. Area of village or town.

2. Occupied houses

   (a) No. of houses

   (b) No. of households

3. Number of persons enumerated (including inmates of the institution and houseless persons)
   Persons
   Males
   Females
4. Household Population
   Males
   Females
5. Literates
   Males
   Females

This abstract replaced the village statistics of earlier censuses. A copy of the abstract is in Appendix I.

Further the cross-classification with other characteristics for producing the various tables was with reference to the livelihood classes given above instead of by religion adopted in the earlier censuses.

This classification was continued in 1961 and 1971 Censuses. The livelihood class of the 1951 Census included both the workers and dependants in that sector of economy. But in the 1961 Census workers and dependants were separated and the population was divided into ten categories, nine categories of workers and one category of non-workers. The ten categories are :—

1. Cultivator.
2. Agricultural labourer.
3. Mining and quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
4. Household industries.
5. Manufacturing other than household industry.
6. Construction.
7. Trade & commerce.
8. Transport, storage & communications.
9. Other Services.
10. Non-workers.

The population of a village/town was divided according to these categories.

In addition to the primary economic activity mentioned above the Primary Census Abstract gave :—

1. Area of Village, town/ward
   (in sq. miles or acres)

2. Occupational Residential houses.
   - No. of houses
   - No. of households
3. Total population
   - Persons
   - Males
   - Females
4. Scheduled Castes
   - Persons
   - Males
   - Females
5. Scheduled Tribes
   - Persons
   - Males
   - Females
6. Houseless population
   - Males
   - Females
7. Institutional Population
   - Males
   - Females
8. Literate and Educated
   - Persons
   - Males
   - Females

In the 1971 Census a slight modification was made in the livelihood categories adopted in the 1961 Census. The categories of the 1971 Census are :—

1. Cultivator.
2. Agricultural labourer.
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
4. Mining and qarrying.
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.
   (a) Household industry.
   (b) Other than household industry.

6. Construction.
7. Trade & commerce.
8. Transport, storage & communications.
9. Other services.
10. Non-workers.

The Primary Census Abstract gave the following additional data :

1. Area of village in hectares and of town-ward in kilometres.
2. No. of houses/households.
   (i) Number of occupied residential houses.
   (ii) Number of households.
3. Total Population.
   Persons
   Males
   Females
4. Scheduled Castes.
   Males
   Females
5. Scheduled Tribes.
   Males
   Females
6. Literate & Educated persons.
   Males
   Females

As in the 1951 Census the cross-classification with other characteristics for producing the various census tables was with reference to the livelihood categories in both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

5. *Census Tables Series* : The following series of tables were prepared for the 1951 Census.

A. General Population Tables.
B. Economic Tables.
C. Household and Age (Sample Tables).
D. Social and Cultural Tables.

E. Summary figures for districts.

(a) The age tables were prepared on a 10% of the population and the household tables were prepared on a 4 % sample of the households.

(b) The age data were presented as returned and there was no smoothing as in earlier Census.

(c) Single year age tables were prepared for 10% population.

The following series of Tables were prepared for 1961 Census.

A. General Population Tables.

B. Economic Tables.

(i) General Economic Tables.

(ii) Household Economic Tables.

C. Social and Cultural Tables.

D. Migration Tables.

E. Housing Tables.

F. Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Household Economic Tables were new and were derived from the household Schedule adopted for the Census. These tables were prepared on a 20% Sample of the households

The household and age tables of 1951 Census are included in the Social and Cultural Tables.

Migration Tables which were included in the Social and Cultural Tables in the 1951 Census have been put under a separate series and migration statistics were presented by duration of residence in place of migration.

The housing tables were also new and were prepared from the data collected in the houselist.

Other new features in the 1961 Census were :—

(a) In the 1951 and earlier censuses workers were classified under an occupational scheme specially prepared for the census in the 1961 Census. Workers were separately classified according to their occupation and also according to the industry in which they were working. Two separate tables were prepared.

(b) The entire population of the country has been tabulated by single year age groups.

(c) Special tables were prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) New tables were prepared for the population returned as unemployed and the population not at work.

(e) Rural/Urban break-up has been given in all tables and age group and educational standard break-up has been given in a number of tables.

The series for the 1971 Census consist of :—

A. General Population Tables.

B. Economic Tables.

C. Social and Cultural Tables.

D. Migration Tables.

E. Establishment Tables.

F. Fertility Tables.

G. Special Tables for Degree Holders and Technical Personnel.

H. Housing Tables.

There was no household schedule in the 1971 Census and there were no household economic tables.

The housing data were collected in the houselist and a separate schedule was canvassed for establishments. Two sets of tables have been designed.

The fertility tables are new and have been provided for the two new questions of the 1971 Census relating to married women. More data will be provided in the migration tables. There are no tables on unemployment. Otherwise the 1971 Census tables follow the pattern of 1961 tables.

The General Population Tables are prepared on a 100% basis. There is advance Tabulation of all series of Tables (except E & H) on the basis of 1% sample at national level only. All series of Tables other than A, E & H are prepared on the basis of 20% urban population and 10% rural population. The language, figures are extracted at village level for the entire population. The Housing Tables (H series) are prepared on a 20% sample basis and the Establishment Tables (E series) on the basis of all the establishments covered.

6. *Number of Tables*: The growing importance of Census can be gathered from the number of Census tables prepared in each of the Censuses.

1871-72

1881

1891

1901	
1911	
1921	
1931	
1941	
1951	25
1961	51
1971	67

(ii) SCHEME FOR CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

7. *Scheme* 1831 *Census*: Occupations returned in the Census by the citizens had to be grouped for presentation in the Census Tables. For this purpose a scheme of classification of occupation was adopted for each Census.

For 1881 and earlier Censuses, the scheme was based on that adopted by Dr. Farr of London for use in the European countries though it was realised that the conditions of life and circumstances of the people in India differed materially from those prevailing in Europe. Dr. Farr's scheme was accepted generally by Statisticians of Europe. The occupations were divided into 18 orders, 81 sub-orders and 485 groups.

8. *Scheme* 1891-1901 *Census*: For the 1891 Census a scheme of classification was prepared taking into consideration the conditions in the country. It is stated in the scheme that the object in view is to group the entries in the Census schedules as far as possible, in accordance with the distribution of occupations in India in general and at the same time to allow rooms for designation of special features found only in certain provinces. The occupations were classified under 7 classes, 24 orders, 77 sub-orders, and 478 groups. The scheme for the 1901 Census followed very closely the 1891 schemes but was a little more elaborate. Sub-orders were increased to 79 and the groups to 520.

9. *Scheme for* 1911 *to* 1931: From the 1911 Census to the 1931 Census again the scheme adopted in European countries was followed in India The all India report for 1911 observed on the earlier classification. It has already been pointed out by the various Superintendents of 1891 Census, that a scheme of classification which distinguishes such a large number of detailed heads in entirely unsuited to a country like India, where most of the inhabitants are supported by a few simple avocations and the sub-division of labour so characteristic of modern industrial development in western countries is almost entirely unknown. The only result of an elaborate system of classifications is to cause the same occupation to be classified under different heads in the scheme according to the view taken of it by the Local Census office, or the words in which to it happens to be described by the enumerator. The same objections were urged, even more forcibly after the Census of 1901, when it was further shown that the attempt them made to distinguish workers in factories and those engaged in hand-industries had failed, owing

to the impossibility of inducing the enumerator to enter the unnecessary particulars.

At this Census, the scheme of classification prepared by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief des Travalles Statisques de la ville-de Paris which was claimed to be 90 elastic as to be adoptable to the requirements alike of the most advanced and of the most backward countries' and which was in use in different countries in Europe, was adopted with such modifications according to local requirements without affecting the comparability of the figures. In the 1921 Census this scheme was followed, since it was not deemed desirable 'to again break the continuity of the Indian method by further elaborate revision, especially as in its general outline the Indian scheme with the much greater simplicity which experience shows is necessary, sufficiently resembles the system recommended to enable general comparisons to be made in the large categories of the figures.'

Bertillon's Scheme was also adopted in 1931 Census with necessary modifications where the 1921 Scheme was found to be defective. It was stated, that, "the scheme has come in for great deal of criticism at the hands of Census Superintendents and others. But none of the critics have succeeded in propounding a satisfactory alternative, and while criticisms are usually directed to the complexity and alleged excessive detail in the grouping, suggestions or improvements offered by departments of Government usually take the form of requiring much more detailed grouping than that already provided." Under the Bertillon's Scheme the occupations were distributed under class, sub-class, order and group. There were four classes and 12 sub-classes in all the three censuses. There was 55 orders and 169 groups in 1911 Census, 56 orders and 191 groups in 1921, 55 orders and 195 groups in 1931.

10. 1951 *Census Scheme*: The 1951 Census scheme differed from the earlier schemes. This scheme 'designed to give a picture of how the people of India actually obtained their means of livelihood and it is, therefore, closer to the actual shape of the economic structure of the country than the international scheme'. A relationship between the scheme adopted for the 1961 Census and the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme of the United Nations was established for comparison purposes. Under the 1951 Census scheme the occupations are divided into 10 Divisions, 88 Sub-divisions and 230 Groups.

11. *Basis of Classification*: Some special features of the classification are:—

(1) Where a person both makes and sells, he is classed under the industrial head. The commercial one is reserved for persons engaged in trade pure and simple. On the same principle, when a person extract some substance, such as salt-petre from the ground, and also refines it, he is shown under the mining and not under the industrial head.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories; (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material of which the articles are made, and (b) those where it is classified according to the use which they serve. As a general rule, the first category is reserved for the manufacture of sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes that of specified articles for which there is no separate head, and also the occupations. So common in India, which are characterised by the material used rather than the particular articles made. The ordinary village mochi, for instance, not only shoes, but also water-bags and all other articles of leather, which he tans himself.

12. *Scheme, neither occupational nor industrial* : The classification was neither purely occupational nor industrial. The classification is explained as follows:—

'As general rule, when a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, *e.g.*, that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation, irrespective of the agency by which he is employed. A ship's doctor, for instance, is shown as a doctor and not a ship's officer. An exception is made in cases where the work in which an individual is employed involves further specialization, *e. g.*, that of a marine or sanitary engineer. Only those Government servants are shown under Public Administration who are engaged in the general administration. Officers of medical, irrigation, opium, post office and other similar services are classed under the special head, provided for these occupations.'

13. 1961-71 *Census* : In the 1961-1971 Censuses there were two separate questions: one relating to the occupation and the other to the nature of industry, trade, profession or service. Two separate tables were also prepared showing the distribution of working population according to their occupation and also according to the nature of industry, trade, etc., in which working. For this purpose the National Classification of Occupations and National Industrial Classification adopted by the Government was followed with the minimum of suitable modifications within the frame work.

(iii) TABULATION PROCEDURE

14. *Totalling System* : There have been many changes in the procedure adopted for tabulation of census results. The procedures adopted earlier to the 1941 Census were generally based on those adopted in European countries. These are described in Appendix 3.

In the report of the Central Provinces for the 1872 Census the 'totalling method' of tabulation is mentioned. This method was probably adopted in other provinces also. The enumeration was done on schedules on which about 30 to 35 individuals were enumerated. The totals of the various characteristics for which tables were prepared were recorded in the schedule itself either in the top of the column representing a particular characteristic or over the name of the particular person with that characteristic.

15. *Tick System* : Later the 'tick' system was adopted. This is described in detail in the All India Census Reports 1901 and 1911.

16. *Slip System* : In the 1901 Census this system was discontinued and the 'slip system' was introduced. Under this system the entries in the enumeration schedule relating to each individual were transferred to a separate slip. The slip were of such a size that would enable frequent handling and contractions were used in order to accommodate the answers in the slip. The slips were then sorted in 'pigeon holes' under the heads required for the various prescribed tables and the totals of the number of slips were entered on "Sorters' Ticket". The totals in the "Sorters' Ticket" were then compiled to obtain the totals for the district and other units prescribed in the tables adopted for the census.

Since the slip was introduced for the first time in 1901 some latitude was given to the Census Superintendents in designing the slip. But a uniform procedure was adopted in the 1911 and later censuses. The extract from the instructions in the 1911 Census describes the slip used for that Census.

17. 1941 *and later Censuses Enumeration on Slips* : From the 1941 Census, enumeration is being done direct on slips. This has been described in detail earlier. These slips are sorted directly and sorters tickets prepared and results compiled.

18. *Bulletins Individuals* : Another system of processing termed "Bulletins Individual" has been referred to in the Administration report of Baroda State for 1931 Census. This is given in Appendix 4. In view of the complicated nature this was not adopted in the State and the Baroda State was the pioneer in direct enumeration on slips. This was introduced throughout India from the 1941 Census.

19. *Machine Tabulation* : The question of tabulation by Hollerith machine or other similar machanical device was mentioned as early as 1911 in the All India Census Report. It was mentioned that the slip system was not only more economical than that of electric tabulation, but also more reliable. Later in 1931 Dr. Hutton however wrote : "There can be no doubt that given correct classification of the original returns a sort by machinery is far more accurate than a sort by hand. Further, while sorting by hand is likely to become—indeed has already proved to become—more expensive from Census to Census, a sort by machine is conversely becoming cheaper at successive decades and is now the approved method in all advanced countries. It has the further advantage that the cards once punched can be easily stored and resorted on machines at any time that any additional information is required that may be available from a combination of certain sorts of the cards but which has not been considered important at the time of the census."

20. The 1941 Census saw the introduction of tabulation by machines and this was confined to the population of Delhi. Part of the work, *viz.*

coding was done in the Census Commissioner's Office while the mechanical operations, *viz.* punching, verification and tabulation were done by the office of the Central Board of Revenue in their machines as a part-time operation.

At the 1941 Census Yeatts took a systematic two per cent sample of slips (Y Sample) for future tabulation and study. In the British Indian Provinces where there was no full tabulation this sample population was later tabulated for age and means of livelihood by the Indian Statistical Institute in their machines.

21. No machine tabulation was attempted in the 1951 Census.

22. During the 1961 Census mechanical tabulation was introduced as a permanent feature in the central office of the Registrar General, India. Some machines of the conventional type consisting of punchers' verifiers, sorters and tabulators were purchased and some were also hired for processing part of the 1961 data. The Household Economic Tables based on 20% sample of the Household schedules were tabulated on these machines. The results of the Goa Census was also processed in these machines. Some complicated tabulation like the scientific and technical personnel cards, schedules for the survey of consanguineous marriages, special tables for Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes were also prepared

While in the 1961 Census, tabulation by machines was not contemplated during the initial stages of preparation, a mechanical tabulation unit had already been established when the preparations for the 1971 Census started. Anticipating such tabulation, the schedules for the Census provided for coding compartments for the facility of the coders.

Computors have been introduced in the mechanical equipment of the Office of the Registrar General. Machine tabulation for the 1971 Census data has, therefore, been attempted on a larger scale. The Housing and Establishment tables were processed on machines. The housing tables were prepared on the basis of 20% sample houses as well as households. The Establishment tables have been prepared for all the establishment covered by the Census. In the case of data collected on the basis of individuals 20% sample of the urban population were processed through the machines.

The coding of the slips as well as punching and verification were undertaken by the respective Director of Census. The preparation of magnetic tapes from the punched cards were undertaken by the Railway mechanical equipment at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Gorakhpur. The tabulation through the computers was done by the Registrar General's Office.

(iv) SAMPLING AND THE CENSUS

23. 1941-*Y Sample* : At the 1941 Census a systemic two per cent sample (Called Y-Sample) of the Enumeration Slips there was one Slip for each

individual—was extracted from the enumeration records before they were processed. The object of the sample was to examine for which of the Census characteristic a two per cent sample will give a reasonable and reliable approximation to the full count. It was intended to study this by separate tabulation of the two per cent sample and the full count and compare the results. The tabulation for the 1941 Census was restricted due to war conditions in the British territories but some of the princely states proceeded with full tabulation. Though a partial tabulation of the Y-Sample was also undertaken and comparisons made in a few areas a scientific examination of the results of the two tabulations was not attempted by the census organisations. After the 1941 Census, age and means of livelihood tables were prepard for the British territories on the basis of the Y-Sample. Through the Indian Statistical Institute who examined the reliability of this sample before undertaking the work.

Appendix 5 gives extracts from the circular issued on Sampling in 1941 Census by Yeatts as well as the extract from his report, relating to the Y-Sample.

24. 1951 *Census*—10% *Sample*: In the 1951 Census, a 10% sample of the Enumerations Slips was taken for the preparation of the age tables of the Census. The instructions for the selection of the sample was as follows:—

"Break each pad (of 100 slips) and stack the slips of the pad; and 'cut the stack as in a card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and the deal the slips into the pigeon holes. You should deal the slips with the pigeon holes in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, s, 6, 7, 8, & 9 respectively. At the same time, you should watch the slips of 'displaced persons'. If you come across any slip of a 'displaced person' deal it in the pigeon hole of 'displaced persons'. The slips in the pigeon hole marked 'S' will make up the 10% sample."

25. 1951 *Census*—4% *Sample*: A 4% sample of households was taken from the National Register of Citizens for the preparation of the household (size and composition) tables which are based on a four per cent sample of the households. The procedure prescribe was:—

"Twelve paper ball bearing numbers 1—12 will be put in a bag and displaced from their original position by revolving the bag. Care will be taken that no ball is thrown out of the bag. Any person who is not connected with the operations (a chaprasi or a child) should be asked to pick out a ball from the bag. The number in the ball will give the starting point. If the number in the chosen ball is six, the sixth household from the beginning should be marked on the register as the first sample household. Thereafter every twenty-fifth household after the first sample household should be marked. At the end their may remain in most cases some households numbering less than twentyfive, in all, In such cases, if the number of households left over is 12 or less, no households will be marked. If the number is 13 or more but less than

25 the last household will be marked. In marking the sample households thus chosen, bold cross (X) should be used for the first sample household. A bold tick (√) for next and so on alternatively with crosses and ticks".

26. 1961 *Census*—20% *Sample* : In the 1961 Census the preparation of the household Economic tables was on the basis of a twenty per cent sample of household schedule. A systematic sample of every fifth household was taken for this purpose. The instructions for taking out the sample were:

All the schedules of a Tehsil will be numbered serially in the order of the location codes based on the household number. Mark out as Sample every fifth schedule.

While numbering the schedule, schedule pertaining to institutions will be excluded, *i.e.*, if after numbering the first three schedules as 1, 2, 3 the fourth schedule pertains to an institution it should not be numbered. However, if the fifth schedule happens to be a non-institutional household then it should be numbered as 4 and so on.

If in a household more than 14 persons are enumerated there will be a supplement to the household schedule. In such a case the same serial number as that given to the schedule should be given to the supplement also.

The sample schedule should then be selected by the method of random sampling.

27. 1971 *Census* : There has been considerable extention of sampling in the 1971 Census. A one per cent sample of individual slips was taken to provide advance tabulation at the national level. This one per cent data will be stored on magnetic tape and it should, therefore, be possible to produce different types of cross-classification of data as may be required by any institution or scholar besides the standard tables evolved in the 1971 Census. The procedure for the selection of the 1% sample is given in Appendix 5. Only a limited tabulation has been programmed at the Census on the basis of full count. The detailed tabulation is on a sample basis. A ten per cent sample of the rural population and a twenty per cent sample of the urban population were taken for this purpose. Appendix 5 also gives the procedure for the selection of these two samples.

Besides, the above, the tabulation of the house list data was also made on a twenty per cent sample but the tabulation of the establishment schedule was based on full count. The procedure for selection of sample houses from the house list is also given in Appendix 5. Some of the housing tables were based on houses and some on household. For the table based on households all the household in the sample houses were taken.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER III

Appendix 1

CENSUS TABLE FORMS

REPORT OF THE : (i) 1871 CENSUS

Government of India

Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce

STATISTICS

Census

Simla, the 30th September 1871.

Resolution.—In January last 10 forms for exhibiting the results of the Census of 1871 were forwarded to local Government and Administrations for their opinions and suggestions.

2. These forms were the following:—

1. General statement of area and population.
2. General statement of population according to age.
3. General statement of population according to education.
4. General statement of population with reference to land revenue.
5. General statement of population according to caste.
6. General statement of population according to occupation.
7. List of towns and villages classified according to population.
8. Table of towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 according to population.
9. General detailed statement of population.
10. Statement showing the population in towns.

3. The replies from the several authorities consulted have now been received and carefully considered.

4. The general division of population adopted in the forms originally proposed was that of "Hindoos," "Mahomedans," and "others." It has been pointed out that in British Burmah Buddhists should be shown separately, and the Government of Madras supports the proposal of the local Board of Revenue to admit a class of "Europeans and Eurasians." The necessity of some such modifications must be conceded; but the basis

of classification should be religion. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, decided on the following main classification:—

1. Hindoos.
2. Mahomedans.
3. Buddhists.
4. Christians.
5. Others.

5. It has been objected to Form I in the shape first proposed that the columns exhibiting the average of each sex and of each of the five great classes to the square mile are useless, and the Governor General in Council agrees in this view. In the revised form these columns have been omitted. On the other hand, columns for certain percentages have been introduced, and the statement of infirmities has been amplified so as to show the number labouring under each kind of infirmity. In deference to the wishes of the Government of Madras, the term village has been added to the "Mouza or township" of the third column. The Government of India cannot, however, consent to forego the column for "enclosures." In some provinces the statistics of "enclosures" as compared with "houses" will be valuable as indications of the condition of the people, and where, as in Madras, enclosures do not prevail, the house will be taken as the enumerator's unit, and the columns involving statistics of enclosures can be left blank.

6. The original Form I has, therefore, been re-arranged and divided into three :—

I. A. Abstract.
,, B. Details of population.
,, C. Infirmities.

7. The proposed Form II, has been modified by the addition of divisions for Buddhists and Christians. It should be accompanied by a percentage statement II B, showing in the same number of columns the percentage of male Hindoos not exceeding one year on the total Hindoo population, and so on. Owing to the change in the enumerator's form, which has been allowed in the Lower Provinces, it will not be possible to fill up this pair of forms as they stand, for those provinces.

8. The educational statement (No. III) has required modification. In the first place the two classes of Buddhists and Christians have been added, and in the second place, in as much as there are persons under the age of 12 who can read and write, while there may be those above that age who would be more properly described as "under instruction," it has been determined to use the alternative definition throughout. The statement should be accompanied by a calculation of percentages in the Form III B.

9. It has been pointed out by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces that the enumerator's forms for females, it filled up in the third manner, will not enable a compiler to classify females educationally, according to the proposed final form. In the revised enumerator's form, therefore, the column for "number of females of each age able to read and write or under instruction" has been placed immediately after the column for "number of females under each division of age." This will obviate the difficulty.

10. Form V has been divided into two, *viz.*—

V. a—Statement of religions.

V. b—Statement of nationalities, races, tribes and castes.

11. In regard to Form VI the previous instructions will hold good. The enumerators will, as a rule, enter the occupation of each person in the vernacular. It will be for the compiler to classify the entries in the manner prescribed.

12. Forms VII and VIII have been generally accepted, and call for no remark.

13. Form No. IX shows nothing which is not exhibited by the revised Form I, and may, therefore, be omitted altogether.

14. Form X (Revised Form IX) has been modified so as to include the two additional classes of Buddhists and Christians, and three columns have been added, showing:—

(a) The municipal income.

(b) The municipal expenditure.

(c) The incidence of municipal taxation.

15. The annexed forms* have, accordingly, been finally decided upon, and should be adopted everywhere for the contemplated census, except in the Lower Provinces, where they must suffer such condensation as the permission to employ a less detailed enumerator's form renders necessary.

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*I.A., I.B., I.C., II.A, II.B, III.A, III.B, 44CR, V.A, V.B, VI, VII, VIII, IX.

No. I—General Statement of Area and Population

A.—ABSTRACT

District Or Collectorate / Talookas	Area in Square Miles	Number of Villages, Mouzahs, or Townships	Number of Enclosures	Number of Houses	Total Population	Averages Calculated from Preceding Columns: Persons per Square Mile	Villages, Mouzahs, or Townships, per Square Mile	Persons persons per Village Mouzah, or Township	Enclosures per Square Mile	Persons per Enclosure	Houses per Square Mile	Persons per House
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL												

B.—DETAILS OF POPULATION

District or Collectorate / Talookas	Total Population	Houses: Of the better sort: Number of houses	Houses: Of the better sort: Number of their inhabitants	Houses: Of the inferior sort: Number of houses	Houses: Of the inferior sort: Number of their inhabitants	Total Males	Total Females	Details of Population: Hindoos: Males	Hindoos: Females	Hindoos: Total	Mahomedans: Males	Mahomedans: Females	Mahomedans: Total	Buddhists: Males	Buddhists: Females	Buddhists: Total	Christians: Males	Christians: Females	Christians: Total	Others: Males	Others: Females	Others: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL																						

B.—DETAILS OF POPULATION—Concld.

Percentages calculated on preceding columns

	Of inhabitants of houses of the better sort on total population	Of inhabitants of houses of inferior sort on total population	Of Hindoos on total population	Of Mahomedans on total population	Of Buddhists on total population	Of Christians on total population	Of others on total population	Of males on total population	Of females on total population	Hindoos: Of Hindoo males on total Hindoo population	Hindoos: Of Hindoo females on total Hindoo population	Mahomedans: Of Mahomedan males on total Mahomedan population	Mahomedans: Of Mahomedan females on total Mahomedan population	Buddhists: Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population	Buddhists: Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population	Christians: Of Christian males on total Christian population	Christians: Of Christian females on total Christian population	Others: Of other males on total other population	Others: Of other females on total other population
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
TOTAL																			

C.—INFIRMITIES

District or Collectorate	Talookas	Population			Insanes			Idiots			Deaf and Dumb			Blind			Lepers		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TOTAL																			

C.—INFIRMITIES—Concld.

Percentage Calculated on Preceding Columns														
Insanes			Idiots			Deaf and Dumb			Blind			Lepers		
Insane males on total male population	Insane females on total females population	Insanes on total population	Idiot males on total male population	Idiot females on total females population	Idiots on total population	Deaf and dumb males on total male population	Deaf and dumb females on total females population	Deaf and dumb on total population	Blind males on total male population	Blind females on total female population	Blind on total population	Leper males on total male population	Leper females on total female population	Lepers on total population
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
TOTAL														

No. II A.—General Statement of Population according to Age

District or Collectorate / Talookas	Hindoos*									Population of All Religions								
	Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years	Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males																		
Females																		
TOTAL																		

*The same for Mahomedans, Christians and Others.

No. II B.—Percentage relating to Ages

District Or Collectorate / Talookas	Hindoos — Percentage on Total Hindoo Population									Population Of All Religions — Percentage on Total Population of All Religions								
	Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years	Not exceeding 1 year	Above 1 year and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 years and not exceeding 12 years	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years	Above 60 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males																		
Females																		
TOTAL																		

No. III A.—General Statement of Population according to Education

District or Collectorate	Hindoos						Total Population.	
	Not exceeding 12 years of age			Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years of age	Above 20 years of age			
Talookas	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons	Number that can read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons	Number that can read and write, or under instruction	Number of persons	Number able to read and write, or under instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males								
Females								
TOTAL								

No. III B—Percentages relating to Eaucation

District or Collectorate.	Hindoos						Population of All Religions					
	Percentage of those able to read and write, or under Instruction, Upon the whole Hindoo Population of the same Sex and Age.						Percentage of those able to read and write, or under Instruction, upon the Total Population of All Religions of the same Sex and Age					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
Talookas	Not exceeding 12 years	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years	Exceeding 20 years	Not exceeding 12 years	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years	Exceeding 20 years	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL												

No. V A—Statement of Religions

Name af District or Collectorate / Talookas	Sex	Hindoos: Sects in as great detail as practicable									Total	Mahomedans: Sects in as great detail as practicable		Total
		Shankar, or Smarta or Shaiva	Madava, or Vir Vishnaiva or Vaishnava	Ramanuj	Lingayet	Swami Narayan	Wallabachariya	Kabir Panthis	All who simply worship some god or goddess without knowing anything of theology	Ascetics, Religious Mendicant's, etc.		Suni	Shiah	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Males														
	Females														
TOTAL															

No. V A—Statement of Religions—concld.

	Christians									Buddhist		Jews			Parsees			Sikhs						
	Sect in as great detail as practicable									Sects, if, any, of a religious kind														
	Armenian	Baptist	Episcopalian (Church of England	Greek	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Wesleyan	Native Christian	Total	Jains	Total	Jews Proper	Beni Israel	Total	Shensoy	Kudmee	Total	Sikhs proper	Nanak Panthis	Total	Brahmos	All others	Total	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Males																								
Females																								
TOTAL																								

No. V B—Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes

Name of District	Sex	Non-Asiatic							Mixed Races			Exclusive of Natives of India and British Burmah																		
		English, Scotch and Irish	All other Europeans	Americans	Africans	Australians	Total	Eurasians	Indo-Portuguese	All others	Total	Afghan or Cabuli	Arab	Armenian	Bagdadi	Belooch	Brahooe	Cashmeri	Chinese	Egyptian	Georgian	Japanese	Malay	Mekranee	Persian	Syrian	Turk	All others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Males																													
	Females																													
TOTAL																														

No. V B—Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes—concld.

	Asiatics																							
	Original Tribes					Hindoos						Mahomedans												
	Bheels				Total	Brahmins	Khatriyas	Vaisyas	Sudras	Total	Persons of Hindoos origin not recognising distinctions of Caste; such as Sikhs, Native converts, etc.	Syed	Sheikh	Pathan	Mogul	Memon	Borah	Khojah	All others	Total	All other Asiatic others	Total		
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
Males																								
Females																								
TOTAL																								

No. VI—General statement of population according to occupation

	Males	Females	Total
CLASSES AND ORDERS			
I. Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities.....			
II. Professional persons.....			
III. Persons in service or performing personal offices.....			
IV. Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals.....			
V. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.....			
VI. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations; and engaged in the sale of articles, manufactured, or otherwise prepared, for consumption.....			
VII. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.....			
ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS			
Class I—Persons employed under Government & C.			
a. Military and Marine.....			
b. Police.....			
c. All others.....			
d. Counsel or Agents of Foreign Governments.....			
&c., &c. (as detailed in pp. 98-102.)			

No. VII—List of Towns and Villages classified according to population

	Number of Towns and Villages containing										
	Less than 200 inhabitants	From 200 to 500 inhabitants	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	From 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	A bove 50,000 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											

No. VII—Table of Towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 *arrange according to population*

Talookas	Name of Towns	Number of inhabitants
1	2	3

No. IX—Statement showing population in Towns

Names of Towns	Hindoos			Mahomedans			Buddhists			Christians			Others			Total			Gross Municipal Income	Gross Municipal Expenditure	Rate of Municipal Taxation per head of Population
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOTAL																					

16. It will have been observed that a most important form (No. IV). is passed over in the above remarks. As originally framed, the Governer General in Council has found it open to many objections, and a revised form has now been prepared, and will be submitted for the opinions of local Governments and Administrations.

ORDER—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution, with the forms referred to, be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance, and with a request that a report on the suitability of the revised Form IV may be submitted with the least practicable delay.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India

(ii) 1881 CENSUS

FORM I

Area and Population

Province or State	Area in square miles	Towns and Villages	Number of		Population			Number of			
			Houses		Total			Persons per square mile	Houses per square mile	Towns and villages per 100 miles	Persons occupied house
			Occupied	Unoccupied	Both sexes	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

FORM II

Movement of Population

Province or State	Total population of Both Sexes				Males			Females		
	1881	As per last previous Census		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	1881	As per last previous Census Number	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)	1881	As per last previous Census Number	Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
		Year	Number							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

ORM III

Distribution of the Population according to Religion

Province or State	All Religions			Hindu			Mohomedan			Aboriginal		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Buddhist			Christian			Sikh			Jain		
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

FORM III

Distribution of the Population according to Religion—Contd.

Province or State	Satnami			Kabirpanthi			Nat Worship			Parsi		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Concld.

Jew			Brahmo			Kumbhipatia			Unspecified and Others		
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

FORM III-A

Abstract showing Sect and Race of Christian of Population—Sect by province—Sect and Race combined without detail of Provinces

Province or State	American Church			Armenian			Church of England			Church of Scotland			Episcopalians			Greeks		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Concld.

Lutherans			Other Protestants including Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Wesleyans Independence, Methodists Wesleyans and others			Roman Catholic			Syrians			Other and Unspecified			Total		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

IMPERIAL FORM III-B

Distribution of the Mahomedan Population according to Sects

Province or State	Sunnis			Shiahs			Farazis			Wahabis			Other without detail			Total		
	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

FORM IV

Relative proportions of the Sexes and of the Main Religious Division of the Population

Province or State	Ratio per 10,000													
	M	F	Hindu	Mahomedan	Aboriginal	Buddhist	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Satnami	Nat worship	Kabirpanthi	Parsi	Jew
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM IV

Relative Proportions of the Sexes and of the Main Religious Division of the Population—concld.

Province or State	Ratio per 10,000 Other or Unspecified	Ratio per 10,000 of Both sexes of males												
		By Religion												
		Hindu Males	Mahomedan Males	Aboriginal Males	Buddhist Males	Christian Males	Sikh Males	Jain Males	Satnami Males	Kabirpanthi Males	Nat worship Males	Parsi Males	Jew Males	Other or Unspecified Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM V

Civil Condition of the Population

Province or State	Single			Married			Widowed			Unspecified			All Conditions Total		
	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

GENERAL FORM VI

Distribution of the Populatian by Civil Condition, Age and Sex arranged by Provinces or States

Province or State	Ages																			
	0-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and upwards		Unspecified		Total all ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

GENERAL FORM VI-A

Distribution of the Population by Civil Condition, Age and Sex, arranged by Religion

Religion	Ages																			
	0-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and upwards		unspecified		Total all ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

SUPPLEMENT FORM VI-A

Distribution of the Population by Civil condition, Age, Sex and Religion, arranged by Provinces

Province or State	Ages																			
	0-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and upwards		Unspecified		Total all Ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Married																						
Widowed																						

GENERAL FORM VII

Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex arranged by Provinces or States

Province or State	Ages																			
	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5-9		10-14		15—		20—		25—		30—	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

concld.

Ages																				
35—		40—		45—		50—		55—		60 and upwards		Unspecified		Total all ages						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39					

GENERAL FORM VII-A

Distribution of the Population by Age, Sex and Religion

Religion	Ages																					
	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5-9		10-14		15-19		20—		25—		30—	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

concld.

Ages																						
35—		40—		45—		50—		55—		60 and upwards		Unspecified		Total all Ages								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39							

FORM VIII

Distribution of the Population by Language and Sex

Province or State	LANGUAGE		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4

FORM IX

Distribution of the Population by Birth-place

Province or State	Within Asia—Within the Province			Within Asia—Within Hindustan or the Indian Empire		
	Birth-place within the Province			Outside the Province or State		
				Birth-place, Ajmere		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

contd.

Province or State	Within Asia—Outside Hindustan or the Indian Empire					
	Birth-place, Arabia			Birth-place, Beluchistan		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13

concld.

Province or State	Outside Asia—Europe					
	Birth-place, United Kingdom			Birth-place, Other European Countries		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19

FORM X

Distribution of the Population according to Education

Province or State	All Religions											
	Hindu	Aborigi-nal	Buddhist	Mahome-dan	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Kabir-panthi	Nat Worship	Jew	Brahmo	Parsi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

IMPERIAL FORM XI

Number of Persons of Unsound Mind by Religion, Age and Sex

Religion	Total			Under-5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Unspeci-fied		Over-60	
	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

(By Province or State also)

IMPERIAL FORM XII

Number of the Blind by Religion, Age and Sex

Religion	Total			Under-5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Unspecified		Over-60	
	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

(By Province or State also)

IMPERIAL FORM XIII

Number of Deaf Mutes by Religion, Age and Sex

Religion	Total			Under-5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Unspecified		Over-60	
	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

(By Province or State also)

IMPERIAL FORM XIV

Number of Lepers by Religion, Age and Sex

Religion	Total			Under-5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Unspecified		Over-60	
	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

FORM XV

Number of Villages and Towns

Province or State	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants	With from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	With more than 50,000 inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM XVI

Towns arranged according to Population of 20,000 and upwards

Towns	Province or State	Districts	All Religions both sexes	Hindu Both sexes	Mahomedan Both sexes	Christian Both sexes	Sikh Both sexes	Jain Both sexes	Jew Both sexes	Parsi Both sexes	Buddhist Both sexes	Bramho Both sexes	Satnami Both sexes	Kabirpanthi Both sexes	Aboriginal Both sexes	Unspecified Both sexes	Density of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(By Provinces or States)

IMPERIAL FORM XVII

Abstract of the Hindu Population according to Caste

Province or State	Brahmans			Rajputs			Other Hindu Castes			Total Province		
	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM XVIII

Distribution of the Male Population according to Occupation arranged by Province

Province or State	Class I, Order I															Class I, Order III		
	Sub-order I Officer of the National Government			Sub-order II Officers of the Municipal local and village Government			Sub-order III Officers of Independence Government and State			Sub-order I Army			Sub-order II Navy			Sub-order III Clergymen Ministries Priests church and Temple Officers		
	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

FORM XVIII—*contd*

Province or State	Class III, Order VI						Class III, Order VII											
	Sub-order I Merchantile Man			Sub-order II Other General Dealers			Sub-order I Carriers on Railways			Sub-order II Carriers on Roads			Sub-order Carriers on Canals and Rivers			Sub-order Carriers on Seas and Rivers		
	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T	T	V	T
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

FORM XVIII—*concld.*

Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation arranged by Provinces

RESOLUTION

(iii) 1891 CENSUS

By Home Department Notification No. 18, dated the 28th August 1889, Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, was appointed Census Commissioner for India for the purpose of the Census of 1891, and after communication with him, the Government of India issued orders for the assembly at Agra in December 1889 of a Conference composed of officers who had been engaged as Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations during the Census of 1881, for the discussion of the administrative details of the Census of 1891, and the Statistical information that should be obtained at it. The recommendations of the Conference were submitted to the Government of India by the Census Commissioner, and on 5th March they were circulated for the consideration of the different local Governments and administrations.

10. The final returns required for Imperial purposes were drafted at the Conference, and the Government of India sees no reason to modify them except in the following particulars:—

(a) Table XII (A-D) Infirmities:—The distinction of religion should not be maintained, and each infirmity should be tabulated accordingly by sex and age periods alone. A supplementary set of Tables, however, should show the infirmities distributed respectively by caste or tribe without further detail than that of sex.

(b) Table XVII (Occupation, &c):—The age-periods suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Burma namely (0-4), (5-14), (15 and over), seem to be better adapted to show the distribution between workers and dependents than the periods drafted at the Conference (0-4), (5-9), and (10 and over) and have been adopted accordingly.

(c) Supplementary Table C (Language of the literate) remaintained in accordance with the modifications in the Schedule and instructions, should show the persons returned therein by caste or race.

The tables as adopted after these modifications, are printed at the end of this Resolution.

IMPERIAL TABLES

Table I

Area, Houses and Population

District or State	Area in Square Miles	Number of		Occupied house			Population								
							Total			Males			Females		
		owns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table II

Variation in the enumerated Population since last Census

District or State	Total			Males			Females		
	1891	1881	Variation	1891	1881	Variation	1891	1881	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Table III

Towns and Villages classified by Population

District or State	Total No. of towns & villages	Total population	1-199		200-499		500-999		1,000-1,999		2,000-2,999	
			No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Table III—*concld.*

District or State	3,000-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000-14,999		15,000-19,999		20,000-49,999		50,000 and over	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table IV

Towns according to Population, compared with the preceding Census

Town	District or State	Municipality, Suburbs or Cantonment	Total Population			Males			Females			Notes (Changes in areas, & c.)
			1891	1881	Variation	1891	1881	Variation	1891	1881	Variation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Table V

Towns arranged territorially, with Population by Religion

District or State	Total Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Buddhist			Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew			And so on*		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

*Add columns as required for the principal religions represented.

Table VI

Religions

District or State	Total Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Buddhist			Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew			Animistic*		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

*Add columns as required.

Table VII

Ages by Religions. Part (A) Total Population

District or State	Total population			Under 1 year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		Total 0 — 4		5 — 9		10 — 14	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Concld.

District or State	15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over	
	Males	Females	ales	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Part (B) Hindu, Part (C) Mussulman, Part (D) Christian, and so on, columns 2, 3, 4 being collectively headed "Total Hindu", Total Mussulman," & C.

Table VIII

Civil Condition by Religion and age. Part (A) Total Population

District or State	Totald unmarried			(1) UNMARRIED									
				Age period									
				0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

concld.

District or State	(1) UNMARRIED													
	Age period													
	25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

NOTE:—Part (A), (2) married, (3) widowed. Part (B) Hindu (1), (2) and (3). Part (C) Mussulman (1), (2) and (3) and so on. No special table is required for "unspecified," as the population of tracts in which the civil condition was not enumerated will be shown separate form and below the rest of the population. In the instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors it has been enjoined that, except in such tracts, the information required must be returned for each individual enumerated.

Table IX

Education by Religion and Age

PART (A): Total Population

District or State	Total Population			Total by Education						Age periods							
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		0—14							
										Total		Learning		Literate		Illiterate	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18

Concld.

Age periods																	
15—24								25 and over									
Total		Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Learning		Literate		Illiterate			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		

NOTE:—The languages return will be tabulated by groups following those of birth-places in the next table, as (A) Vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the Province or State compiling, (B) Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India, (C) European languages. Cross grouping should be shown in the text of reports. A column for 'others' in each Province will contain entries numerically insignificant, or so localised to make it worthwhile showing them in territorial detail. Full particulars of each will be furnished, however, for the return for the whole empire.

NOTE FOR TABLE IX:—Part (B) Hindu; Part (C), Mussulman; Part (D), Christian; and so on. Population not required to return degree of education should be excluded, as in Table VII and VIII, and added below the tabulated figures to complete the provincial total.

Table X

Parent-tongue

District or State	Total Population			Group of Languages A													
				Language A			B			C			D			E		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Concld.

Group B									Group C		
A			B			C			A		
Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOTE: Please see the note on page 60 (under TABLE IX).

Table XI

Birth-place

District, State, Province or country of birth	Total of Province or State			District or State											
				District A			District B			District C			District D		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. District or States within the Province. To a : A															
B. Province or States in India beyond the Province. Total B															
C. Countries in Asia beyond India. Total C															
D. Countries in Europe Total D															
E. Countries in Africa Total E															
F. Countries in America Total F															
G. Countries in Australia Total G															
H. At sea Total H															
Total returned ..															
Add the unenumerated ..															
Total Population ..															

Table XI

Birth-Place

District, State, Province or counttry of birth	District or State																	
	District E			District F			District G			District H			District I			District J and so on		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
A. District or States within the Province. Total A																		
B. Province or States in India beyond the Province. Total B																		
C. Countries in Asia beyond India. Total C																		
D. Countries in Europe. Total D																		
E. Countries in Africa Total E																		
F. Countries in America Total F																		
G. Countries in Australia Total G																		
H. At sea Total H																		
Total returned ..																		
Add the unenumerated ..																		
Total Population ..																		

Table XII

Persons of unsound mind by age (I)

District or State	Total afflicted			Distribution by age											
				0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29	
	T	M	F	M	F	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	16

District or State	Distribution by age													
	30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

NOTE:— Below TABLE XII A.

Table XII-A

Persons of Unsound Mind by Caste, Tribe or Race

Caste Tribe or Race (2)	Distribution by District or State															
	Total			District A		District B		District C		District D		District E		District F	
	T	M	F	M	F	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	16
Total of unsound mind ..																

NOTE :—(1) Tables XIII and XIII-A (Deaf-Mutes), Tables XIV and XIV-A (Blind), Tables XV and XV-A(Lepers) are uniform in arrangement and scope with Tables XII and XII-A.

(2) The entries in this column will be classified as indicated in the footnote to Table XVI.

Table XVI

Castes, Tribes and Races, by Nationality or Traditional Occupation

Name and Classification					Provincial total			Distribution by District or State																	
								District A			District B			District C			District D			District E			District F		
Class	Group	Caste	Sub-division	Religion	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE :—For tabulation, the territorial distribution will be entered in columns 1 to 3, and the classified nomenclature horizontally. Where a caste or tribe returns more than one religion will be shown in successive lines, or columns, as the case may be, but the grouping will be throughout, by social or political, not by religious, distinctions. Speaking generally, the classification will be by traditional occupation in the case of Hindus and allied races, as well as for indigenous Mussulmans who return sub-divisions, but by race and nationality for foreigners, and for Christians generally.

Table XVII

Occupations by Age. Part A—Provincial Summary

Occupation and Class			Provincial total													
			Total				Males				Females			
Class	Group	Occupation	Total	0-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Concld.

Provincial Total																
Town											Country					
Total				Males			Females				Total				Males				Females			
Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	0-4	5-14	15 & over
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table—A

Christians by Sect and Race

PART I—SECTS

District or State	Total Christians			Distribution by sect															
				Sect A								Sect B							
	Total	Males	Females	Total		Foreign		Eurasian		Native		Total		Foreign		Eurasian		Native	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20

Contd.

District or State	Distribution by Sect											
	Sect C								Sect D (and so on)							
	Total		Foreign		Eurasian		Native		Total		Foreign		Eurasian		Native	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

Table A—*contd.*

PART II—RACES

District or State	Total Christians			Distribution by race																						
				A — Foreign																	B — Eurasian						
				Total			Sect A		B		C		D		E		F		Total			Sect A		B			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		

Concld.

District or State	Distribution by race																									
	B—Eurasian (concld)										C—Native															
	C		D		E		F		Total			Sec. A		B		C		D		E		F			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49			

Table B

Christians by Race and Age

District or State	Total			A—Non-Asiatics											B—Eurasians									
				All ages			0-14		15-34		35-49		50 & over		All ages			0-14		15-34		35-49		50 & over	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Concld.

District or State	C—Armenians										D—Native									
	All ages			0-14		15-34		35-49		50 & over	All ages			0-14		15-34		35-49		50 & over	
	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

Table C

Literate by Language known (Provincial Summary)

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total Literate			Languages known								
				Language A			Language A and English			Language B		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Language B and English			Languages known								
				Language C			Language C and English			Language D (And so on)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table D

Agriculture, Land Revenue and Population

Division and District	Total Population	Total agricultural population	Area in square miles	Amount of payment to Govt. whether as Land Revenue, quit-rent or peshkash, including when such exists, water advantage but not water rates.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land	Total of columns 5 & 6	Amount of rent including local cesses paid by cultivators	Percentage of Agricultural on total population	Average Distribution			Remarks
									Acres per head of agricultural population	Per acre of gross area		
										of Land Revenue	of local rates and cesses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(iv) 1901 CENSUS

Home Department Resolution Nos. 30-32, *dated the 2nd April* 1900.

RESOLUTION

The returns attached to this Resolution are prescribed for general adoption in the Census of 1901. They comply with the requirements of international statistics and they contain all the information that is necessary for administrative purposes. The principles on which they have been drawn up are more fully stated in the annexed memorandum which explains their relation to the tables annexed to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{3-Census}}{\text{114-124-A,}}$ dated the 1st July 1890.

2. Some observations and instructions are necessary in connection with the question what should be the unit of compilation of the various tables. For the Imperial Volume of Statistics the unit is the province, state or town. In the provinces there are two sets of statistics, usually printed in separate volumes. These may be called in future *Imperial Statistics* and *Provincial Statistics*. The terms used, and the arrangement of the volumes themselves on the occasion of the last census varied in a rather confusing manner, and it seems desirable to make the practice more uniform. For the province the unit of the Imperial Statistics is the district, state or town, and these statistics should be printed in a separate volume as part of the Imperial Series.

3. The provincial statistics are what each province requires for administrative purposes in addition to the Imperial Statistics. The unit of these is whatever happens to be the standard administrative unit subordinate to the district, in Bengal the thana, in the North-Western Province the tahsil, in Burma the township, and so on. It is noticed that, on the occasion of the last census different units were in some cases adopted in the same province. For instance, in the North-Western Provinces, Tables I to VI were for the tahsil, Table V for the pargana, and Tables IV and VII for the police circle. In Assam there were compulsory registration circles, parganas, thanas, outposts, tahsils mauzas, etc.

4. Without wishing to interfere unduly with the discretion of Local Governments in a matter of this kind, the Government of India are constrained to point out there is a tendency to multiply statistics out of all proportion to the use that will ever be made of them. A census offers special temptations to indulge this tendency, and many of the statistics, which are compiled on such an occasion, are open to objection in two ways from the

Imperial point of view. They cost money in themselves and they delay the completion of the Census Reports—both forms of expenditure being Imperial charges.

5. The following principles should, therefore, be observed:—

(1) the unit of the Provincial Statistics should be the thana, tahsil or other corresponding unit for rural areas, and the city or town for urban areas;

(2) that unit should, if possible, be the unit of tabulation;

(3) statistics for smaller units should be prepared *after the report has been completed*, and definite proposals for their compilation should first be submitted to the Government of India.

The cost of any tables prepared for units other than those prescribed will have to be met from Provincial Revenues.

6. The question, however, of the cost of compiling particular tables is a small matter compared with the delay in sending in the report. On the occasion of the last census the Census Commissioner completed his own report on the 10th July 1893, and he had not then received the reports for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, Baroda and Hyderabad. If the attention of the Superintendents is concentrated on the larger units and figures for minor units are made up afterwards by the Deputy Superintendents of the various compiling offices, the Government of India see no reason why the Ptovincial Reports should not be completed by April 1902, or within about 2 year from the date of the census itself.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and to the Census Commissioner for India.

Order, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract]
J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

(i) Table I (*Area, Houses and Population*):—This is the same as the old Table I, with a few verbal changes mostly taken from the last English Census Report.

(ii) Table II (*Variation in Population since* 1872):—This corresponds to old Table II, but takes in four censuses and gives the net variation for

the period as well as for each decade. Where there was no census in 1872, the column will be blank, but it should be noted in the column of remarks that the net variation is for 1881 to 1891. Or again, when the first census of a province or state was taken in some year other than 1872, the actual figure should be entered and the year noted.

(iii) Table III (*Towns and villages classified by population*).—This corresponds to old Table III except that

(a) following Table 3 (*agglomeration de la population*) of the "Cadre international pour *le* Recensement Seculaire *au* commencement *du* xx siecle" proposed by the St. Petersburg Conference on Statistics the two classes, under 200 and under 500, of the form of 1890, have been doubled up; and

(b) a column has been added for people enumerated in encampments, boats, trains, etc., who cannot be localized in any particular town or village.

(iv) Table IV (*Towns classified by population with variation since* 1872):—This is the same as old Table IV with the variation extended as in new Table II.

(v) Table V (*Towns arranged territorially with population by religion*):—Practically the same as old Table V. Column 2 provides for showing suburbs or cantonments separately, if desired.

(vi) Table VI (*Religion*):—There is no change. Provinces which show non-Christian sects will sub-divide the heading Hindus and Muhammadans according to requirements.

(vii) Table VII (*Age, sex and civil condition*).—This combines old Tables VII and VIII, and the International Tables 4 and 6, which it follows in point of form, omitting the "Divorced," which is not shown separately in the Indian table. The comparison of persons living at different age-periods and in different sex-groups will be found to be easier in the present table than in the old tables. Four fresh totals are now obtained with only three extra column, and under the new arrangement there will probably be a considerable saving of space.

(viii) Table VIII (*Education*):—This takes the place of old Table IX. It adopts age-periods which correspond approximately to primary, secondary, and higher education; it shows literacy in English and in such provincial vernaculars as may be selected for tabulation; and it gives, what old Table IX does not give, sex-totals for each age-period.

(ix) Table IX (*Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races*):—This is a substitute for old Table C, and its adoption is optional.

(x) Table X (*Language*):—The same as old Table X.

(xi) Table XI (*Birth-place*):—This is practically the same as old XI. The main heading has been slightly expanded and in head B of column 1 the word "District" has been added in order to enable a province like Assam to show not merely what provinces but what *district* of each province supply it with immigrants. In Assam, for example, the returtns of 1891

distinguished districts in the case of Bengal only and lumped the North-Western Provinces immigrants. The returns for Bengal were of great interest, and, though the North-Western Provinces numbers were much smaller, that Government would probably have been glad to know which of its districts were drawn upon by Assam and what part of Assam the emigrants went to.

(xii) Table XII (*Infirmities*):—This takes the place of old Tables XII-XV inclusive.

(xiii) Table XII-A (*Infirmities be selected castes, tribes or races*):—This corresponds to Tables XII-A—XV-A inclusive.

(xiv) Table XIII (*caste, tribe, race or nationality*) :—Corresponds to old Table XVI.

(xv) Table XIV (*Civil condition by age for selected castes*):—This is new. Its object is to throw light on (1) the prevalence of infant marriage; (2) the extent of the prohibition of widow re-marriage, and (3) the prevalence of female infanticide. By its limitation to selected castes it is intended that Local Governments and Administrations are not required compile the table for every caste, however small or unimportant.

(xvi) Table XV (*Occupation or means of livelihood.*):—This takes the place of old Tables XVII-A, XVII-B and XVII-C. The first of these is omitted because the tables of 1901 will be compiled in full for all cities as defined in the Imperial Census Code, Chapter I, Article 28 *viz.*, (1) every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants, and (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government, may decide to treat as a city for census purposes.

The old Tables XVII-B and XVII-C are covered by the new Table XV, subject to the following remarks:-

(a) The new table does not give age-periods, but instead of this it distinguishes actual workers from dependents. Ages are only useful in so far as they bear on the question of controlling by law the employment of children in certain occupations, and the Factory Act covers that ground;

(b) It shows occupations combined with agriculture, but does not break up such combined occupations into owners, tenants, labourers, etc.

(xvii) Table XVI (*Caste, tribe and race by territorial and' actual Occupation*):—This is new, and its adoption is optional. If adopted, it should be compiled only for selected castes, tribes or races.

(xviii) Table XVII (*Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race*):—This takes the place of the old Supplementary Tables A-I and A-II. The arrangement of the form of the table is optional, as some Provinces may prefer to put the sects at the top and the districts at the side.

(xix) Table XVIII (*Christian by Race and Age*):—Corresponds to the old Supplementary Table B, with some changes in the age-periods.

IMPERIAL TABLES

Table I

Area, Houses and Population

District or State	Area in Square miles	Occupied Houses					Population								
							Persons			Males			Females		
		Towns	Villages	Total	In Towns	In Villages	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table II

Variation in Population since 1872

District or State	Persons				Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net variation in period 1872—1901 Increase (+) or decrease (—)	Males				Females			
	1901	1891	1881	1872	1891—1901	1881—1891	1872—1881		1901	1891	1881	1872	1901	1891	1881	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Table III

Towns and villages classified by Population

District or State	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages	Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000	
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

District or State	10,000-20,000		20,000-50,000		50,000-100,000		Over 100,000		Encampments Boat and Railway population unclassed
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Table IV

Towns classified by population, with variation since 1872

Town	District or State	Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonment, etc.	Population				Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—)			Net variation in period 1872-1901 Increase(+) Decrease(—)	Males				Females			
			1901	1891	1881	1872	1891-1901	1881-1891	1872-1881		1901	1891	1881	1872	1901	1891	1881	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table V

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion

District or State	Town Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonment, etc.	Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Buddhist		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Concld.

District or State	Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew			And so on*		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

* NOTE.—Add columns as required for the principal religions represented.

Table VI

Religion

District or State	Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Buddhist		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Concld.

District or State	Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew			Animistic*		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

*Add column as required

Table VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0— 1												
1— 2												
2— 3												
3— 4												
4— 5												
Total 0— 5												
5—10												
10—15												
15—20												
20—25												
25—30												
30—35												
35—40												
40—45												
45—50												
50—55												
55—60												
60 and over												

For each Province.

One such table for total population.

Do Do each religion.

For each district the same.

Table VIII

Education

Age	Population			Literate in English			Literate in Provincial Vernacular			Literate in Provincial Vernacular			Literate in Other Languages			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—10																		
10—15																		
15—20																		
20 and over																		
Total																		

For each Province.

One such table for total population.

Do each main religion.

For each district the same.

Table IX

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races (Optional)

Caste, Tribe or Race	Population			Litterate in: English			Litterate in: Provincial Vernacular			Litterate in: Provincial Vernacular			Litterate in: Other Languages			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table X

Language

District or State	Population			Group of Languages A											
				Language A			B			C			D		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Concld.

District or State	Group B									Group C		
	A			B			C			A		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE.—The Language return will be tabulated by groups following those of birth places in the next Table, as (A) vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the Province or State compiling, (B) vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India, (C) European Languages. Cross grouping should be shown in the texts of reports. A column for "others" in each Province will contain entries numerically too insignificant, or too localised to make it worthwhile to show them in territorial detail. Full particulars of each will be furnished, however, for the return for the whole Empire.

Table XI

Birth-place

District, State, Province or Country where born	Province, District or State Where Enumerated																				
	Population of Province or State			District A			District B			District C			District D			District E			District F and so on		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. District or State within the Provinces.																					
Total A ..																					
B. Provinces, Districts or States in India beyond the Province.																					
Total B ..																					
C. Countries in Asia beyond India.																					
Total C ..																					
D. Countries in Europe.																					
Total D ..																					
E. Countries in Africa.																					
Total E ..																					
F. Countries in America.																					
Total F ..																					
G. Countries in Australia.																					
Total G ..																					
H. At Sea.																					
Total H ..																					
Total Returned																					
Birth-place not returned																					
Total Population																					

NOTE:—Under head B in column 1 the chief districts from which a Province draws its immigrants can be shown, if desired.

Table XII

Infirmities

AGE	Population Afflicted			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1															
1—2															
2—3															
4—5															
Total 0—5															
5—10															
10—15															
15—20															
20—25															
25—30															
30—35															
35—40															
40—45															
45—50															
50—55															
55—60															
60 and over.															

Table XII-A (Optional)

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Population Afflicted			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table XIII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

District or state	Caste A		Caste B		Caste C	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total for Province						

Table XIV

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total		Unmarried									
			0—5		5—10		10—15		15—40		40 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total		Married									
			0—5		5—10		10—15		15—40		40 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

concid

Caste, Tribe or Race	Total		Widowed									
			0—5		5—10		10—15		15—40		40 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Table XV

Occupation or Means of Livelihood

Occupation or Means of Livelihood	Province					District				
	Actual Workers					Actual Workers				
	Total		Partially agriculturists		Dependents	Total		Partially agriculturists		Dependents
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood	District					District				
	Actual Workers					Actual Workers				
	Total		Partially agriculturists		Dependents	Total		Partially agriculturists		Dependents
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both sexes
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Table XVI (Optiona)

Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Occupation

Name of Caste	Traditional Occupation	Numerical Strength		Recorded Occupation of Actual Workers (By orders)																					
		Actual workers	Dependents																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	And so on

Table XVII

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race

Denomination	Province									District									District								
	Total returned			Distribution by Race						Total returned			Distribution by Race						Total returned			Distribution by Race					
				European and allied races		Eurasian		Native					European and allied races		Eurasian		Native					European and allied races		Eurasian		Native	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Table XVIII

Christians by Race and Age

District or State	Total			European and Allied Races													
				British Subjects													
				All Ages			0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Contd.

District or State	European and Allied Races—Contd.											
	Others											
	All Ages			0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Table XVIII

Christians by Race and Age—Contd.

District or State	European and Allied Races—Oontd.												
	Armenians												
	All Ages			0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

Contd.

District or State	European and Allied Races—*contd.*												
	Eurasians												
	All Ages			0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

Table XVIII

Christians by Race and Age—Concld.

District or State	European and Allied Races—*Concld.*												
	Natives												
	All Ages			0—12		12—15		15—30		30—50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69

(v) 1911 CENSUS

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH REFERENCE TO THE CENSUS IMPERIAL TABLES PRESCRIBED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1911

India Office, London,
17th September 1909.

Revenue,
No. 108.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

In continuation of my despatch of the 23rd July, no. 82 (Revenue), of 1909, I forward copy of a letter* from the Registrar General of the United Kingdom, enclosing a memorandum on the Indian Census of 1901.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble
Servant,
MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

ENCLOSURES

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

Registrar-General to India Office,
General Register Office,
(sic)
Somerset House, London, W. C.,
30th August 1909.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 30th June 1909 (R. and S. 1249), with reference to the preliminary arrangements for the next Census of India, I have pleasure *in enclosing herewith a short memorandum* on the Indian Census of 1901. It is impossible for me to suggest any improvement on
(sic)
the excellent manner in which the Census statistics of India have hitherto been presented, the few remarks I have ventured to make being mainly directed to the desirable object of securing some degree of uniformity in census matters throughout the whole of the British Empire.

I am, etc.,
BERNARD MALLET,
Registrar-General.

The Under-Secretary of State
for India.

* Letter dated the 30th August, C., 1909

ANNEXURE. I.

1. *Population.*—The Census of 1901 included the whole of the Indian Empire except "West Mong Lun and those parts of the North Shan States situated on the east of the Salwin River which were affected by the outbreak of the Wa tribe; Kharan, Western Sinjrani and Makran, and certain areas on the external frontier of India where tribal disputes and the possibility of disturbances rendered it inexpedient to attempt to take a Census." If it is possible to enumerate these areas in 1911, it will be desirable to frame estimates of their population in 1901, and for any area in which a Census is impracticable in 1911 it is preferable to insert an estimate of the population rather than to omit the number altogether.

As regards Socotra, the Kuria Muria Islands, and the Bahrein Islands it is desirable that a Census should be taken, if possible, in 1911, but if this cannot be attempted it is hoped that official estimates of area and population may be furnished to the Registrar-General by the Indian Government.

2. *Ages.*—In tabulating the ages of the population it is desirable to extend the number of age groups so as to show quinquennial periods from 60 to 100 years. The question of showing the ages in single years for the whole population of England and Wales at the forthcoming Census is under discussion, but probably such detail could not be obtained for the whole population of the Indian Empire with sufficient accuracy to justify the attempt. it is suggested, however, that ages might be tabulated in single years for Europeans and for any other sections of the population which might be expected to furnish satisfactory results. At the Census of 1901 the ages (and civil condition) of the population were not recorded in Baluchistan, or in parts of Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andamans and Nicobars; if it is still impossible in 1911 to obtain the figures it might be deemed advisable to attempt a rough classification into child, youth, adult, aged—or some such groups.

3. *Civil condition.*—The statistics appear to be complete except in those part of the country referred to in the preceding paragraph, where ages were not recorded. It is desirable that these should be included in 1911 if possible. As regards divorced persons the question of showing these under a seperate heading in the English Census tables is still under discussion ; it is probable that in India the numbers are relatively so small that they may still be included as hitherto.

4. *Occupation.*—In the English Census the occupations of the people are shown in combination with their ages (in 10 groups), but no attempt is made to show the number of dependents or the number of workers who are "partially agriculturist." Possibly the tabulation of occupations in combination with ages and with the other particulars is more than could be expected, but it seems desirable, for the sake of uniformity, that some age-grouping should be introduced into the occupation table. As regards the terminology and arrangement of the table it may at once be conceded that it is not desirable, even if it were possible, to fit the Indian population into the English classification, and no alteration of the table in this respect is suggested. To provide a summary table of occupations

for the whole British Empire, however, it is necessary to adopt some general headings under which the diverse occupational statistics for the several parts of the Empire may conveniently be shown. For the British Empire Census tables of 1901 the headings adopted were derived from the orders and sub-orders of the English classification. These headings, about 60 in number, will probably be used for the British Empire tables in 1911, and it will therefore be convenient if the Government of India will be good enough to indicate to the Registrar-General the headings in the occupation table for India which are equivalent to the headings to be adopted in the summary table for the British Empire.

(5) Birth-places. (6) Religions. (7) Literacy. (8) Infirmities.	No remarks to offer on these tables.

9. *Languages.*—It appears to be desirable that the number of persons able to speak English should be shown independently of the numbers included in the literacy table as able to read and write in that language.

10. *Race or nationality.*—In many of the colonies where the racial distinctions of the population are prominent seperate tables have been prepared for the white or European race on the one hand, and for the coloured races (sub-divided in some instances) on the other. It has been strongly represented to the Registrar-General that in view of the importance of securing separate statistics for the European element in the population of the Empire, the Census authorities of every Colony should be requested to arrange for the separate tabulation of the white race, as distinct from the coloured races.

If the suggestion command itself to the Government of India, it is desirable that race distinction should be made in all the tables, showing ages, civil condition, occupations, birth-places, literacy, languages and infirmities.

(b) Letter No. 24 of 1910

From

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN, O. M.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 21st July 1910.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to invite attention to your Lordship's Revenue despatch No. 108, dated the 17th September 1909, with which you forwarded a copy of a memorandum on the Indian Census of 1901 by the Registrar General of the United Kingdom, containing his suggestions as to the best method of securing some degree of uniformity in Census matters throughout the British Empire.

2. After obtaining the opinions of local Governments on the Registrar-General's suggestions, we have, in consultation with Mr. E. A. Gait, C. I. E., Census Commissioner for India, embodied our orders in our Home Department resolution nos. 192-208-Census, dated the 28th June 1910, a copy of which is enclosed for your Lordship's information. We also enclose for your information a copy of our resolution in the Home Department nos. 67-81 Census, dated the 31st March 1910, prescribing the general and house hold schedules which are to be adopted throughout British India. We would request that copies of these resolutions may be communicated to the International Institute of Statistics.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

MINTO

O.M. CREAGH.

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

S. P. SINHA.

J. L. JENKINS.

R. W. CARLYLE.

(c) Resolution No. 192-208

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOME DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 28th June 1910.

The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India in connection with the decennial Census of 1911 were annexed to the Home Department resolution nos. 67-81, dated the 31st March, 1910. The returns attached to the present resolution, which comply with the requirements of international statistics and contain all the information that is necessary for administrative purposes, are, with the exception of tables XV, part C and D, and XVI, which may be prepared or not at the option of local Governments prescribed for general adoption. The principles on which they have been drawn up are stated in the annexed memorandum, which explains their relation to the tables attached to the Home Department resolutions nos. 137-149, dated the 3rd August, 1900. In determining the form of these returns the Government of India have taken into consideration the suggestions which have been made by the Registrar General of the United Kingdom.

2. At the last Census a distinction was drawn between Imperial Statistics or the tables of general interest, and Provincial Statistics, or the additional tables required in each province for local administrative purposes. The unit of the former was the district, while that of the latter was the tahsil, taluk thana or township. The Provincial Tables were printed in separate volumes, but they formed part of the Imperial series of Census volumes and

were numbered and distributed accordingly. The Government of India consider it unnecessary that the Provincial Statistics, which are compiled for local purposes, should be circulated outside the limits of the province to which they refer; and they have accordingly decided that, on this occasion they will not form part of the Imperial series, but will be printed in entirely separate publication. Local Governments will decide for themselves what Provincial Statistics are required. Attention is, however, invited to the observations contained in the Home Department resolution nos. 137-49 (Census), dated the 3rd August 1900, where it was pointed out that there is a tendency to multiply statistics out of all proportion to the use that will ever be made of them. Without wishing to interfere unduly with the discretion of the local Governments in a matter of this kind, the Government of India desire that more care may be taken than was done in some cases at the last Census to include in the Provincial Statistics only such tables as are likely to be of real use.

3. While adhering to the definition of Imperial Statistics laid down in 1900, and recognizing that their unit should ordinarily be the district, the Government of India consider that it would be desirable to include in the Imperial series of tables a few of the main Statistics for smaller administrative units (thanas, taluks or tahsils) such as total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons. Such figures are of more than local interest; and even when the Provincial Tables are available, it is inconvenient to have to turn to another volume to find them. Drafts of two tables containing the above information are appended to this resolution, but local Governments are at liberty to modify the forms, should it appear desirable to do so, provided that the space occupied by them is not materially increased.

4. The cost of preparing the statistics refered to above, and also of preparing in manuscript a simple table showing the population of each village by sex and religion, will be an imperial charge, but that of preparing any other tables, and of printing the village tables, should this be thought necessary locally, will be met from provincial revenues.

5. The Government of India desire to emphasise the orders of 1900 that the Provincial Census reports should be completed and sent in within a year from the date of taking the census.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations given below, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department, and to the Census Commissioner for India.

Madras	Central Provinces
Bombay	Coorg
Bengal	N.W. Frontier Province
United Provinces	Rajputana
Punjab	Central India
Burma	Baluchistan
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Superintendent of Port Blair

Ordered, also, that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. EARLE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Explanatory memorandum

(i) *Table I* (*Area, houses and population*)—This is identical with the Corresponding table of the last census.

(ii) *Table II* (*Variation in the population since* 1872).—This is identical with the corresponding table of the last census, except that five censuses have now to be dealt with instead of four. The columns have been rearranged slightly, as the additional columns will cause the table to run into three pages. The figures for persons, males and females, will occupy the first two pages, and those for variations the third.

(iii) *Table III* (*Towns and villages classified by population*). Unchanged.

(iv) *Table IV* (*Towns classified by population with variation since* 1872)—To save space the columns for sex totals for 1872 and 1881 have been omitted. These figures can always be obtained (if required) by reference to the tables of the last census. The sex proportional figures for all five censuses will be quoted in a subsidiary table in the body of the reports, which is all that is ever likely to be needed.

(v) *Table V* (*Towns arranged territorially with population by religion*)—No change.

(vi) *Table VI* (*Religion*)—No change. Provinces which show non-Christian sects will sub-divide the headings Hindus and Muhammadans according to requirements.

(vii) *Table VII* (*Age, sex and civil condition*,—Two new quinquennial periods have been added in accordance with the recommendations of the Census Committee of the Royal Statistical Society. For individual districts, the age grouping will be less elaborate, following the practice introduced in 1901.

(viii) *Table VIII* (*Education by age*)—The columns relating to literacy in the provincial vernaculars have been omitted, but they will be retained in provinces where this information is collected.

(ix) *Table IX* (*Education by selected castes, tribes and races*)—This table, though optional in 1901, was prepared for all the main provinces except the Punjab. For the coming census it has been made compulsory, as it has been found to be most valuable, on account of the light which it throws on the condition as regards literacy of the different sections of the population, and the progress which each section has made during the decade.

The object of column 2 is to give details by locality where local conditions vary (*e. g.*, in Bengal it is important to distinguish Bengal Proper from Bihar). In one or two cases at the last census, details were given for each district, which greatly increased the bulk of the table, while in several others provincial totals only were given, thereby obliterating local differences. The number of castes selected for the table varied enormously. On the present occasion the Census Commissioner will arrange beforehand with the Provincial Superintendents which castes should be taken for this and similar tables, and the localities for which seprate figures will be given. The statistics of education, marriage, etc., by caste should make it possible to bring out clearly, not only the differences within a province between castes of different social status, but also the differences which exist in different parts of India amongst the same corresponding castes.

(x) *Table X* (*Language*)—The same as in 1891 and 1901. There was some misunderstanding at the last census regarding Dr. Grierson's note providing a classification of Indian languages and dialects; and in two provinces the languages returned in the schedules were split up into dialects, for the purpose of Table X according to considerations of birth-place or locality of enumeration. The language should be entered in Table X as actually returned, subject to the classification of entries that do not indicate rue languages. All estimates of dialect, etc., should be relegated to the Report Volume.

(xi) *Table XI* (*Birth-place*)—The same as in 1901. As on previous occasions Provincial Superintendents will tabulate certain extra provincial birth districts for communication to the other Superintendents concerned. These detailed figures are often of great interest in connection with inter-provincial migration (*e. g.*, in 1901 out of 157,000 emigrants from Bengal to Burma 79,000 went from the contiguous district of Chittagong); but they need not ordinarily be printed in the Imperial Tables. In special cases, where the immigration is of considerable, magnitude, this can be done, as indicated in the footnote to the table.

Much light can be thrown on his streams of migration (*e g.*, the 146,000 emigrants of 1901 from the Ratnagiri district to Bombay City) by combining birth-place with age, caste and occupation. Such statistics however are needed only in special cases, and no general table is prescribed.

(xii) *Table XII* (*Infirmities*)—The table should show (a) distribution by districts and (b) distribution by age. Two additional quinquennial age periods have been provided corresponding with those of Table VII.

(xiii) *Table XII-A* (*Infirmities by selected castes*)—The only change from 1901 is that "Population dealt with" have been substituted for "Population afflicted" in the main heading to columns 2 to 4. It is essential to know the number of persons amongst whom the infirmities were recorded. This table was optional at the last census.

(xiv) Table XIII (*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality*)—This table should give statistics only for the more important castes and for any others which local Governments for special reason wish to include. Any local Government may, if it wishes, order a complete table to be prepared.

(xv) Table XIV (*Civil condition by age for selected castes*)—The age periods taken for this table are the same as those which were finally sanctioned at the last census.

(xvi) Table XV (*Occupation or means of livelihood*)—The information exhibited in Part A is the same as in 1901, but the occupations are given in the heading and the districts down the side. This is the arrangement which was found most convenient in 1901. The district details should be preceded by a general summary giving totals for (a) Province; (b) British Territory; (c) Feudatory States; and (d) Cities.

Parts B, C and D of this table are new. At the last census the agricultural occupation of all persons who returned agriculture as (a) their principal or (b) their subsidiary occupation was tabulated, but not the non-agricultural subsidiary occupations of the former. In order to obtain a complete view of the extent to which the people of India are dependent on agriculture it is necessary to know also what subsidiary occupations are returned by persons whose main occupation is agriculture. Table XV, Part B, is designed to show this.

Parts C and D of this table need not be compiled unless the local Governments think this desirable.

(xvii) Table XVI (*Occupation by selected Castes, Tribes, or Races*)—The plan of this table, which need not be compiled unless local Governments desire to do so, is the same as in 1901, but a few additions have been made. Columns 6 to 9 have been added to throw light on the extent to which castes still practice their traditional occupations. This information was given for Bengal at the last census (so far as the principal occupation was concerned) by means of foot-notes. Columns 10 and 11 are designed to make it possible to discount the tendency of the functional groups to return their traditional occupations as their means of livelihood (paragraph 312 of the last India Census Report). The sex detail (which was not prescribed in 1901) is important as it shows for various castes and localities the extent to which women work either at their traditional or some other occupation.

In all provinces Europeans, Eurasians and Armenians should be included in this table.

In addition to Table XVI, which shows the distribution of castes by occupation, some supplementary statistics (similar to those at pages 502-506 of the Bengal Tables for 1901) may, if desired, be prepared showing the distribution of certain occupations by caste.

(xviii) Table XVII (*Christians by sect and race*)—The same as in 1901 except for a minor detail of printing. The districts will be arranged down the side of the tables and the sects in the heading.

(xix) Table XVIII (*Europeans, etc., by age*)—The same as in 1901.

Table I

Area, Houses and Population

District or State	Area in Square Miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses			Population								
							Persons			Males			Females		
				Total	In Towns	In Villages	T	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table II

Variation in Population since 1872

District or State	Persons					Males				
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

District or State	Females					Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)				Net Variation in a Period 1872—1911 Increase (+), Decrease (—)
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1872—1881	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Table III

Towns and Villages classified by population

District or State	Total Number of Habited Towns and Villages	Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000	
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Concld.

District or State	2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10.000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		Over 100,000		Encampments, Boat and Railway Population unclassed
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Table IV

Towns classified by Population with variation since 1872

Town	District or State	Municipality Suburbs, Cantonment, etc.	Population					Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)			
			1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1872—1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Concld.

Town	District or State	Variation in Period 1872 to 1911 Decrease (+) Increase (—)	Males			Females		
			1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table V

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion

District or State	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Concld.

District or State	Buddhist			Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew*		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

*Add columns as required.

Table VI

Religion

District or State	Population			Hindu			Musalman			Christian			Buddhist		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Concld.

District or State	Jain			Sikh			Parsi			Jew			Animistic*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

*Add columns as required.

Table VII

Age, sex and civil condition

Age		Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	0— 1												
	1— 2												
	2— 3												
	3— 4												
	4— 5												
Total	0— 5												
	5—10												
	10—15												
	15—20												
	20—25												
	25—30												
	30—35												
	35—40												
	40—45												
	45—50												
	50—55												
	55—60												
	60—65												
	65—70												
	70 and over												
Total													

NOTE—In each Province there will be one such table for (a) total population and (b) each religion returned.

For districts statistics will be given for the total population and the main religions only, and under the following age periods: 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-40, 40-60, 60 and over.

Table VIII

Education by Religion and Age

District	Age	Population									Literate in English		
		Total			Literate			Illiterate					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	0-10												
	10-15												
	15-20												
	20 & over												
	TOTAL												

NOTE:—*In the provincial summary details will be given for the total population and for each religion returned. In the returns for individual, districts, the figures for the minor religions will be omitted.*

Table IX

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Location	Population									Literate in English		
		Total			Literate			Illiterate					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Table X

Language

District or State	Population			Group of Languages A											
				Language A			B			C			D		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Concld.

District or State	Group B									Group C		
	A			B			C			A		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE:—The language return will be tabulated by groups following those of birth-place in the next table, as (A) vernaculars of India begnning with those of the Province or State compiling. (B) vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India, (C) European languages, Cross grouping by linguistic families should be shown in the text of reports. A column for, "Others" in each province will contain entries numerically too insignificant, or too localized to make it worthwhile to show them in territorial detail. Full particulars of each will be furnished, however, for the return for the whole Empire.

Table XI

Birth-place

District, State, Province or Country Where born	Province, District or State where enumerated																					
	Population of Province or State			District A			District B			District C			District D			District E			District F & so on		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Districts or States within the Province.																						
Total A ..																						
B. Provinces, Districts or States in India beyond the Province.																						
Total B ..																						
C. Countries in Asia beyond India.																						
Total C ..																						
D. Countries in Europe.																						
Total D ..																						
E. Countries in Africa.																						
Total E ..																						

F. Countries in America.

Total F ..

G. Countries in Australia.

Total G ..

H. At Sea.

Total H ..

Total Returned	..	
Birth-place not returned	..	
Total Population		

NOTE :—Under head B in column 1 the chief districts from which a province draws its immigrants can be shown, if desired.

Table XII—Infirmities

Part I.—*Distribution by age*

Age	Population Afflicted			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1															
1—2															
2—3															
3—4															
4—5															
Total— 0—5															
5—10															
10—15															
15—20															
20—25															
25—30															
30—35															
35—40															
40—45															
45—50															
50—55															
55—60															
60—65															
65—70															
70 and over.															
Total															

Table XII—Infirmities

Part II—*Distribution by Districts*

District or State	Population Afflicted			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table XII-A

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Population dealt with			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femlaes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table XIII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

District or State	Caste A		Caste B		Caste C	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTE :—This table need not be prepared for minor castes, etc. Figures must however in all cases be given for Europeans (distinguishing British subjects and others, Eurasians and Armenians).

Table XIV

Civil Condition by Age Selected Castes

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	Sex	Population dealt with	Unmarried						
				Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Caste, Tribe or State	Married							Widowed						
	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table XV

Part A—General Table

District or State	Occupation A						Occupation B					
	Total workers and dependents	Actual Workers				Dependents	Total workers and dependents	Actual Workers				Dependents
		Total		Partially agriculturist				Total		Partially agriculturist		
		Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

District or State	Occupation C						Occupation D and so on					
	Total workers and dependents	Actual Workers				Dependents	Total workers and dependents	Actual Workers				Dependents
		Total		Partially agriculturist				Total		Partially agriculturist		
		Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table XV—Occupation or means of Livelihood

Part B—Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual Workers only

(1) *Rent receivers*

District or State	Total Number of Rent-Receivers Actual Workers		Number of Actual Workers who Returned Subsidiary Occupations		Details of Subsidiary Occupations Returned			
					A		B	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Concld.

District or State	Details of Subsidiary Occupations Returned—Concld.												Other Occupations	
	C		D		E		F		G		H			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

NOTE :—(1) The Subsidiary occupations most frequnently returned will be entered in headings A to H.

(2) A similar table will be prepared for (2) Rent-payers and (3) Farm Servants and Field Labourers.

Table XV—Occupation or means of livelihood

Part C—Showing of certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood

District or State	Occupation A and B							
	Total number of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation A as their principal occupation		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation B as their subsidiary occupation		Total number of persons (actual workers), who returned occupation B as their principal occupation		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation A as their subsidiary occupation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Concld.

District or State	Occupation C and D, and so on							
	Total number of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation C as their principal occupation		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation D as their subsidiary occupation		Total number of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation D as their principal occupation		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation C as their subsidiary occupation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Table XV—Occupation or means of livelihood

Part D—Distribution by Religion

Occupation	Total number of workers & dependents	Distribution by Religions													
		Hindus		Musalmans		Christians		Buddhists		Animists		Parsis		Others	
		M	F	M	F	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	16

Table XVI

Occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional occupation	Population dealt with			Number of Actual Workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of Actual Workers returning their traditional Occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
		Actual Workers		Dependants	Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood			
		M	F	Both sexes	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Recorded Principal Occupation of Actual Workers (By Orders)														And so on adding columns as required
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Table XVII

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race

District or State	All Denominations									
	Total			Distribution by Race						
				European and allied races		Eurasian		Native		
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Concld.

District or State	Denomination A								Denomination B and so on								
	Total			Distribution by Race					Total			Distribution By Race					
				European and allied races		Eurasian		Native				European and allied races		Eurasian		Native	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

Table XVIII

Christians by Race and Age

District or State	Total			European and Allied Races												
				British Subjects												
				All Ages			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Contd.

District or State	European and Allied Races—contd.												
	Others												
	All Ages			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over	
	Total	Maes	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Table XVIII

Christians by Race and Age—Contd.

District or State	European and Allied Race—contd.												
	Armenians												
	All Ages			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

Concld.

District or State	European and Allied Race—concld.												
	Eurasians												
	All ages			0-12		12-15		15-30		30-50		50 & over	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

Provincial Table I

Area and Population of thanas (tahsils, etc.)

Thana (Tahsil, Taluk or Township)	Area in square miles	Number of		Number of occupied houses
		Towns	Villages	
1	2	3	4	5

Concld.

Thana (Tahsil, Taluk or Township)	Population			1901 (both sexes)	Percentage of variation		Number of persons per square mile in 1911
	1911				1901-1911	1891-1901	
	Persons	Males	Females				
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Provincial Table II

Population of thanas, &c., by Religion and Education

Thana (Tahsil, Taluk or Township)	Distribution by Religion									
	Hindus		Musalmans		Christians		Animists		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Thana (Tahsil, Taluk or Township)	Number of Literate Persons					
	0-15		15-20		20 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17

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Table I

Area, Houses and Population

Sl. No.	District or State	Area in square miles	Occupied Houses				
			Towns	Villages	Total	In Towns	In Villages
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Concld.

Sl. No.	District or State	Population								
		Persons			Males			Females		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table II

Variation in Population since 1872

Sl. No.	District or State	Persons						Variation, Increase (+), Decrease (—)					
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	Net variation in period 1872-1921 Increase (+), Decrease (—)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

Sl. No.	District or State	Males						Females					
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table III

Towns and Villages Classified by Population

Sl. No.	District or State	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Population	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000	
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Sl. No.	5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		100,000 and over		Encampments, Boat and Railway population unclassed
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Table IV

Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1872

Sl No.	Town	District or State	Town, Municipality or Cantonment	Population. Variation—Increase (+) Decrease (—)											Variation in period 1872 to 1921. Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Males			Females		
				1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	1872—1881		1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Table V

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion

In this Table the column "Others" includes the following

Sl. No.	Town	Hindu (Arya)			Hindu (Brahmo)			Sikh			Buddhist			Zoroastrian (Parsi)			Jew			Indefinite Beliefs		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Table V

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion—concld.

Sl. No.	District or State	Town, Municipality, or Cantonment	Population			Indo-Aryan						Semitic						Primitive			Others		
						Hindu (Brahmanic)			Jain			Musalman			Christian			Animist					
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Table VI

Religion

Sl. No.	District or State	Total Population			Indo-Aryan								
					Hindu (Brahmanic)			Sects Included Among Hindu (Brahmanic)					
								Kabirpanthi			Satnami		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Sl. No.	Indo-Aryan—Contd.											
	Hindu (Arya)			Hindu (Brahmo)			Sikh			Jain		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table VI

Religion—Contd.

Sl. No.	District or State	Indo-Aryan—contd.											
		Digambar			Swetamber			Among Jains					
								Swetamber Terapanthi			Sthanikabasi		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Contd.

Sl. No.	Indo-Aryan—concld.								
	Unspecified			Buddhist			Zoroastrian (Parsi)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Table VI

Religion—Contd.

Sl. No.	District or State	Semitic											
		Musalman			Sects included among Musalmans						Christian		
					Sunni			Shia					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58

Concld.

Sl. No.	Semitic—concld.			Primitive			Others (Indefinite beliefs only)		
	Jew			Animist					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

Table VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition

Religion	Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Religions	0—1												
	1—2												
	2—3												
Hindu	3—4												
(Brahmanic)	4—5												
	0—5												
Hindu	5—10												
(Arya)	10—15												
Hindu	15—20												
(Brahmo)	20—25												
	25—30												
Sikh	30—35												
	35—40												
Jain	40—45												
	45—50												
Buddhist	50—55												
	55—60												
Zoroastrian	60—65												
	65—70												
Musalman	70 and over												
Christian	Total												
Jew													
Animist													
Indefinite beliefs													

Table VIII

Education by Religion and Age

Religion	Age	Population											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Religions													
Hindu	Total												
(Brahmanic)	0—10												
Hindu (Arya)	10—15												
Hindu	15—20												
(Brahmo)	20 and over												
Sikh													
Jain													
Buddhist													
Zoroastrian													
Musalman													
Christian													
Jew													
Animist													
Indefinite Beliefs													

Table IX

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	Population											
		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Table X

Language

Sl. No.	District or State	Total Population			Languages of India: A. Aryan											
					Total Hindi			Dialects included in Hindi (Chhattisgarhi)			Urdu			Total Rajasthani		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Contd.

Sl. No.	Languages of India: A. Aryan—Contd.															
	Dialects included in Rajasthani									Total Marathi			Dialects included in Marathi			
	Marwari			Banjari			Nimadi						Halbi			C.P. Dialect		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

Table X

Language—Contd.

Sl. No.	District or State	Languages of India : A. Aryan—contd.																	
		Total Bhili			Dialects included in Bhili			Total Oriya			Dialects included in Oriya			Bihari			Bengali		
					Pardhi						Bhatri								
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

Concld.

Sl. No.	Languages of India : A. Aryan—concld.						B. Dravidian			C. Munda D. Gipsy		Languages Foreign to India : E		
	Gujarathi			Panjabi			Minor Languages of Aryan Sub-Family					Other Asiatic Languages	Non-Asiatic Languages	
													English	Other non-Asiatic Languages
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F					
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

Table XI

Birth Place, Districts and States

District, States, Province or country where born	Total Central Provinces and Berar			District Where Enumerated
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5

A—Born in India.

B—Born in other Asiatic Countries.

C—Born in Europe.

D—Born in Africa.

E—Born in America.

F—Born in Australia.

G—Born in Sea.

Table XII

Infirmities Distribution by Age

Age	Population Aflicted			Insane			Deaf-Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table XIII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Sl. No.	District or State	Agaria				Banjara						Barhai		Remarks
		Hindu		Animist		Hindu		Animist		Musalman		Hindu		
		M	F	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

Table XIV

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	Sex	Population dealt with	Unmarried						Married	Widowed
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Table XV

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race

Table XVI (a)

European and Allied Races (including Armenians) by Race and Age

Table XVI (b)

Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

Imperial Table XVII

Occupation or Means of Livelihood—General Distribution

Table XVIII

Subsidiary Occupation of Agriculturists—Actual Workers only

This table is divided into three parts :—

Part (1) With Rent Receivers, i.e., Group 1 of Table XVII;
Part (2) Rent Payers, i.e., Group 2 of Table XVII; and
Part (3) Agricultural labourers, i.e., Groups 3,4 and 5 of Table XVII.

Table XIX

Mixed Occupations.—Inter-relation of Agriculture and Some of the Principal Industries

This table shows, for the principal industrial occupations, the number of actual workers who also have subsidiary occupations in Agriculture and are (1) rent payers or (2) agricultural labourers.

Table XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in Different Occupations

Group No.	Occupation	Total number of workers and dependants	Distribution by Religion						
			Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Buddhists	Animists	Parsis	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Table XXI

Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race

PART A—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional occupation	Population dealt with				Number of Actual Workers whose Traditional Caste Occupation was Returned as their				Record Principal Occupation of Actual	
		Actual Workers		Dependents		Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Number of Actual Returning their Traditional occupation as their Principal means of Livelihood who had some Subsidiary Occupation	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Table XXII

Industrial Statistics

PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

Description Establishment	Classification establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of Establishments
A—Those in which mechanical power is used.		
B—Those in which mechanical power is not used.		
1	2	3

Concld.

Classification of Persons Employed				
Total of Persons employed	Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff			
	Managers	Supervising and technical staff		Clerical Staff
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	
Males / Females				
4	5	6	7	8

Table XXII

Industrial Statistics

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS

Table XXII

Industrial Statistics

PART III—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS

Description of Establishment	Total number of establishments	Govt. or Local Authority	Number owned by: Registered Companies with Directors who are: Europeans or Anglo-Indians	Indian	Both	Europeans or Anglo-Indians	Private Persons who are: Parsis	Mohammedans	Banias	Darjis	Dhobis	Kumhars	Madrasi (Naidoo)	Parbhus	Rajputs	Telis	Barhais	Kalars	Hindus unspecified	Europeans or Anglo	Others	Number Managed by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Table XXII

Industrial Statistics

PART IV—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMAN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Table XXIIV

Industrial Statistics

PART V—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING

Table XXII

Industrial Statistics

PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED. I—FOR ESTABLISHMENT USING STEAM, OIL, GAS, WATER, ETC.

Description of Establishment	Number of Establishments Employing				Number of Engines				Total House Power				Remarks
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Provincial Table I

Area and Population of Tahsils, Cities and Large Towns

Tahsil, Taluk, Zamindari or Township	Area in square milles	Number of			Population				Percentage of Variation		Number of Persons per square Mile in 1921
		Towns	Villages	Number of occupied houses	1921			1921	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	
					P	M	F	(both sexes)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Provincial Table II

Population of Tahsils, Cities and Large Towns by Religion and Education

Tahsil, Taluk, Zamindari or Township	Distribution by Religion										Number of Literate Persons					
	Hindu (Brahmanic)		Musalman		Christian		Animist		Others		0—15		15—20		20 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17

TABLE FORMS 1931

Table I

Area, Houses and Population

Sl. No.	District or State	Area in Sq. miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses			Population								
					Total	In Towns	In Villages	Persons			Males			Females		
								T	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Table II

Variation in Population during fifty years

Province, State or Agency	Persons						Variation (Increase) (+) (Decrease) (—)					Net Variation in Period 1881-1931
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

Province, State or Agency	Males						Females					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table III

Towns and Villages Classified by Population

Province, State or Agency	Total Number of inhabited towns and Villages	Population	Under 500		500-1,000		1,000-2,000		2,000-5,000	
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Province, State or Agency	5,000-10,000		10,000-20,000		20,000-50,000		50,000-100,000		100,000 and over		Encampments Boat and Railway population unclassed
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Table IV

Towns classified by population with variation since 1881

Name of Towns	Province, District, State or Agency, etc.	Population						Variation					Variation in period	Males			Females		
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921—1931	Increase 1911—1921	Decrease 1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	Variation in period 1881—1931 Increase (+) Decrease (—)	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Table V

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion

District or State	Town Municipality, Subrub, Canton-ment, etc.	Population			Hindus			Sikhs			Jains			Buddhists			Muslims		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Concld.

District or State	Town Municipality, Suburb, Canton-ment, etc.	Christians			Zoroastrians			Jews			Tribes			Others		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Table VI

Province or State Enumerated

Birth Place	India			Ajmer-Merwara			Andaman and Nicobar Islands			Assam (Including Kihas State)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Birth Place	Baluchistan Instricts Administered Territories			Bengal			Bihar & Orissa			Bombay (including) Aden		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table VI

Province or State Enumerated—Contd.

Birth Place	Burma			Central Province and Berar			Coorg			Delhi		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Contd.

Birth Place	Madras			North-West Province (District and Adl. Territories)			Punjab			United Province of Agra and Oudh		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

Table VI

Province or State Enumerated—Contd.

Birth Place	Assam State (Manipur)			Baluchistan State			Parods State			Bengal States		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61

Contd.

Birth Place	Bihar and Orissa States			Bombay States			Central India Agency			Central Provinces States		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73

Table VI

Province or State Enumerated—Contd.

Birth Place	Cochin State			Gwalior State			Hyderabad State			Jammu and Kashmir State		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85

Contd.

Birth Place	Madras States (excluding Cochin and Travancore)			Mysore State			North West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Area			Punjab State (including Punjab States Agency)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97

Table VI

Province or State Enumerated—Contd.

Birth Place	Rajputana Agency			Sikkim State			Travances State			United Province State		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109

Concld.

Birth Place	Western India States Agency		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	110	111	112

Table VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition all Parts

All Religions	Hindus	Aryas	Brahmos	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Tribal	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Table VIII

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

Caste, Tribe or Race	Province, State or Agency and Religion	Also Tabulated in	Population dealt with	Unmarried						
				Total	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Married							Widowed						
	Total	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 & over	Total	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 & over
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table IX—Infirmities

Distribution by Province and States

Province State or Agency	Population afflicted			Insane			Deaf Mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Table X

Occupation or Means of Livelihood, General table of India

1 Group Number	Total following occupation	Occupation						Total following occupation	Occupation					
		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation			Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation	
		M	F	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

Contd.

1 Group Number	Total following occupation	Occupation						India						
									Occupation					
		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation	
		M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Table X

Occupation or Means of Livelihood, General table of India

1 Group Number	Total following occupation	Occupation						Total following occupation	India						
		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation			Occupation						
		M	F	M	F	M	F		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation		
									M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Contd.

1 Group Number	Total following occupation	Occupation						Total following occupation	India						
		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation			Occupation						
		M	F	M	F	M	F		Principal occupation		Working dependents		Subsidiary to other occupation		
									M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Table X—Concld.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood, Part II—Provincial Distribution

Province State or Agency	Total all classes								Class A. Production of Raw Materials							
	Total earners principal occupation								Total Class—A							
	Total population	Total earners principal occupation		Total working dependents		Total non-working dependents			Total non-working dependents		Total earners subsidiary occupation		Total working dependents		Total following occupation as subsidiary to other	
		M	F	M	F	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	16

Occupation or Means of Livelihood, Part II—Cities

Occupation	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents	Earners	Working dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		

Table XI

Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, Tribe or Race	Province, State or Agency with alternative castes	Traditional occupations	Population dealt with		
			Earners and working dependents		Non-working dependents
			Males	Females	Both sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6

Table XI—*Contd.*

Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races, Part II—Europeans and Allied Race and Anglo-Indians

Province, State or Agency	Population dealt with			I		II		III		IV		V		VI	
	Earners and working dependents		Non-working dependants	Exploitation of Animal & vegetation		Exploitation of Minerals		Industry		Transport		Trade		Public Force	
	M	F	Both sexes	M	F	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	16

Concld.

Province, State or Agency	VII		VIII		IX		X		XI		XII	
	Public Administration		Professions and Liberal Arts		Persons living on their income		Domestic Service		Insufficiently described occupations		Unproductive	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Table XII

Literacy by Religion and Age

Province, State or Agency	Total Population aged 5 years and over			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Table XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age : Part I—General Table

Age and Religion	Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions												
0— 5												
5—10												
10—15												
15—20												
20 and over												
Age unspecified												

Table XIV

Literacy by Selected Castes

Caste, Tribe or Race	Province, State or Agency and Religions	Also Tabulated in Table	Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Table XV

Language : Part I—Mother Tongue

Province, State or Agency	Population			Vernaculars of India			Austric Family					
							Total Austric Family			Austronesian Sub-Family, Indonesian Branch. Malay Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—Contd.											
	Austronestian sub-Family, Indonesian Branch						Austroasiatic Sub-Family Mon. Khmer Branch					
	Malay			Salon			Austroasiatic Sub-Family Total			Mon-Khmer Branch Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue.—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—Contd.											
	Austroasiatic Sub-family, Mon-Khmer Branch—Contd.											
	Palaung Wa Group											
	Mon-Group Talaing			Palaung wa Group Total			Wa			Danaw		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—Contd.											
	Austroasiatic Sub-family, Mon-Khmer Branch—Contd.											
	Palaung Wa Group—Concld.											
	Khamuk			Yong unspecified			Yangla			Palaung and Pale		
1	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

Table XV

Language : Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—Contd.											
	Austroasiatic Sub-Family Mon-Khmer Branch—concld.						Austroasiatic Sub-family, Munda Branch					
	Khasi Group Khasi			Nicobarese Group Nicobarese			Munda Branch Total			Kherwari (Santali, Mundari Ho, etc.)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—Contd.											
	Austroasiatic Sub-Family, Munda Branch—Contd.											
	Korku			Kharia			Juang			Sawara		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73

Table XV

Language : Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Austric Family—contd.						Tibeto Chinese Family					
	Austroasiatic Sub-Family, Munda Branch—concld.									Tibeto Burman Sub-Family		
	Gadaba			Munda (unspecified)			Tibeto Chinese, Family Total			Tibeto Burman Sub-Family Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85

Contd

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd.											
	Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—Contd.											
				Tibetan Group								
	Tibeto Himalayan Branch Total			Tibetan Group Total			Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan			Assam Burmese Branch Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd. > Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—Contd. > Bara or Bodo Group > Bara or Bodo Group Total			Garo			Rabha			Chutiya		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd. > Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—Contd. > Bara or Bodo Group—Contd. > Koch			Bara Bodo or Plains Kachari			Dimasa or Hills Kachari			Lalung		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd. > Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—Contd. > Bara or Bodo Group-concld. > Tipura (Mrung)			Mikir Language > Mikir			Naga Group > Naga Group Total			Naga Kuki Sub-Group > Meni (Mao)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd. > Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—Concld. > Naga Group——contd. > Tangkhul			Other or unspecified Naga Language			Kuki-Chin Group > Kuki-Chin Group Total			Maring		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145

Table XV

Language : Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd.											
	Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—contd.											
	Kuki Chin Group—concld.			Central Chin Sub-Group								
	Kathe (Ponnal) Including Meitei (Manipuri)			Lai			Lakher			Lusheri		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—Contd.											
	Tibeto Burman Sub-Family—concld.											
	Central Chin Sub-Group—concld.						Southern Chin Sub-Group			Unclassed Mro Group		
	Pankdu			Tashon			Southern Chin Group Total			Mro (Mru)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169

Table XV

Language : Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family—concld.									Man Family		
	Tai Chinese Sub-Family, Tai Branch and Tai Group											
	Tai Group Total			Lao			Lu			Man Family Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Man Family—concld.									Dravidian Family		
	Man Group											
	Man Group Total			Miao			Yao			Dravidian Family Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Dravidian Family--Contd.											
	Dravida Group											
	Dravida Goup Total			Tamil			Malayalam			Kanarese		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Dravidiaa Family—Contd.											
	Dravida Group—concld.									Intermediate Group		
	Kadagu or Goorgi			Tulu			Toda			Intermediate Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Dravidian Family—contd.											
	Intermediate Group—contd.											
	Kukukh or Oraon			Malto			Condi			Kandhi or Kui		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Dravidian Family—Concld.											
	Intermediate Group—concld.						Andhra Language Group Telugu			North Western Language Brahui		
	Kolami			Others (Kondi)								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family											
	Aryan Sub-Family, Dardic Branch											
	Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family Total			Eranian Branch Eastern Group Total			Khowar Group			Dard Group		
							Khowar Chitrali or Arniya			Dard Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family Dardic Branch—Contd.											
	Dard Group—concld.									Kafir Group		
	Shina			Kashmiri			Kohistani			Kafir Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family and Outer sub-Family											
	North-Western Group						Southern Group					
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi			Sindhi			Southern Group Total			Marathi		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—Contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family Indo-Aryan Branch											
	Southern Group—concld.			Eastern Group								
	Konkani			Eastern Group Total			Oriya			Bihari		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289

Table XV

Language Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family, Indo-Aryan Branch—contd.											
	Eastern Group—concld.			Outer Sub-Branch						Inner Sub Branch, Central Group		
	Bengali			Eastern Group Assamese			Mediate Sub-Branch Mediate Group Eastern Hindi			Inner Sub-Branch Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—Contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family, Indo-Aryan Branch—Contd.											
	Inner Sub Branch, Central Group—contd.											
	Central Group Total			Western Hindi			Rajasthani			Gujarati		
	Personal	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—contd.											
	Aryan Sub-Family, Indo Aryan Branch—Contd-											
	Inner Sub-Branch, Central Group—concld.									Inner Sub-Branch, Pahari Group		
	Bhili			Khandesi			Punjabi			Pahari Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—concld.											
	Aryan Sub-Family, Indo Aryan Branch—Concld.											
	Inner Sub-Branch, Pahari Group—concld.											
	Central Pahari			Eastern Pahari Khas Kura or Naipali			Western Pahari			Pahari (Unspecified)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

B-Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa

Province, State or Agency	Unclassed Languages											
	Unclassed Language Total			Andamanese			Gipsy Languages			Other (Indian unspecified or language not returned)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Tibeto Chinese Family and Tai Chinese Family											
	Chinese Branch, Chinese Group											
	Total			Other Chinese Language			Other (Anamese)			Tai Branch, Tai Group Siamese		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Unclassed Languages—contd.											
	Semitic Family											
	Semitic Family Total			Arabic			Hebrew			Maltese		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Unclassed Languages—Contd.											
	Semitic Family—concld.			Hamitic Family, Ethiopic Group								
	Syriac			Hamitic Family Total			Ethiopic Group Total			Somali		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Unclassed Languages—contd.											
	Hamitic Family, Ethiopic Group—concld.			Mongolian Family								
							Ural-Altaic Group			Japanese Group		
	Egyptian Abyssinian & Other			Mongolian Family Total			Turkish			Japanese		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Unclassed Languages—Concld.											
	Mongolian Family—concld.			Malayo-Ploynesian Family								
				Malayan								
	Other Mongolian			Malayan Group Total			Tagalong and other Philippine Language			Japanese and other Malayan Language		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409

Table XV

Language: Part I—Mother Tongue—Contd.

C—European Languages

Province, State or Agency	C-European Languages Total			Indo-European Family								
				Indo-European Family Total			Greak Group, Greek (Romaic)			Romance Group Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421

Contd.

Province. State or Agency	Indo-European Family—Contd.											
				Celtic Group						Balto-Slavonic Group		
	Romance Group Italian			Gaelic (Scotch)			Irish			Slavonic (Russian, Polish and others)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433

Table XV

Language Part I—Mother Tongue—Concld.

Province, State or Agency	Indo-European Family—concld.					
	Teutonic Group					
	Teutonic Group Total			English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	434	435	436	437	438	439

Table XVI

Religion

Province, State or Agency	Hindu																	
	Population			Brahmanic			Arya			Brahmo			others			Total Hindus		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	Sikhs			Jains			Buddhists			Zoroastrians			Muslims		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

Concld.

Province, State or Agency	Christains			Jewas			Tribal Religions			Minor Religions and Religions not returned		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Table XVII (a)

Race, Tribe or Caste

Group	Description	Name	Population			Province, State or Agency where chiefly found
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Table XVII (b)

Race, Tribe or Caste Summary Figures of Hindus

Group	Total Hindu Population			Brahmans			Other Interior Castes			Exterior Castes			No Castes			Caste not Returned		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table XVIII

Variation in Population of Selected Castes and Tribes

Tribe or Caste	Province, State or Agency and Religion	Reference to Table	Persons						Variation (Increase/Decrease)					Net Variation 1881-1931 Increase + Decrease —
			1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Concld.

Tribe or Caste	Males						Females					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Table XIX

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indian by Race and Age

Part I—Details by Provinces and States

A-EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES I (INCLUDING ARMENIANS)

(A) British Subjects

Province, State or Agency	Total			All ages			0—13		14—16		17—23	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

(A) British Subjects—concld.

Province, State or Agency	24—33		34—43		44—53		54 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Table XIX

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo Indian by Race and Age —Contd.

Part I—Details by Provinces and States

A—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS)

Province, State or Agency	All ages			0—13		14—16		17—23	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	24—33		34—43		44—53		54 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Table XIX.

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indian by Race and Age—Contd.

Part I—Details by Provinces and States

A—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS)

Province, State or Agency	All Ages			0—3		4—6		7—13	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

Contd.

Province, State or Agency	14—16		17—19		20—29		30—39	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
1	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

Table XIX

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indian by Race and Age—Concld.

Part I—Details by Provinces and States

A—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS)

Province, State or Agency	40—49		50—59		60—69		70 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

Table XX

Summary Figures for Districts

District or State	Area in square Miles	Population 1931			Population 1921	Percentage of variation		Number of persons per square mile in	
		Persons	Males	Females		1921-1931	1911-1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Concld.

District or State	Hindu		Muslim		Tribal		Christian		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Appendix I

Table II

Proportion of Fertile and Sterile Marriage
Duration of Marriage Years

Province, State or Agency	Age of wife at marriage	0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over	
		Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Table III

Average Size of Family Correlated with Age of Wife at Marriage

Province, State or Agency	All Ages					0—12					13—14				
	Number of Families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed	Number of families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed	Number of families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	I6

Table III

Average Size of Family Correlated with age of Wife at Marrige—Concld.

Province, State or Agency	15—19				20—29						30 and over				
	Number of families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed	Number of families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed	Number of families	Number of children born alive	Average observed	Number of children surviving	Average observed
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Table IV

Size of Families by Occupation of Husband

Occupation	India										Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
	Number of families examined	Total number of children born alive	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born	Number of families examined	Total number of children born alive	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born	Number of families examined	Total Number of children born alive	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born	Number of families examined	Total number of children born alive	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Table V

Size of Families by Community or Religion of Family

Religion or Community	Number of slips exa-ined	Total number of children born alive	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born	Number of families with wife married at—				
						0—12	13—14	15—19	20—30	30 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Table VI

Duration of Marriage Correlated with Community or Religion of Family

Religion or Community of Husband	Total			Duration of Marriage with present wife																	
				Under 10 years			10 years			10—19			20—31			32 years			33 and over		
	Number of slips examined	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per family	Number of families	Number of children	Average per amily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

(viii) 1951 CENSUS

MEMORANDUM

Subject:—Census Tabulation—Forms and Procedure

1. The tabulation for the 1951 Census will be done by hand-sorting of slips in Central Tabulation Offices which will be set up by the State Census Superintendents for their respective areas. The offices will be organised on the same pattern as in 1931 Census, when there was full tabulation on census material. Instructions regarding the setting up of these offices and other matters connected with their administration will be issued in due course to the Superintendents.

In 1931 and earlier censuses, enumeration was done on schedules and the information in the schedules was copied on slips which were later hand-sorted to produce various tables. In 1941, enumeration was done direct on slips which dispensed with the intermediate operation of slip copying. For the 1951 Census also, enumeration will be done direct on slips which will be later sorted

But at this census, in additon to the sorting of the slips to produce the tables, it is proposed to incorporate essential census information relating to every person enumerated in every village and every town/ward in a National Register of Citizens which will be preserved as an unpublished administrative register for purposes of reference during the inter-census decade. The Government of India have already invited State Governments to take steps for the preparation of the register. The purposes to be served by this register are fully explained in the letter addressed to all State Governments of which a copy is appended (Appendix I). The register will be compiled in the districts along with or immediately after enumeration and before tabulation operations start.

There will be four main differences between the procedure for tabulation adopted at the 1931 and earlier censuses and the procedure to be adopted at the next census. These are explained in paragraphs 2 to 5 below.

2. *Substitution of Economic Classification for Classification based on Religion*:—In the past, census slip were, at the very outset, sorted on the basis of religion, and the figures of population by religion thus obtained were the basis of village statistics. The separation of slips by religion and sex maintained throughout the sorting operations; and thus certain census characteristics were cross-tabulated by religion. During the tabulation of the 1951 Census, the slips will be sorted, in the first instance, into the following eight livelihood classes of the population:—

Agricultural Classes

1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.

III. Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

Non-agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal Means of Livelihood from—

V. Production other than cultivation.

VI. Commerce.

VII. Transport.

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The resulting figures will be given in the Primary Census Abstract (form with instructions given in Appendix II) and this Abstract will be the basis for village statistics. The slips as thus initially separated, will be kept separate throughout the sorting operations.

3. *The Concurrent 10% Sample*:—When the slips are initially sorted, a ten per cent sample will be taken out. (The method of taking of the sample is explained in the note attached to the Primary Census Abstract). The figures required for the Economic Tables (which are the first ones to be prepared) will be compiled separately for the 90% slips and the 10% sample. The two results will be combined to produce figures for the total population. The operations on the 90% slips and the 10% sample will proceed simultaneously. There will thus be a record for every census tract in each district, of the comparison between 10% sample figures; and the total figures; for the Economic Tables as well as many other tables. The "Age Tables", however, will be constructed, only from the 10% sample.

4. *Household Size and Composition*:—In the past censuses, the characteristics of individuals only were tabulated. At the present census, certain characteristics of households will be sorted and tabulated. It is not possible o hand-sort for households, slips which relate to individuals. The National Register of Citizens which gives the details of the individuals arranged by households will be utilised for this purpose. The study of the households will be made on the basis of a 4% sample of households. An abstract from the National Register of Citizens called the "Census Abstract of Sample Households" (form with instructions given in Appendix II) will be first prepared for the sample households. The construction of 'Household' (size and composition), table will be based on this abstract.

5. *Preservation of Census Records and Registers*:—In the past, the abstract (first prepared in the process of sorting and compilation) was used for compiling village statistics, which were retained as unpublished administrative records by some States; and printed and published by others.

At the forthcoming census the following records (prepared during the process of sorting and compilation) will be brought together and bound in a single manuscript volume, called the District Census Handbook:—

(i) District Census Tables (furnishing district data with break-up for census tracts, within the district)

(ii) Census Abstracts:—

(a) Primary Census Abstracts,

(b) Occupational Abstracts, and

(c) Census Abstracts of small-scale Industries.

The sample Household Abstracts will be found together in a single manuscript volume separately. The forms of the primary Census Abstracts and Sample Household Abstracts and their mode of preparation are described in Appendix II. The Occupational Abstracts will be compiled from Sorter's Tickets prepared during the sorting of slips for the Economic Tables. The census abstract of small-scale industries will be compiled from returns of the census now in progress.

It will be suggested to State Governments that the District Census Handbook (with or without the addition of other useful information relating to the district) should be printed and published in the same manner as "Village Statistics" in the past. The 'Sample Household Abstract' will be unpublished. Together with the National Register of Citizens, it will be used for purposes of reference, and also as a Sampling Base for Population Surveys in the inter-census decade. One of the columns of this Abstract is designed to facilitate the taking of sub-samples of the different livelihood classes separately.

6. The following tables will be prepared and published for the 1951 Census:—

A. General Population Tables

I. Area, Houses and Population.
II. Variation in population during fifty years.
III. Towns and villages classified by population.
IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1901.
V. Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes.

B. Economic Tables

I. Livelihood Classes and Sub-classes.
II. Secondary Means of Livelihood.
III. Employers, Employees and independent workers by Industries and Services Divisions and Sub-divisions.

C. Household and Age(Sample) Tables

I. Household (size and composition).
II. Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
III. Age and Civil Condition.
IV. Age and Literacy.
V. Single Year Age Returns.

D. Social and Cultural Tables

I. Language.
II. Religion.
III. Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
IV. Migrants.
V. Displaced Persons.
VI. Non-Indian Nationals.
VII. Livelihood Classes, by Educational Standards.

E. Summary Figures for Districts

A copy of the form of each of the tables is appended to this Memorandum. Notes indcating the mode of preparation of the tables are also attached to the for where necessary.

Comparison between the foregoing tables and those prepared for the 1931 Census explained in the following paragraphs.

7. *A. General Population Tables:*—Tables, I, II and IV follow the 1931 model without change.

Tables III follows an old table and provides some more information. Sex details will be given for each group of towns and village. The groups in the table will be arranged under three major groups, for each of which the number of towns and villages and population by sexes will also be given. This change has been made, with reference to a recommendation of the Population Commission of the United Nations.

The basis of Table V differs from the 1931 Census. In the 1931 Census the population of individual towns was shown classified by religion. Now it is proposed to give the same information under livelihood classes, instead of religion.

8. *B. Economic Tables:*—These correspond to the "Occupation or Means Livelihood Table" prepared at the 1931 Census. The forms, as well as the contents of these tables, have been recast completely. This is the most important among the changes made in census tabulation and is fully expalained in a separate Memorandum on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme (Part II)

9. *C. Household and Age (Sample) Tables*:—Table I Household (size and composition) Table is new, as already explained in para 5 above.

Tables II, III, IV and V will be prepared on the 10% sample slips.

Table II (Livelihood classes, by age groups) is new. Tables III and IV correspond to similar tables on the 1931 Census.

In the past, it was customary to apply a smoothing formula to the actual age returns. The published tables contained only the smoothed figures. This was done in order to offset the observed preference for particular digits (especially 0) in actual age returns. At this Census, tabulation will proceed on the basis that the census should publish the information as actually furnished by the people. Accordingly, it is proposed:—

(a) to discard the smoothing formula,

(b) to adopt certain decennial groups recommended by the U. N. Population Commission which includes all the digits with the most favoured digit (0) at the centre; and are, therefrore, likely to be most free from the effect of preferences for particular digits, and

(c) to prepare and publish a table of individual year age returns (which may be made use of by actuaries and research workers for constructing any desired age-groups and smoothing the figures by any desired formula).

10. *D. Social and Cultural Tables*:—Tables I (Language), II (Religion) and IV (Migrants) correspond to similar tables prepared at the 1931 Census. The form of Table I has been simplified in so far as at relates to Mother tongue. Table IV (Migrants) will be in the same form as the Birth place table of the 1931 census.

Table III furnishes the numbers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The numbers of Anglo-Indians will be indicated on a fly-leaf. Other race caste-tribe data published in 1931 and prior censuses will not be published. (But such data as may be required for the Backward Classes Commission will be collected and preserved.)

Table V is new and relates to displacement of population consequent on partition.

Table VI relates to Non Indian Nationals. It is new and based on a suggestion made by the U. N. Population Commission.

Table VII is also new. It is designed to show the distribution of educated man-power among the different livelihood classes.

11. *E. Summary figures for Districts*:—This table will furnish selected data, by districts in the All-India Table and correspondingly by Tahsils, Thanas in the State Tables. The selected data will be in the same form as in previous censuses; but livelihood classes will be substituted for religion.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS

District No. and Name.....
Tehsil/Town No. and Name.....
Village/Ward No. and Name.....

House or Household No.	Sl. No. of Persons in the household	Name	Relationship to head of household	Sex	Religion	Special Group	Civil condition	Age	Economic dependency	Status employment	Principal means of livelihood	Secondary means of livelihood	Literacy and education	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

NOTE :—A clumn may be added for Sl. No. of house or household at the beginning to facilitaate picking out sample households.

Appendix II

Rural
Non-city Urban
Tehsil *City*

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Name of Village or Town/ Ward	Area of Village or Town	Occupied houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons			Households population		Literates	
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Contd.

Agricultural Classes							
I—Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III—Cultivating Labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-Cultivation owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—Concld.

Non-agricultural Classes							
Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from							
V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

CENSUS ABSTRACT & SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Household identifications number			Household population							
Serial No.	Location Code No.	Livelihood Class Code No.	3 Persons or less		4—6 Persons		7—9 Persons		10 Persons and above	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

Family Structure						Infants and adults in households				Unmarried or married			
Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations of heads of households	Other Female relations of heads of households	Infants (Age less than 1 year)		Adults (21 years and over)		Unmarried		Married	
Males	Females					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

NOTES ON THE PREPARATION OF CENSUS ABSTRACT OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

1. This abstract will be prepared from the National Register of Citizens. The first operation will be to select 4% sample from among the households recorded in the National Register relating to each village or town/ward. The selection will be made as follows:

2. Twelve paper balls bearing numbers 1 to 12 will be put in a bag and displaced from their original position by revolving the bag. Care should be taken that no ball is thrown out of the bag. Any person who is unconnected with the operations (a chaprasi of the office or a child) should be asked to pick out a ball from the bag. The number in the ball will give the starting point. If number in the chosen ball is 6, the sixth household from the beginning should be marked on the Register as the first sample household Thereafter, every twenty-fifth household after the first sample household should be marked. At the end there may remain in most cases some households numbering less than twenty five in all. In such cases, if the number of the households left over is 12 or less no household will be marked. If the number is 13 or more but less than 25 the last household will be marked. In marking the sample household thus chosen, a bold cross (X) should be used for the first sample household, a bold tick (√) for the next and so on alternatively with crosses and ticks.

3. There will be two abstracts for each National Register of Citizens. These will be called Abstract No. I and Abstract No. II respectively. Abstract No. I will contain all the sample households marked with a cross. Abstract No. II will contain all the sample households marked with a tick. The two abstracts will contain the same details but they will represent two separate two per cent samples of households. Thus, if there are 163 households in the National Register of Citizens relating to a particular village or town/ward and the first sample household is 6, households 6, 56,106 and 156 will be marked with a cross and entered in Abstract I while households 31, 81 and 131 will be marked with a tick and entered in Abstract II. Great care should be taken to see that the order is not broken. For this purpose, it would be useful to enter first sample household numbers in the two Abstracts along with the serial number before the other details are filled. Cols. 1 and 2 should, therefore, be filled up first for all the sample households in the same village or town/ward.

4. Column 3 of the Abstract:—The entry shown in the National Register as the "Principal Means of Livelihood of the Head of the Household" should be entered in this column by a code number. There are eight possible entries for 8 livelihood classes as shown below:—

Agricultural Classes

I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents.

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependents.

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

Non-agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V. Production other than other cultivation.

VI. Commerce.

VII. Transport.

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

As regards the agricultural classes, the entry in the Registers themselves will be in code numbers, which should be in roman number reproduced I, II, III and IV. In the case of non-agricultural classes this should be determined with refrence to the terms of the actual entry made in the column relating to Principal Means of Livelihood of the Head of the Household. The code numbers will be V, VI, VII or VIII, according to the non-agricultural class that should be assigned to the head of the household. The appropriate code number should be written in the National Register of Citizens (along with the cross or tick mark on the Register) and also in column 3 of the Census Abstract of sample households.

5. Columns 4-11:—The households are divided into four groups according to the number of persons in them. Each household should be entered in the column allotted to the particular group to which it belongs, the number of males and females being entered separately. Thus, if there are 5 persons in a household, 3 males and 2 females the household will come under the second group and 3 should be entered under males and 2 under females in that group.

6. Columns 12-17:—The details for each column in the Abstract should be found out from the column in the National Register specifying relationship to the head of the household. It should be noted that female heads of households should not be entered in col.13 of the Abstract, but should be entered in col. 13 of the Abstract along with wives of male heads of households.

7. Columns 18-21:—Infants will have their age recorded as 0 in the age column in the Register. The number of male and female infants should be entered in cols. 18 and 19. Adults are persons who are aged 21 and over. From the age column in the Register the total male and female adults in the household should be ascertained and written in columns 20 and 21.

8. Columns 22-25:—From the column relating to civil condition in the National Register of Citizens the total number of unmarried males

and females and married males and females in the household should be ascertained and written in the respective column of the abstract.

9. When the two abstracts for each village or town/ward have been completed the totals for columns 4-25 should be struck for each abstract separately.

From the village abstracts I and II, abstracts I and II, for the rural tract should be prepared. Similarly, from the town/ward Abstracts I and II, Abstracts I and II should be prepared for each urban tract separately. The figures in Abstracts I and II should agree with each other within a very narrow margin. Separate instructions will issue later, specifying this margin. If the figures agree within the specified margin, the mean of the two abstracts should be taken as the final figure. If the specified margin of difference is exceeded the figures should be further scrutinised and a final figure adopted in accordance with separate instructions to be issued later.

CENSUS 1951

Appendix III

A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A-I—Area, Houses and Population

State	Area in sq. miles	Villages	Towns	Occupied houses			Population								
				Total	Rural	Urban	Persons			Males			Females		
							Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
India															
Assam															

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1901—1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
India, State							
1901 ..							
1911 ..							
1921 —							
1931 ..							
1941 ..							
1951 ..							

A-III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State	Total No. of inhabited towns & villages	Total Population			Towns and villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Total			Less than 500			500—1,000		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
India													
Assam													

Contd.

Less than 2,000 Population—Concld.			Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000								
			Total			2,000—5,000			5,000—10,000		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

A-III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—concld.

Towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and above															
Total			10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			50,000—100,000			100,000 & above			
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	

A IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1901

Town	State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1901—1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta (Corp.)	Bengal (West)							
1901	..							
1911	..							
1921	..							
1931	..							
1941	..							
1951	..							
Bombay (Corp.)	Bombay							
1901	..							
1911	..							
1921	..							
1931	..							
1941	..							
1951	..							

A-V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

State and District	Name of Town	Population			Livelihood Classes											
					Non-Agricultural Classes								Agricultural Classes			
					Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from											
					V-Production other than Cultivation		VI-Commerce		VII-Transport		VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources		I-III-Cultivators, Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV-Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants	
		P	M	F	M	F	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	16	17

B-1—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES

State		Total Population			Agricultural Classes																							
					All Classes										I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants								II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants							
					Total			S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants			Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
India	T																													
	R																													
	U																													
Assam	T																													
	R																													
	U																													

B-1—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES—Contd.

State	Total Population			Agricultural Classes													
				III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants								IV-Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants					
				Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

B-I—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES—Contd.

State	Total Population			Non-Agricultural Classes																							
				Persons (including dependants) who derive their Principal means of livelihood from																							
				All Classes								V-Production (other than cultivation)								VI-Commerce							
				Total			S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

B-1—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES—Concld.

State	Total Population			Non-Agricultural Classes											
				Persons (including dependants) who derive their Principal means of livelihood from											
				VII-Transport						VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources					
				Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants		Total		S. C. (i) Self-supporting persons		S. C. (ii) Non-earning dependants		S. C. (iii) Earning dependants	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86

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B. II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependant	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Agricultural Classes :												
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned												
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned												
III Cultivating labourers												
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers												
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from) :												
V Production (other than cultivation)												
VI Commerce												
VII Transport												
VIII Other services and Miscellaneous sources.												

B. II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—contd.

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from											
	Employment as cultivating labourer						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Agricultural Classes:												
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned												
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned												
III Cultivating labourers												
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers												
All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from):												
V Production (other than cultivation)												
VI Commerce												
VII Transport												
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources												

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from											
	Production (other than cultivation)						Commerce					
	Total		Self supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

All Agricultural classes:
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned
III Cultivating labourers
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers

All Non-agricultural Classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from):
V Production (other than cultivation)
VI Commerce
VII Transport
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources

B-II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—concld.

Livelihood Classes	Number of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

All Agricultural classes :
- I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unwned
- II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned
- III Cultivating labourers
- IV Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers

All non-agricultural classes (Persons who derive their Principal means of livelihood from):
- V Production (other than cultivation)
- VI Commerce
- VII Transport
- VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.

B-III— EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISION AND SUB-DIVISION

State		All Industries and Services									Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified							
		Total			Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18
India	T																	
	R																	
	U																	
Assam	T																	
	R																	
	U																	

Contd.

State		Sub-Division 0.1—Stock-raising								Sub-Division 0.2—Rearing of small animals and insects								Etcetera-Etcetera							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Inedpendent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

B-III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS—Concld.

State		Sub-Division 9.87—Arts, letters & Journalism								Sub-Division 9.8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare services							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
India	T																
	R																
	U																
Assam	T																
	R																
	U																

C-II--LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Sample Population			Livelihood Classes							
				Agricultural Classes							
				I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II--Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											
0											
1— 4											
5—14											
15—24											
25—34											
35—44											
45—54											
55—64											
65—74											
75 & over											

C-II—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY AGE GROUPS—Concld.

Age Group	Livelihood Classes—Concld.							
	Non-Agricultural Classes							
	Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :							
	V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total								
0								
1— 4								
5—14								
15—24								
25—34								
35—44								
45—54								
55—64								
65—74								
75 & over								

C-III—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

State		Sample Population										Age 0	
		Total			Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced			Total	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
India	T												
	R												
	U												
Assam	T												
	R												
	U												

State		Age 1—4		Age 5—14							
		Total		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
India	T										
	R										
	U										
Assam	T										
	R										
	U										

Contd.

State		Age 15—24							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

State		Age 25—34							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

Contd.

State		Age 35—44							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

C-III—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—contd.

State		Age 45—54							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

Contd.

State		Age 55—64							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

State		Age 65—74							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or Divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

Concld.

State		Age 75 and over							
		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
India	T								
	R								
	U								
Assam	T								
	R								
	U								

C-IV—AGE AND LITERACY

State		Sample													
		Sample population						Age 0—4		Age 5—9					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
India	T														
	R														
	U														
Assam	T														
	R														
	U														

C-IV—AGE AND LITERACY—contd.

State		Sample—contd.											
		Age 10—14						Age 15—24					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
India	T												
	R												
	U												
Assam	T												
	R												
	U												

Contd.

State		Sample—contd.											
		Age 25—34						Age 35—44					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
India	T												
	R												
	U												
Assam	T												
	R												
	U												

C-IV—AGE AND LITERACY—contd.

State		Sample—contd.											
		Age 45—54						Age 55—64					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
India	T												
	R												
	U												
Assam	T												
	R												
	U												

concld

State		Sample—concld.											
		Age 65—74						Age 75 and over					
		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
India	T												
	R												
	U												
Assam	T												
	R												
	U												

C-V— SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females	Age Returns	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

D –SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

D-I— LANGUAGES

(*i*) *Mother Tongue*

	Language	Males	Females	Language	Males	Females	Language	Males	Females	Language	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Language	A											
State	A											
State	B											
State	C											
Language	B											
State	A											
State	B											
State	C											

(*ii*) *Bilingualism*

Mother Tongue Language and State from which returned	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary languages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

D-II— RELIGION

State	Total population			Hindus		Sikhs		Jains		Buddhists		Zoroastrians	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
India													
Assam													

Concld.

State	Muslims		Christians		Jews		Other Religions			
							Tribal		Non Tribal	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
India										
Assam										

D-III— SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

State	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India ..						
Assam ..						

D IV— MIGRANTS

State, District, etc. Where Enumerated

District, State, etc. or country where born	Population of state			District A			District B			District C			District D			District E			District F		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A—I—Districts within the State ..																					
A—II—State etc. in India beyond the State ...																					
Total																					
B—Countries in Asia beyond India ..																					
Total B ..																					
C—Countries in Europe ..																					
Total C ..																					
D—Countries in Africa ..																					
Total D ..																					
E—Countries in America ..																					
Total E ..																					
F—Countries in Australia ..																					
Total F ..																					
G—At Sea ..																					
Total G ..																					
Total returned ..																					
Birth place not returned ..																					
Total population ..																					

D-V—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA

Ditstrict of origin	1946		1947																					
			Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apl.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Concld.

1948																					1949		1950	
Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apl.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

D-VI—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

State	Total			Pakistan Nationals		British Nationals		American Nationals		ETC.
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India ..										
Assam ..										

D-VII— LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Educational Standard	Agricultural Classes							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants		III Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV Non-Cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Literate								
Middle School								
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary								
Intermediate in Arts or Science								
Degrees or Diplomas								
Graduate in Arts or Science								
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science								
Teaching								
Engineering								
Agriculture								
Veterinary								
Commerce								
Legal								
Medical								
Others								

D-VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—concld.

Educational Standard	Non-Agricultural Classes							
	Persons (including dependants) who derive their Principal Means of livelihood from							
	V Production other than Cultivation		VI Commerce		VII Transport		VIII Other Services and miscellaneous sources	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Literate								
Middle School								
Matriculate or S. L. C.								
Higher Secondary								
Intermediate in Arts or Science								
Degress or Diplomas								
Graduate in Arts or Science								
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science								
Teaching								
Engineering								
Agriculture								
Vetertinary								
Commerce								
Legal								
Medical								
Others								

E— SUMMARY FIGURES BY DISTRICTS

State and District	Area in sq. miles	Population			Percentage variation		Density		Livelihood Classes							
		1951			1941		1951	1941	Agricultural classes							
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	1941-1951	1931-1941		I Cultivators of land mainly owned and their dependants		II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants		III Cultivating Labourers and their dependants		IV Non-Cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants	
									Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Concl d.

State and District	Livelihood Classes—Concld.							
	Non-agricultural classes							
	Persons (including dependants) who derive their Principal means of livelihood from							
	V Production other than cultivation		VI Commerce		VII Transport		VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

(ix) 1961 CENSUS

Memorandum

TABULATION PLAN FOR THE 1961 CENSUS

In the 1961 Census an attempt will be made to collect more comprehensive da a than in the previous Indian Censuses in view of the Five Year Plans which have been undertaken by the Government and also in view of the growing need for basic data by the different Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments.

As a preliminary operation to the Census, house-numbering is done and houselists are prepared. In the earlier Indian Censuses no uniform form was adopted for the houselists. For the next Census, a uniform houselist has been ad›pted throughout the country. In the houselist, data on housing such as material of wall and roof, number of rooms as well as essential data relating to establishments, which are workshops and factories, like name of the establishment or proprietor, name of the product (s) produced, number of persons working and the kind of fuel and power if machinery is used, will be collected. These data are being collected at the specific request of the National Buildings Organisation and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry respectively.

The third Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians of the E. C. A. F. E. Region held in April last have recognised the gap in the Industrial Statistics available to countries in the region due to the lack of data on the character and level of activities of smaller establishments and have appreciated the action taken in the 1961 Census of India to provide data on Industrial Establishments in the houselists, as these lists would provide the basis for selecting samples of industrial establishments for collection of further data as well as elementary information on the structure of industrial segments.

Another essential feature of the coming Census is that it is proposed to supplement the data collected on the basis of individuals by information on the economic activities of the household as an entity.

A Household Schedule will be filled up for each household in the country which provides for the collection of data on the chief economic activities of the household in our country, *viz.*, cultivation and household industry. At the back of the household schedule there will be a 'Census Population Record' as counted at the Census in each household giving the essential information for each individual enumerated in the household like name, sex, relationship to the head of the household, age, marital status, and description of work, if working.

In enumerating an individual the usual demographic questions, *viz.*, name for identification, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status, birthplace will be asked. The migration statistics in the earlier Censuses were

produced by the birth-place returns. This was found inadequate for a demographic study of the population with reference to internal migration. In view of the growing industrialisation of the country, rural-urban migration is also taking place in large numbers. In order to make a more detailed study of migration, two new questions are being put : one to ascertain from a person who is not born at the place of enumeration whether the birth-place was rural or urban, and the other to ascertain the duration of his residence at the place of enumeration.

The social questions follow the usual Census pattern. There will be a question of Nationality, Religion, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, another on literacy and education and a third on mother-tongue and any other language (s).

There are five economic questions for the next Census. A departure has been made in the concept for the collection of economic data. In the earlier Indian Censuses or at least at the last few Censuses income or economic independence was made a criterion for measuring the economy of the country. Account was made of all persons who were economically independent and of those who were economically dependent. An intermediate category of economic semi-dependence was also introduced from the 1931 Census, partly dependent in 1941 and earning dependent in 1951 and even here an element of income was introduced.

It was felt that the strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence suppressed those who worked in family economic activites but did not actually earn an income, like men other than the head of the household and women of the family or children working at cultivation or cottage industries of the household.

Stress has, therefore, been laid at the forthcoming Census on work so that all people who work, including family workers, who are not in receipt of any income, or working children, who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, will also be included as workers.

It is also proposed separately to categorise those people who are not working into :—

(i) full-time students or children attending school who do no other work,

(ii) housewives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties,

(iii) infants and other dependents including permanently disabled or old persons,

(iv) retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work,

(v) beggars, vagrants, and others of unspecified source of existence,

(vi) convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions,

(vii) persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time, and

(viii) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

It is possible to establish a comparison between the 1951 Census economic data and that of the next Census as the self-supporting persons plus the earning dependents of the 1951 Census should correspond with the total of actual workers and persons who are in receipt of income without work at the next Census.

In respect of persons who are workers the questions have been designed to show how many are working separately as cultivators, as agricultural labourers, at household industry or doing any other work or working in any combination of the above four. An attempt will also be made to find out the principal work in the case of a person who is engaged in more than one work. This will be the one which occupies most time of the worker. Similarly, if the person is engaged in more than two of the above mentioned productive activities, his secondary work will be the one which occupies most time next to his principal work.

Thus three documents will be prepared at the next Census. The first is the Houselist which has been completed in some of the States *e.g.*, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Orissa and in the others it will be completed before October, 1960. The other two documents, the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip, will be prepared at the time of enumeration. It is the intention to preserve the Houselists and the Household Schedules after Tabulation, bound in books in the local offices. Two copies of the Houselist are being prepared.

The question whether it is possible to bring the Census Population Record up-to-date by corrections for births, deaths and migrations will be examined later. Enough space has been provided to record deletions and additions of subsequent births or permanent immigrations in the Population Record. Even if the record were not brought up-to-date it would still be useful as a document referring to a particular of time. The Houselists and Household Schedules can be used for extraction of any information not presently included in the Tabulation programme which may be found necessary later, or used as sampling frames for socio-economic or other surveys based on households.

Tabulation involves cost. The cost varies according to the population and also according to the number of tables that are prepared. Since a limit has to be placed on the over-all cost of the Census, the Tabulation programme has to be framed within the permissible cost. A minimum programme of tabulation has, however, to be gone through, specially in regard to the economic data since the 1961 Census coincides with the

completion of the Second Five Year Plan and the planning Commission and other Ministries would like to know the economic life of the people at that period. Since the country will have successive Five Year Plans, the 1961 Census should produce basic economic data which could be repeated at successive censuses so that comparability could be achieved in the future. For planned economy comparability of basic data is essential.

With these considerations in view it is proposed that the following abstract and tables should be prepared for the 1961 Census :—

A. **General Population Tables**

A-I Area, Houses and Population.

A-II Variation in Population during sixty years.

A-III Villages classified by Population.

A-IV Towns (and Town-groups) classified by Population in 1961 with variation since 1901.

B. **Economic Tables**

(i) General Economic Tables Primary Census Abstract for every village, town and city.

B-I Summary Table of workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.

B-II Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially, classified by sex and broad age-groups.

B-III Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational standards in:

Part A— Urban areas

Part B— Rural areas

B-IV Industrial classification of persons at work other than at cultivation by sex, and class of worker.

Part A-Total

Part B-Rural

Part C-Urban

B-V Occupational classification of persons at work other than at cultivation by sex.

Part A-Total

Part B-Rural

Part C-Urban

B-VI Classification by Occupational Division of persons at work other than at cultivation by sex, broad age-groups and educational standards in urban areas only.

B-VII Part A—Persons working principally (i) As cultivators, (ii) As Agricultural labourers or (iii) at Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work.

(i) At Household Industry,

(ii) As Cultivator, or

(iii) As Agricultural labourer.

PartB— Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also workers engaged in Household Industry.

B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational standards in urban areas only.

PartB— Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, and educational standards in rural areas only.

B-IX Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.

(ii) Household Economic Tables

B-X Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor Household Industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry for all areas.

B-XI Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only.

B-XII Households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural areas only.

B-XIII Households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry showing size of land cultivated, classified by principal Household Industry in rural areas only.

B-XIV Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal Household Industry in all areas.

Part A—Households classified by major groups of Principal Household Industry and the number of persons engaged.

Part B—Households classified by minor groups of Principal House hold Industry.

B-XV Households engaged both in cultivation and Household Industry classified by size of land in rural areas only.

B-XVI Principal Household Industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in Household Industry in all areas.

C. Social and Cultural Tables

C-I Size and Composition of Sample Households.

Part A—Size of Sample Households.

Part B—Composition of Sample Households.

C-II Age, sex and marital status.

C-III Age, sex and education.

Part A—Urban areas.

Part B—Rural areas.

C-IV Single year age returns.

C-V Mother-tongue.

C-VI Bilingualism.

C-VII Religion.

C-VIII Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Part A—Classified by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

Part B—Classified by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

D. Migration Tables

D-I Non-Indian Nationals.

D II Place of Birth.

D-III Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-IV Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational standards and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

D-V Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities.

E. Housing Tables

E-I Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.

E-II Census Households classified by tenure status.

E-III Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment.

E-IV Distribution of Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof material.

E-V Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

SCT. SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SCT-I Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex.

SCT-II Age and Marital Status.

SCT-III Education.

Part A—Urban areas.

Part B—Rural areas

SCT-IV Religion.

SCT-V Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only.

SC. SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ONLY

SC-I Scheduled Castes not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational standards.

ST. SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES ONLY

ST-I Mother-tongue and Bilingualism.

ST-II Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity.

A copy of the form of each of the tables is appended to this Memorandum. The tables have been explained in brief where necessary in the following paragraphs. A comparison has also been made with the tables prepared at the 1951 Census

A. General Population Tables

Tables I, II, III and IV follow the 1951 model. In Tables II and IV it is proposed to give the variation for sixty years while the corresponding 1951 Table gave variation only for fifty years. Percentage variation will also be given from decade to decade. Table III will relate only to villages while at the former Censuses it related both to villages and towns. The Table corresponding to Table A-V of the 1951 Census has been included in the Economic Tables.

Primary Census Abstract

In the 1951 Census a significant change was made in the presentation of Census data at the village or town level. In the 1941 and earlier Censuses Religion was adopted as basis on which primary sorting and tabulation were done and the population, classified by religion and sex, thus obtained was given in the village Statistics. At the 1951 Census economic classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose the

population was divided into eight livelihood classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. The eight livelihood classes were framed with reference to the means of Livelihood returns at the Census.

At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency has been abandoned for economic classification of the population in the Census questionnaire. It is, therefore, not possible to adopt the eight livelihood classes as defined at the 1951 Census. But economic classification of the population at the village/town level is very important and has to be retained.

It is, therefore, proposed to adopt the Industrial classification for the primary economic classification of the population divided into the following categories, non-workers being shown as a separate category:—

I Working as Cultivator.
II Working as Agricultural Labourer.
III Working in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.
IV Working at Household Industry.
V Working in manufacturing 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.

The abstract will give data for each village and in the case of towns and cities for each enumerator's block classified under respective wards. This primary economic classification will be maintained throughout the process of sorting of the Census slips.

The primary Census Abstract will in addition give data on the number of literates and number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seprately.

B. Economic Tables

Sixteen tables have been proposed for the next Census. Nine tables relate to the General Population and seven are Household Economic Tables. As against the sixteen proposed for the next Census, there were seven economic tables (Tables A-V, E, B-I, B-II, B-III, C-II and D-VII) at the 1951 Census and all of them related to the General Population.

The 1951 Census tabulation covered only the distribution of population by eight Livelihood classes and their further sub-division into self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents. There was

a cross-tabulation of self-supporting persons and earning dependents with reference to the secondary means of livelihood which was confined only to the eight Livelihood classes. Self-supporting persons not engaged in cultivation were classified by divisions and sub-divisions of Industries and services according to the Indian Census Economic Classification.

There was also cross-tabulation of the eight Livelihood classes by age-groups and by literacy and educational standards.

At the next Census the number of Economic Tables proposed is more than twice the number prepared at the 1951 Census. The tables will also be more elaborate. The working population in each of the nine categories of workers adopted for Primary Census Abstract and non-working population will be divided by broad age-groups *viz.*, 0 to 14, 15 to 34, 35 to 59, and 60+. This data will be produced in respect of urban areas for each town. The working population will be classified separately according to the returns for occupation and Industry. The Indian Census Economic classification adopted at the 1951 Census was neither a purely Industrial nor occupational classification of the population but was a combination of both. There were only 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions of Industries and services. It is proposed to follow the National classification of Industries and Occupations, adopted by Government with the minimum of suitable modifications, if necessary, within the framework. There are more than 300 occupational families and Industrial minor groups for which figures will be given and the population under each will be distributed by sex. It will, therefore, be necessary to precode all slips and schedules for both the Occupational and Industrial classifications before they are subjected to manual sorting. For this purpose a specially selected and trained team or coders will be employed in each tabulation office concerned with urban population. It is proposed to cross-tabulate Occupational and Industrial divisions by Educational Standards. In the case of occupational divisions there will be a further cross-tabulation by broad age-groups.

The above tables will be prepared on the basis of the principal work of a person. In the enumeration slip as already mentioned the principal work will be indicated in the case of persons who are engaged in more than one work and also the secondary work in the case of those persons who are engaged in more than two productive activities. In the case of persons whose principal work is given as cultivator, agricultural labourer or working at Household Industry, and whose secondary work is any of these, a cross-tabulation between the principal work and the secondary work will be attempted.

Similarly, it is proposed to cross-tabulate the non-household Industry, trade, business, profession or service by Household Industry in the case of persons whose principal work is non-household Industry etc., and who also work in Household Industry. The non-working population will also be classified according to the eight-fold activity under which they will be enumerated. It is proposed to prepare tables showing population of persons who have returned themselves as unemployed by sex, broad age-groups and educational standards.

The Household Economic tables are a special feature of the next Census. It is proposed to give as much data as possible based on the returns in the household schedules relating to extent of land under cultivation, nature of Household Industy, period of working of Household Industry and the number of persons who are employed therein either as family workers or as hired labourers. The table forms enclosed with this memorandum will adequately explain the items that are included in each table.

C. Social and Cultural Tables

All the tables are based on the corresponding tables of 1951 Census. In view of the fact that broad age-groups are already given in the economic tables, it is not proposed to prepare any table similar to table C-II of the last Census giving the livelihood classes by age-groups.

The age tables for the 1951 Census were prepared on the basis of a 10% sample of the slips taken out at the initial stage of sorting. At the next Census it is proposed to prepare the age tables on the basis of full count as the more important economic tables are prepared by broad age-groups. For the age tables these broad age-groups will have only to be further subdivided.

The quinquennial age-groups as recommended by the United Nations for population censuses will be adopted for the age tables.

In the case of Mother-tongue at the 1951 Census, the languages and dialects were published in the tables as they were returned with the result that many odd names with insignificant numbers were published. For presentation of Census data it is proposed for the coming Census to prepare a scheme of languages including dialects based on the Grierson Classification in consultation with experts. This table will be prepared in two parts; one according to the classification referred to above and in the other the mother-tongue returns will be given in alphabetical order.

A table giving the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their distribution by the Industrial categories adopted for primary Census Abstracts of non-workers, and also by literacy is included in this series. Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will also be prepared and these are described later in this memorandum.

D. Migration Tables

Tables I and II correspond to similar tables of 1951 Census. Table IV is a special table for cities of population 100,000 and over. Tables III and V relate to the new question on migration.

E. Housing Tables

It has been stated already that information on housing is being collected for the first time on a uniform All-India schedule in the 1961 Census.

The housing tables have deen drafted in consultation with the National Buildings Organisation to give the data collected in the houselist. Table III gives information in regard to workshops and factories cross-tabulated by product and power used any size of establishment. This information will be available in respect of all the workshops and factories in the country where some kind of power is used. Table IV is intended to give the structural conditions of houses on which information is lacking with the National Buildings Organisation for planning purposes. Table V is intended to give an idea about congestion and overcrowding in family households separately for the rural and urban areas.

SCT. SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

At the 1951 Census there were no special tables for Scheduled Cestes and Scheduled Tribes except a table giving the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their distribution among the eight Livelihood Classes adopted for the Census. The Constitution has provided special safeguards for these communities and the Government through the Five Year Plans are taking measures for the improvement of the conditions of these communities by suitable welfare schemes. It is possible with the help of the Census data, if more detailed tabulation is made available, to evaluate the progress that has been made by the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the schemes undertaken during the First and Second Five Year Plans, as the 1961 Census will coincide with the completion of the Second Five Year Plan. The data may also be useful for formulating schemes for the Third Five Year Plan. Further, population figures for individual Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are often required and at present they are available only for some of them in the 1931 and previous Census Tables.

Special tables have, therefore, been devised to give the population figures for each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and their cross classification by religion, age, marital status, education and distributed by industrial categories adopted for the Primary Census Absract. There will be a table on household cultivation confined to the total of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SC. SPECIAL TABLE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ONLY

There will be a special table for Scheduled Castes who are not at work, classified by sex, type of activities and educational standards.

ST. SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES ONLY

In the case of Scheduled Tribes special tables have been proposed to show the distribution of each tribe by mother-tongue and bilingualism and persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity.

The tabulation in the 1961 Census will be mostly manual and tabulation offices will be set up by the State Census Superintendents for their respective areas for this purpose as in previous Censuses. It is expected that there will be more than 80 tabulation offices spread throughout the country.

The Housing Tables will be abstracted from the Houselist. To facilitate abstraction suitable code numbers will be given to those items which are to be abstracted. The abstraction will be done by the tally-mark method. Housing Tables I and III will be prepared on the basis of full count while the other Tables II, IV, and V will be prepared on a 20 %sample of households.

The General Census Tables except the household Economic Tables and the Sample Table on size and composition of households, will be prepared from the Individual Slips. There will be one slip for each individual. These slips will be hand-sorted and from this sorting, tables will later be compiled in separate sheets.

The Household Economic Tables and the Sample Table on size and composition of households will be prepared from the Household Schedule and the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule. These Tables will be prepared on the basis of a 20% sample of households. The preparation of the Economic Tables for the next Census for the general population will definitely take more time and the cost is also likely to be much greater than that of the 1951 Census. If tabulation for household tables is also undertaken for the entire body of Household Schedules, there will be further increase in time and cost : hence the decision to prepare the Household Economic Tables on a 20% sample basis.

If facilities for mechanical tabulation are made available by any Central Ministry or Department or State Statistical Bureaus or any other Government office at the Headquarters of a State, it may be possible to have the household tables prepared on machines instead of by hand-sorting. This office has also made a request for mechanical equipment which, if made available in time will be used for the preparation of the Household Economic Tables. In case it is not possible to do tabulation on machines, slip-copying and hand-sorting will have to be resorted to for all areas.

An important population of the 1951 Census was the District Census Handbook. This was a State Government publication and the State Governments printed and published the handbook for each district. Only a small number of copies of the handbook were printed in the 1951 Census with the result that the copies were exhausted soon after publication. The handbook was found useful not only by the State and Central Governments, local bodies; etc., but also by legislators, research workers and a variety of institutions. It is proposed to publish a handbook for each district at the coming Census also and the State Governments will be requested to print them as in 1951 and they will also be requested to print at least 1,000 copies.

The handbooks will contain the following tables :

1. Primary Census Abstract for each village, town and city.
2. A Series of Census Tables.
3. Tables on Household Industries and Handicrafts.
4. Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In addition, the handbooks will contain important official statistics.

The Primary Census Abstract will not only contain the information collected at the Census but also information relating to the village such as important industries, educational institutions, medical and public health facilities, communication and transport facilities, drinking water facilities, rural electrification etc., etc. The Superintendents of Census Operations are already collecting the information that should be given in the District Census Handbook for each district.

Another important publication of the next Census will be State monographs on the socio-economic survey that is being conducted by the Superintendents in about 500 villages throughout the country. These monographs will also be available by the time Census reports are published. There will also be a monograph on the important Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State

Still another important publication will be a complete account of selected small industries and handicrafts of each State. A schedule of questions has been devised and investigations have started.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—Concld.

Zone/State/Division/District/Tahsil/ Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station/City or Town-group and Town	Area in		Density	Number of villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied Residential houses		
	Sq. miles	Sq. kms.		Inhabited	Uninhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illustrations of Col. 1 of Table A-I.									
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut District									
Baghpat Tahsil									
Baraut (M. B.)									
Baghpat (N. A.)									
Ghaziabad Tahsil									
Ghaziabad (M. B.)									
Ghaziabad Railway Station									
*Modinagar (T. A.)									
Pilkhawa (M. B.)									
Muradnagar (T. A.)									
Faridnagar (T. A.)									
Sardhana Tahsil									
Sardhana (N. A.)									
Meerut Tahsil									
Meerut Town-group									
Meerut City (M. B.)									
Meerut (Cantt.)									
Malayana									
Kankar Khera (T. A.)									
Mawana Tahsil									
Mawana (M. B.)									
Shahjanpur									
Hapur Tahsil									
Hapur (M. B.)									
Garmukteshwar (T. A.)									

Zone/State/Divisiona District/Tahsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station/City or Town-group and Town	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illustrations of Col. 1 of Table A-I,									
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut District									
Baghpat Tahsil									
Baraut (M.B.)									
Baghpat (N.A.)									
Ghaziabad Tahsil									
Ghaziabad (M.B.)									
Ghaziabad Railway Station									
*Modinagar (T.A)									
Pilkhawa (M.B.)									
Muradnagar (T.A.)									
Faridnagar (T.A.)									
Sardhana Tahsil									
Sardhana (N.A.)									
Meerut Tahsil									
Meerut Town-Group									
Meerut City (M.B.)									
Meerut (Cantt.)									
Malayana									
Kankar Khera (T.A.)									
Mawana Tehsil									
Mawana (M.B.)									
Shahjanpur									
Hapur Tahsil									
Hapur (M.B.)									
Garmukteshwar (T.A.)									

NOTE :—Wherever there are divergences between the area figures of district as given by the Surveyor General, India and the State Survey Office, the two figures will be given one above the other, with appropriate explanatory footnotes. Densities will be worked out on the area figures given by the State Survey Office. While the total area of a State/Division/District/Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station will be entered in cols. 2 and 3 in sq. miles and km. and only the total number of inhabited and uninhabited villages in cols. 5 and 6, the area of each town/town-group/city will be entered in cols. 2 and 3 in the appropriate line. Number of towns will be entered in col. 7 against the Zone/State/Division/District/Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 which continue as towns in 1961 will be an asterisk (*) on their left while towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 will be printed in italics. Cities, town-groups and towns should be printed indented under the Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station in which they are located. In case of town-groups there should be further indentation under which the constituent units will be separately recorded.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1961 *Territorial Units constituting the present set up of each State*

Zone/State/Division/District/Tahsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station	1951 territorial units showing name and area of each unit
1	2

APPENDIX II

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

Zone/State/Division/District/Tahsil/ Taluk/Anchal/Police Station	Villages with a population of 5,000 & over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total Rural Population	Number	Population	Percentage of total Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note :—Place with a population of under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1961 will be listed (list A) State by State (mentioning district in which situated) in an explanatory notice to this Appendix. A second list B to this Appendix will give an account of those places with a population of under 5,000 in 1951 which were treated as towns in 1951 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1961. As far as possible area should be recorde in squared miles or acres of each place in list A & B.

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

Zone/State/Division/District/Tahsil/ Taluk/Anchal/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

Zone/ State/ Division and District	Year	Persons	Variation	Percentage Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1901						
	1911						
	1921						
	1931						
	1941						
	1951						
	1961						

Note :—Districts formed after the Census of 1951 will be printed in italics.

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

Appendix

States showing 1951 *population according to their territorial jurisdictions in* 1951, *changes in area and the Population involved in those changes*

Zone, State and District	Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1951		1951 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951	Population in 1951 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1961	Net increase or decrease between Col. 7 and Col. 8	Details of transfer of areas	Net increase or decrease involved in each transfer of area
	Sq. miles	Sq. km.		Sq. miles	Sq. km.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note :—Name with area in sq. miles or acres of each transfer will be recorded together with date of notification of transfer.

A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Zone/ State Division and District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Less than 200 Population			200—499 Population			500—999 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Concld.

	I—Villages with less than 2,000 population—*concld.*			II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	1,000—1,999 Population			2,000—4,999 Population			5,000—9,999 Population			10,000 and above Population		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN-GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

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

Zone, State, Division and District	Name of Town/ Town-group	Status of Town or, Town-group	Year	Area		Persons	Variation	Percentage variation	Males	Females
				Sq. Miles	Sq. kms.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class of Town								
			1901							
			1911							
			1921							
			1931							
			1941							
			1951							
			1961							

Note :—Towns and Town-groups treated as such for the first time in 1951 will bear as asterisk (*) on their left while Towns and Town-groups treated as such for the first time in 1961 will be printed in italics. Under the general name of each Town-group there will be separate indented lines for each constituent of the Town-group. In cols. 5 and 6 area figures will be given wherever possible.

See illustration of columns 1 to 4 on page 269.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF COLS. 1-4 OF TABLE A-IV

1	2	3	4
Kanpur	Class I (100,000 and over) **Kanpur (Town-group)**		1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961
		Near Mahapalika (including Rly. Colonies)	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961
		Kanpur Cantonment	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961
		Armapur Estate	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961

ILLUSTRATIONS OF COLS. OF TABLE A-IV—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
		N. Rly. Colony	1901
			1911
			1921
			1931
			1941
			1951
			1961
		C. Rly. Colony	1901
			1911
			1921
			1931
			1941
			1951
			1961
		Chakeri Aerodrome	1901
			1911
			1921
			1931
			1941
			1951
			1961
		Rawatpur Station Yard	1901
			1911
			1921
			1931
			1941
			1951
			1961

A-IV—TOWNS AND TOWN-GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Appendix

New Towns added in 1961 *and Towns in* 1951 *declassified in* 1961

Zone, State and District	New towns added in 1961					Towns in 1951 which had been declassified as rural in 1961				
	Name of Town	Area		Population		Name of Town	Area		Population	
		Sq. miles of acres	Sq. km.	1961	1951		Sq. miles or acres	Sq. km.	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note :—Each new town added in 1961 will have an explanatory note showing the Survey or Land Revenue Record Number, name and population as in 1951 of each village now constituting the town. Similarly each town in 1951 which has ceased to be town in 1961 will have an explanatory note showing the name, area and population of village or villages into which it has relapsed in 1961. In case of all non-municipal towns the Survey or land Revenue Record Number and the population of each village constituting the town should be given.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Serial No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward/ Urban Block	Area of Village/ Town/Ward in sq. miles or acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Contd.

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Houseless Population		Institutional Population		Literate and Educated Persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of Village/ Town/ Ward/ Urban Block	Workers											
		Total Workers (I—IX)		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Concld.

Workers—concld.									
VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Note :—Cols. 13-16 will not be printed and will be used only for compiling the Houseless and Institutional Population for Appendix III of Table A—I.

B-I—SUMMARY TABLE OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE GROUPS

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population			Total Workers		Workers							
								I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	
		Total													
		0-14													
		15-34													
		35-59													
		60+													

Concld.

Workers															
IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Note :—The four age-groups will be repeated each time for Total, Rural and Urban.

B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES, TOWN-GROUPS AND TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Zone, State, Division and District	Name of City, Town-group and Town	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers					
								I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Maless	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Total											
		0-14											
		15-34											
		35-59											
		60+											

Concld.

Workers												Non-workers	
IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE :—Cities and Town-groups should be considered as separate units and figures should be exhibited for Town-groups and for constituent individual towns or units indented under them.

B-III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY
ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Educational Standards	Total Population of Workers and Non-Workers			Workers					
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total									
Literate									
Literate (without educational standard)									
Primary or Junior Basic									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary									
Technical diploma not equal to degree									
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree									
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree									
Engineering									
Medicine									
Agricultural									
Veterinary and Dairying									
Technology									
Teaching									
Others									

B-III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*concld.*
ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Workers—*concld.*															
IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

B-III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY
ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Educational Standards	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			Workers		Non-workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total							
Illiterate							
Literate (Without educational standard)							
Primary or Junior Basic							
Matriculation and above.							

B-IV – INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Branch of Industry	Total Workers			At Household Industry					
				Total		Employee		Others	
Division, Major group and Minor group of I. S. I. C.	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Concld.

In non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

NOTE :—(1) This table will be prepared in three parts namely Part A for Total, Part B for Rural and Part C for Urban.

(2) Data for employer, employee, single worker and family worker will be given only for major groups.

B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION BY SEX

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Occupational Division, Group and Family of NCO	Total workers			III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Concld.

VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Nota :—This table will be prepared in three parts, namely, part A for Total, Part B for Rural and Part C for Urban.

B-VI—CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Zone, State, Division and District	Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Age-group	Total workers			Total Literate workers		Literate (without educational standard		Educational Standards: Primary or Junior Basic	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Total									
		0—14									
		15—34									
		35—59									
		60+									

Contd.

Educational Standards contd.							
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

B-VI—CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—Concld.

Zone, State, Division and District	Educational Standards—contd.					
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree					
	Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26

Concld.

Educational Standards—concld.							
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree concld.							
Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

B-VII—PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR OR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Principal work		Secondary work					
		I		II		III	
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator							
Agricultural Labourer							
Household Industry classified by Divisions and Major Groups							

B-VII—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Principal work Branch of Industry		Persons working additionally at Household Industry					
Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service (Division and Major Group)	Total Rural Urban	Industry Division		Industry Major Group 00		Industry Major Group 01 etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division 0							
Major Group 00							
Major Group 01 etc.							

B-VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Educational Standards	Total unemployed			Seeking employment for the first time											
				Age-groups											
				Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	P	M	F	M	F	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	16
Total															
Illiterate															
Literate (without educational standard)															
Primary or Junior Basic															
Matriculation or Higher Secondary															
Technical diploma not equal to degree															
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree															
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree															
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree															
Engineering															
Medicine															
Agriculture															
Veterinary or Dairying															
Technology															
Teaching															
Others															

B—VIII—PART A—*Concld.*

Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work													
Age-groups													
Total		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

B-VIII—PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Educational Standards	Total unemployed		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total			
Illiterate			
Literate (without educational Standard)			
Primary or Junior Basic			
Matriculation and above			

B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Agec group	Total non-working population			Full time students or children attending school		Persons engaged only in Household duties		Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Total 0—14 15—34 35—59 60+									

Contd.

Retired persons not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or other persons of independent means		Beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source existence		Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

B-X—HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD NIDUSTRY, (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B-XI—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Zone, State, Division and District	Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by the size of land in acre									
			Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4 9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-11.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total											
	1. Entirely owned or held from Government.											
	2. Entirely owned or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.											
	3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.											

Note :—Under each item local terms if they are significant may be given in the State Tables.

B-XII—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Zone/State/Division/District

Size of land cultivated in acres	Total of Cultivating Households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation			
				1 Persons		2 Persons	
	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All sizes							
Less than 1							
1.0— 2.4							
2.5— 4.9							
5.0— 7.4							
7.5— 9.9							
10.0—12.4							
12.5—14.9							
15.0—29.9							
30.0—49.9							
50+							

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—concld.								
3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

A-XIII—HOUESHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Zone/State/Division/District

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I. S. I. C.)	Total Number of Households	Number of households by size in acres of land cultivated——									
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

B-XIV—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and the Number of Persons Engaged

Zone/State/Division/District

Household Industry (Division and Major Group only I. S. I. C.)	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of House-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged				
			1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

B-XIV—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Zone/State/Division/District

Household Industry (Minor Groups)	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of Households
1	2	3

B-XV—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

ZONE/STATE/DIVISION/DISTRICT

Size of land Cultivated (in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating Households engaged in Household Industry			
				1 Person	2 Persons		
	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All sizes							
Less than 1							
1.0— 2.4							
2.5— 4.9							
5.0— 7.4							
7.5— 9.9							
10.0—12.4							
12.5—14.9							
15.0—29.9							
30.0—49.9							
50+							

Concld.

Cultivating Households engaged in Household Industry—*concld.*								
3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of House-holds	No, of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

B-XVI—PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

Zone, State, Division and District	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only I. S. I. C.)	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 Months		
			No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Concld.

4 to 6 Months			7 to 9 Months			10 Months to 1 Year		
No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	No. of Households	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

C-I—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Part A—Size of Sample Households

Zone, State Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of House-holds	Total Household Population			Total No. of Sample House-holds	Total Sample Household Population			Size of Sample Households		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Single member Household		
										Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

Size of Sample Households—*concld.*											
2—3 Members			4—6 Members			7—9 Members			10 Members and over		
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

C-I—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Part-B—Composition of Sample Households

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Total Sample Household Population	Total Sample Household Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6

Concld.

Composition of Households										
Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated Persons	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Zone/State/Division/District

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Ages	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
0— 9	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
10—14	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
15—19	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
20—24	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
25—29	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													
30—34	Total													
	Rural													
	Urban													

35—39	Total
	Rural
	Urban
40—44	Total
	Rural
	Urban
45—49	Total
	Rural
	Urban
50—54	Total
	Rural
	Urban
55—59	Total
	Rural
	Urban
60—64	Total
	Rural
	Urban
65—69	Total
	Rural
	Urban
70+	Total
	Rural
	Urban
Age not stated	Total
	Rura
	Urban

C-III : PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Zone, State, Division and District	Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational Standard)		Educational Standard: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Standard: Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	All ages											
	0— 4											
	5— 9											
	10—14											
	15—19											
	20—24											
	25—29											
	30—34											
	35—44											
	45—59											
	60											
	Age not stated											

Contd.

Educational Standard—Contd.											
Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree					
						Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Concld.

Educational Standard—Concld.							
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree—concld.							
Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

C-III : PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Zone, State, Division and District	Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational Standard)		Educational Standard: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Standard: Matriculation and above	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	All Ages											
	0— 4											
	5— 9											
	10—14											
	15—19											
	20—24											
	25—29											
	30—34											
	35—44											
	45—59											
	60+											
	Age not stated											

C-IV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

Single Year Age Returns	Total Rural Urban	India		Zone		State		Division		District	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Ages	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										
0	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										
1	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										
2	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										
3	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										
and so on Age not stated	Total										
	Rural										
	Urban										

C-V—MOTHER TONGUE

Language	Total Rural Urban	Total			Zone		State		Division		District	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Note :—Language data will be presented in two tables firstly according to the Linguistic Classification of Grierson and secondly in alphabetical order.

C-VI—BILINGUALISM

Zone, State, Division and District	Mother-tongue	Total Rural Urban	Total Speakers		Total of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in col. 2		Name of subsidiary language	Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

C-V—MOTHER TONGUE

Language	Total Rural Urban	Total			Zone		State		Division		District	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Note :—Language data will be presented in two tables firstly according to the Linguistic Classification of Grierson and secondly in alphabetical order.

C-VI—BILINGUALISM

Zone, State, Division and District	Mother-tongue	Total Rural Urban	Total Speakers		Total of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in col. 2		Name of subsidiary language	Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and Educated Persons		Workers			
									Total Workers		I As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Workers—*concld.*												
II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

***Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes*—concld.**

Workers—*concld.*							
VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

Zone, State, Division and District	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Workers			
									Total		I As Cultivator	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Workers—*contd.*													
II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction					
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				

Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes—concld.

Workers—*concld.*							
VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

D-I—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Zone, State, Division and District	Total			Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)								
				Total			Afganistan		Burma		Ceylon	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Contd.

Nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)—concld.												
China		Nepal		Pakistan		Strait Settlement Malaya		U. S. S. R.		Elsewhere		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

D-I—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS—concld.

Nationals of countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.										Nationals of countries in Africa				
Total			U.K. (including N. Ireland)		Eire		Elsewhere			Total			Kenya	
Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36	37	38	39

Nationals of countries in Africa—Concld.											Nationals of countries in America					
Mauritius		Mozambique		South Africa		Elsewhere		Total			Canada		U.S.A.		Elsewhere	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

Nationals of countries in Australia								Nationality not stated	
Total			Australia		New Zealand		Elsewhere		
Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

D-I—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Appendix

Nationals of Countries included under 'Elsewhere' in the Table

Zone, State, Division and District	Nationality	Population			Zone, State, Division and District	Nationality	Population			Zone, State, Division and District	Nationality	Population		
		P	M	F			P	M	F			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(i) Elsewhere in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R:)					(iii) Elsewhere in Africa					(v) Elsewhere in Australia			
	(ii) Elsewhere in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)					(iv) Elsewhere in America					(vi) Nationality not stated			

D-II—PLACE OF BIRTH

Country, Zone, State, Division, District, where born	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Area of State											
		India				State No. 1				State No. 2 & so on			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total Population													
A. BORN IN INDIA	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
I. Within the State of Enumeration	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(a) Born in place of Enumeration	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(b) Born elsewhere in District of Enumeration	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(c) Born in other District of the State	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
II. States in India beyond the States of Enumeration	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(a) State 1	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(b) State 2	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
(c) State 3	Rural Urban Unclassifiable												
etc.													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. BORN IN COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA (including U. S. S. R.)													
(a) Afganistan													
(b) Burma													
(c) Ceylon													
(d) China													
etc.													
C. COUNTRIES IN EUROPE (excluding U. S. S. R.)													
D. COUNTRIES IN AFRICA													
E. COUNTRIES IN THE TWO AMERICAS													
F. COUNTRIES IN AUSTRALIA													
G. BORN AT SEA													
H. UNCLASSIFIABLE													

D-III—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Zone/State/Division/District where Enumerated

Where Born		Rural Urban	Total Migrants		Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years											
					Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
			M	F	M	F	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	16
Total																
Born elsewhere in district of enumeration		Rural														
	Unclassifiable	Urban														
Born outside the district but witnin the State of enumeration		Rural														
	Unclassifiable	Urban														
Born in another State No. 1																
Born in Nepal																
Born in Pakistan																
Born in other countries outside India																
Birth place unclassifiable																

D-IV—MIGRANTS TO CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS AND IN CASE OF WORKERS ALSO BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

Name of City	Non-workers and in case of workers occupational division and group	Age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate (without educational standard)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19
		Total																
		0-14																
		15-34																
		35-59																
		60+																

Concld.

Technical degree or diploma epual to degree or post-graduate degree														
Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary & dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

D-V—CITIES SHOWING POPULLATION BORN LOCALLY, MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS AND MIGRANTS FROM OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES

Name of City	District and State where situated	Total Population			(A) Born in the city of enumerati on		(B) Born in Rural Aeas			
							Born in Rural Areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas of the same District and the resident in the city for 3 years and more	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Contd.

(B) Borni n Rural Areas—concld.									
Born in Rural Areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Rural Areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Rural Areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in other Urban Areas of the same district and resident in the city for less than 3 years	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

D-V—CITIES SHOWING POPULATION BORN LOCALLY, MIGRANTS FROM RURAL AREAS AND MIGRANTS FROM OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES—Concld.

(C) Born in other Urban Areas									
Born in other Urban Areas of the same district and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Urban Areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Urban Areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more		Born in Urban Areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years		Born in Urban Areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

E-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

State/District/ Tahsil/ Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station / City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more*	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census houses used as: Dwellings.	Shop-cum-dwellings.	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Contd.

Occupied Census houses used as: Business houses and offices	Factories registered under the Factories Act.	Worksheds and workshops not registered under the Factories Act.	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghars)	Public Health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctors' Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

* For urban localities above 50,000 population mention area in Sq. miles or Hectares/Sq. Km. The tables will give figures for Total, Rural and Urban for each Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station. While the line for urban, will show total urban figuress, it wili also show in separate indented lines the names and figures of each city and town with a population of 50,000 and over.

(See—Illustration of Col. 1 on Page 2)—Not reproduced.

Uttar Pradesh	
Meerut District	Total Rural Urban
Baghpat Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Ghaziabad Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Sardhana Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Meerut Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Meerut City (M. B.) Meerut Cantt.	
Mawana Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Hapur Tahsil	Total Rural Urban
Hapur M. B.	

E-II—CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE STATUS

State/District/Tahsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more*	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of house-holds	Households in Census Houses used as			
				Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total					
		Owned					
		Rented					

* The table will give figures for Total, Rural and Urban for each Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station. While the line for urban will show total urban figures, it will also show in separate indented lines the names and figures of each city and town with a population of 50,000 and over.

(See—Illustration of Col. 1 on page 2)—Not reproduced

E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

State/District/Tahsil/ Taluk/Anchal/ Police Station / City / Town with population of 50,000 or more*	Rural Urban	Minor group number of N.S.I.C.	Total number of workshops and factories	Kind of fuel or Power used: No. of factories and workshops by size of employment: Electricity: Total — No. of factories and workshops	1 Person — No. of factories and workshops	2—5 Persons — No. of factories and workshops	6—9 Persons — No. of factories and workshops	10—19 Persons — No. of factories and workshops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*Contd.*

Kind of fuel or Power used—contd.										
No. of factories and workshops by size of employment—*contd.*										
Electricity—Concld.			Liquid fuel							
20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Kind of fuel or Power used—contd.							
No. of factories and Workshops by size of employment—contd.							
Coal, Wood and Workshops by size of employment							
Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—Concld.

Kind of fuel or power used—concld.							
No. of factories and workshops by size of employment—concld.							
Others							
Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops	No. of factories and workshops
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

*The table will give figures for Total, Rural and Urban for each Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station. While the line for urban will show total urban figures, it will also show in separate indented lines the names and figures of each city and town with a population of 50,000 & over.

(See—Illustration of Col. 1 on page 2)—Not reproduced.

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL ROOF MATERIAL

State/District/Tahsil/ Taluk/Anchal/Police Station/ City / Town with population of 50,000 or more*	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Material of Wall					
			Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Material of Roof									
Stone	Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood or Bomboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and Stone slabs	All other material
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

*The table will give figures for Total, Rural and Urban for each Tahsil/Taluk/Anchal/Police Station. While the line for urban will show total urban figures, it will also show in separate indented lines the names and figures of each city and town with a population of 50,000 and over.

(See—Illustration of Col. 1 on page 2)—Not reproduced.

E-V—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/District Tahsil/Taluk/ Anchal/Police Station/City/ Town with Population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total number of House-holds	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
						Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members	
			M	F			M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Concld.

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members		Number of Households	Number of members	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

SCT-I—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX

Zone/State/Division/District. Total/Rural/Urban

Name of S.C./S.T.	Population			Total Workers		Workers							
						I As Cultivator		II As Agriculture		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Concld.

Workers—concld.										Non-workers		In Special Occupations			
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications		IX In Other Services				Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SCT-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Zone/State/Division/District

Name of S.C./S.T.	Total Rural Urban	Total Population												
		Total			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Contd.

Age 0—14											
Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

SCT-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*concld.*

Zone/State/Division/District

Age 15—44											
Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

Age 45 —											
Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51

SCT-III—PART A—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Zone/State/Division/District

Name of S.C./S.T.	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational standard)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19

SCT-III—PART B—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Name of S.C./S.T.	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational standard)		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

SCT-IV—RELIGION

Zone/State/Division/District

Name of S.C./S.T.	Total Rural Urban	Names of Religions arranged in alphabetical order: Total			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Concld.

Names of Religion arranged in alphabetical order—*concld.*: No. 5		No. 6		Etc.		Indefinite beliefs		Religion not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

NOTE :—In the case of Scheduled Castes there will be only two religions *i.e.* Hindu and Sikh.

SCT-V—HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Zone, State, Division and District	Interest in land cultivated	Total number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres									
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—19.9	20.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total												
	1. Entirely owned or held from Government.												
	2. Entirely owned or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.												
	3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.												

NOTE.—This table will be prepared in two parts, namely Part A for Scheduled Castes and Part B for Scheduled Tribes. It may be difficult to prepare this table as the Households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be mixed with the Households of other population in some areas and the Household Schedules will be bound in books. Errors are likely to occur at the time of preparation of the Households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not completely covered at the time of abstraction for the table the preparation of table will also consume considerable time.

SC-I—SCHEDULED CASTES NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Zone/State/Division/District/

Total/Rural/Urban

Educational Standards	Total Non-working Population			Full time students or children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Standards											
Illiterate											
Literate (without educational standard)											
Primary or Junior Basic											
Matriculation and above.											

ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE BILINGUALISM

Zone/State/Division/District

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Mother-tongue	Total Rural Urbal	Total Speakers		Total of person returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in Col. 2		Name of subsidiary language	Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ST-II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Zone/State/Division/District

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Rural Urban	Total Non-working population			Full time students or children attending School		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

1971 CENSUS TABLES

A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/Division/ District/Tehsil/ Taluk/Develop- ment Block/ Police Station/ City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house- holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12

APPENDIX I

Statement Showing 1961 *Territorial Units constituting the present set-up of each State*

State/Union Territory/ District/Tehsil/Taluk/ Development Block/ Police Station (1971 Census)	1961 Territorial Unit	Areas added		Name of state/ District/Taluk etc. from which area is subtracted	Area which has been subtracted		Name of State/ District/ Tehsil/ P. S. to which area is added	Net gain/ Loss + (gain) — (loss) in Km^2
		Name	Area in Km^2		Name	Area in Km^2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note:—A Statement showing the areas for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area since 1961. Census should be prepared, showing population of 1961 and 1971 for the transferred area.

APPENDIX II

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

State/Division/District/Taluk/Development Block/ Police Station	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total rural population	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/Division/District/ Tehsil/Taluk/Development Block/Police Station/City	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/Division/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1901			Total		
	1911					
	1921					
	1931					
	1941					
	1951					
	1961					
	1971					

Note:—Districts formed after 1961 Census will be printed in italics.

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

States and Districts showing 1961 *population according to their territorial jurisdictions in* 1961, *changes in area and the Population of* 1961 *Adjusted to jurisdiction*

State/District	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

Note:—Details of transfer of areas in each case will be given in a footnote with reference of a symbol to be attached to each entry in column 1, particulars of each transfer will be recorded together with date of notification of transfer.

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/Division/ District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population					
					Less than 200			200-499		
					Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Concld.

I—Villages with less than 2,000 population—concld.						II—Villages with a population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE :—In an appendix show the sub-totals of the following groups of villages at district level:—

1. Less than 500
2. 500—1,999
3. 2,000—4,999
4. 5,000 and above

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

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

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	State/ District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km^2	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		(Class of Towns and Number of Towns/Urban agglomerations in that class)								
			1901							
			1911							
			1921							
			1931							
			1941							
			1951							
			1961							
			1971							

NOTE :—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 will bear an asterisk (*) on their left while towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 will be printed in italics. In columns 5 area figures will be given whether possible.

2. Fly-leaf to Table A-IV will have alphabetical lists of (i) town and (ii) urban agglomerations in the following form:—

Sl. No.	Town/Urban agglomeration	State	District	Class/ Sl. No. of A-IV	Page No.
1	2	3	4	5	6

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

APPENDIX I

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

State/District	New Town added in 1971				Town in 1961 which has been declassified as Rural in 1971			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1971	1961			1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

NOTE :—Each new town added in 1971 will have an explanatory note showing the survey of land Revenue Record number, name and population as in 1961 of each village now constituting the town. Similarly each town in 1961 which has ceased to be a town in 1971 will have an explanatory note showing the area and population of the village or villages into which it has relapsed in 1971.

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

APPENDIX I

LIST A

List with a population under 5,000 *treated as towns for the first time in* 1971

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4

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

APPENDIX I

LIST B

Places with a population under 5,000 in 1961 which were treated as towns in 1961 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1971

Place	District	Area in Km² in 1961	Population in 1961
1	2	3	4

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

APPENDIX II

Changes in area of town (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area

Name of Town (District)	Area (in Km²) 1961	Area (in Km²) 1971	Population		Reason for the change in area
			1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6

A-V STANDARD URBAN AREAS

State/Division/ District	Standard Area and Component Units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of occupied residential houses	Houseless Population		
						No. of Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Institutional Population			Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1951-71		
No. of Households	Males	Females	No. of Households	Males	Females	1951	1961	1971
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

State

District

.....Standard Area
Total

Urban components :

(1).....City
(2).....
(3).....
(4).....
etc.

TOTAL URBAN GROUP

Rura iponents :

(1).....
(2).....
(3).....
(4).....
(5).....
(6).....
(7).....
etc.

TOTAL RURAL GROUP

NOTE :—Population figures in Columns 16 and 17 will be adjusted to the 1971 area of the unit, if available.

UNION/STATE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/Division/District/Tehsil/ Taluk/Development Block/ P. S./Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km^2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless population)'			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated persons			WORKERS: Total Workers (I—X)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

WORKERS—concld.																							
IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs: (a) Household Industry			V: (b) Other than Household Industry			VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other Services			X Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location Code Number	Name of Village/ town/ ward/ urban Block	Area of village in hectres & of town/ ward in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional & Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Concld.

WORKERS

Total Workers (I-IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
										(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

B-I PART A—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

(On full count)

State/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS															
								I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs							
																(a) Household Industry				(b) Other than Household Industry			
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17		18	19		20
		Total																					
		0-14																					
		15-19																					
		20-24																					
		25-29																					
		30-39																					
		40-49																					
		50-59																					
		60+																					
		Age not stated																					

WORKERS—concld.								X	
VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

NOTE :—The age-groups will be repeated each time for Total, Rural and Urban.

B-I PART B—FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUPS

(Sample)

State	Total Rural Urban	Marital Status	Age-group	Total Population	Total Workers	WORKERS										Non-workers
						I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		All Marital Status	Total													
			0-14													
			15-19													
			20-24													
			25-29													
			30-39													
			40-49													
			50-59													
			60+													
			Age not stated													

Never Married	Total
	0-14
	15-19
	20-24
	25-29
	30-39
	40-49
	50-59
	60+
	Age not stated
Married*	Total
	0-14
	15-19
	20-24
	25-29
	30-39
	40-49
	50-59
	60+
	Age not stated

*Excludes figures for the age-group 0-9.

B-I Part B—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Widowed*	Total													
			0-14													
			15-19													
			20-24													
			25-29													
			30-39													
			40-49													
			50-59													
			60+													
			Age not stated													
		Divorced or Separated*	Total													
			0-14													
			15-19													
			20-24													
			25-29													
			30-39													
			40-49													
			50-59													
			60+													
			Age not stated													

Unspecified Status*
Total
0-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60+
Age not stated

* Excludes figures for the age-group 0-9.

B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN CITIES AND NON-CITY URBAN AREAS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS
(FULL COUNT)

District, City, City U. A., Town U. A and towns, Non city Urban	Age group	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS																					
							I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		V (b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Total																							
					0-14																							
					15-19																							
					20-24																							
					25-29																							
					30-39																							
					40-49																							
					50-59																							
					60+																							
					Age not stated																							

NOTE :—All India Table B-II will give figures for each state, followed by Class I total and for individual towns of 100,000 popula , tion size and similarly for Class II (totals and individual towns); but for other Classed only Class totals be given.

B-III PART A—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT

(Sample)

Educational Levels	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS																							
						I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
														(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Total																													
Illiterate																													
Literate (without educational level)*																													
Primary																													
Middle**																													
Matriculation or Higher Secondary																													
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree																													
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree																													
Graduate degree other than technical degree																													
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree																													

*Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

B-III Part A—*concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																											
Engineering and Technology																											
Medicine																											
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying																											
Teaching																											
Others																											

B-III PART B—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT (Sample)

Educational Levels	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS																					
						I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
														(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total																											
Illiterate																											
Literate (without educational level)*																											
Primary																											
Middle**																											
Matriculation or Higher Secondary																											
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree																											
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree																											
Graduate and above																											

*Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

B-IV PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

STATE/DISTRICT

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor Group of N. I. C.	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B-IV PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

APPENDIX

Distribution of workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs by Household Industry and Non-household Industry

STATE/DISTRICT

Branch of Industry, Division, Major and Minor group of N. I. C.	Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry						Workers in Non-household Industry					
	Total			Urban			Total			Urban			Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

B-IV PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS ON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS

STATE

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Group of N. I. C.	Total Rural Urban	Class of Workers					
		Total		Employees		Single Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE :—Lines with nil entries should be omitted. While presenting the data figures should be shown first for the Division followed by major group in the order of N. I. C. under that Division.
Figures for Family Workers are not presented in this table separately. These can be derived by subtracting totals of columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 from the total of columns 3 and 4.

B-IV PART C—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY CLASS OF WORKERS AGE AND SEX

State	Total Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Class of Workers									
						Total Workers		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
			P	M	F	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	16
		Total													
		0-14													
		15-19													
		20-24													
		25-29													
		30-39													
		40-49													
		50-59													
		60+													
		Age not stated													

B-IV PART D—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

STATE/DISTRICT

Branch of of Industry, Division and Major Group of N. I. C.	Total Urban	Class of Workers									
		Total		Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NOTE :—Lines with nil entries should be omitted. While presenting the data, the figures should be shown first for the divisions followed by the major groups in the order of N. I.C. under that Division.

B-V PART A—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

STATE

Division/Group/Family (N. C. O.)	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL DIVISIONS OF N.C.O						
Industrial Category III						
Industrial Category IV						
Industrial Category V (a)						
Industrial Category V (b)						
etc.						
Division 0 of N. C. O.						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
etc.						
Group 00 of N. C. O.						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
etc.						
Family 000 of N. C. O.						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
Industrial Category						
etc.						

B-V PART B—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

STATE

Division/Group (N. C. O.)	Total Urban	Total Workers		Class of Workers							
				Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

B-VI PART A-(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Total			
	0—14			
	15—19			
	20—24			
	25—29			
	30—39			
	40—49			
	50—59			
	60+			
	Age not stated			

B-VI PART A (ii)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literates (without educational levels)*		Educational Levels											
								Primary		Middle**		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20

Educational Levels—*concld.*

Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree									
		Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agricultural, Veterinary or dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

NOTE ;—At the foot of each odd page the occupational divisions mentioned on the page should be spelt out in terms of description. Lines with nil entries should be omitted.

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

** This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

B-VI PART B (i)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-group	Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Total			
	0-14			
	15-19			
	20-24			
	25-29			
	30-39			
	40-49			
	50-59			
	60+			
	Age not Stated			

B-VI PART B (*ii*)—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

STATE/DISTRICT

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (without Educational levels)*		Educational levels							
								Primary		Middle**		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Graduate and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	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	16

NOTE :—At the foot of each odd page the occupational divisions mentioned on the page should be spelt out in terms of description. Lines with nil entries should be omitted.

*Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

B-VII—SECONDARY WORK *i.e.*, PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND (v) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) CULTIVATOR (iii) LABOURER OR (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

STATE DISTRICT

MAIN ACTIVITY Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Service, Non-workers	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work							
		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Household Industry		Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator									
Agricultural Labourer									
Household Industry									
Non-household Industry									
Trade, Business, Service									
Non-workers									

NOTE :—(i) Data regarding secondary work under non-household industry, trade, etc., to be given at two-digit level of Industrial Code at the State/India level in an appendix.

(ii) Data regarding main activity "non-household industry, trade, business or service" to be given at one digit (Division) level of N. I. C. and non-workers to be given as H. W., S. T. and all other non-workers.

B-VII—SECONDARY WORK *i.e.* PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (i) CULTIVATORS (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND (v) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) CULTIVATOR (iii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER OR (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE BUSINESS OR SERVICE

APPENDIX

Distribution of persons having secondary work as Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or service

INDIA/STATE

Secondary Work as Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service etc. (Two-digit code of N.I.C. 1970	Total Rural Urban	MAIN ACTIVITY AS													
								Non-household Industry etc. (One-digit code)							
		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Household Industry		Division 0		Division 1		Division 2 & 3		Division 4	
		M	F	M	F	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	16
20															
21															
22															
23															
24															
25															
:															
:															
39															

Concld.

MAIN ACTIVITY AS —*concld.*															
Non-household Industry etc. (One-digit Code)—*concld.*										Non-Workers					
Division 5		Division 6		Division 7		Division 8		Division 9		H		ST		All others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

B-VIII—PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total non-working population			Full time students		House-hold duties		Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier & persons of inde-pendent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions		Others	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Total																	
		0-14																	
		15-19																	
		20-24																	
		25-29																	
		30-39																	
		40-49																	
		50-59																	
		60+																	
		Age not stated																	

B-IX PART A--NON-WORKERS CATEGORISED AS OTHERS AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN ARRAS ONLY*

STATE

Educational Levels	Total Non-workers (others)			Age-groups							
				15-19		20-24		25-29		30+	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											
Illiterate											
Literate (without educational level)*											
Primary											
Middle**											
Matriculation or Higher Sesondary											
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree											
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree											
Graduate degree other than technical degree											
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree											
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree											
Engineering and Technology											
Medicine											
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying											
Teaching											
Others											

*Includes educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist ; omission will be explained in a 'ootnote.

NOTE :—'Age not stated' is included in 'Total Non-workers (others)'.

B-IX PART B—NON-WORKERS CATEGORISED AS OTHERS AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

STATE

Educational Levels	Total Non-workers(others)			Age-groups							
				15-19		20-24		25-29		30+	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											
Illiterate											
Literate (without educational level)*											
Primary											
Middle**											
Matriculation or Higher Secondary											
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree											
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree											
Graduate and above											

*Includes educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

NOTE :—'Age not stated' is included in 'Total Non-workers (others)'.

C—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

C-I PART A—MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS

(20% SAMPLE)

TOTAL/RURAL/URBAN

State/District	Total number of House-holds	Total Household Population		Age-group	Heads of Households		Number of members by relationship to head							
							Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations of Heads of Households					
		M	F		M	F	M	F	Son	Brother	Father	Mother	Other Males	Other Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				All ages										
				Less than 30										
				30-49										
				50+										

Number of members by relationship to head—*concld.*											
Never married, Widowed and Divorced or Separated relations								Unrelated Persons		Single member Households	
Son	Brother	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Other Males	Other Females	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

NOTE :—'Age not stated' is included in 'All ages'.

C-I PART B (i)—HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THE HEAD IS A MALE BY RELATIONSHIP OF MEMBERS WITH THE HEAD

District	Total Population	Total No. of households	Single member households	Households with spouse living therein	Households having currently married relations of heads, as									
					Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Concld.

Other Males	Other Females	Households having never married, widowed, divorced or separated relations, as												Households having unrelated persons	
		Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

C-I PART B (ii)—HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THE HEAD IS A FEMALE BY RELATIONSHIP OF MEMBERS WITH THE HEAD

District	Total Population	Total No. of households	Single member households	Households with spouse living therein	Households having currently married relations of heads, as													
					Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Sister's son	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother	Mother's Brother	Other Males	Other Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Concld.

Households having never married, widowed, divorced or separated relations as													Households having unrelated persons	
Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Sister's son	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother	Mother's brother	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

STATE/DISTRICT

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		P	M	F	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
All Ages	Total Rural Urban													
0-9	Total Rural Urban													
10-14	Total Rural Urban													
15-19	Total Rural Urban													
20-24	Total Rural Urban													
25-29	Total Rural Urban													

30-34	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
35-39	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
40-44	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
45-49	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
50-54	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
55-59	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
60-64	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
65-69	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
70+	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	
Age not stated	Total	
	Rural	
	Urban	

C-III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

STATE/DISTRICT

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)*		Educational Levels											
								Primary		Middle**		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduates and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20
All Ages																			
0-4																			
5-9																			
10-14																			
15-19																			
20-24																			
25-34																			
35+																			
Age not stated																			

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

C-III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

STATE DISTRICT

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)*		Educational Levels									
								Primary		Middle**		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18
All ages																	
0—4																	
5—9																	
10—14																	
15—19																	
20—24																	
25—34																	
35+																	
Age not stated																	

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.
**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist omission will be explained in a footnote.

Age-group	Educational Levels—*concld.*													
	Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree									
					Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
All ages														
0—4														
5—9														
10—14														
15—19														
20—24														
25—34														
35+														
Age not stated														

C-IV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

STATE

Age	Total		Rural		Urban		Age	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages													
0													
1													
2													
3													
4													
etc.													
Age not stated													

Note : (i) All ages for one administrative unit may be printed on one page.
(ii) An appendix will be prepared at district level giving five year groups *viz.*, "0—4, 5—9, 10—14" etc.

C-IV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

APPENDIX

Distribution of persons by five year age-groups

STATE/DISTRICT

Age-group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages						
0-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79						
80-84						
85-89						
90-94						
95-99						
100+						
Age not stated						

C-V—MOTHER TONGUE (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)
STATE/DISTRICT/TALUK/CITY/TOWN

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	State									District 1		District 2		Etc.
		Total			Rural			Urban							
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Note:—Table based on Linguistic Classification will be prepared by the Linguist.

C-VI—BILINGUALISM

State	Total Speaker		Mother-tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother-tongue		Subsidiary language (this column will contain run on lines of names of subsidiary languages followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Mother-tongue		

Note : This table will be prepared only for 'Total' omit secondary languages having speakers say 0.5 per cent general population. Discretion rests with State Census Directors.

C-VII—RELIGION

State/District/ Taluk/City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Total			Name of Religions arranged in alphabetical order															
					No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21

Note—There will be an appendix to give break-up of Cols. 18-19 at State level.

C-VII—RELIGION

APPENDIX

Details of Religion shown under other Religion and persuasion in Main Table C-VII Religion

Religions and Persuasions	State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART A

CLASSFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS							
									Total workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	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	16	17

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART A

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES—*concld*,

State/District	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS—concld.															
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
PART B
CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS							
									Total Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
		P	M	F	M	F	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	16	17

C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART B

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES—*concld.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS—concld.															
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Strorage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

C-VIIIA—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
APPENDIX

District/Tehsil/ Taluk/Development Block/City/City Agglomeration or Town/Town Agglo-meration	Total Rural Urban	SCHEDULED CASTES						
		POPULATION			ILLITERATE		Literate and educated Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CASTES						
District 'A'	T							
	R							
	U							
Tehsil 1	T							
	R							
	U							
City								
Town 1								
Town 2								
etc.								
Tehsil 2								
Tehsil 3								
etc.								

C-VIIIB—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
APPENDIX

SCHEDULED TRIBES

District/Tehsil/ City/City Agglomeration or Town/Town Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	POPULATION			ILLITERATE		Literate and Educated Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		TRIBES						
District	T							
	R							
	U							
Tehsil 1	T							
	R							
	U							
City								
Town 1								
Town 2								
etc.								
Tehsil 2								
Tehsil 3								
etc.								

D—MIGRATION TABLES

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth place	Rural/ Urban/ unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban Area of																	
		India									State 1								
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL POPULATION																			
A. Born in India	Rural																		
	Urban																		
	Unclassifiable																		
1. Within the State of Enumeration	Rural																		
	Urban																		
	Unclassifiable																		
(a) Born in place of Enumeration	Rural																		
	Urban																		
	Unclassifiable																		
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural																		
	Urban																		
	Unclassifiable																		
(c) Born in other district of the State	Rural																		
	Urban																		
	Unclassifiable																		

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural Urban Unclassifiable																		
(a) State 1	Rural Urban Unclassifiable																		
(b) State 2	Rural Urban Unclassifiable																		
etc.																			
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S,R.)																			
Afganistan																			
Burma																			
Ceylon																			
China																			
Nepal																			
Pakistan																			
Malaysia																			
U. S.S.R.																			
Elsewhere																			
C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)																			
U.K. (incl. N. Ireland)																			
Ireland																			
Elsewhere																			

D- Countries in Africa
Kenya
Mauritius
Mozambique
Union of South Africa
Elsewhere

E. Countries in two Americas
Canada
U.S.A.
Elsewhere

F. Countries in Oceania
Australia
New Zealand
Elsewhere

G. Unclassifiable

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

APPENDIX I

Persons born in other Districts of the State and Enumerated in this District

District of birth	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Enumerated in the District					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note-:—Recommended for presentation in District Census handbook only.

D-I—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

APPENDIX II

Persons born in this district but enumerated in other districts of the State

Birth place Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Total out migrants			Enumerated in District I etc.					
				Total		Rural		Urban	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Note:—Recommended for presentation in District Census Handbook only.

D-II—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Last residence	Rural Urban	State where enumerated														
		Total migrants			Duration of residence in place of enumeration										Period not stated	
					Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years			
		P	M	F	M	F	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	16	17
TOTAL																
A. Last residence Elsewhere in India	Rural Urban Unclas-sifiable															
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural Urban Unclas-sifiable															
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural Urban Unclas-sifiable															
(b) In other Districts of State of enumeration	Rural Urban Unclas-sifiable															
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural Urban Unclas-sifiable															

(a) State I	Rural Urban Unclas- sifiable
(b) State 2	Rural Urban Unclas- sifiable

B. Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U.S.S.R.)
Afghanistan
Burma
Ceylon
China
Nepal
Pakistan
Malaysia
U.S.S.R.
Elsewhere

C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)
U.K. (incl. N. Ireland)
Ireland
Elsewhere

D-II—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
D. Countries in Africa																
Kenya																
Mauritius																
Mozambique																
Union of South Africa																
Elsewhere																
E. Countries in two Americas																
Canada																
U.S.A.																
Elsewhere																
F. Countries in Occeania																
Australia																
New Zealand																
Elsewhere																
G. Unclassifiable																

D-II—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

APPENDIX

Migrants by State of last residence and age for duration of residence of 0-9 *years—Males, Females*

State.....

Age-group	R/U	Last Residence in										
		Andhra Pradesh		Assam		.....		.....		Chandigarh		Outside India
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	R											
	U											
0—2	R											
	U											
3—7	R											
	U											
8—12	R											
	U											
.....	R											
	U											
.....	R											
	U											
68—72	R											
	U											
73+	R											
	U											
Unspecified	R											
	U											

Not to be printed.

Note:—The Table will not take into account the slips in which the place of last residence is Unclassifiable.

D-III—MIGRANTS TO CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

Last residence and Age-group	Total migrants		Illiterate		Litreate* (without educational level)		Educational levels									
							Primary		Middle**		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17
Total																
A. Resided in India																
1. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration																
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration																
(b) In other districts of State of enumeration																
II. States in India beyond the State of enu-meration																
State 1																
State 2																
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)																
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)																
D. Countries in Africa																
E. Countries in Two Americas																
F. Countries in Oceania																
G. Unclassifiable																

Last-residence and Age-group	Workers by occupational divisions/ Non workers													
	Educational levels—concld.													
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree													
	Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

* Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

**This level will not occur in the State where it does not exist; omission will be explained in a footnote.

Note;—Age-groups in col. 1 are :

Total
0—14
15—29
30—59
60+
Age not stated

D-IV—MIGRANTS TO CITIES CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Sl. No.	City (District)	Total Population			Last resided in Rural areas of India								Last resided in Urban areas of India			
					Born Locally		Within the district of enumeration and resident for				Other district within the State of enumeration and resident for					
							Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more			
		P	M	F	M	F	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	16	17

D-IV—*concld.*

Last resided in rural areas of India				Last resided in other urban areas of India											
Other States in India and resident for				Within the district of enumeration and resident for				Other district within the State of enumeration and resident for				Other States in India and resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Note:—

1. Return in which birth place rural/urban classification is not reported have been excluded.
2. Return with 'unclassifiable' birth place have been excluded.
3. Persons born outside India are excluded.
4. Unspecified period of residence in the city is included under 3 years or more.

D-V—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

TOTAL/URBAN

Last residence	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers		WORKERS I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
		P	M	F	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

Total Population

A Resided in India

Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

1. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration

Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration

Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

(*b*) In other districts of State of enumeration

Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration

Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

State 1 Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

State 2 Rural
Urban
Unclassifiable

etc.

B. Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U S.S.R.)

Afghanistan
Burma
Ceylon
China
Nepal
Pakistan
Malaysia
U.S.S.R.
Elsewhere

D-V—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE—*Contd.*

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

TOTAL/URBAN

Last residence	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers		Workers— I		II		III		IV	
		P	M	F	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

C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)
U. K. (incl. N. Ireland)
Ireland
Elsewhere

D. Countries in Africa
Kenya
Mauritius
Mozambique
Union of South Africa
Elsewhere

E. Countries in two Americas
Canada
U.S.A.
Elsewhere

F. Countries in Oceania
Australia
New Zealand
Elsewhere

G. Unclassifiable

WORKERS—concld.													
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage & Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

D-VI—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Sex	Duration of residence and marital status															
				All duration				Less than 1 year				1—9 years				10 years & above			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Total																		
		0—14																	
		15—19																	
		20—24																	
		25—49																	
		50+																	
		A.N.S.																	

Note:—1

Details of col. 1 are:

Total

A. Resided in India

I. Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration

(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration.

(b) In other districts of State of enumeration.

II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration

B. Outside India

2 Figures of unspecified marital status are included in 'Total'.

3 Figures of unclassifiable last place of residence are included in 'Total'.

4 NM Stands for Never Married.
M Stands for Married.
W&D Stands for Widowed and Divorced

E-ESTABLISHMENT TABLES (BASED ON FULL COUNT)

E-I DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY BROAD TYPES

State/District/ City	Total Rural Urban	(a) Govt. or Quasi-Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative	Total No. of Establishments	Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing establishments			Trade or business establishments			Other establishments		
				Registered Factories	Un-registered Workshops	Household Industries	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Educational Institutions	Public Health Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

E-II PART A—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Div./Major Group of NIC	Number of Factories or Workshops other than Registered Factories													
	Total		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons	
	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Concld.

Household Industries by size of Employment										
Registered Factories—concld.	UN-REGISTERED WORKSHOPS									
Persons Unspecified	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
Units	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units	Persons Empld	Units
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

E-II PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of Factories or Workshops excluding Household Industries by size of Employment								
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons	
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total		Total/Rural/Urban								
I. All Fuels/Power										
(a) Electricity										
(b) Liquid Fuel										
(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse										
(d) Other Power										
II. Manual										

Concld.

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of Factories or Workshops excluding Household Industries by size of employment—concld.									
		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100—299 Persons		300—499 Persons		500+ Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total												
I. All Fuels/Power												
(a) Electricity												
(b) Liquid Fuel												
(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse												
(d) Other Power												
II. Manual												

E-II PART C—DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of household industry establishments by size of employment									
		Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total	Total/Rural/Urban									
I.	All Fuels/Powers										
	(a) Electricity										
	(b) Liquid Fuel										
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse										
	(d) Other Power										
II.	Manual										

E-III—DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	No. of Establishments by size of Employment															
	Total		1 Persons	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100+ Persons		Persons unspecified
	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS, BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

STATE/DISTRICT/CITY

Division/Major Group of N.I.C.	No. of establishment by size of employment																
	Total		1 Person	2—4 Persons		5—9 Persons		10—19 Persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 Persons		100+ Persons		Persons Unspecified	
	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	Persons employed	Establishments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Total/Rural/Urban																	

F-I PART A—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL)

INDIA/STATE

(Sample)

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Ages																						
Less than 13																						
13—17																						
18—22																						
23—27																						
28+																						
Unspecified																						
Age at marriage groups as above																						

(i) All Religions
(ii) Hinduism
(iii) Islam
(iv) Christianity
(v) Sikhism
(vi) Buddhism
(vii) Jainism
(viii) Others
(ix) Religion not stated

W : Women
B : Births

F-I PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (URBAN)

INDIA/STATE

(Sample)

Age at marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Ages																						
Less than 13																						
13—17																						
18—22																						
23—27																						
28+																						
Unspecified																						
Age at marriage groups as above																						

(i) All Religions
(ii) Hinduism
(iii) Islam
(iv) Christianity
(v) Shikhism
(vi) Buddhism
(vii) Jainism
(viii) Others
(ix) Religion not stated

W : Women
B : Births

F-ID—ISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL/URBAN)

APPENDIX

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Ages																						
Less than 13																						
13—17																						
18—22																						
23—27																						
28+																						
Unspecified																						
(i) All Scheduled Castes																						
All Ages																						
Less than 13																						
13—17																						
18—22																						
23—27																						
28+																						
Unspecified																						
(ii) All Scheduled Tribes																						

W : Women

B : Births

F-II PART A—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Ages									(i) Illiterate													
Less than 13																						
13—17																						
18—22									*(ii) Literate but less than Matriculation													
23—27																						
28+									(iii) Matriculate and above but less than graduate													
Unspecified																						
Age at marriage groups as above									(iv) Graduate and above													

W : Women

B : Births

* Includes education not classified elsewhere.

F-II PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (URBAN)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

All Ages
Less than 13
13—17
18—22
23—27
28+
Unspecified
Age at marriage groups as above

(i) Illiterate
*(ii) Literate but less than Matriculation
(iii) Matriculate and above but less than Graduate
(iv) Graduate and above

W : Women
B : Births

* Includes education not classified elsewhere.

F-III PART A—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Ages																				
Less than 13																				
13—17																				
18—22																				
23—27																				
28+																				
Unspecified																				
Age at marriage groups as above																				

(i) All Religions
(ii) Hinduism
(iii) Islam
(iv) Christianity
(v) Sikhism
(vi) Buddhism
(vii) Jainism
(viii) Others
(ix) Religion not stated

W : Women
B : Births

F-III PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (URBAN)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Ages																				
Less than 13																				
13—17																				
18—22																				
23—27																				
28+																				
Unspecified																				
Age at marriage groups as above																				

(i) All Religions
(ii) Hinduism
(iii) Islam
(iv) Christianity
(v) Sikhism
(vi) Buddhism
(vii) Jainism
(viii) Others
(ix) Religion not stated

W : Women
B : Births

F-III—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL/URBAN)

APPENDIX

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								(i) All Scheduled Castes												
All Ages																				
Less than 13																				
13—17																				
18—22																				
23—27																				
28+																				
Unspecified																				
								(ii) All Scheduled Tribes												
All Ages																				
Less than 13																				
13—17																				
18—22																				
23—27																				
28+																				
Unspecified																				

W : Women
B : Births

F-IV PART A—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Ages																				
Less than 13																				
13—17																				
18—22																				
23—27																				
28+																				
Unspecified																				
Age at marriage groups as above																				

(i) Illiterate
*(ii) Literate but less than Matriculation
(iii) Matriculate and above but less than Graduate
(iv) Graduate and above

W : Women
B : Births

*Includes education not classified elsewhere.

F-IV PART B—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (URBAN)
INDIA/STATE

Age of Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

All Ages
Less than 13
13—17
18—22
23—27
28+
Unspecified
Age at marriage groups as above

(i) Illiterate
*(ii) Literate but less than Matriculation
(iii) Matriculate and above but less than Graduate
(iv) Graduate and above

W : Women
B : Births

*Includes education not classified elsewhere.

F-V—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, EDUCATION GROUPS, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE (RURAL/URBAN)

INDIA/STATE

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																					
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

All Ages
- Less than 13
- 13—17
- 18—22
- 23—27
- 28+
- Unspecified
- Age at marriage groups as above

(i) Hindu Illiterate

(ii) Hindu Literate but less than Matriculation

(iii) Hindu Matriculate and above but less than Graduate

(iv) Hindu Graduate and above

Similarly for all other Religion—Education Groups.

Age at Marriage Groups as in (i—iv) above.

Religion not stated

W : Women

B : Births

G—EDUCATION TABLES

G-I—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

(Total/Public Sector/Private Sector/Self employed/Others)

Subject Field	Level of education																	
	Total		Doctorate		Master's Degree		Other Post-graduate Degree/ Diploma		Bachelor's Degree		Bachelor Equivalent		Diploma		Certificate		Unspecified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19

1. Arts/Humanities
2. Commerce
3. Agriculture
4. Veterinary Science/Medicine
5. Science
6. Engineering & Technology
7. Medicine (Allopathy)
8. Medicine (Others)
9. Nursing
10. Technical/Vocational Trade
11. Others

G-II—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD BY STATUS AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Subject Field	Level of Education	Employment Status																			
		Total		Employees		Self-employed		Students		Trainees		Apprentices		Retired		Unemployed Trying for job		Unemployed & not trying for job		Unspecified	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Arts/Humanities				Doctorate Master's Degree/ Other Post-Graduate Degree or Diploma Bachelor's Degree/ Equivalent Diploma/Certificate																	
2. Commerce																					
3. Agriculture																					
4. Veterinary Science/Medicine																					
5. Science																					
6. Engineering & Technology																					
7. Medicine (Allopathy)																					
8. Medicine (Others)																					
9. Nursing																					
10. Technical/Vocational Trade																					
11. Others																					

Note :— Figures will be presented for each field working all levels of qualifications then second field and third field and so on.

G-III—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND EMOLUMENTS CLASSIFIED BY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Level of Education	Sector of Employment	Emoluments (in Rupees)													
		Total		Less than 100		100—499		500—999		1000—1999		2000+		Unspecified	
		M	F	M	F	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	16
Doctorate	Public														
	Private														
	Self-employed														
Master/P. G.	Public														
	Private														
	Self-employed														
Bachelor/Equivalent	Public														
	Private														
	Self-employed														
Diploma	Public														
	Private														
	Self-employed														
Certificate	Public														
	Private														
	Self-employed														

G-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY SUBJECT FIELD. AGE-GROUPS AND SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT FURTHER CLASSIFIED BY EMOLUMENTS

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY)

(Total/Public Sector/Private Sector/Self-employed)

Emoluments (in Rupees)	Age-group	Subject field																					
		Arts and Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science/Medicine		Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (Allopathy)		Medicine (Others)		Nursing		Technical/vocational Trade		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Less than 100	Less than 25																						
	25—34																						
	35—44																						
	45—54																						
	55+																						
	Age not stated																						
100—499																							
500—999																							
1,000—1,999																							
2,000+																							
Unspecified																							

G-V—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED (OTHER THAN SELF-EMPLOYED) DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY TYPE OF ORGANISATION OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND SUBJECT FIELDS

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

(Total/Public Sector/Private Sector)

Type of Organisation	Levels of Education	Subject Fields																							
		Total of All Subject fields			Arts & Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science/ Medicine		Science		Engineering & Technology		Medicine (Allopathy)		Medicine (Others)		Nursing		Technical/ Vocational Trade		Others	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. University etc.																										
	(a) Doctorate																									
	(b) Master/Post-graduate																									
	(c) Bachelor or equivalent																									
	(d) Diploma																									
	(e) Certificate																									
	(f) Unspecified																									
2. Polytechnic School																										
3. Private Coaching Institutions																										
4. Natural Resources																										
5. Social and Developmental Organisations																										
6. Public Sector Industries																										
7. Other Govt. Organisations																										
8. Private Sector Industries																										
9. Others																										

Note— 'Others' in col. 26-27 includes unspecified.

G-VI—DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL WITH ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY QUALIFICATIONS CLASSIFIED BY DEGREE AND DIPLOMA LEVELS AND BY SUBJECT OF SUCH DEGREE AND DIPLOMA

INDIA/STATE UNION TERRITORY

Subject	Unemployed persons with Engineering and Technology qualifications											
	Degree level and above						Diploma level					
	Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for job		Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for job	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agriculture Engineering												
Architecture/Town and Country Planning												
Civil												
Electrical												
Electronic/Tele-communication/ Radio												
Mechanical												
Chemical												
Mining												
Metallurgy												
Auto												
Aero												
Public Health/Sanitary Engineering												
Production/Industrial Engineering												
Other Engineering and Technology												

G-VII—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED AND SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Level of Education	Duration of Unemployment (Months)	Unemployed persons seeking employment in each subject field																			
		Arts/ Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science/ Medicine		Science		Engineering & Technology		Medicine (Allopathy)		Medicine (Others)		Nursing		Technical/ Vocational Trade	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Doctorate	(a) 0—6 (b) 7—12 (c) 13—24 (d) 25+ (e) Period not stated																				
2. Master/Post-graduate																					
3. Bechelor/Equivalent																					
4. Diploma																					
5. Certificate																					

G-VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED DEGREE HOLDERS AND ABOVE IN ARTS, HUMANITIES AND COMMERCE CLASSIFIED BY DEGREES AND THEIR SUBJECTS

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Subject	Unemployed persons with qualifications in Arts/Humanities and Commerce																	
	Doctorate						Post-graduate						Graduate					
	Total		Unemployed trying for Job		Unemployed and not trying for Job		Total		Unemployed trying for Job		Unemployed and not trying for Job		Total		Unemployed trying for Job		Unemployed and not trying for Job	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19

1. Economics
2. History
3. Political Science
4. Commerce
5. Language (Eng.)
6. Language (Indian)
7. Philosophy
8. Sociology
9. Others

G-IX—DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED DEGREE HOLDERS AND ABOVE IN SCIENCE AND OTHER SELECTED SUBJECTS CLASSIFIED BY DEGREES AND THEIR SUBJECTS

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Subject	Unemployed persons with Science and other selected subjects																	
	Doctorate						Post-graduate						Graduate					
	Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for Job		Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for Job		Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for Job	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19
1. Agriculture																		
2. Bio-Chemistry																		
3. Botany																		
4. Zoology																		
5. Anthropology																		
6. Psychology																		
7. Physics																		
8. Chemistry																		
9. Mathematics																		
10, Statistics																		
11. Geology																		
12. Geophysics																		
13. Geography																		
14. Others																		

G-X—DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS HAVING QUALIFICATIONS (CERTIFICATE) IN TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL TRADES BY SUBJECTS

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Trade Certificates	Unemployed persons with qualifications (Certificate) in Technical/ Vocational Trades					
	Total		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed and not trying for job	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Typing						
(ii) Stenography						
(iii) Electrician/Wireman						
(iv) Motor Mechanic						
(xii) Carpenter						
(xiii) Other (Engineering)						
(xiv) Other (Non-Engineering)						

G-XI—DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN RESEARCH BY SUBJECT FIELD AND LEVELS OF EDUCATION
INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Subject field	Levels of Education									
	Total		Doctorate		Post-graduate Degree/Diploma		Bachelor/ Equivalent		Non-Graduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(i) Arts/Humanities										
(ii) Commerce										
(iii) Agriculture										
(iv) Veterinary Science/Medicine										
(v) Science										
(vi) Engineering & Technology										
(vii) Medicine (Allopathy)										
(viii) Medicine (Others)										
(ix) Nursing										
(x) Technical/Vocational Trade										
(xi) Others										

Note:— 'Non-graduate' in Cols 10-11 includes Diploma and Certificate holders.

G-XII—DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL BY COUNTRY OF QUALIFICATION, SUBJECT FIELD, LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND SEX

INDIA/STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Levels of Education	Country of Education	Subject Field																					
		Arts/Humanities		Commerce		Agriculture		Veterinary Science/ Medicine		Science		Engineering & Technology		Medicine (Allopathy)		Medicine (Others)		Nursing		Technical/ Vocational Trade		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Doctorate	India																						
	U. K.																						
	U. S. A.																						
	Canada																						
	Etc.																						
	Etc.																						
	Others																						
	Not given																						
Master & Others																							
Post-graduate																							
Bachelors																							
Others																							

H—HOUSING TABLES (BASED ON 20% SAMPLE)

H-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as										
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including Household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Place of entertainments & community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (*e. g.* Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

State/Distrtct/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall								
			Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Concld.

Predominant material of roof							
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick & lime	Stone	Concrete, R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

H-II—DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall Cross-Classified by Material of Roof

State	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall	Predominant material of roof		
				Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, unburnt bricks or wood	Tiles, Slate, Shingle. Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets, Asbestos cement sheets, Brick, lime, Stone and R. B. C./ R. C. C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(i) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood			
			(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement			
			(iii) All other materials & materials not stated			

H-III—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

State/ District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms		
						No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			M	F			M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Concld.

Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			No. of households with details unspecified
No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		
	M	F		M	F		M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Note:— (i) Columns 22-24 include figures of households which have no regular rooms.
(ii) Column 3 excludes figures for institutional households.

H-IV—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

State/District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census House-holds	Households having number of persons						
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six & more Persons	No. of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total								
		Owned								
		Rented								

Note:—Col. 4 excludes figures for institutional households.

Appendix 2

1901 CENSUS

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF VILLAGE STATISTICS AND THEIR CONTENTS

Village statistics in Madras. Reference by Madras Government

I am directed to address you regarding the compilation of Census statistics for this Presidency with reference to Home Department Resolution No. 137-49, dated the 3rd August 1900.

2. In paragraph 5 of the Resolution it is laid down as a general principle that the unit of the Provincial Statistics should be the thana, tahsil, or other corresponding unit for rural areas, and the city or town for urban areas; that statistics for smaller units should be prepared after the census report has been completed; and that the cost of preparing tables for units other than those prescribed should be met from Provincial Revenues.

3. With regard to the unit of tabulation in rural areas I am to point out that the thana, which is understood to be a police unit, has no existence in this Presidency for general administrative purposes, while the tahsil or taluk is far too large an area being sometimes as extensive in Madras, as a whole district in other provinces—for which to compile the facts to be presently referred to. On the other hand the village with its complete local organization and establishments has been the integral unit of administration in this Presidency from time immemorial and no other unit would be of comparable value for certain statistics which this Government regards as of prime administrative importance. His Excellency the Governor in Council accordingly proposes at the coming census, as at the previous census, to adopt the village unit for the statistics in question.

4. The statistics to be so tabulated will comprise information only in respect of 'Occupied' 'Occupied Houses' and the sex and the religion of the inhabitants as well as certain of their occupations. With regard to the tabulation of occupations, I am to explain that it is not intended to carry the classification further than is essential to show the extent to which the inhabitants are a trading, industrial, or agricultural community. Information of this kind is important in inquires regarding the incidence and collection of the Imperial/income-tax and also in regard to many investigations touching the economic condition and progress of the population. Occupations will be tabulated under the following classes :—

(i) Land owners
(ii) Agricultural Sub-tenants
(iii) Labourers

(iv) Weavers
(v) Other Artizans
(vi) Traders

The inclusion of agricultural sub-tenants is material with reference to the land question and related problems. Weavers are specially exhibited, inasmuch as the Famine Code provides special methods of relief for this class, and relief is given by villages.

5. The Provincial Superintendent of Census estimates the cost of compiling the occupation statistics at Rs.6,000 to Rs 7,000, exclusive of the cost of printing and of the additional quantity of paper that may be required. The cost for the other columns (occupied houses, sex and religion) will be about a third of this amount.

This expenditure is inconsiderable as compared with the value of the information to be obtained, and I am to express the hope that the Government of India will approve for rural areas in this Presidency the village as the unit of tabulation and will sanction at the cost of Imperial funds the preparation of the statistics which have been described :—No. 1261, dated the 22nd December, 1900, from the Honourable Mr. G.S.Rorbes, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Orders of Government of India

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1261, dated the 22nd December 1900, and in reply to say that in the circumstances explained the Government of India approve of the village being taken as the unit of tabulation for rural areas in the Madras Presidency.

2. As regards the tabulation of occupations, it is proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply that they should be classified under the footnoted heads.* I am to observe that this classification appears to be in some respects susceptible of improvement. It seems, in the first place, desirable to distinguish agricultural labourers from the coolie class and from the various sorts of miners and mill-hands, etc.—a distinction to which the Government of India attach much importance. In the next place, the addition of a residuary head is necessary as the classification contains no category at all for clerks, for Government servants, for the very large class of people who live by personally or domestic service, or for the professions.

---

*1. Land owners
2. Agricultural Sub-tenants.
3. Labourers
4. Weavers
5. Other Artizans
6. Traders

Village Statistics in Madras. Orders of Government of India

Thirdly, the two heads "other artizans" and "traders" will overlap at many points, as in India people often make and trade in the same artical. In the opinion of the Government of India the classification shown in the footnote* will be more comprehensive and convenient both for statistical and administrative purposes, and I am to suggest that the heads under which the Government of Madras propose to tabulate occupations should be altered accordingly:—No.9,dated the 31st January,1901, from H.J.Mclntosh, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras Revenue Department.

I am directed to submit the following remarks for the information and orders of the Government of India, in continuation of paragraph 11 of Mr. Miller's letter No. 3232, dated September 27th, 1900.

2. The Lieutenant-Governer and Chief Commissioner has been again carefully considered the question as to what statistics for units less than tahsils and towns are absolutely necessary for administrative purposes. In Mr. Mclntosh's letter No. 278, dated November 14th, 1900, the sanction of the Government of India was conveyed to the preparation of lists showing the total population, the population by sexes and also by religions for each village. His Honour is, however, of opinion that it is also necessary to have statistics showing the population of each village distributed in seven groups:—

(i) Agriculturists
(ii) Traders and Bankers.
(iii) Professional.
(iv) Artisans,
(v) Menials.
(vi) Labourers.
(vii) Others.

3. I am to say that Sir A. P. MacDonnell considers that the Lieutenant-Governor would be altogether handicapped in the administration of these Provinces, and would cease to be in intimate touch with the great mass of the people, if this absolutely rudimentary information about the proportion of different occupations in villages is not made available.

ABSTRACTION, TABULATION, AND COMPILATION

Village Statistics in the United Provinces—Further reference

The Imperial Table XV(Occupation) will not be prepared separately for urban and rural tracts at this census, and although its preparation for

*1. Land owners
2. Agricultural-Sub-tenants
3. Agricultural Labourers
4. Weavers.
5. Money-lenders and middle men
6. Others

the towns recognised as cities will probably be sufficiently representative of the occupations of the urban population, I am to point out that there will be no such guide to those of the rural inhabitants. The Statistics in question will be of the greatest value in dealing with all matters connected with the economic condition of the people. They will assist in income-tax inquires, in the assessment of taxation, in towns administered under Act XX of 1856, in matters connected with infanticide and famine relief. In the nstitution of village banks, in particular, it is especially necessary to have information regarding the constitution of individual villages and to be able to group them according to the occupations of their inhabitants. These are only illustrations, the number of which might be indefinitely extended.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is informed that these statistics can be prepared at a cost of about Rs. 18,000 immediately after the completion of the Imperial tables and without interfering with, or delaying the preparation of, these in the slightest degree. His Honour considered that under these circumstances the cost being entirely Provincial, it was well within his functions to order their preparation, and he has ordered it. But he now learns that under paragraph 5 (3) of the Resolution of the Government of India (Home Department) No. 137-49, dated August 3rd the sanction of the Government of India is required.

I am, therefore, to ask for the approval of the Government of India to the tabulation of occupations by villages in the seven groups named in paragraph 2. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was provisionally entered in the budget of these Provinces for the current year, and the Lieutenant. Governor and Chief Commissioner is prepared to transfer the balance required from savings under some other head of Provincial expenditure. I am to add that His Honour does not consider it necessary to print any statistics for villages as was done at last census. It will do to have manuscript statistical lists in District Headquarter offices. The District officer will distribute copies to tahsils:— No. 1917, Naini Tal, dated the 25th June 1901, from R.G.Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Census).

Your letter No. 1917 Census of the 25th ultimo. Government of India approve proposed tabulation of occupations by villages. It was not the intention to restrict Local Governments reasonable discretion in this matter. Cost may be charged to Imperial, as Home Department Resolution of 3rd August, 1900 did not contemplate imposition on Provincial revenues of cost of any tables really needed for administrative purposes.

As regards classes of occupations to be tabulated, another province, where much stress is laid on village statistics, has adopted the

following heads, with approval of the Government of India, namely:—

(i)	Land owners	(iv)	Weavers
(ii)	Agricultural sub-tenants	(v)	Money-lenders & middlemen
(iii)	Agricultural labourers	(vi)	Others

His honour might wish to consider whether this classification should not be adopted for United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, substituting "artisans" for "weavers" —Telegram No. 132, dated the 26th July, 1901, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Appendix 3

METHOD OF TABULATION OF CENSUS DATA

(i) TOTALLING METHOD

Extract from the Report of The Census of Central Provinces, 1872

12. I come now to the method of compilation. The Statements in which the results of the Census were to be exhibited had been beforehand prescribed by the Government of India. They consisted of 9 Statements:—

I—General Statement of area and population.

A—Abstract.

B—Details of population.

C—Infirmities.

II A—General Statement of population according to age.

II B—Percentages relating to age.

III A—General Statement of population according to education.

III B—Percentages relating to education.

IV—Statement of population with reference to land and land revenue.

V A—Statement of religions.

V B—Statement of nationalities, races, tribes and castes.

VI—General Statement of population according to occupation.

VII—List of towns and villages classified according to population.

VIII—List of towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5,000 arranged according to population.

IX—Statement Showing population in towns.

The Statements embrace information under three general heads:—

1st—Statistics of villages and houses.

2nd—Statistics of population classified according to age, religion, nationality, caste, occupation, &c.

3rd—Statistics of area and land revenue and Municipal revenue and expenditure.

The information on the first two heads was alone to be collected from the Census returns, the rest was supplied complete from districts.

The question was how the original enumerators' schedules could best be collated, and it was decided to frame three general registers which would contain properly classified all the information required for the final Statements. This method was in some Respects a Clumsy one, for the registers were naturally very long. But bearing in mind the inordinate affection for long registers or Nakshahs which characterizes the office Moharrir, the plan seemed as good as any that could be adopted.

The three Registers were called—

1st—The Age register.

2nd—The Caste register.

3rd—The Occupation register.

The first had columns to show the statistics of houses and the number of their inhabitants, and the number of people classified according to religion, age and sex, the number able to read or write, the number afflicted with any serious infirmity, the number of agriculturists, and the number of male agriculturists, above 20 years of age.

The second or caste register showed the people divided according to nationalities, races, tribes and castes.

The register of occupations gives as full detail as was practicable. The occupation of females was not shown in the original schedules, and accordingly adult males only have been shown in the register, except in the case of the poorer classes whose children work at spinning, hearding cattle, or some form of daily labour.

13. The actual schedules or returns of enumerators in these Provinces were not prepared on the principle of alloting one to each house. As many houses which with their inhabitants could be entered in the schedule were so entered, and each schedule contained on the average information concerning from 5 to 7 houses and 25 to 30 persons. The details given in each schedule of this kind had to be classified separately, and the manner in which this was done will be seen from the specimen enumerator's schedule (on pages 8 and 9) where the classified abstract of contents is printed in italics. The two figures given in the form of a fraction in both columns 7 and 15, indicate the details of the same caste as that of the person over whose name it is written, the upper figure showing the number of adults, the lower the number of children. In the same way the number of persons having an occupation and those without one are shown by the double figure in form of a fraction at the top of column 9, while the number following each particular calling is shown over the name of the first person following that calling in column 9.

The details concerning education obtained from columns 10 and 11 are noted under the age figures of 12, 20 and 30 years of the abstract by (a), (b) and (c).

Persons afflicted by infirmities shown in column 19 were so rare that no abstract of them was required. A glance at the column was sufficient to permit of the transfers of the various units to the register.

Lastly, it was necessary to, separate the agricultural males above 20 years of age from the agricultural population; and this was done, the result being entered in the abstract under D with a double figure in form of a fraction, the upper figure denoting the total agricultural population, the lower the number of males of 20 years of age and upwards.

14. When a schedule had been thus abstracted, it only remained to transfer the results to the appropriate register, and a line was allotted in the register to the totals of each schedule, the entries in each register being in the same order of schedules. This was again a clumsy arrangement, as the registers became of a vast size, but it was found the plan suited the compilers best, and was best also for the purpose of checking any entry. The original schedule which after it had been abstracted and the results entered in the registers had been returned to the record office, could always be sent for and any difficulty explained, doubt removed, and correction made.

15. The working of the office was regulated in the following way. The Moharrirs were divided into parties of 5 men, and to each party was assigned the work of compiling the returns of one Tahsil. A separate set of registers was kept up for each Tahsil, and of the 5 men 2 had charge of the age register, 2 of the caste register, and the 5th of the occupation register. An Assistant Superintendent was placed over every four parties. The record-room was in charge of a record-keeper and 2 assistants, whose duty it was to count and arrange the schedules according to villages separately for every Tahsil, than distribute them as required to the various parties of men, and finally receive them back again and be ready to produce any of the schedules required for purpose of verification. The whole Office was under a Superintendent, whose supervision extended to every part of the business performed.

16. When the parties of 5 had abstracted a sufficient number of schedules they proceeded to transfer the results to their registers, passing the schedules to each other in a fixed order. The Assistant Superintendents were expected to examine a considerable portion of the work of the Moharrirs, and about 25 per cent of their abstract of schedules were thus examined, while to guard against error in transfering the particulars of the abstracts, to the registers, a comparison between the 3 registers of every party was made every evening in their presence, any mistake or omissions detected being corrected or supplied at once. In this manner it may be hoped that a fairly good check was maintained.

RETURN OF CENSUS

TAKEN ON THURSDAY THE 25TH JANUARY, 1872

Mausa Khojakheri, Damoh District, Damoh Tahsil

Total Population 33
Inhabitants of B.H. 5
Inhabitants of I.H. 28
Agriculturists D. 12/4

MALES

Years	1	6	12	20	30	40	50	60	Above	Total
Hindu	2	1	3 a(1)	..	4 b(2)	2	1	..	..	13
Mohammadan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Jain	1	..	..	..	.. c(1)	..	1	..	..	2
Christian	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Others	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Total	3	1	3	..	6	2	3	1	..	19

FEMALES

Years	1	6	12	20	30	40	50	60	Above	Total
Hindu	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	10
Mohammadan	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	1	..	14

RETURN OF CENSUS
TAKEN ON THURSDAY THE 25TH JANUARY, 1872—Contd.

MALES 19

7 Number of house	Inhabited houses Of the inferior sort	Of the better sort	Name	Age	Religion	Caste or Class	Race or Nationality	12/7 Occupation	Whether able to read and write		Persons under 20 attending School or College or under private tuition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
1	1	..	Ganesh	30	Hindu	Kurmi 2/3	Sagar and Narbada	Tenant-at-will	2	No	..
			Nathu	1	do	do	do	..		..	..
			Paika	25	Gond	Gond 2/0	do	Farm servant	2	..	..
2	1	..	Bihari	35	Hindu	Kurmi	do	Tenant-at-will		Yes	..
			Guman	12	do	do	do	..		Yes	School
			Rama	6m	do	do	do	..		..	..
			Govinda	30	do	Lodhi 2/0	do	Malguzar	1	Yes	..
			Girdhari	25	do	do	do	Malik Makbuan	1	No	..
			Bhopali	36	do	Barhai 1/1	do	Carpenter	1	No	..
			Kachodi	8	do	do	do	..		..	..
3	1	..	Dhakan	45	do	Nau 1/1	do	Barber	1	No	..
			Namun	7	do	do	do	..		..	..
			Rakhan	50	Gond	Gond	do	Farm servant		No	..
4	1	..	Khudabaksh	55	Mohammadan	Shaik 1/0	do	Cloth seller	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..		..	..
5	..	1	Sevalal	44	Jain	Jain 1/1	do	Retail dealer	1	Yes	..
			Hiralal	4m	Jain	Jain	do	..	1		..
6	..	1	John Domingo	30	Christian	Catholic 1/0	Eurasian	Khansama	1	..	..
7	1	..	Gunia	25	Hindu	Chamar 1/1	Sagar and Narbada	Shoemaker	1	..	..
			Hira	2	do	do	do	..		..	..

FEMALES 14

Name or number according to wish of family	Age	Religion	Caste or Class	Race or Nationality	Whether able to read and write	Persons under 20 attending School or College or under private tuition	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lachhi	22	Hindu	Kurmi 2/3	Sagar and Narbada	No	..	
Bali*	3	do	do	do	do	..	*Deaf and Dumb
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ladki	25	Hindu	Kurmi	do	do	..	
Kordi	9	do	do	do	do	..	
Bhimi	3m	do	..	do	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saji	28	Hindu	Barhai 1/0	do	No	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rama	32	Hindu	Nau 1/1	do	..	..	
Hansi	4	do	do	do	..	..	
Piari	36	Gond	Gond 2/0	do	..	..	
Adki†	60	do	do	do	..	..	†Blind
Zahuran	40	Mohammadan	Shaik 1/0	do	..	..	
Radabahu	32	Jain	Jain 1/0	Marwar	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punji	20	Hindu	Dher 1/0	Sagar and Narbada	..	..	
Rakhmi	17	do	Chamar 1/0	do	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ABSTRACTION, TABULATION AND COMPILATION

(ii) TICK AND TALLY METHOD AND SLIP COPYING METHOD

(a) Note of the Census Commissioner for 1901 Census

1. Census Processes:—The books of schedules containing the various particulars recorded by the enumerators for each individual may be described as the raw material of the Census, and the final tables as the manufactured product. The transformation of the one into the other involves three processes—abstraction, tabulation and compilation of which the first is by far the most difficult and complicated. Abstraction is the process which groups individual entries by classes, such as sex, religion, occupation and the like, and gives totals of these classes for small territorial units, such as blocks or villages. Tabulation brings together the abstraction—totals by larger units, such as towns, thanas, or tahsils. Compilation arranges the tabulation—totals by districts or Provinces. I deal here only with the first two processes, and with these only so far as is necessary to explain the new system of abstraction and tabulation which I propose to introduce.

2. Old method of abstraction:—Abstraction has hitherto been conducted in India by means of abstraction-sheets, which practically reproduce the final tables on a greatly enlarged scale. If, for example, one of the final tables is to show the population grouped according to sex, age, religion, and civil condition, the abstraction-sheet, in which the requisite data are entered will contain assuming three religions to be dealt with, 836 distinct compartments, each representing a separate combination of the factors exhibited in the table, or a total relating to such combination.

The entries in the sheet consist of strokes, or ticks, each representing an individual. Thus if a male Hindu, who is married and is 35 years old, is to be recorded, the abstractor looks first to the general heading "Males", and under that to the division, "Hindus", which is sub-divided into "Married, Single and Widowed." He then runs his eye down the side-column till he finds the age-period 35-39. In the compartment thus marked off he makes a stroke. Further strokes are added for other persons falling into the same category, every fifth stroke being made diagonally through the four strkes preceding it, so as to enable the strokes to be totalled by fives. The unit of abstraction is the block, and for each block there are as many abstraction-sheets as there are final tables. The totals and cross totals of the strokes on the abstraction-sheet give the block-totals for religion, sex, civil condition, and age-periods. These, after undergoing certain tests, and in a certain proportion of cases being reabstracted *ab initio*, are entered in the tabulation registers, where the block-totals are combined into village-totals, and the village' totals into totals for towns, taluks, thanas or tahsils—whichever is adopted as the unit of tabulation in any particular case.

3. *Its defects*:- The method of abstraction is open to the following objections:-

(i) However careful the abstractor may be, the difficulty of picking out the right compartment in a large sheet is very great, and even with

expert abstractors, such as are employed on this work in Europe, mistakes are frequent.

(ii) With the class of abstractors available in this country, carelessness and wilful fudging have also to be reckoned with, especially when the abstractor is paid by the month and has to do a certain task in order to earn his pay.

(iii) No test of the correctness of any given sheet can be applied while abstraction is proceeding; even when a sheet has been totalled, the accuracy of its totals can only be gauged by comparison with the corresponding totals as worked out on other sheets; and, when these totals do not correspond, the only method of determining which of the discrepent totals is correct is re-abstraction; in other words, doing the work again from the beginning. In Bengal, in 1891, the cost of abstraction alone, apart from supervision and checking was estimated at Rs. 3,200, of which Rs. 800, was for re-abstraction; and Mr. O' Donnel, after remarking that the test slip prescribed for the purpose of comparing the different abstraction-sheets "became the cause of much fudging," goes on to say that in practice "re-abstraction was permitted free of fines on the abstractors up to a sum equal to 33 per cent of original abstraction". Mr. Stuart, in Madras, gives 33.04 as the percentage of re-abstraction, and observes that only 14.32 per cent of the books were correctly abstracted at the first working.

(iv) As it is usually impossible to abstract on a single working sheet more than one book of schedules; and in last census, owing to the system of central binding, there were often several books for a single block, the number of small totals to be entered in the tabulation registers is unduly multiplied, and the possibility of error increased. For reasons such as these professor Von Mayer, a distinguished foreign statistician and census administrator, condemns the system of abstraction described above as being, at the best, "a clumsy, untrustworthy and antiquated method of procedure", and his opinion is fully borne out by the reports of last census and by the opinion of all former Superintendents of Census whom I have had the advantage of consulting during my tours.

4. Bavarian system of abstraction by slips:—In the coming census, therefore, I propose to substitute for the system of abstraction by strokes or ticks the method of abstraction by slips which was successfully used by Professor Von Mayer in the Bavarian census of 1871, and which appears to be admirably adopted for use in India. I am indebted to the Professor for the report, from which I have compiled a brief account of the working of the system in Bavaria.

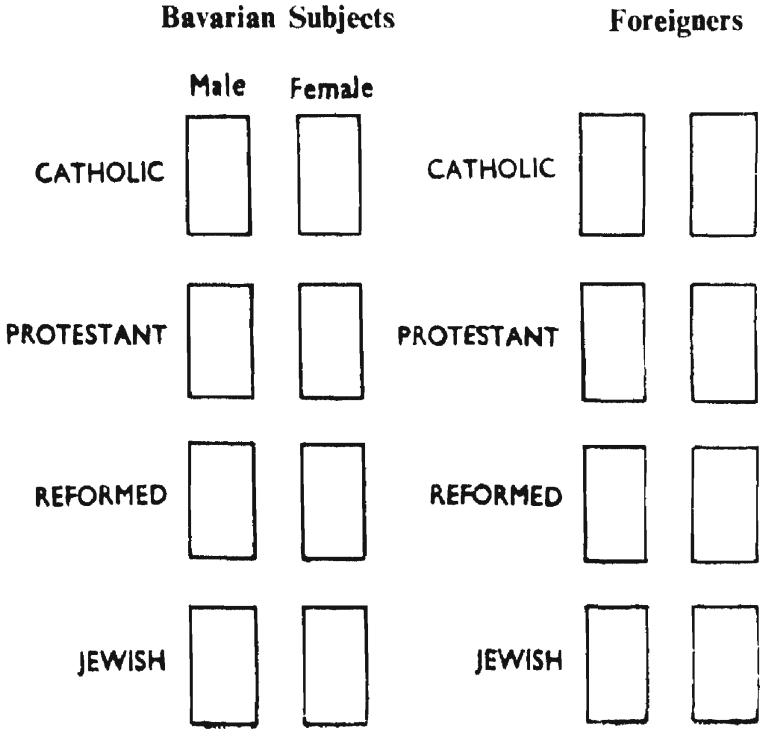
For every person enumerated all the particulars recorded in the schedule were extracted on a separate slip. The slips were of eight different colours, indicating sex and civil condition—as single, married, widowed, or

divorced, and were filled up in the following manner:—

SPECIMEN SLIP

6. 1. 1	Serial Number of Village, block and Schedule
V	Symbol for head of family
\	Symbol for born in the place of enumeration
20	Age
K	Roman Catholic
Bader eibesitzor S.	Proprietor of bathing establishment independent
B	Bavarian Subject
M { 2 / 4 / 6	Symbol denoting that the person enumerated is the head of a household of 6 persons— 2 males and 4 females

The slips were arranged in the order of the schedules and tied into bundles by villages. They were then sorted (also by villages) into heaps corresponding to the columns of the final tables which were to be filled up. The first sorting gave the population by sex, religion and nationality thus:—



The slips in the Bavarian heaps were first counted and the results entered in a table. Then the slips relating to foreigners were thrown together with those relating to Bavarian subjects, and so as to give the entire population arranged by religion and sex. Each heap was again counted and the total entered in a table.

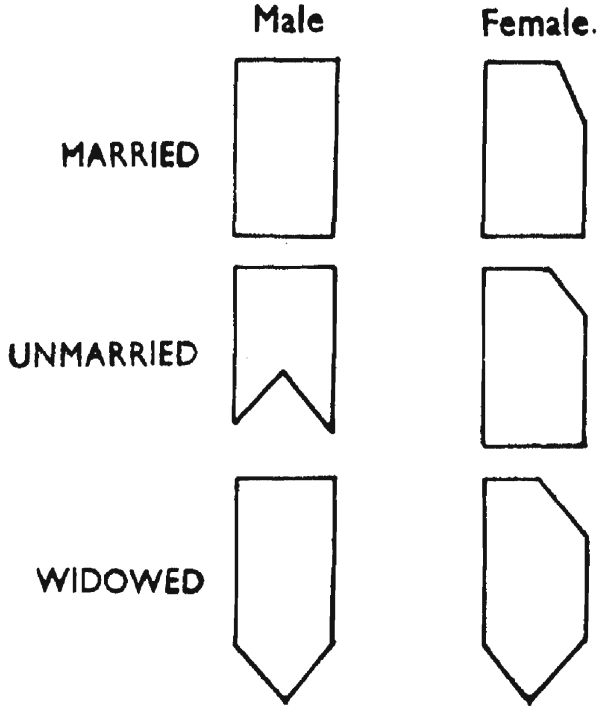
The slips were used successively in the manner described for all the tables compiled from the schedules.

5. *French system of abstraction by sorting schedules* (bulletins):-- The French Census of 1891 was taken by means of "bulletins individuals" measuring 19 centeries by 25, and containing the following entries: name, sex, age, birth-place, nationality, civil condition, number of children living, profession, residence. For the purpose of abstraction these were dealt with like the Bavarian slips and sorted into heaps according to the main tables. The details of the system are stated in paragraph 12 (page) below.

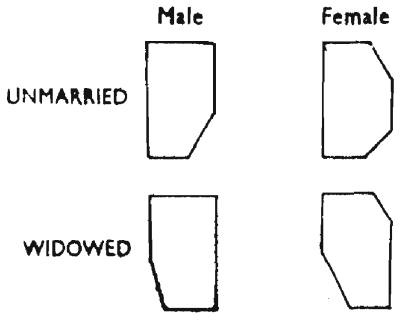
6. *System proposed for India*:—It will be observed that the Bavarian system, while employing colour to denote sex combined with civil condition, does not vary the shape of the slip so as to express any other general attribute, such as religion, literacy, or illiteracy. I propose to modify the system in three particulars:—

(i) by using colour to indicate religion;
(ii) by taking shape to express sex and civil condition;
(iii) by filling up for each individual two slips instead of one.

The selection of colour will, of course, be determined by the price of the paper; the cheapest paper of a suitable kind being used for Hindus, as the most numerous religion, the next cheapest for Muhammadans; and so on. The number of colours that can be used will depend on the number of the average abstractor can be got to manipulate with accuracy. Probably five will be sufficient. Sex and civil condition might be denoted thus:—



A still simpler arrangement would be to cut off the right-hand bottom corner for the unmarried of either Sex and the left hand bottom corner for the widowed, e.g.



This would save some trouble and expense in the cutting, but the shapes would be less distinctive, and there would be a greater danger of the abstractor taking up the wrong slip when commencing to make entries.

7. *General sketch of procedure*:—Each slip denotes religion by its colour and sex, and civil condition by its shape; consequently, these data need not be written down. Assuming for the present that the drafts tables annexed to this note are accepted as the final tables, and that sect is to be recorded, the abstractor would first carefully observe the religion, sex and civil condition of the person to be abstracted, and would select two slips accordingly. He would then enter on the first of these:—

Sect, age, caste, literacy (by language in which literate) English, infirmity; and on the second:—

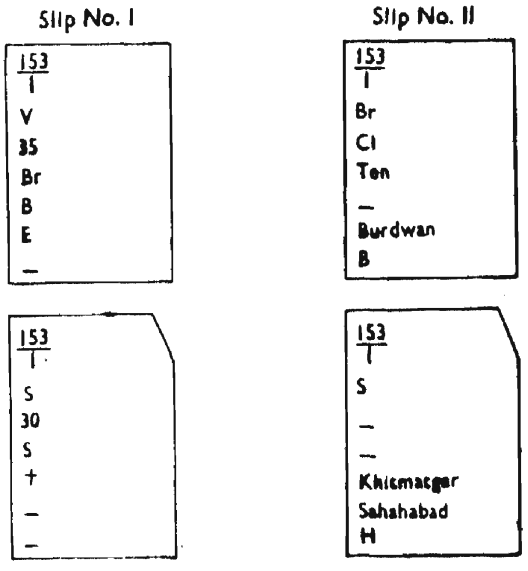
caste, principal occupation, subsidiary occupation, dependency (by occupation on which dependent) birth-place and language ordinarily used.

It is essential that the entries should be made in above order.

The first slip would furnish the data for Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XII-A, XIII, XIV, XVII, and XVIII; and the second for Tables X, XI XV, XVI.

The object of introduction a second slip is to enable the caste and occupation tables to be started concurrently with the others and to be dealt with by a special staff of tabulators.

Taking as an illustration the first and seventh entries in the specimen schedule attached to the General Census Resolution of 2nd April 1900, and supposing sect to be recorded, the slips would be filled in thus:—



On male slip No. I.

$\frac{153}{1}$ means that the book under abstraction bears the number 153 and that the serial number of the person abstracted is 1. This entry renders it possible at any stage of the proceedings (a) to verify any given slip (b) to replace a slip that has been lost. The numbers of the books should, I think, run in a series for the thana or tahsil and should be affixed directly the books are, received in the record branch of the abstraction office. It ought to be easy to keep the books of different thanas apart and it is an object tosimplify the entries on the slip.

V stands for Vaishnava, on the assumption that sect is entered in the column for religion.

35 is the age of the person enumerated.

Br. stands for Brahman.

B. means literate in Bengali.

E. means literate in English.

.. means that the column for infirmity is blank.

On male slip No. II

cl. stands for clerk, the principal occupation.

ten. for tenure holder, the subsidiary occupation means that the column for dependency is blank. Burdwan is the brithplace, which must be written in full.

B. means that the language ordinarily used is Bengali.

On female slip No. I.

S. stands for Sunni.

Sh. for Shekh.

+means that she is illiterate.

—that the column for English is blank.

On female slip No. II.

Sh. stands for Shekh

=} means that the columns for principal and subsidiary occupations are blank.

Khidmatgar means that she is dependent on her husband's principal occupation—that of khidmatgar.

H. that her ordinary language is Hindi.

A table of recognised language abbreviations would be drawn up in each Province, in which a few of the most numerous castes and occupations would be included.

The unit of abstraction would be the village. After the two sets of slips has been written up for a given village they would pass on, with the book of schedules, to the checking branch, and thence to the tabulating branch. There each series would undergo several sortings, as is explained in detail below. At each stage in the sorting entries would be made in the tabulation registers, and when the entire process had been gone through, those registers would be complete for all tables except I to V, which are made up from other sources. Compilation into totals for larger units can then proceed in the ordinary way.

(b) All India Census Report 1901

But the most distinctive feature of Census Administration in 1901 was the introduction of the 'slip system' of compilation briefly described above. This process has never been applied on so large a scale before, and it resulted in a reduction of cost which Mr. Gait elsewhere estimates at over £45,000. As the special literature of the subject is mostly in French or German, and is not readily accessible, it seems worth while to give a somewhat fuller account of it here.

The books of schedules containing the various particulars recorded by the enumerators for each individual may be described as the raw material of the Census, and the final tables as the manufactured product. The transformation of the one into the other involves three processes — abstraction, tabulation, and compilation — of which the first is by far the most difficult and complicated. Abstraction is the process which groups individual entries by classes, such as sex, religion, occupation and the like, and gives totals of these classes for small territorial units, such as blocks or villages. Tabulation brings together the abstraction — totals by larger units, such as towns thanas or tahsils. Compilation arranges the tabulation — totals by districts or provinces.

The old 'tick' system

Abstraction had hitherto been conducted in India by means of abstraction=sheets, which practically reproduced the final tables on a greatly enlarged scale. If, for example, one of the final tables was to show the population grouped according to sex, age, religion, and civil condition, the abstraction=sheets in which the requisite data were entered would contain, assuming three religions to be dealt with, 836 distinct compartments each representing a separate combination of the factors exhibited in the table, or a total relating to such combination. The entries in the sheet consisted of strokes or 'ticks' each representing an individual. Thus, if a male Hindu who was married and was 35 years old, had to be recorded, the abstractor booked first to the general heading "Males" and under that to the Division "Hindus", which was sub-divided into "married, single and widowed." He then ran his eye down the side-column till he found the age-period 35-39. In the compartment thus marked off he made a tick. Further ticks were added for other persons falling into the same category, every fifth tick being made diagonally, through the four preceding it, so as to enable the ticks to be totalled by fives. The unit of abstraction was the block, and for each block there were as many abstraction-sheets as there were final tables. The totals and cross-totals of the ticks on the abstraction-sheet gave the block-totals for religion, sex, civil condition, and age-periods. These, after undergoing certain tests, and in a certain proportion of cases being re-abstracted *initio* were entered in the tabulation registers, where the block-totals were combined into village-totals, and the village-totals into totals for towns, taluks, thanas or tahils-whichever was adopted as the unit of tabulation in any particular case.

The method of abstraction is open to the following objections:—

(1) However careful the abstractor may be, the difficulty of picking out the right compartment in a large sheet is very great, and even with expert abstractors, such as are employed on this work in Europe mistakes are frequent. For some tables the sheets were enormous and one used in 1891 in the United Provinces is reported to have been thirteen feet long.

(2) With the class of abstractors available in India, carelessness and wilful fudging have also to be reckoned with specially when the

abstractor is paid by the month and has to do a certain task in order to earn his pay.

(3) No test of the correctness of any sheet can be applied while abstraction is proceeding; even when a sheet has been totalled, the accuracy of its totals can only be gauged by comparison with the corresponding totals as worked out on other sheets; and, when these totals do not correspond, as is usually the case, the only method of determining which of the discrepant totals is correct is re-abstraction; in other words doing the work again from the beginning. In Bengal, in 1891, the cost of abstraction alone, apart from supervision and checking, was estimated at Rs. 3, 200 per million, of which Rs. 800 was for re-abstraction; and the Superintendent, after remarking that the test slip prescribed for the purpose of comparing the different abstraction-sheets "became the cause of much fudging" went on to say that in practice "re-abstraction was permitted free on the abstractors upto a sum equal to 33 per cent of original abstraction." Mr. Stuart, in Madras, gave 33.04 as the percentage of re-abstraction, and observed that only 14.32 per cent of the books were correctly abstracted at the first working.

(4) As it is usually impossible to abstract on a single working sheet more than one book of schedules, and there may be several books for a single block, the number of small totals to be entered in the tabulation registers is unduly multiplied, and the possibility of error very greatly increased.

The Bavarian 'slip' system

In the Census of 1901, therefore, I substituted for the system of abstraction by strokes or ticks the method of abstraction by slips which had been successfully used by Dr. Georg von Mayr, now Professor of Statistics at the University of Munich, in the Bavarian Census of 1871, and which appeared to be admirably adapted for use in India. The Professor was good enough to send me a copy of his report, which gave a brief account of the working of his system.

For every person enumerated in Bavaria all the particulars recorded in the schedule were extracted on a separate slip. The slips were of eight different colours indicating sex and civil condition—as single, married, widowed, or divorced, and were filled up in the following manner:—

Specimen Slip,	Explanation of entries.
6. I. 1	Serial number of village, block, and schedule.
V	Symbol for head of family.
√	Symbol for born in the place where enumerated.
29	Age
K	Roman Catholic
Bader eibesitzor S.	Proprietor of bathing establishment: indepenpent.
B	Bavarian subject.
M { 2 / 4	{ Symbol denoting that the person enumerated is the head of a household of 6 persons.
6	2 males and 4 females.

The slips were arranged in the order of the schedules and tied into bundles by villages. They were then sorted (also by villages) into heaps corresponding to the columns of the final tables which were to be filled up.

The Indian 'slip' System

The Bavarian System, while employing colour to denote sex combined with civil condition, did not vary the shape of the slip so as to express any other general attribute, such as religion, literacy, or illiteracy. In India the system was modified in three particulars:

(1) by using colour to indicate religion;

(2) by varying the shape or size of the slip or by printing on it special symbols, to express sex and civil condition;

(3) by filling up for each individual two slips instead of one, so as to expedite the completion of the heavier tables.

The selection of colour was of course determined by the price of the paper; the cheapest paper of a suitable kind being used for Hindus, as the most numerous religion; the next cheapest for Muhammadans and so on. Tne number of colours that could be employed depended on the number that the average abstractor could be got to manipulate with accuracy. In Mysore the artistic instincts of the Superintendent, Mr. T. Ananda Rao, led him to print on the slips pictorial busts indicating for each sex the states of celibacy, marriage, and widowhood. I quote his own description of this quaint device:—"The busts represent male faces and female faces, and are designed to picture their respective civil conditions. They are self-explanatory to persons familiar with South Indian life. To others the following notes may be interesting:—

Male, Bachelor is represented by the face of a male youth with a caste "*Bottu*" (dot) on his forehead, and a cap and a buttoned jacket indicative of student life.

Male, Married is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, caste dot on the forehead, turban on the head a coat and upper cloth in Indian style—all characteristic of what is known by the term "*Grihasth-asrama*".

Male, Widower is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, head bare indicating grief or mourning, and body also bare but for its being partially covered with a loose upper garment commonly called "*Ang-vasthra*". The absence of any caste mark on the forehead, is an additional sign of grief or mourning.

Female, unmarried: A young face with combed hair on the head "Bottu" (caste mark) on the forehead, a simple close fitting necklet and earring.

NOTE:—The "Bottu" is a small circular mark placed in the centre of the forehead by most Indian females. It is practically an ornamental non-sectarian mark.

Female, married: A face of mature age with caste mark on the forehead and ornaments on the ears, nose and neck, such as are given at wedding to a bride by the bridegroom, and particularly a gold band (called 'Bandi') sitting loose and low round the neck with a madallion (called 'Tali') indicative of married life with husband living.

Female, Widow : Face indicating advanced age, no caste mark on the forehead, no ornaments, head periodically shaved and therefore with short or no hair, and covered by one end of the cloth worn round the person—all illustrating widowhood as it is manifested mostly among "Brahmans."

It will be seen that each slip denoted religion by its colour, and sex and civil condition by its shape, size, symbol, or picture. These data, therefore, had not to be written down. In copying the remaining particulars certain standard abbreviations were made use of in order to economise time. When the slips had been written up for the unit-area—village, police station or tehsil—of a given table, they were sorted according to the headings of the table, counted, and they results entered in the prescribed form. The system is in fact an adaptation to Census purposes of the familiar 'card catalogue', and its principle is so simple that there is really nothing to describe. When applied to the production of statistics relating to 294 millions of people in the form of eighteen major and several minor tables the mere bulk of the operation demands considerable organization. As the system was a new one and the procedure for sorting the slips admitted of indefinite variation, I contended myself with suggesting two alternative methods by which this might be done, and left it to Superintendents to adopt one or other of my schemes, are to devise improvements of their own, as they thought fit. Into these details it is the less

necessary for me to enter as the subject has recently been examined by Professor Von Mayr* himself with Tentonic industry and parental interest in the application of his own methods to the largest Census in the world. The results attained speak for themselves in the large saving effected and in the reduction of the time spent on compilation of the statistics . In Madras, for example, Mr. Francis completed in 7 months tables, which on the system in force in 1891 had taken 21 months to compile, and a similar acceleration of processes took place in almost every Province of India.

(c) Census of India 1911

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABULATION AND COMPILATION FORM OF SLIP

Each slip will measure two inches by four-a-half. Religion will be indicated by the colour of the slip, unbleached paper being used for the most numerous religion, and paper of various colours for the other main religions. A single colour will be used for all the minor religions, for which it is not worth while having a separate set of slips. Sex and civil condition will be indicated by symbols printed on the slips thus:—

	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
Males			
Females			

No. 49-12-7-3
7,23.
8. Brahman.
9. Priest.
10. Z
11.
12. √
13. b.
14. j.
15. i.

The use of these symbols, which may if preferred be printed on the right, instead of the left, hand margin, will render it unnecessary to have different shapes of slips, and will lead to considerable economy in paper; it will also reduce the risk of different kinds of slips getting mixed up. A specimen slip for married males is given in the margin. The top line is intended for the entry of the serial number of the person, the block, the circle, and the charge. With the aid of these particulars the original entry in the schedules can be traced at any time. The numbers in the margin of the slip correspond to the different columns of the schedule, excluding columns 1 to 3, which are not needed, columns 4 to 6 which are indicated, as noted above, by the colour of the slip and the symbol printed on it, and column 16 which will be dealt with separately. A space will be needed, however, for column

*Die Verwendung des Zahlblattchens bei der Volkszahlung in Britisch-Indian vom 1 Marz 1901. Allegemeines Statistiches Archiv.

4, on the slips for "Other" religions and also where sect is tabulated, *e.g.*, on the slips for Christians. In provinces where certain sub-castes are to be tabulated it will be necessary to provide a double line for column 8. The standard size of slip allows ample room for any such additions as may be needed.

NOTE:—In Madras at the last census the number of the charge and block (the blocks being numbered serially for the charge) was stamped on the back of the slips by a stamping peon, who was provided with a rubber stamp for the purpose. If this system is adopted the copyist need write only the serial number of the person on the top of the slip. Rubber stamps with loose numbers, inkpad and a bottle of ink can be had from Messrs. Newman & Company, Calcutta, at Rs. 6 per set. The price will be reduced if a number of sets is ordered.

(d) All India Census Report for 1911 Census

The tabulaiion of the results.—Prior to 1901 the information contained in the schedules was extracted on abstraction sheets, one for each final table, which were divided by lines into spaces corresponding to the headings of the table concerned. A separate sheet was used for each Enumerator's book of schedule, and a tick was made in the appropriate column for every entry thereon. When the whole book had been abstracted, the ticks were counted and totals struck. These were posted in tabulation registers of which there was one for each tahsil or other administrative unit. In 1901 this method was abandoned in favour of the slip system, which was invented by Herr von Mayr in connection with the Bavarian Census of 1871. The system being new in India, a great deal of latitude was allowed to provincial Superintendents in the manner of applying it. At the present census, in the light of the experience then gained, an uniform code of procedure was drawn up by the Census Commissinoner for India, on the basis of which the provincial superintendents prepared their local codes. The required particulars were transcribed from the schedules on to small forms, or slips, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ a separate slip being prepared for each individual. Religion was denoted by the colour of the slips, and sex and civil condition by symbols printed on them. The selection of the proper slip from a rack in front of him thus rendered it unnecessary for the copyist to make any entry on account of the above particulars. The amount of writing required for the other entries was reduced by means of abbreviations and each man was thus able, on the average, to prepare abou· 500 slips a day. The completed slips were compared with the original entries in the schedules, and their total number checked with reference to the Enumerator's abstract ; if any difference was found the slips were again compared with the schedules. Those for each village were then sorted by sex and religion, and the results were recorded in the "village census tables," a volume compiled solely for purposes of district administration. The slips of the same sex and religion were then thrown together for the tahsil or other unit, and sorted and re-sorted for the different Tables into pigeon-holes labelled with the appropriate headings. This method of work is not only much simpler and more expeditious than the one which it superseded, but it is also more accurate, and can more easily be tested.

Moreover, by sorting at once for a comparatively large unit, the laborious process of posting and adding up the figures for individual villages is dispensed with. The system is especially advantageous in the more complicated tables, such as those relating to language, caste and occupation. Thus, in the case of occupation, two-thirds of the people of India are employed in agriculture, and most of the remainder on some fifteen to twenty simple avocations. By labelling the pigeon-holes for these occupations and sorting into them the slips on which they are shown, the great majority can be disposed of at a single sorting. Those remaining can be dealt with at a second, third, and, if necessary, a fourth, sorting; and, their number being comparatively small, much more attention can be devoted to their proper classification than would otherwise be feasible.

It may be asked why the Hollerith machine, or some similar mechanical device, has not been used. The answer is that in a country like India, where the lower kinds of clerical work are very cheap, while the supply of highly trained men is limited, the slip system is not only more economical than that of electrical tabulation, but also more reliable. There is more room for error in the performation of the complicated cards which are a necessary adjunct of that system than in the preparation and sorting of our slips. It would, moreover, be difficult to apply the system of electric tabulation to our more complicated tables, such as those mentioned above.

The question whether it would not be expedient to dispense with the subsequent preparation of slips by taking the census on *bulletins individuals* or separate forms for each person, was considered and decided in the negative for the following reasons:—

(1) In the course of sorting there is always a danger of the slips being damaged, destroyed, lost or mixed up with those for other areas, either wilfully or by accident. This had actually happened in some cases in 1901. So long as the original schedules remain available, such accidents can be remedied, but not otherwise.

(2) It is useful to keep the original record intact for the purpose of reference where necessary. Doubtful entries can often be cleared up, if those for other persons in the same house or block can be examined.

(3) The bulletin individuals would be much more cumbrous to handle than our slips, on which there are no columns for name, sex, religion or civil condition, while the other items are for the most part entered in a very abbreviated form.

(4) The task of the Enumerator would be rendered more difficult, and the schedules would be twice as bulky, as one side only could be written on.

(5) The use of symbols and colours is of great assistance in preventing and detecting errors in the primary sorting of sex, religion and civil condition.

(6) The cost of preparing the slips in India is barely a shilling, or twelve annas, per thousand. After deducting the extra cost of paper, there would be very little economy in the alternative arrangement, and the sole advantage would be the saving of the time taken up in slip-copying. This work, however, was completed in a few weeks, and even if the census were taken on bulletins individuals at least ten days or a fortnight would be needed to get them ready for sorting.

Appendix 4

BULLETIN INDIVIDUAL

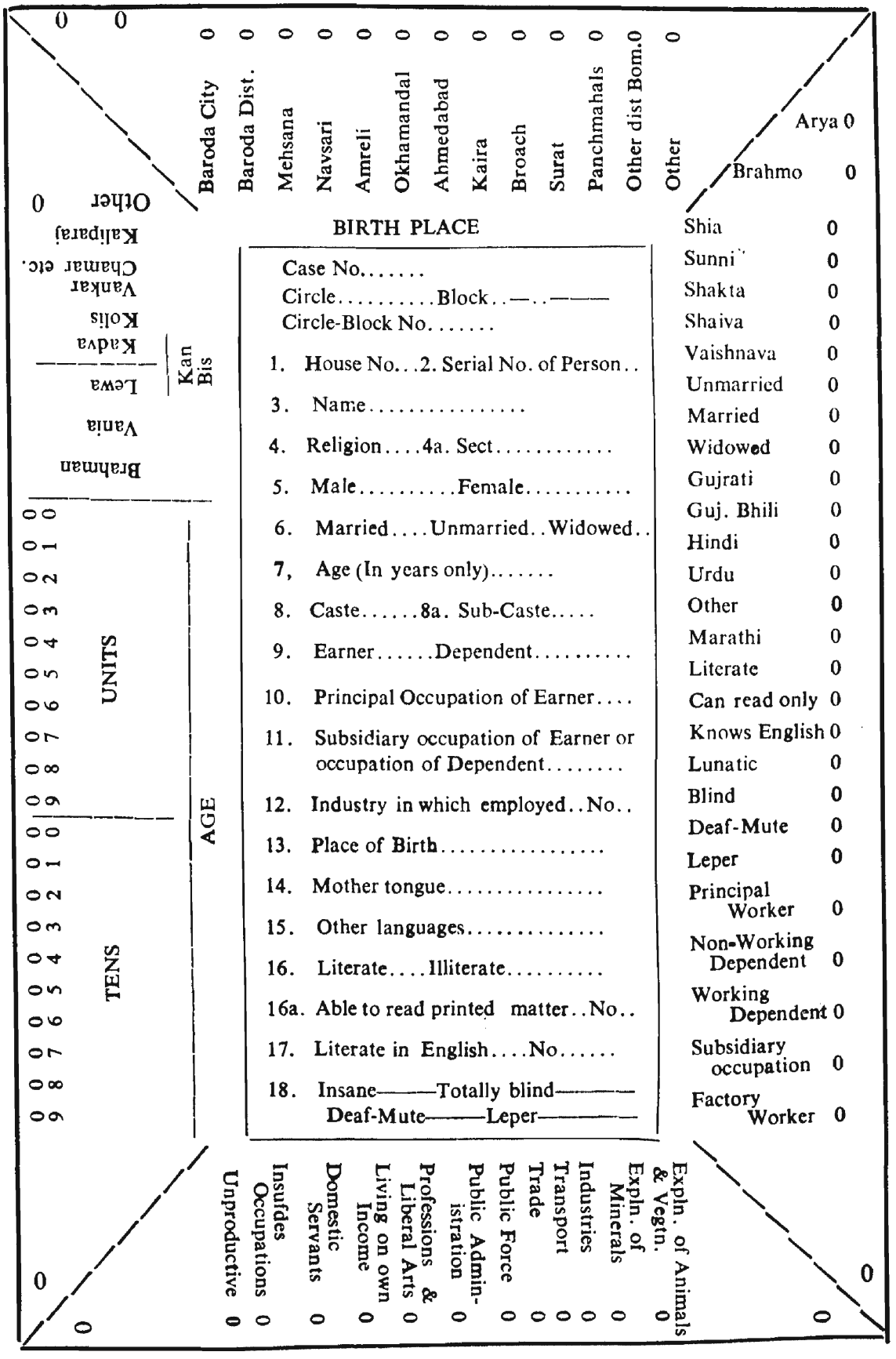
Extract taken from "Administration Report of the Baroda State for the 1931 Census—Page 25-28. (Describes the Bulletin individual method of tabulation)

57. *The New Enumeration Book* : While the training of the census staff was going on, the central office was getting feverishly busy with the work of printing and supply of forms. The chief form was the Enumeration Book in respect of which the only material innovation which we undertook to introduce and carry out was the devising of form by which we could do away with the necessity of slip-copying altogether after the final census was taken. Quite early it struck me after taking charge, that it was possible for a compact and organised census unit like Baroda to do away with the delaying and wasteful intermediate process of slip copying. In 1921, the Sex enquiry was carried out by means of books of perforated slips which were sent out to the mahals and got back therefrom duly filled in, cut up into slips and then sorted in the usual way for tabulating results. No particular difficulty was experienced and the slips were received intact and no material was lostin the process of sorting. The system required of course constant supervision and very rigorous control over the mahal agency. But on the other hand it meant a large saving in the cost of establishment which, considering the high cost of the Baroda Census, was a vital consideration. In the subsequent paragraphs it will be detailed how the new system was introduced and what special steps were taken to see that the enumeration books were returned from the mahals, in the same condition as they had been sent.

58. *The Paramount System : Why it was Rejected.*—Early in the course of my investigations for some method to do away with the necessity of slip copying the Paramount System of coding and open-punching was pointed out to me as the most efficient method of dealing with the problem. The system involved the printing in England of books of cards—each card containing the standard items of enquiry in the centre with the outside margin containing holes—each hole containing a number on which the information contained on the card is to be coded. After this very laborious process is gone through the cards are sorted by a needle and the process of sorting was found thenceforward to be exceedingly rapid. A sample card as prepared to suit our local requirements and with the object of reducing coding to a minimum is given on the following page.

The Census Commissioner for India in his letter of 25th July 1930, recommended this system to us, leaving us to our option to adopt it, while he approved of our plan to dispense with slip-copying altogether. We gave

SPECIMEN CARD DEVISED



to this experiment very anxious consideration but found that, interesting as it was, it did not economise either in time or money. For a population of 2.5 millions, it required at least 25 coders to finish the work of coding in over four months. Then there was the time necessary for undressing the enumeration books and cutting out the perforated cards—which would take also many laborious days; it was only after all these preliminary processes that sorting could be begun by the mechanical process; as to sorting, it must be observed that quite extravagent claims were made on its behalf by the local agent of the Copeland Chatterson, Co. who were the authors of the system. In letter to the Census Commissioner for India (No. 144 dated the 29th July 1930) I pointed out that if this system was adopted, there would be no advantage in point of time as against the old process of slip copying. "We finish our slip copying in less than 2 months and our final results are out by that time. It is true that the later stage of sorting with a hand ticket and a needle will require much less time than crude sorting by hand. But even then, this appreciable saving in time is more than made up for by the time taken in coding." As the Census Commissioner himself pointed out in his letter No. 35Enmn. dated 25th July 1930, "the question seems to resolve itself into the cost of cards and cost of coding and whether in view of these two items the system can be worked more cheaply or as cheaply as the present system." In my reply aforesaid I pointed out that the cost of coding and printing of 2.5 million cards (according to the local agents' figures) would come to Rs. 17,500, the cost of covers and instruction pages being extra. We estimated a net saving of Rs. 13,058 by the adoption of enumeration slip books, with sorting by hand. By adopting the copeland process all this saving in money would be wiped off and there would besides be no saving in time. We finally decided therefore on the direct recording of details on the slips with subsequent sorting by hand. The Census Commissioner agreed to this arrangement in his letter of 25th July, above referred to and remarked "I think the idea which you propose to bring into practice is a good one, and I shall be very much interested to know the result of carrying it out and should be very grateful for a comparative estimate of its cost as compared with that of the old system with a view to possible experiments of the same kind in British India. I do not see that the objection, which you suggest, that the slip books may be lost refers to any danger greater than that which the enumeration books undergo under the present system."

59. *The Enumeration Slip Book*: The Enumeration Book was to consist of cards—three to a page each being 7½" by 3½" in size; thus a ream of paper of the size of 22" by 29" would produce 11,520 cards. The following is the exact reproduction of the card, for male and female persons respectively:—

CARD FOR MALES

1. Serial No.....of person
2. Mahal.....Village.....
3. Circle.....Block No.....House No.....
4. Name.....
5. Religion (with sect).....
6. Married.....Unmarried.....or Widowed.....
7. Age (in years only).....
8. Caste, tribe or race (with sub-caste).....

working	or	total
dependent		dependent

9. Whether earner
10. Principal occupation of earner.....
11. Subsidiary occupation of earner; or occupation of working dependent.....
12. Industry in which employed (if any) .....
13. Birth District.....
14. Mother Tongue.....
15. Other languages ordinarily used .....
16. Whether literate or not .....If literate whether in Hindi .....or Urdu .....
16. (a) if not literate, whether able to read only.....
17. Whether literate in English or not .....
18. Whether insane.....totally blind..... deaf-mute.....or leper.....

CARD FOR FEMALE

1. Serial No..... ...of person
2. Mahal.....Village..... ....
3. Circle.....Block No.....House No.....
4. Name .....
5. Religion (with sect) .....
6. Married.....Unmarried.....or Widowed.....
7. Age (in years only) .....
8. Caste, tribe or race (with Sub-caste) .....
9. Whether earner $\frac{\text{working}}{\text{dependent}}$ or $\frac{\text{total}}{\text{dependent}}$
10. Principal occupation of earner.....
11. Subsidiary occupation of earner; or occupation of working dependent .....
12. Industry in which employed (if any) .....
13. Birth District.....
14. Mother Tongue.....
15. Other Languages ordinarily used .....
16. Whether literate or not.....If literate whether in Hindi.....or Urdu.....
16. (a) If not literate, whether able to read only.....
17. Whether literate in English or not.....
18. Whether insane.....totally blind..... deaf-mute.....or leper.....

As the card shows there was no difficulty about sex-information regarding males being required to be entered on to white cards, and that in respect of females on to buff-coloured ones.

Appendix 5

SAMPLING IN CENSUS

(a) 1941 CENSUS

(i) GENERAL

2. The object of a sample is, as I said, to afford an indication of the whole of which it is a fragment; and the better the sample, the more confidently and closely we can predict the whole. In statistical sampling however we are not quite in the position of the commercial traveller and there is a great deal to do in actual checking our methods and the quality of the sample we produce by them. One method of check is of course to predict results from the sample and compare this prediction with an actual sort for the whole. British India Superintendents will not be able to do much in this direction unfortunately but they can at least see the community distribution offered by the sample and compare that with the distribution disclosed by the actual sort for the whole population. Those Superintendents who are fortunate enough to be carrying through full tabulation are of course much better situated and I should like them to test this sample against every table and from every point of view that occurs.

3. The predictive qualities of a statistical sample of this kind will vary according to the aspect under examination, and in general will be best where the aspect is universally present in the population. For example, every human being whatever his community or location must have an age: likewise everyone must be either wholly, partially, or not dependent: other attributes however are apt to be strongly localised or diversified. Here however if the localisation is well-known the local sample can be taken and tested. Thus if say the Muslims are limited to one region then the community populations predicted by the sample for that region can be compared with the distribution offered by the full sorting for that region. And so on and so on.

4. All this needs time and patience and above all a never-failing capacity for self-criticism, but it is an investigation of the greatest imdortance for future statistical and in particular census work in India and I am counting on all Superintendents doing whatever they can to try out the sample we have taken on this occasion. I shall be very grateful for their efforts.

5. The first and the last principle to observe is: no complacency; in other words the scientific approach all the time. Are there any factors likely to disturb the relations between the sample and the whole? (This does not mean the general degree of statistical variation which can be expected in any case, but particular or localised elements such as I

indicated already). If so, record these factors and if possible isolate them. If the prediction of the sample is widely different from the record of the full operation try to discover whether any particular causes exist. And in general what we are after is not to justify our sample but to test it. we are in this effort introducing a method and are quite prepared to see our successors take that method further and profit by any weakness discovered in our endeavour.

(ii) Y. SAMPLE

The main point which emerges at once is that the great population regions of the Indus and Ganges systems in which nearly half the total population of India lies have only a limited presentation in the census figures. In the U. P. however, although the 1/50 sample has not been examined for the province as a whole, a statistical study of a part of it has been done and the elaborate economic survey covering 12 months rural life approximately over the calendar year 1941, should go a long way to filling up the gaps in that important province. Apart from the Ganges-Jamuna valley, however, a good deal of India will find an effective sample representation from the full operations conducted by States; for the map shows that from the extreme south to the extreme north of India, though not from extreme west to extreme east, there is some appreciable element in which the full course has been carried out, and for this India is indebted to the States.

Considering India regionally, the areas of full tabulation amount some cases to considerably more than a sample. For example the beautiful and characteristic area known as Kerala will have a representation considerably more than 50 per cent while Mysore State in itself represents a good half of the very different but equally attractive Kanarese region. The centrally situated Hyderabad State will represent 25% of the Telugu country though not its coastal tracts, while in addition contributing matter to the Kanarese and Maratha pictures.

The random sample referred to represent another of the major innovations at this census Over the whole of India every 50th slip was marked and the original intention had the operations gone their full course was that these slips should be brought together and handled as a separate unit in order to test as fully as possible the validity of a sample in census conditions. It was my intention to apply these tests not only on the political units of India but, where social data concerned, in which provincial and social frontiers do not coincide, to go on the latter and in fact to use the sample as a means of study of such characteristic social units as Kerala. The truncated operations have of course defeated this but the sample slips have been separately stored and should be available for future study or use by approved persons or bodies. In some cases the form taken by the contracted operations, *e. g.*, tehsil sorting in Sind, the Punjab and Madras, prevented the sample being run continuously through the large

aggregations which otherwise would have been possible; but these variations in method are in themselves of value since they will provide material for estimating the advantages of different bases for the random application. A similar variation value will be afforded by the fact that in one or two States such as Kashmir and Gwalior the sample taken was 1/20.

The main purpose of this innovation was to test a method and although practically nothing of this could be done in British India I have hoped that a considerable degree of scrutiny will be applied in those States proceeding to full tabulation. Even in British India some degree of test was applied in the simple form of sorting the sample for communities and comparing the results with those established by the full sort for community as exposed in Imperial table XIII. The agreement in every case was very close for the major divisions and for example in the Punjab the sample revealed a community distribution differing infinitesimally for the main elements and by considerably less than 1 per cent even for the smaller constituents. So far as the method is concerned there is not the slightest doubt that community distribution for a province could be determined beyond the limits of any necessary accuracy by the sorting of a random sample on this basis. The importance of this for future censuses and their cost is obvious.

It is not possible to give any reasoned account and criticism of the sample since we have been denied the opportunity of completing the tests we had in mind I can only hope however that this beginning will be taken further and that before the next census whenever it is, the possibilities of using sample methods extensively will have been seriously considered.

(b) 1971 CENSUS

(i) PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE ONE PER CENT SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL SLIPS FOR ADVANCE TABULATION

PART A : INSTRUCTION TO THE SAMPLER

1. *General Information*

1. 1. *Objective.*—Your job is to select a 1 per cent sample of individual slips from the unbroken pads for advance tabulation. For this purpose you will make use of the Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (EDPS). The EDPS has been prepared separately for each sex and the entries have been serially numbered with in each block. Each line of the EDPS, therefore, identifies an individual slip by the related pad number add the slip number within each pad.

1. 2. *Operational Unit.*—For purposes of sample selection, the blocks in a district have been grouped into what are called Operational Units (O.U.) as follows :

(i) Taluk (Rural)
(ii) Non-City Urban District
(iii) City

1. 3. *Sampling separately for each sex.*—Since the EDPS has been prepared separately for each sex you will at a time deal with the EDPS of one sex only.

1. 4. *Sampling continuous in each O. U. but in two stages.*—Sample selection will be one continuous operation for the entire Operational Unit on hand. You will receive in a batch the EDPS and the related unbroken pads of individual slips for both males and females for an entire Operational Unit. As you know each line in the EDPS relates to one and only one individual slip in the unbroken pad, the sampling procedure described in Section 2 below distinguishes, therefore, two stages in your work. The instructions in stage I enables you to mark off the lines pertaining, to the particular individual slips that will fall in the 1 per cent sample—first in the male EDPS and then in the female EDPS. The instructions in stage II then help you in identifying the concerned sample slips in the respective pads for copying out.

1. 5. *Completeness of the records to be sampled.*—When the EDPS and the pads are received by you, you should make sure that all the EDPS and the pads of individual slips relating to the entire O. U. on hand have been made available to you. It will be advantageous if the EDPSs, are arranged in the ascending order of the Block Code numbers in an Operational Unit, separately for males and females. This will enable you to check the completeness as well as proceed in a systematic manner.

1. 6. *Material needed for sampling.*—For purposes of sample selection you will be supplied with the following material besides the EDPS and the unbroken pads of slips to be sampled :

(i) Blank forms of the Control Chart which will facilitate the sample selection.

(ii) a check list of blocks pertaining to the O. U.

(iii) a list of random numbers associated with the Operational Units in the State separately for male and female. Since you are going to select a one per cent sample, these random numbers will range from '00' to '99'. Note that '01' means the serial number '1' and '00' represents the serial number '100'.

1. 7. *Accuracy of Serial Numbers in EDPS.*—Before starting the sample selection you should quickly run through the EDPS of both the sexes to ensure that no cancelled line has a serial number. If such a contingency occurs, you should report the matter to the Supervisor and make the necessary corrections in the serial number column before starting the selection process.

2. *Procedure for Selecting Individual Slips*

First stage.—Location of the sample lines in the EDPS.

Step 1.—Take a sheet of Control Chart and record therein identification particulars on top with regard to the O. U. on hand. The related random number, according as you are dealing with the male or female EDPS, should be recorded from the list already provided to you (*vide* item (iii), para 1.6 above).

Step 2.—Take first the EDPS for males of the first block. Record the location code of the block in col. (1) of the first line of the Control Chart. Enter the serial No. of the last line of the EDPS of this b'ock in col. (2) and the random No. in Col. (3). The random number identifies the serial number of the first line of EDPS falling in the sample. Locate this serial number in the EDPS and under line the entries in cols. (1) to (3) of the EDPS clearly with red pencil. From then on locate every hundredth line and underline the corresponding entries till you reach a stage when it is not possible to select another line from the EDPS of that block. Enter the serial number of the last sample line in col. (4) of the Control Chart. The serial number of every line falling in the sample will end with the serial number of the first selected line. For example, if there are 728 lines in the block and the random number (the serial number of the first sample line) is '63' then the selected sample lines will bear the serial numbers 63, 163, 263, 363, 463, 563, 663. On the other hand if the random start is '04', then the serial numbers of the selected lines, will be 04. (*i.e.*,4), 104, 204, 304, 404, 504, 604, 704. Note, however, that if the random start number is '00', the selected lines will have serial numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 700.

Step 3.—Enter in Col. (5) of the Control Chart, the difference between the numbers in cols. (2) and (4) which gives the number of lines left over in this block.

Step 4.—Subtract the number in col. (5) from 100 and enter the result in col. (3) of the next line. Since the sample selection is a continuous process flowing from one block to the other in the O. U., this number identifies the serial number of the first line of the EDPS of the second block falling in the sample.

It may sometimes happen that the difference between '100' and the number in col. 5 of any block (which determines the serial number of the first selected line of the next block) is greater than the total number of lines in the EDPS of the next block. In such cases add the number in col. 5 of the Control Chart in respect of the block under consideration to the number in col. 2 against the next block and enter the sum in col. 5 against the latter. The entries in cols. 3, 4 and 6 of the Control Chart will be 'nil' represented by a dash in the case of the second block, as no line will be selected from this block. For example, in the illustration given in the Annexure I you will find that the entry in col. 5 of the 10th EB is '6'. Hence the Sl. No. of the first selected line in the 11th EB is '100-6 =94'. But the EDPS of the 11th EB has only 71 lines. Hence no line of this EDPS falls in the sample *i.e.*, the entries in col. 3, 4 and 6 of the 11th EB are '—'. Add, therefore, '6' in col. 5 of the 10th EB to '71' in col. 2 of the 11th EB and put the sum 77 (=71+6) in col. 5 of the 11th EB and proceed to the 12th EB where the serial number of the first selected line is 100-77=23.

Step 5.—Count the total number of sample lines that you have marked in the EDPS of the first block and record it in col. (6) of the first line.

Step 6.—Take the EDPS of the second block and repeat steps 2 to 5, continue this process block after block till you exhaust all the blocks of the O.U.

Step 7.—Having thus completed the EDPS for males take up the EDPS for females and continue the operations as explained in steps 1 to 6 above, making use of separate Control Charts. Remember to adopt the separate random number given for females of this Operational Unit.

Second Stage.—Identification of the one per cent Sample Slips in the unbroken Pads

The entries in cols. (2) and (3) of the sample lines underlined by you in the male and female EDPS will help you to identify the corresponding sample slips in the related pads. While locating the sample slips you should take care not to break the pads.

Step 8.—Take the male EDPS first. Locate the sample slips one by one and place a mark 'S' with a circle around 'S' boldly in red at the left-hand bottom corner of the slip and fold them over diagonally so that the edge of the slip is sticking out of the pad. After exhausting the male EDPS, repeat the same operation with female EDPS and the related pads.

Step 9.—Hand over the Control Charts, male and female EDPS and the unbroken pads to the Supervisor for further necessary action.

3. *Precautions to be observed while stopping work any time during the day or at the end of the day*

Though the number of slips that will fall in the sample from any block is very small, roughly abou' 7 or 8 slips for both sexes combined, it is desirable to observe certain basic precautions when you stop work for any exigency during the day or at the end of the day so as to obviate any possible inaccuracies in the sample selection:—

(i) Whenever you have an occasion to stop the sampling work during the day, you may either be in the midst of locating the sample lines in the EDPS or of identifying the sample slips in the individual slip pads. It is safer to complete the job of locating the sample lines in the entire EDPS of the block in the former case or to complete the work of identifying the sample slips in the slip pads in the latter case before stopping the work.

(ii) Before breaking off for the day, it is preferable to complete the job of locating the lines in the EDPS and of identifying the corresponding sample slips in the pads for the entire block on hand.

Annexure 1

Page No.....

CONTROL CHART : 1% SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL SLIPS FROM EDPS

District : Name and location code:

Taluk—Anchal—P.S.—NonCity Urban—City*

Sex | Male

Random— No | 69

Location code of E. B.	Total No. of lines in EDPS	S. No. of the first selected line	S. No. of the last selected line	No. of lines left over col. (2)— col. (4)	No. of sample line
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	95	69	69	26	1
2	151	74	74	77	1
3	447	23	423	24	5
4	339	76	276	63	3
5	241	37	237	4	3
6	98	96	96	2	1
7	485	98	398	87	4
8	215	13	213	2	3
9	399	98	398	1	4
10	405	99	399	6	4
11	71	..	..	77	..
12	185	23	123	62	2
13	350	38	338	12	4
14	226	88	188	38	2
15	311	62	262	49	3
16	205	51	151	54	2
17	398	46	346	52	4
18	91	48	48	43	1
19	362	57	357	5	4
20	495	95	495	..	5
21	135	100	100	35	1
22	242	65	165	77	2
23	149	23	123	26	2
24	331	74	274	57	3
25	489	43	443	46	5

Annexure 1—Concld

Location code of E. B.	Total No. of lines in EDPS	S. No. of the first selected line	S. No. of the last selected line	No. of lines left over Col. (2)—Col. (4)	No. of sample lines
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	500	54	454	46	5
27	165	54	154	11	2
28	245	89	189	56	2
29	331	44	244	87	3
30	411	13	313	98	4
31	135	2	102	33	2
32	169	67	167	2	2
33	299	98	298	1	3
34	407	99	399	8	4
35	105	92	92	13	1
36	141	87	87	54	1
37	243	46	146	97	2
38	198	3	103	95	2
39	409	5	405	4	5
40	197	96	196	1	2
41	201	99	199	2	2
42	500	98	498	2	5
43	201	98	198	3	2
44	171	97	97	74	1
45	148	26	126	22	2
46	199	78	178	21	2
47	190	79	179	11	2
48	412	89	389	23	4
49	315	77	277	38	3
50	445	62	362	83	4
Total	13652	..	..	..	136

*Strike off whichever is not applicable.

Signature of Supervisor
and Date.....

Signature of Enumerator
and Date.....

(ii) PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE 10% RURAL SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL SLIPS

PART A : INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SAMPLER

1. *General Information*

1. 1. *Operational Unit.*—After the completion of sorting for the PCA upto Sorter's ticket 7, the Individual Slips would have been collected separately by sex, age-group and industrial category for the following three sub-regions of each district within a State.

(*a*) Taluk,

(*b*) Non-city (urban)—district, and

(*c*) City.

For purposes of sample selection, these three sub-divisions will be defined as "Operational Units" (O. U.). The slips relating to the rural part of Taluk will be given to you for selection of the 10 per cent rural sample of individual slips. In what follows, whenever a reference is made to the operational unit, it relates only to the rural part of Taluk.

1. 2. *Sampling separately for each sex.*—At a time you will take on hand slips relating to *one sex only*, either male or female, for *one* entire operational unit.

1.3. *Industrial Category and Age-groups.*—You will receive 11 bundles (10 each for the industrial categories and one for non-workers) one by one for the entire operational unit to facilitate their handling. With each Industrial Category there will be nine smaller bundles relating to the nine age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 + and "age not stated".

1.4. *Sampling continuous in each Operational Unit.*—Sample selection will be one continuous operation for the entire Operational Unit on hand flowing from one industrial category to another and within each industrial category from one age-group to another.

1.5. *Completeness of records to be sampled.*—As soon as you receive the slips for one category you should check whether the bundles for all the age-groups are present. At the end of sample sorting for the Operational Unit you should also satisfy yourself that all the categories are exhausted.

1.6. *Material needed for sampling.*—At the start of the sampling operation, you will be provided with the following material besides the slips to be sampled contained in one or more boxes:—

(i) Blank forms of a Control Chart (*vide* Annexure 1) which will aid you in continuing the process of sample selection for the entire Operational Unit as accurately as possible,

(ii) Two empty boxes for keeping the sampled and non-sampled slips separately in suitable bundles.

[You may require more than one box for keeping the non-sampled slips.]

(iii) A sex-wise list of random numbers associated with the Operational Units in the State. The random number associated with any Operational Units identifies the pigeon-hole, the slips falling in which will constitute the sample of slips from that Operational Unit.

(iv) A long piece of card-board called 'Marker' of length slightly greater than the depth of a pigeon-hole to identify the particular pigeon-hole in which the first slip of the next bundle is to be placed. Its use will be clear when you come to Step 3.

(v) A form entitled "No. of slips as per Sample and PCA" (*vide* Annexure 2) with columns to enter the following details :

Sex, location code of Operational Unit, Industrial Category, age-group' No. of Slips as per PCA and No. of slips as per Sampler. Its use is explained in Step 4.

1.7. *Check on the No. of slips in each age-group bundle.*—You will note that at the back of the last slip of each age-group bundle, the total number of slips in that bundle have been indicated along with the location code of the Operational Unit and the related sex. (If these details are not indicated, particularly the total No. of slips, get it entered from the PCA totals through the persons concerned.)

2. *Steps in the Procedure for the Selection of* 10% *Sample*

2.1. Before starting with the sample selection label the pigeon-holes serially from 1 to 10.

Step 1.—Take a sheet of the Control Chart. Fill in the identification particulars at the top. The random number associated with the Operational Unit on hand is to be taken from the list of random numbers, referred to in item (iii) para 1.6 above. Insert "1" in the first line of column 1 of the Control Chart to indicate that you are now going to operate with slips of Category I.

Step 2 —Since there are only nine age-group bundles in a category, you may proceed with the sample sorting in the serial order of the age-groups namely 0-14, 15-19, 20-24,....,60+and 'age not stated'.

(*a*) Take the first age-group bundle from Category 1. Record the related age-group in Col. 2 of the first line of the Control Chart. Fill in

Col. 3 of the Control Chart the number of slips in that bundle from the back of that bundle. If this is not entered at the back of the bundle, obtain this information from the Officers concerned through your Supervisor as stated in para 1. 7 above.

Record '1' Col. 4 of the first line to indicate that the first slip of the bundle on hand will be placed in the first pigeon-hole.

(*b*) Add the number '1' recorded in Col. 4 to the digit in the unit place of the entry Col .3. This addition will result in a numbers either less than or equal to 10; record it in Col. 4 of the next line. If the sampling operation which you are going to start, proceeds accurately the number you have recorded in Col. 4 of the next line identifies the pigeon-hole in which the first slip of the next age group bundle will be put. Since sample sorting is one continuous operation, you have to maintain this continuity from one age-group to another and also from one industrial category to another within the same operational unit.

Step 3.—Distribute the slips of the first bundle, one by one, into the pigeon-holes starting from the first pigeon-hole.

After exhausting all the slip in the bundle in this way, place the 'Marker' (*vide* item (iv(para 1.6) in the next pigeon-hole. While picking up the 'Marker', it is likely that you forget the number of the pigeon-hole in which it is to be placed. In order to avoid this possible confusion, it will be preferable to place one hand in the concerned pigeon-hole while you are picking up the 'Marker' with the other hand. This 'Marker' helps to remind you that the first slip of the next bundle should be put into that pigeon-hole only. If the number of this pigeon-hole tallies with number you have already recorded in Col. 4 of next line in the Control Chart, the sampling process has gone on accurately and you can proceed to Step 5. If this is not so, go to Step 4.

Step 4—Discrepancy can arise in four ways:

(i) Defective sorting because more than one slip has gone into one pigeon-hole or more pigeon-holes at a time.

(ii) The total number of slips in an age-group as shown in Col. 3 of the Control Chart is different from the actual number of slips in the bundle.

(iii) A combination of both (i) and (ii)

(iv) The first slip of the bundle on hand has not been placed in the appropriate pigeon-hole.

Your first job is to count the total number of slips that you have distributed in the pigeon-holes. Count the slips, pigeon-hole by pigeon-hole without mixing the slips of one pigeon-hole with those of another. Record the numbers on a piece of paper and add them up. A point to note here is that if the slips have been distributed into the pigeon-holes one by one, you will find that the number of slips in any two pigeon-holes will either be equal or differ by at the most *one* only.

If the total number of slips that you have counted tallies with the number given in Col. 3 of the Control Chart and the difference between the number of slips in any two pigeon-holes is greater than one, then the reason for the discrepancy is obviously (i) above. All you have to do in this case is to collect all the slips together and re-distribute then one by one into the pigeon-holes taking care to put the first slip in the appropriate pigeon-hole indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart for this age-group.

If the total number of slips that you have counted is different from the corresponding total in Col. 3 of the Control Chart and the difference between the number of slips in any two of the pigeon-holes is not greater than one, then record the actual number you have counted and the number as per Col. 3 of Control Chart in the form entitled "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA" provided to you for the purpose [*vide* item (v) para 1.6]. Remember also to correct the number of slips in Col. 3 of the Control Chart and the number in Col. 4 of the next line appropriately. Enter next in the 'Remarks' column, the increase or decrease in the number of slips according to you counting with the '+' or '—' sign appropriately attached to it. In this case no re-sorting will be necessary and you can directly proceed to Step 5.

If the discrepancy is of the third variety then collect the slips together taking care to place the first slip in the appropriate pigeon-hole as indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart. In this case also you should remember to make the appropriate corrections in Cols. 3 and 4 of the Control Chart and record the change in Col. 6. In addition, suitable entries are also to be made in the form for "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA".

The discrepancy of the fourth variety can occur only when you have not placed the first slip of the bundle on hand in the appropriate pigeon-hole as indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart. In this case also you have to collect the slips together and re-sort them correctly. Having done this, you may proceed to Step 5.

Remember that in the case of discrepancies of types (ii) and (iii) you should first report the matter to the Supervisor and make the necessary changes in his presence.

Step 5. —As has been mentioned earlier, the random number identifies for you the pigeon-hole from which the sample slips have to be extracted. *Take out first the slips that have collected in the sample pigeon-hole.* Count the number of sample slip and record the number in Col. 5 of the Control Chart. Tie up the sample with a rubber band record this number along with the location code of the operational unit, sex, category and age-group at the back of the last slip and put the bundle safely in the box you have identified as the sample box. [*Vide* item (ii) para 1.6].

Only after securing the sample slips safely you should collect the slips in the other pigeon-holes all together put a rubber band around

them and place this bundle in the box identified as 'Non-sample box'. *While doing this, you should not disturb the 'Marker' from its position.*

Step 6.—Take up now the bundle for the next age-group. Record the age-group in Cols. and number of slips in this bundle in Col. 3 of the Control Chart. Then repeat operations explained in steps 2-5, till all the age-group bundles of category I are exhausted. Remember that from line 2 of the Control Chart onwards the entry in Col. 4 will be any number between '1' and '10' depending on the entries in Cols. 3 and 4 of the preceding line. If on adding the entry in Col. 4 to the digit in the unit place of the entry in Col. 3 of any line, you get a number less than or equal to 10, record it in Col. 4 of the next line. If the number is greater than 10, record in Col. 4 of the next line, only the number in the unit place of the figure obtained after addition. For example, if this sum is 8+5=13, you should record only '3' in Col. 4 of the next line and not '13'. If no slip from an age-group bundle falls in the sample pigeon-hole, put a dash in Col. 5 of the Control Chart against that age-group (*vide* category III, age-group 20-24). Again if there are no slips relating to an age-group, enter a '—' in Cols. 3 and 5 (*vide* category III age-group 40-49). Col. 4 of the next line will then be filled in both these cases as before. You should remember, however, that a '—' in Col. 3 denotes that the number there is 'O'. Note further that the first slip of the second age-group bundle and that of any subsequent bundle will be placed in the pigeon-hole which contains the 'Marker' (also indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart against the related age-group). As you go on from one bundle to another, the placement of the 'Marker' will automatically decide the pigeon-hole in which the first slip of any particular bundle is to be put and hence you should be very careful in using the 'Marker'.

Step 7.—After exhausting all the age-group bundles in category I, as in Steps 2-6, you will take age-group bundles of category II one by one, repeat steps 2-6 and go on till all the categories are exhausted.

Step 8.—As soon as all the categories of the Operational Unit are exhausted, the bundles in the sample, and non-sample boxes should be handed over to the Supervisor along with the filled in Control Chart and the slip recording the changes in PCA totals for further action. And now you are ready to take on hand another Operational Unit and to follow the procedure given in Steps 1-8 over again.

3. *Precautions to be Observed while Stopping work any Time During the Day or at the end of the Day.*

3.1. With a view to ensure the accuracy of the sampling procedure you have to observe certain further precautions:—

(i) It is likely that during the day you may have legitimately to stop work and resume it after a few minutes. If you just stop wherever you are in the midst of sorting of a particular

age-group, you are likely to forget in which pigeon-hole was the previous slip put. To avoid this it is, as far as possible, preferable to complete the age-group on hand, place the 'Marker' in the relevant pigeon-hole, before stopping to attend to other matters for which you were disturbed. If the matter is urgent that you cannot wait till the completion of the entire age-group, it will be the safest practice to continue placing the slips till you cover the 10th pigeon-hole and stop only then. If this is observed as a routine, you will always remember that the first slip after resumption is to be placed in the *first* pigeon-hole. This should apply even when somebody or the other comes to speak to you.

(ii) While breaking for the day you should invariably make it a point to complete the age-group you have on hand so that you start with a fresh age-group the next day. While starting work the next day the Col. 4 of the Control Chart will indicate for you the No. of the pigeon-hole in which the first slip should be put.

4. Summary of Instructions to the Sampler

General.—Take at a time bundles relating to one Operational Unit and one sex only for sample selection.

Step 1.—Fill in identification particulars at the top of the Control Chart. Enter '1' in the first line Col. 1 of the Chart.

Step 2.—(a) Take one age-group of category 1. Enter the age-group in Col. 2. Enter No. of slips in that bundle in Col. 3. Record '1' in Col. 4.

(*b*) Add '1' in Col. 4 to the number in the unit place of the figure in Col. 3. Enter this number in Col. 4 of next line.

Step 3.—Distribute the slips one by one in the pigeon-holes starting from the first pigeon-hole. After exhausting all the slips place 'Marker' in the next pigeon-hole. Check whether the number of this pigeon-hole tallies with the No. you have recorded in Col. 4 of next line. If so go to step 5. If not, go to step 4.

Step 4.—In case of discrepancy, count the No. of slips in each pigeon-hole without mixing up the slips of one pigeon-hole with another and add them up. If this total tallies with the No. in Col. 3, collect all the slips, re-sort them back into the pigeon-hole one by one, taking care to start from the appropriate pigeon-hole and go to step 5. If the No. of slips is indeed different, correct Cols. 3 and 4 appropriately and record relevant details in the form "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA". Also record in Col. 6 (Remarks) the increase or decrease with a '+' or '—' sign. If the difference between the No. of slips in any two pigeon-holes is greater than 1 collect all the slips together, re-sort and then go

to step 5; on the other hand, if the difference is either '0' or '1', no re-sorting is necessary and go directly to Step 5.

Step 5.—First take out the slips from the sample pigeon-holes. Count this number and record in Col. 5 of Control Chart. Tie them up with a rubber band, record the No. of slips along with location code of the O.U., sex, category and age-group at the back of the last slip and place the bundle in the sample box.

Collect, then, the non-sample slips together from the other pigeon-holes, bundle them up with a rubber band and place the bundle in the non-sample box, *While doing this, do not disturb the Marker.*

Step 6.—Take the bundle for the next age-group. Repeat steps 2-5. Add the number in Col. 4 to the number in the unit place of the entry in Col. 3. Enter the sum in Col. 4 of next line if it is less than or equal to 10. It if is greater than 10 record in Col. 4 only the number in the unit place of this figure. The first slip of this bundle will be placed in the pigeon-hole containing the 'Marker'.

Step 7.—After exhausting all the age-group bundles of category 1, go to bundles of category 11 and so on till the categories are exhausted.

Step 8.—After exhausting all the categories of one Operational Unit hand over the sample bundles and non-sample bundles separately to the Supervisor. Then take up the next Operational Unit.

Annexure 1

Page No.....

CONTROL CHART FOR SAMPLING OF INDIVIDUAL SLIP

District : Name and Location Code

Taluk Non-city urban of District city*

Sex F Random No. (Sample Pigeon-hole) 7

Category	*Age-group*	*No. of slips*	*Start P.H. No.*	*No. of slips in sample*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	0—14	153	1	15	
	15—19	524	4	53	
	20—24	437	8	43	
	25—29	308	5	31	
	30—39	296	3	30	
	40—49	252	9	25	
	50—59	231	1	23	
	60+	185	2	18	
	ANS	69	7	7	
	Total	2,455		245	
II	0—14	89	6	9	
	15—19	626	5	63	
	20—24	473	1	48	
	25—29	310	4	31	—2 M.K.
	30—39	255	4	26	
	40—49	238	9	23	
	50—59	191	7	20	
	60+	82	8	8	
	ANS	50	10	5	
	Total	2,324		233	
III	0—14	37	10	3	
	15—19	15	7	2	
	20—24	3	2	..	
	25—29	23	5	3	
	30—39	16	8	1	
	40—49	..	4	..	
	50—59	4	4	1	
	60+	15	8	1	
	ANS	7	3	1	+1 M.K.
	Total	120		12	
IV	0—14	27	10	..	
				and so on.....	

* Strike of whichever is not applicable.

Signature of Supervisor M. K.
.....,
Dated 3rd May 1971

Signature of Sampler G. K.
.....,
Dated 2nd May 1971

Annexure 2

No. OF SLIPS AS PER SAMPLER AND PCA

Sex.....

District—Y

Location code of the Operational Unit—X

Category	Age-group	No. of slips as per		Supervisor's initials
		PCA	Sampler	
1	2	3	4	5
II	25—29	312	310	M.K.
III	40—49	6	7	M.K.

(III) PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE 20% URBAN SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL SLIPS

PART A : INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SAMPLER

1. *General Information*

1.1. *Operational Unit.*—After the completion of sorting for the PCA the Individual Slips would have been collected separately by sex, age-group and industrial category for the following three sub-regions of each district within a State.

(*a*) Taluk.

(*b*) Non-city/District.

(*c*) City.

For purposes of sample selection, these three sub-divisions will be defined as "Operational Units" (O. U.). The slips relating to either the non-city urban part of a district or the city will be given to you for selection of the 20 per cent urban sample of individual slips. In what follows whenever a reference is made to the operational unit, it relates only to the non-city urban/city of a district.

1.2. *Sampling Separately for each Sex.—At a time* you will take on hand slips relating to *one sex only*, either male or female, for *one* entire operational unit.

1.3. *Industrial Category and Age-groups.*—You will receive 11 overall bundles of slips representing the ten Industrial categories one by one for the sake of operational convenience. Within each Industrial Category there will be nine smaller bundles relating to the nine age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+ and "Age not stated".

1.4. *Sampling Continuous in each O.U.*—Sample selection will be one continuous operation for the entire Operational Unit on hand flowing from one Industrial Category to another and within each industrial category from one age-group to another.

1.5. *Completeness of Records to be sampled.*—As soon as you receive the slips for one category you should check whether the bundle for all the age-groups are present. At the end of sample sorting for the Operational Unit you should also satisfy yourself that all the categories are exhausted.

1.6. *Material needed for sampling.*—At the start of the sampling operation, you will be provided with the following material besides the slips to be sampled.

(i) Blank forms of a Control Chart (*vide* Annexure 1) which will aid you in continuing the process of sample selection as accurately as possible.

(ii) Four boxes two of which to keep in safe custody the bundles of the ten categories received before sample selection and the other two to collect separately the sample bundles and the non-sample bundles separately.

(iii) A sex-wise list of random numbers associated with each Operational Unit in the State. The random number associated with any Operational Unit identifies the pigeon-hole the slips falling in which will constitute the sample of slips from that Operational Unit.

(iv) A long piece of card-board called 'Marker' of length slightly greater than the depth of a pigeon-hole to identify the particular pigeon-hole in which the first slip of the next bundle is to be placed. Its use will be clear when you come to step 3.

(v) A form entitled 'No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA' (*vide* Annexure 2) with columns to enter the following details. Sex, location code of Operational Unit, Industrial Category, age-group, No. of slips as per PCA and No. of slips as per Sampler. Its use is explained in Step 4.

1.7. *Check on the No. of slips in each age-group bundle.*—You will note that at the back of the last slip of each age-group bundle, the total number of slips in that bundle have been indicated along with the location code of the Operational Unit and the related sex. If these details are not indicated, particularly the total No. of slips, get it entered from the PCA total through the persons concerned.

2. *Steps in the procedure for the selection of* 20 *per cent Sample.*

2.1. Before starting with the sample selection label the pigeon-holes serially from 1 to 5.

Step. 1.—Take a sheet of the Control Chart. Fill in the identification particulars at the top. The random number associated with the Operational Unit on hand is to be taken from the list of random numbers referred to in item (iii) para 1.6 above. Insert "1" in the first line of Col. 1 to the Control Chart to indicate that you are now going to operate with slips of category 1.

Step 2.—Since there are only nine age-groups bundles in a category you may proceed with the sample sorting in the serial order of the age-groups namely 0-14, 15-19, 20-24,....60+ and age not stated.

(*a*) Take the first age-group bundle from Category 1. Record the related age-group in Col 2 of the first line of the control chart. Fill in Col. 3 of the control chart the number of slips in that bundle from the back of that bundle. If this is not entered at the back of the bundle obtain this information from the officers concerned through your supervisor as stated in para 1.7 above.

Record '1' in Col. 4 of the first line to indicate that the first slip of the bundle on hand will be placed in the first pigeon-hole.

(b) Add the number '1' recorded in Col. 4 to the number in the unit digit of Col. 3. If this addition results in a number either less than or equal to 5, record it in Col. 4 of the next line. On the other hand if the number is greater than '5' subtract '5' from it and record the difference in Col. 4 of the next line. For example if the sum is 1+8=9. You should record in Col. 4 of next line only 9—5=4 and not '9'. If the sampling operation which you are going to start proceeds accurately the number you have recorded in Col. 4 of the next line identifies the pigeon-hole in which the first slip of the next age-group bundle will be put. Since sample sorting is one continuous operation, you have to maintain this continuity from one age-group to another and also from one Industrial Category to another within the same Operational Unit.

Step 3.—Distribute the slips of the bundle one by one into the pigeon-holes starting from the first pigeon-hole.

After exhausting all the slips in the bundle in this way, place the 'Marker' (*vide* item (iv) para 1. 6) in the next pigeon-hole. While picking up the 'Marker', it is likely that you forget the number of the pigeon-holes in which it is to be placed. In order to avoid this possible confusion, it will be preferable to place one hand in the concerned pigeon-hole while you are picking up the 'Marker' with the other hand. This 'Marker' helps to remind you that the first slip of the next bundle should be put into that pigeon-hole only. If the number of this pigeon-hole tallies with the number you have already recorded in Col. 4 of the next line in the Control Chart, the sampling process has gone on accurately and you can proceed to step 5. If this is not so, go to step 4.

Step 4.—Discrepancy can arise in four ways:

(i) Defective sorting because more than one slip has gone into one pigeon-hole or pigeon-holes at a time.

(ii) The total number of Slips in an age-group as shown in Col. 3 of the Control Chart is different from the actual number of slips in the bundle.

(iii) A combination of both (i) and (ii).

(iv) The first slip of the bundle on hand has not been placed in the appropriate pigeon-hole.

Your first job is to count the total number of slips that you have distributed in the pigeon-holes. Count the slips pigeon-hole by pigeon-hole, without mixing the slips of one pigeon-hole with those of another. Record the numbers on a piece of paper and add them up. A point to note here is that if the slips have been distributed into the pigeon-hole one by one you will find that the number of slips in any two pigeon-holes will either be equal or differ by at most *one* only.

If the total number of slips that you have counted tallies with the number given in Col. 3 of the control chart and the difference between the number of slips in any two pigeon-holes is greater than one, then the reason for the discrepancy is obviously (i) above. All you have to do in this case is to collect all the slips together and re-distribute them one by one into the pigeon-holes taking care to put the first slip in the appropriate pigeon-hole indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart for this age-group.

If the total number of slips that you have counted is different from the corresponding total in Col. 3 of the Control Chart and the difference between the number of slips in any two of the pigeon-holes is not greater than one, record the actual number you have counted and the number as per Col. 3 of the Control Chart in the slip entitled "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA" provided to you for the purpose (*vide* item (v) para 1.6). Remember also to correct the number of slips in Col. 3 of the Control Chart and the number in Col. 4 of the next line appropriately. Enter next in the 'Remarks column the increase or decrease in the number of slips according to your counting with the '+' or '—' sign attached to it. In this case no re-sorting will be necessary and you can directly proceed to step 5.

If the discrepancy is of the third variety then collect the slips together and re-distribute them one by one into the pigeon-holes taking care to place the first slip in the appro priate pigeon-hole as indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart. In this case also you should remember to make the appropriate correction in Cols. 3 and 4 of the Control Chart and record the change in Col. 6. In addition suitable entries are also to be made in the form for "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA".

The discrepancy of the fourth variety can occur only when you have not placed the first slip of the bundle on hand in the appropriate pigeon-hole as indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart. In this case also you have to collect the slips together and re-sort them correctly. Having done this you may proceed to step 5.

Remember that in the case of discrepancies of types (ii) and (iii) you should first report the matter first to the Supervisor and make the necessary changes in his presence.

Step 5.—As has been mentioned earlier, the random number identifies for you the two pigeon-hole from which sample slips have to be extracted. *Take out first the slips that have been collected in the two sample pigeon-holes*. Count the number of sample slips and record the number in Col. 5 of the Control Chart. Tie them up with rubber band. record the No. of slips along with the location code of the Operational Unit, sex, category and age-group at the back of the last slip, and put the bundle safely in the box you have identified as the sample box (*vide* item (ii) para 1. 6).

Only after securing the sample slips safely you should collect the slips in the other pigeon-holes all together, put a rubber band around them and place this bundle in the box identified as 'Non-sample box'. *While doing this, you should not disturb the 'Marker' from its position.*

Step 6.—Take up now a bundle for the next age-group. Record the age-group in Col. 2 and number of slips in this bundle in Col. 3 of the Control Chart. Then repeat operations explained in Steps 2-5 till all the age- group bundles of category 1 are exhausted. Remember that from the line 2 of the Control Chart onwards the entry in Col. 4 will be any number between 1 and 5 depending on the entries in Cols. 3 and 4 of the preceding line. If on adding the entry in 4 to the digit in the unit place of the entry in Col. 3 of any line, you get a number less than or equal to 5, record it in Col. 4 of the next line. If the number is greater than 5 but less than or equal to 10, subtract 5 from it and record the difference in Col. 4 of the next line. For example, if the number is 9, 9—5=4 should be entered in Col. 4 and not 9. On the other hand, if the number is greater than 10, enter only the digit in the unit place of this number in Col. 4. If no slip from an age-bundle falls in the sample pigeon -hole, put '—' in Col. 5 of the Control Chart against that age-bundle (*vide* Category III Age-group 25—29) Again if an age-group is not represented in a category, enter a '—' in Cols. 3 and 5 (*vide* Category III Age-group 40—49). Col. 4 of the next line will then be filled in both these cases as before. You should, however, remember that a ' —'in Col. 3 denotes that the number there is 'O'. Note further that the first slip of the second age-group bundle and that of any subsequent bundle will be placed in the pigeon-hole which contains 'Marker' (also indicated by the number in Col. 4 of the Control Chart against the related age-group). As you go on from one bundle to the other, the placement of the 'Marker' will automatically decide the pigeon-hole in which the first slip of any particular bundle is to be put and hence you should be very careful in using the 'Marker'.

Step 7.—After exhausting all the age-group bundles in category I. as in step 2—6. you will take age-group bundles of category II one by one. repeat steps 2—6 and go on till all the categories are exhausted.

Step 8—As soon as all the categories of the Operational Unit are exhausted, the bundles in the sample and non-sample boxes should be handed over to the supervisor along with the filled in Control Chart and the slip recording the changes in PCA totals for further action. And now you are ready to take on hand another Operational Unit and to follow the procedure given in steps 1-8 over again.

3. *Precautions to be observed while stopping work any time during the day or at the end of the day.*

3.1. With a view to ensure the accuracy of the sampling procedure you have to observe certain further precautions.

(i) It is likely that during the day you may have legitimately to stop work and resume it after a few minutes. If you just stop wherever you are in the midst of sorting of a particular age-group, you are likely to forget in which pigeon-hole was the previous slip part. To avoid this it is, as far as possible, preferable to complete the age-group on hand place the 'Marker' in the relevant pigeon-hole, before stoping to attend to other matters for which you were disturbed. If the matter is urgent that you cannot wait till the completion of the entire age-group, it will be the safest practice to continue placing the slips till you cover the 5th pigeon-hole and stop only then. If this is observed as a routine, you will always remember that the first slip after resumption is to be placed in the *first* pigeon-hole. This should apply even when somebody or the other comes to speak to you.

(ii) While breaking for the day you should invariably make it a point to complete the age-group you have on hand so that you start with a fresh age-group the next day. While starting work the next day the col. 4 of the Control Chart will indicate for you the No. of the pigeon-hole in which the first slip should be put.

4. *Summary of Instructions to the Sampler*

General.—Take at a time bundles relating to one Operational Unit and one sex only for sample selection.

Step 1.—Fill in identification particulars at the top of the Control Chart. Enter '1' in the first line col. 1 of the chart.

Step 2.—(a) Take one age-group of category I. Enter the age-group in col. 2. Enter No. of slips in that bundle in col. 3. Record '1' in col. 4.

(b) Add '1' in col. 4 to the number in the unit place of the figure in col. 3. Enter this number in col. 4 of the next line, if this number is less than or equal to 5. If this number is greater than '5' subtract '5' and enter only the difference in col. 4 of the next line.

Step 3.—Distribute the slips one by one in the pigeon-holes starting from the first pigeon-hole. After exhausting all the slips place 'Marker' in the next pigeon-hole. Check whether the number of this pigeon-hole tallies with the No. you have recorded in col. 4 of next line. If so go to step 5. If not. go to step 4.

Step 4.—In case of discrepancy, count the No. of slips in each pigeon-hole without mixing up the slips of one pigeon-hole with another and add them up. If this total tallies with the No. in col 3, collect all the slips, re-sort them back into the pigeon-holes one by one, taking care to start from the appropriate pigeon-hole and go to step 5. If the No. of slip is indeed different, correct cols. 3 and 4 appropriately and record relevant details in the form "No. of slips as per Sampler and PCA". Also record in col. 6 (Remarks) the increase or decrease with a '+' or '—' sign. If the difference between the No. of slips in any two pigeon-holes is greater than

l collect all the slips together, re-sort and then go to step 5, on the other hand, if the difference is either '0' or '1', no re-sorting is necessary and go directly to step 5.

Step 5.—First take out the slips from the sample pigeon-holes. Count this number and record in col. 5 of Control Chart. Tie them up with a rubber band, record the No. of slips along with location code of the O.U., sex. category and age-group at the back of the last slip and place the bundle in the sample box.

Collect, then the non-sample slips together from the other pigeon-holes, bundle them up with a rubber band and place the bundle in the non-sample box. *While doing this do not disturb the Marker.*

Step 6.—Take the bundle for the next age-group. Repeat Steps 2-5. Add the number in col. 4 to the number in the unit place of the entry in col. 3. Enter the sum in col. 4 of next line if it is less than or equal to 5. If it is greater than 5, but less than or equal to 10, subtract 5 and record only the difference in col. 4 of next line.

In case the number is greater than 10 enter only the digit in the unit place of the sum in col. 4 of the next line. The first slip of this bundle will be placed in the pigeon-hole containing the 'Marker'.

Step 7.—After exhausting all the age-group bundles of category I, go to bundles of category II and so on till the categories are exhausted.

Step 8.—After exhausting all the categories of one Operational Unit hand over the sample bundles and non-sample bundles separately to the Supervisor. Then take up the next Operational Unit.

Annexure 1

Page No.....

CONTROL CHART FOR SAMPLING OF INDIVIDUAL SLIP

District : Name and Location Code A

Taluk	Non City	Urban of District	City * B
Sex	M	Random No. [Sample Pigeon-hole]	

Category	*Age-group*	*No. of Slips*	*Start P.H. No.*	*No. of slips in Sample*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	0—14	123	1	24	
	15—19	354	4	71	
	20—24	437	3	88	
	25—29	298	5	59	
	30—39	306	3	61	
	40—49	252	4	51	
	50—59	131	1	26	
	60+	125	2	25	
	A.N.S.	79	2	16	
	Total	2,175		481	
II	0—14	59	1	12	
	15—19	436	5	87	
	20—24	373	1	74	+2 L.S.
	25—29	270	4	54	
	30—39	235	4	47	
	40—49	208	4	42	
	50—59	171	2	34	
	60+	62	3	13	
	A.N.S.	40	5	8	
	Total	1,854		371	

Annexure 1—Concld

Category	*Age-group*	*No. of slips*	*Start P.H. No.*	*No. of slips in Sample*	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6
III	0—14	37	5	7	
	15—19	13	2	3	
	20—24	5	5	1	
	25—29	2	5	..	
	30—39	3	2	1	
	40—49	..	5	..	
	50—59	1	5	..	
	60+	7	1	1	
	A.N.S.	2	3	1	
	Total	70		14	
IV	0—14		5		
		and so on.....			

*Strike off whichever is not applicable

K.S. L.S.

Signature of Supervisor.....
Dated 6th June 1971

Signature of Sampler.....
Dated 5th June 1971

Annexure 2

NO. OF SLIPS AS PER SAMPLER AND PCA

Sex : M Location code of the Operational Unit : A/B

Category	Age-group	No. of slips as per		Supervisor's initials
		PCA	Sampler	
1	2	3	4	5
II	20—24	371	373	L.S.

(iv) PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE OF HOUSES FROM THE HOUSELIST

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SAMPLER FOR SELECTING A 20% SAMPLE OF HOUSES FROM THE HOUSELIST

1. *Preliminary Steps*

1 : 1. You are required to tick off in red pencil the sample houses from the Houselists of an operational unit. Generally for purposes of sample selection, operational units are :

(i) Taluk for rural areas;

(ii) City, and

(iii) Non-city urban area of a district.

To avoid disparity in the workload as well as to maintain stability in the sampling fraction, large operational units may be divided into parts of convenient size, each of which will then constitute on operational unit. Similarly, geographically contiguous taluks of small size may be combined within a district to form operational units of adequate size.

1 : 2. When the Houselists come to you for sample selection, the census houses would have been numbered serially within each block along the line dividing columns 2&3 of the Houselist. Before starting out on sample selection, check whether :

(i) The Houselist Abstract (form II received from the charge officers) has been provided to you along with the Houselist.

(ii) A check list containing charge numbers and block numbers in the operational units has been provided to you.

(iii) The bundle contains the houselists for all the blocks in the operational unit by making suitable tally marks in the checklist referred to in (ii) above (in case the Houselists are received after editing in lots of 10 blocks each for the sake of operational convenience ensure as you go along that the Houselists for all the blocks of one operational unit are fully received and disposed of. *In no case should Houselists of one operational unit be mixed with those of another*).

(iv) The blocks are serially arranged according to ascending order of location code.

(v) The houselists for each block are paged and stitched together.

(vi) The serial number of the last house of any block agrees with the number recorded in col. (7) of the Houselist Abstract against the block. If there are any discrepancies, bring them to the notice of the supervising officials and correct them before proceeding further.

1 : 3. Sample will be selected independently from each operational unit. You will be given a random start for selection of sample in the operational unit assigned to you. The selection of the sample of houses is one continuous process for the entire operational unit. Sample selection will be facilitated by the use of the Control Charts (see Appendix I) adequate number of copies of which would have already been provided to you.

2. *Procedure for Sample Selection*

Step 1 : Take a sheet of the Control Chart (see Appendix 1) and note the following in the space provided on top :

(i) Identification particulars of the operational unit, with name and location code of the district;

(ii) Random start for this operational unit;

(iii) The page number as you go from one sheet to another.

Step 2 : You are required to select a 20% systematic sample of houses. Take the houselist for the first block and record its location code (in the case of non-city, urban, location code of the charge also) and the total number of houses in columns 1 and 2 respectively from the Houselist Abstract. Quickly glance through the serial numbers before you start sampling the houses, to correct any mistakes in serial numbering. The first sample house in this block will bear the same serial number as the random start of the operational unit. Starting from this first sample house, tick of every fifth house till you reach a stage when it is not possible to select another house from this block (i. e., when number of houses left out is less than 5). Enter the serial number of the last selected house in column (4) Check whether the unit digit (i. e., the right extreme digit in a number *e. g.*, in 98, 99, 101, 102, 103 the unit digit is underlined), of the serial number of the last selected house is either the same as the random start (*i. e.*, the serial number of the first selected house of the block) or the random start plus 5. For example, if the random start is 3, the number in the unit digit of the serial number of the last selected house will be either 3 or 3+5=8 *i.e.*, the serial number may be 123 or 128. If this is not so, the discrepancy has arisen because you have at some stage marked the wrong house as falling in the sample. Since the criterion mentioned above will be equally applicable to the serial number of each selected house, it will be more convenient if you start checking from the last selected house backwards to locate the mistake and correct it for the block.

Even though the serial number of the last house tallies with the number of houses recorded in col. (7) of the Houselist Abstract, there is a possibility that the serial numbering of the house is affected by two types of errors; (i) A house has not been assigned a serial number and (ii) A house has been serialised more than once. It is clear that proper marking of the sample houses from the houses already serialised above will not obviate these errors, if any. As you go along marking the sample houses, you should, therefore, watch carefully for the presence of such errors. If you identify any such error, go to step 3 before proceeding further with the sample selection. Otherwise complete the sample selection process for this block and go to step 4.

Step 3 : If a house is missed, record in column 8 of the serial number of the line at which this missed house lies and proceed with the sample selection without making any corrections in the serial numbering of the houses On the other hand when a house is numbered

more than once, stop marking the sample houses at that stage. Correct the serial numbers of the houses from that house onwards, and continue with the sample selection.

Correct also the corresponding entry in column 2 of the Control Chart accordingly and insert in col. 8 the remark "House at line no X dupliccated Any such corrections made by you, should invriably be done in consultation with the supervising official.

Step 4 : Find out the number of houses, left over from the first block and insert this number in col. 5 of the control Chart. Fill in the difference between 5 and the entry in col. 5, in col. 6 against the first block and in col. 3 against the second block (*i. e.*, second line of Control Chart). The entry in col. 3 of the second line indicates the start for the second block which should be distinguished from the random start of the operational unit. Suppose the first block had 129 houses and the randoms start for the operational unit was 3. Then the serial number of the last selected house will be 128 by selecting every 5th house (20%) starting from serial number 3. One house will be last as balance from the first block. Since we have to continue to select every fifth house for the entire operational unit, while marking other sample in the second block the balance left in the first block has to be carried forward. Therefore, taking one house from the first block, the serial number of the first sample house in the second block will be 4 (*i. e.*, 5 minus the balance left over from the previous block). So the random start for the second block is 4 and thereafter every fifth house will be systematically marked. Count the number of houses falling in the sample in the first block and enter in col. 7.

Step 5 : Repeat steps 2 to 4 with all the blocks in the operational unit. Note that, from the second block onwards the entry in col. (6) against the preceding block and that in col. 3 against the block under consideration indicate the serial number of the first selected house in the block on hand. Ensure that all the blocks in the operational unit are exhausted in a continuous process.

Step 6 : After the selection of sample from the entire operational unit is over, hand over the bundle of houselists along with the filled in Control Chart to the supervising official for further action.

N. B. 1 : Before breaking off for the day, make sure that the work of marking the sample houses for the block on hand is completed and the entries in the various columns of the Control Chart against that block duly made. The Control Chart will indicate the block from which you are to start again the next day.

N. B. 2 : A list indicating the serial number which the houses falling in the 20% sample (*i. e.*, taking every fifth house from the random start) would bear with various random starts, is given on the following page for your guidance. It has been assumed that there are 200 houses in a kbloc.

If the number of houses is less than 200, the serial numbers which are not relevant should be dropped from the set. If the number is more, the list may be extended suitably.

Random start	List of serial numbers
1	1,6;11,16;21,26;31,36;41,46;51,56;61,66;71, 76;81,86;91,96; 101,106;111,116;121,126;131,136;141.146;151,156; 161,166; 171,176;181,186;191,196;
2	2,7;12,17;22,27;32,37;42,47;52,57;62,67;72,77; 82,87;92,97; 102,107;112,117;122,127;132,137;142,147;152,157; 162,167; 172,177;182,187;192,197;
3	3,8;13,18;23,28;33,38;43,48;53,58;63,68;73,78;83,88; 93,98; 103,108;113,118;123,128;133,138;143,148;153,158; 163,168; 173,178;183,188;193,198;
4	4,9;14,19;24,29;34,39;44,49;54,59; 64,69;74,79;84,89;94,99; 104,109;114,119;124,129;134,139;144,149;154,159; 164,169; 174,179;184,189;194,199;
5	5,10;15,2 ;25,30;35,40;45,50;55,60;65,70; 75, 80;85,90; 95, 100;105,110;115,120;125,130;135,140;145,150;155, 160:165, 170:175,180;185,190;195,200;

N. B. 3 : As soon as the sampled houses in a block have been marked tick off the corresponding number in the check list. After you have completed sample selection for the entire operational unit glance through the check list to detect whether any block has been missed.

N. B. 4: In certain areas, it is found that a block contains less than 5 houses. In such cases whenever the random start for that block is greater than the number of houses, it is obvious that no houses can be selected from that block. Since the sample selection is a continuous process you consider this block of houses as a continuation of the previous block, and on the number of houses in this block to the number of houses left over in the previous block, strike off the entry in col. 3 put a dash in col. 4 and enter this total left over in col. 5 against this block. The rest of the procedure is as usual. The following illustration will make it clear.

Control Chart

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	123	2	122	1	4	25
36	3	—	—	3+1=4	1	—
37	147	1	146	2	3	30

3. *Summary of the selection procedure for ready reference explained in section 2*

1. Record identification and other particulars on top of the Control Chart (Step. 1)

2. Take the first block and note the location code and total No. of houses in columns 1 & 2 respectively of the Control Chart (Step. 2)

3. Record in column 3 against the first block the random start of the operational unit. The first selected house for the operational unit will have the same serial number as this random start number (Step 2).

4. Starting from this first sample house tick off every fifth house till you reach a stage when number of houses left out is less than 5 (Step 2).

5. See whether the unit digit of the serial number of the last selected house is either the same as the random start or the random start plus 5 (Step 2).

6. In the process you might have come across errors due to (i)missed houses and (ii) duplicated houses. Remove such errors before completing sample selection in the block. Indicate in col. 8 the type of corrections you have made in this regard (Step 3).

7. Complete the entries in columns 4 , 5 , 6 and 7 of Control Chart (Steps 2 and 4).

8. Transfer the entry in col. 6 in the first line to col. 3 of the second line. This indicates the serial number of the first selected house in the second block (Step 4).

9. Repeat the above with the houselists of the second block onwards till you exhaust all the blocks of the operational unit (Step 5).

10. Hand over the Houselist and related Houselists Abstracts to the Supervisor as soon as you complete the sample selection in the operational unit (Step 6).

Appendix 1

Page No.....

CONTROL CHART FOR SAMPLING HOUSES FROM HOUSELIST

District Name.....

Location Code.....

Taluk/City/Non-city urban : .....

Sample size....20%.....Random Start : .....

Location code of block	Total No. of census Houses	Sl.No. of first selected House	Sl. No. of last selected house	No. of houses left over col. (2) & Col. (4)	5—col. to col. line.	5 transfer 3 of next	No. of houses in the sample	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8

Chapter IV

REPORTING AND ANCILLARY STUDIES

(i) GENERAL REPORT

1. *Reporting pattern settled in* 1891-1901 : Like the basic questionnaire and tabulations, the Census of 1891 and 1901 settled the pattern of the Census Report and the cartographical details to be included in the report. The practice of writing reports on Indian Census is stated to be based on the lines on which European Census Reports and Statistical treaties were written.

The relevant extracts from the 1891 and 1901 Census Administration Reports are given in Appendices I & II. Extracts from the 1891 Administration Report contain instructions for the review of materials in the various tables in the report (Appendix 1) and also cartographical details, while the extract from the 1901 Administration Report elaborates on the maps and graphic scales (Appendix 2).

Appendix 2 also reproduces a note by the Registrar General for the 1961 Census on the contribution of census to map making.

2. *Subsidiary Tables* : The following instructions were issued in the 1901 Census in regard to the Subsidiary Tables which are to be prepared in connection with the writing of the report. They also incidentally prescribed the arrangement of the narrative of the report, subsidiary tables, diagrams, maps etc., to make the report readable"Subsidiary Tables—By this, I mean the various kinds of Tables which are employed to reduce to proportions and otherwise render intelligible the absolute figures given in the volumes of prescribed tables. Where are these tables to be placed ? Every census report, English or Foreign that I am acquainted with, violates on almost every page the rules laid down in paragraph 13 of the Resolution on official reports. Nevertheless, I think the Resolution is right and the current practice wrong, not merely because a page with a number of tables let in is troublesome and costly to print and annoying to read, but because there is a tendency, of which plenty of instances can be found in former Census Reports, to leave the tables to tell their own story and consequently to examine and analyse them less carefully than would be necessary if they were located in a separate place, and the conclusions which they indicate had to be stated in narrative form. I propose therefore:—

(1) that each chapter of the Report shall be in the form of a connected narrative ;

(2) that no tabular statements shall be embodied in the text ;

(3) that the Subsidiary Tables, diagrams, maps, etc., which are required to elucidate the absolute figures given in the Imperial and Provincial Tables should be placed at the end of the chapter to which they relate ;

(4) that when the narrative refers, as it constantly will, to the Subsidiary Tables, there should be an inset marginal reference to the table and the page on which it is printed, thus-page 51, VII, 6 which would mean 'see column 6 of Table VII on page 51'.

I believe these suggestions will facilitate the printing and binding of the reports, and will make them more readable than they sometimes have been. I may add that I would not object to the occasional insertion of an exceedingly simple statement which does not involve the use of lines, such as :

1881	12.2
1891	11.2
1901	3.4

which is easy to print and may assist the narrative.

In the later Censuses also elaborate instructions were issued for the report and for the preparation of the subsidiary tables, insert tables, maps and diagrams etc. The instructions issued for the 1961 Census Report was in great detail and itself occupied about 240 pages.

Scope and object of census Report : The scope and object of a Census report is explained lucidly in the following terms in the 1951 Census Report for All India:

"Firstly, it was necessary to assess the value in terms of completeness reliability and comparability of the data produced and furnish such comments and explanations as will be useful to users of census statistics. The off cers who train the field staff and scrutinise the basic record in the various stages of tabulation were in the best position to do this work.

Secondly, much of the material collected at successive Censuses is of identical nature of at any rate relatable and comparable. A comparative study with the help of the subsidiary Tables already mentioned helped to bring the evidence of changes in various characteristics which were usually important and significant either directly as matters of public interest or as a raw material for more specialised economic and social enquiries which might be under taken by others.

Thirdly, there are a great many topics of interest relating to the social and economic life of the people. Where the officers in charge of census operations were specially interested in any of them, they were in a position to collect and study the relevant data along with routine study referred to above and results were set out in the form of specialised discussion of such topics".

Till the 1911 Census data was collected in respect of all castes and in the reports the data relating to religious belief and castes, were reported on in great deal.

In the 1921 Census, however, the Government of India wanted to lay more stress on the collection of statistical and general information bearing on the industrial and economic side of the people. The resolution issued by the Government of India on this subject, the follow up section taken in this regard are explained in the extract from the 1921 Census Report in Appendix 3.

The old practice of laying more stress on castes and religious beliefs was continued in the 1931 Census since Hutton the Census Commissioner was a renowned Anthropologist and was very much interested in these matters.

4. *Suggested change in pattern* : A change in the pattern of reporting was advocated in the Administration Report for the 1931 Census. Thus: "When sending this report to the press, I wish to acknowledge the fertile criticisms and suggestions of Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, which have been particularly valuable to me as supplying that first hand knowledge of a provincial Census Superintendent in which my own experience is defective. I have suggested that the mechanisation of the Census would eliminate the provincial sorting and compiling office. He would go even further, and taking the process to its logical conclusion, maintains that the true development of this change would be to eliminate the provincial census Superintendent after the enumeration is completed. The report of the latter would then be primarily administrative and he would not be called on to deal critically with statistics unless he happened to have expert knowedge of some particular subject covered by them. The present series of census reports would then devolve into a series of monographs by experts in the various departments to which they had reference, though designed on a common plan, certain specified subjects, *e.g.*, vital statistics, might suitably be prescribed by the central authority for such treatment in each province.....

I admit the logical sequence of this devolution as the result of the mechanisation of census procedure, and it must be added that it would bring the Census of India into greater accord with the practice of other countries. It would also make very definitely for economy, and it is at least arguable that the traditional series of Indian Census Reports is more of a luxury than an administrative necessity. To say this involves no slight on the excellent team of Census Superintendents which I was fortunate enough to lead. It is rather that, at the risk of appearing to foul my own nest, I think it part of my business to draw attention to the necessity of keeping the census practice of India in its correct relation to the needs of a modern State."

5. 1941 *Census-Synoptic Essay* : When the preparations of the 1941 Census started Mr. Yeatts put the idea of a synoptic essay instead of omnibus report. He said: "I do not regard it as obligatory on every Superintendent to write at length on every imperial table. Where these have a technical aspect on which he can secure the voluntary assistance of some technicians *e.g.*, professional statistician, etc., he is at liberty to entrust the preparation of a monograph to such persons

on the understanding that entire discretion remains with him as regards publication of this monograph in the report.

On the other hand what I do want from every Census Officer is a synoptic essay from his pen in which he will cover every thing bearing on the life, conditions and future of the province, etc., entrusted to him. Political discussions cannot enter, for obvious reasons but practically every other aspect has its place. This essay should not be in the style of an administration report, with distinct paragraphs jumping from one aspect to another. I wish the essay should be a single coherent whole from the first word to the last. Information coming from the tables will furnish the bulk of their material no doubt, but any other course of information, reflection or experience can be brought in. I would like to be able to republish these essays separately or in octavo each carrying the name of its author, in two volumes one for British India and one for States."

Full tabulation was undertaken in the major form or princely states where in some cases elaborate reports were written and in some the synoptic essay was attempted. In a few cases both were attempted.

6. 1951 *Census Report and Instructions*: Before 1951 Census, the Government of India took a policy decision that caste details should not be collected in the Census except to the extent required for the purposes of the Constitution. The caste enumeration was therefore restricted during the 1951 Census and in subsequent Census of the enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the 1951 Census, however, in addition, some other castes based on a provisional list of Backward Classes was also enumerated. The reports where therefore not required to elaborate on castes.

The Registrar General issued the following instructions to the State Census Superintendents: on the objective of the State Census reports.

"It does not matter if available material does not permit of analysis .....It does not matter if the time available to reporting officers is insufficient for carrying out even such analysis as may be permitted by the material. What is essential is that the prescribed Subsidiary Tables should be correctly prepared and the reporting officers should apply their mind to these tables and attempt a review on the lines indicated..... ..... The report thus prepared will be of value mainly as a starting point of detailed studies (to be undertaken subsequently) of the interrelationships of population changes and the economic changes in the country as a whole, as well as in the different states and natural divisions of the country. If this purpose is served, reporting officers will have discharged their duty." As regards All India the objective was:

"While the study of the Census data.....was proceeding, public interest in the population problem was increasing rapidly. The Planning Commission took cognizance of the subject and initiated group discussions in which I also took part. The report of the Planning Commission embodies specific proposals and visualises the collection of data bearing on the problem partly as the basis for action by Government and partly as material

for consideration by a Commission, the setting up of which is mentioned as a possibility.

In these circumstances, I felt that an All India Report would be materially incomplete if it failed to deal adequately with the population problem of the country. I have accordingly set out a clear and full statement of my own appreciation of the problem and what I conceive to be correct solution."

7. 1951 *Census Papers* : A special feature of the 1951 Census was that some of the data collected at the Census were not reviewed in the report but a brief review along with relevant tables were published as Census of India papers. These topics are:—

1. Religion
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes
3. Languages
4. Displaced persons
5. Literacy and educational standards

8. 1961-71 *Census Monographs* : In the 1961 Census certain individual scholars were entrusted with the work of preparing monographs on specified subjects based on the data thrown out by the 1961 census and a comparison of similar data of the earlier censuses, if necessary. This procedure has been followed in the 1971 Census also. The preparation of these monographs satisfy partly suggestions made by Yeatts in 1931.

9. *Housing Report* : Housing data and data relating to establishments were collected in the 1961 Census on an extensive scale and housing tables were prepared. This was the first Census where these data were collected on such an extensive scale. These data were reviewed and housing reports were prepared for the various States and for All India. Detailed instructions were issued by the Registrar General for the preparation of these reports. These reports also contain illustrations and photographs of house types in different regions of each state. In 1971 Census, the housing data and data relating to establishments were collected separately. Two sets of tables were prepared similarly. It is proposed to have two separate reports also.

10. *District Census Handbook* : A unique feature of the 1951 Census was the publication of the District Census Handbook. A reference has already been made to the primary Census abstract and its contents. The Primary Census abstract along with different series of tables of territorial units, smaller than the Districts, like Tahsil/Thana etc., or Census tracts with the population of 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 were also published in the District Census Handbook. The Handbook had an introduction to

the District and also contained non-Census data collected from administrative statistics. The details given in the Handbook and their quality varied from State to state. A very detailed Handbook approaching a Gazetteer was prepared for each District in West Bengal. All the District Census Handbooks except those relating to Orissa were printed.

In the 1961 Census, the District Census Hand book was more comprehensive and uniform and detailed instructions were issued for its preparation by the Registrar General. The contents prescribed for the District Census Handbook were as follows:—

(1) Brief descriptive introduction to the District.

(2) Appendices, if any, being mainly reprints of relevant old sources.

(3) Brief Gazetteer of place names, if possible.

(4) Maps of the District on the scale 1"= 8 or 16 miles and map of each Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/ Anchal on the scale 1"=4 miles showing the Village Boundaries.

(5) Village Directory always at the end of the Handbook containing the PCA for each village or urban block grouped under District Tehsil/Taluk/Thana/Anchal or City/Town Group/Town.

(6) Administrative statistics.

(7) Census Tables.

(8) Details of Handicraft tables.

The preparation of the Census Handbook will be repeated at the 1971 Census.

The District Census Handbooks are State Census publications.

(ii) CENSUS AND ALLIED STUDIES

11. *Acturial Reports* : The two important studies which are the by-products of the Indian Censuses are the acturial reports and the linguistic Survey of Doctor Grierson. The first acturial report was prepared by Dr. Harday the British Mathematician based on the age returns of 1881 Census. Since then acturial reports are prepared every census (except 1941 Census where there was no age Tabulation). In view of the defects in the age returns in the Census, corrections to be applied or groupings to be made for presentation of the data were also recommended by the acturies.

12. *Linguistic Classification* : A linguistic survey of India was started in the 1890s. Dr. Grierson was in charge of this survey. He possessed very special qualifications for dealing with this subject and wrote the chapter on language for 1901 Census. The language tables of the Indian

census are prepared on a scheme based on the linguistic survey of Dr. Grierson, which survey was conducted with the aid of the language returns of the Indian census as well as local surveys. Under this scheme of classification, innumerable languages and dialects returned at the Census are grouped under a comparatively smaller number of languages to which the others could be affiliated. The scheme of classification of Dr. Grierson was followed for the preparation of the language tables for 1901 to 1931 Censuses. Grierson himself made modifications in his scheme in view of fresh facts brought to the light during the survey. The survey was completed in 1927. There was no language report for the 1941—51 Censuses.

At the 1961 Census a linguistic was appointed to examine the returns. Since Grierson's time further researches have been made by eminent linguists. The Census linguists examined the returns with a reference to all literature on the subject. In the language table published for the 1961 Census all the languages/dialects returned at the Census have been presented. Their affiliations have also been indicated with reference to Dr. Grierson's Scheme and later researches. Where it has not been possible to affiliate a particular language/dialect to a language, further researches by the linguistic are being undertaken. The long term projects attemped in the 1961 Census in this field were (1) preparation of a sheleon grammar, word book and discontinuous and continuous texts for each of the languages of the Constitution and some of the numerically major languages outside it.

(2) A more extended long term survey in the manner of Grierson's linguistic Survey of India.

3. *Ethnography* : Ethnography is another field in which the Census organisation had been taking keen interest. From the discussions in regard to the framing of the questionnaire of the Census questions in the Census of 1881, 1891, and 1901 which are printed earlier it will be found that though it was recognised that the questions on caste and tabulations were difficult and expensive, it was decided to retain the question in view of their sociological interest. In the 1901 Census, on the request of the British Association for Advancement of Science it was decided to carry out ethnographical investigations at the Indian Census of 1901. The letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, as on the subject are printed in Appendix 4. Risley, the Census Commissioner was himself an anthropologist and had conducted studies on castes and Tribes in Bengal.

In that Census, in all Provincial Census Reports "much attention was paid to religion and ethnography and the report contains a considerable amount of material which has not been published before. In the 1911 Census also many of the Provincial Reports contained matters of linguistic and anthropological interest.

There was a break in the 1921 Census where as already stated, it was decided that more attention should be paid to the economic aspect of the population.

In the 1931 Census interest on anthropological studies were revived as the Census Commissioner Hutton happened to be an eminent anthropologist.

In the introduction to his ethnographic report Hutton stated : "It has long been apparent to students of Indian Anthropology that some of Risley's conclusions were unsatisfactory and open in some respects to grave doubts. His conclusion of India as isolated from the rest of Asia and inhabited entirely by barbarous tribes until the Aryan invasion of C 1500 B.C. already impugned, has been proved to be erroneous by the discovery of Mohenjo-dero. His explanation of brachycephaly in the west of India as due to Scythian invasion in historic times has been justifiably attacked on the score that the population so introduced was never numerous enough to make a complete and permanent change in the semetic character of the population. His explanation of brachycephaly in Bengal as Mongolian has been impeached, largely on sentimental grounds, but the impeachment is almost entirely justified by the facts. From the date on which I was appointed Census Commissioner I was in touch with Col. Seymour Swell, the Director of Zoological Survey of India and with Dr. Guha, who is the anthropologist attached to the Department, both of when were anxious, as I was that the opportunity of the 1931 Census should be made use of to obtain fresh light on the racial Constitution of India "The ethnographic report of the Census contained the results of the anthropometric studies undertaken by Dr. Guha on certain castes and tribes. It also contained papers on ethnographic studies. Some of the State reports for the Census also contained interesting ethnographic material

In the 1941 Census, Yeatts the Census Commissioner advocated the dissociation of the Census with anthropological studies. Thus he said in his report "there exists, I think a widespread impression that the main object of the Indian Census is anthropological. This was illustrated by a letter from certain association which suggested that Census comments on anthropology were amateur, should be replaced by the work of trained anthropologists and therefore would I put up the funds accordingly. This approach illustrated in marked fashion the confusion of issues. The first two points are acceptable, but the third does not follow at all. The conclusion from the first two points is that Census should be freed from the conduct of the cost of operations which it does not control and it would have been to the advantage of anthropological studies in India if this logical separation had been realised sooner. Anthropological interest are among the most highly personnel that can be imagined and where this personal predilection does not exist, it is foolish to attempt to create it. While in any case even predilection is no good without experience. One unfortunate result of this excessive association of Census with anthroplogy was to obscure the basis importance of the country-wide determination which so far the census was the only means of securing, and the tendency to dismiss it as something concerned with peculiar activities of castes and tribes had. I think, some part in encouraging the incuria regarding actual machinery whereby unique operation was carried out. It must also have affected adversely the

proper consideration and financing of anthropological work in India. Such work should be carried on year in and year out and not forced into the constructed periods of a ten yearly convulsion.

In the 1961 Census ethnographic notes were prepared for the various castes and tribes included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by research on the existing literature and also by actual investigations where necessary.

14. *Special Fertility Enquiries* : In the 1931 Census an attempt was made "to collect figures for the fertility of females of different social standing and various occupations in the hope of throwing some much needed light on the rate of reproduction in India".

15. 1961 *Socio-Economic Survey* : In the 1941 Census which had restricted tabulation, a socio-economic survey was conducted on 300 sample villages selected at random of the plains area of the United Provinces. The information asked was; net income of rural population, disposal of agricultural produce in rural areas, distribution of land in rural areas for different purposes. Distribution of cultivated land in different crops, rates and wages in agricultural occupations in rural areas, size and composition of families residing in rural areas, age distribution of children in families in rural areas and the size of agricultural holdings.

16. 1961 *Allied Studies* : Allied studies were undertaken in a big way at the 1961 Census. Mention has already been made of the ethnographic notes and language classifications and grammar. The other studies undertaken are briefly mentioned below:

(1) The 1961 Census Atlas project : A Census Atlas was prepared for the Union of India and for each State etc., where in maps were produced on the demographic structure and trends, economic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, thrown out by the Census data. There were also maps on physical aspects. The union Atlas contains some maps on certain demographic and other aspects of the population of E.C.A F.E. and India.

(2) The 1961 Census Monographs : A number of scholars were entrusted with the task of preparing Census Monographs on some of the aspects of the population thrown out by the 1961 Census.

(3) A Bibliography of Indian Census publications from 1860 to 1951.

(4) Pre-Census estimates of population up to 1870. This is a compilation from the old records with a critical examination and comments by the scholar entrusted with this work.

(5) Census of Scientific and Technical personnel. As already mentioned a special enquiry was made during the Census period.

(6) Survey of personnel in selected public sector undertakings. Data was collected from these undertakings.

(7) Survey of cases of rejection of applicants for recruitment into defence services.

(8) Village Surveys (This was a study into the socio-economic and cultural life of selected villages).

(9) Craft Surveys.

(10) Surveys of Fairs and Festivals.

(11) Survey of Consanguineous Marriages.

(12) Survey of House types and village settlement pattern.

(13) Catalogue of Tribal objects in Anthropological Museum of India.

(14) Bibliography of small Industries.

17. In the 1971 Census, the ancillary studies are focused on a survey of 200 towns. Besides areas, other types of projects such as a re-survey of a few selected villages previously covered to reflect the trends of change, ethnographic survey of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be undertaken. A Census Atlas for each state and all India will be prepared based on the 1971 Census data.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IV

Appendix 1

1891 CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPORTING

ON PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORTS

1. The reports of 1881 indicate to a great extent the directions in which the review of the results of the present census should respectively break fresh round or be restricted to a detailed comparison of the two returns. It is left to the discretion of the Provincial Superintendent to make the fullest use possible of his materials, and the object of the present note is to briefly point out where comparison with results obtained elsewhere may prove a useful aid in explaining or denoting what may bear the appearance of local peculiarities in the returns. There are also sundry general collections of proportional figures which ought to be framed uniformly throughout India, so that deductions from them may be, as far as possible, based on mutually consistent grounds. Such tables, which deal usually with the district as a unit, allow a reviewer of the country as a whole to disregard Provincial frontiers, where the latters are purely political, and to follow special statistical facts, as far as they are apparent in the returns, in whatever direction they may be sought for.

2. As regards the order in which the subjects had best be dealt with, that of the tables of groups of tables seems most convenient for the statistical review; whilst as to the account of the administration of the operations which ought to be fuller and more practical than it was made in 1881, it is as well to get the notes prepared whilst the troubles of enumeration are fresh in the mind, whether the report on the whole work begins or ends with this subject.

Table I.

5. Consideration of the tables can now be resumed, and first of table I which deals with the area,houses, towns, villages and population. This should be analysed district by district. In the first place, it may be shown in what order the districts fall when arranged according to population, and then according to area. The next question is the relationship between population and area, such as, firstly, the density or number of persons per square mile per house, and per village in each district. It is unnecessary to give more than one decimal, and that correct, in the case of the square mile population: two are safe for the house-population and none are required for the village.

It is generally to be understood that the area dealt with is the gross area, including waste, river-beds and mountains. The only exceptions usually recognized are in the case of the great American and Russian lakes.

It is best therefore to observe uniformity and to distribute the population over the gross area of the Province. In regard to this last some uncertainty seems to prevail in parts of Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma; but the correct area should be ascertained as soon as possible. The population on board foreign and sea-going vessels is so small that except in the case of the city to which the port appertains, it need not be excluded from the provincial total in calculating density. It is advisable to demarcate the districts into sections of, for example densely, fairly densely, averagely, thinly, and sparsely peopled tracts, and to show the proportion of the population and area respectively included in each class. The standards will necessarily vary for each province, and be selected by the Superintendent as he thinks most suitable to his purpose. Two other relations of the population to the area may be mentioned, though to work them out in detail is probably a superfluous refinement in many cases, of unit, which many cases of Indian returns. First, the areality, or the average area available for each unit, which is the converse of the density; and secondly, the proximity or average distance between each unit. Each of these may usefully be given in the case of the villages and towns of a district, tract or province, though, there is no need to give them for persons or even for houses. As to the latter, it will have been seen that no general statistical value is attached to the return of houses, though the term was carefully defined provincially, to serve as the unit of enumeration.

House-room

Within the province, therefore, it seems probable that comparison between district and towns, &c., may be trust worthy, so that the detail should not altogether be omitted from consideration.

At the same time it may not be worthwhile to analyse in detail the district average house-density, or to correct the provincial average accordingly, save where there are peculiar circumstances, as in Assam, Burma, and Malabar, which give special importance to the house as compared with the village. In connection with house-density, too, it may be noted that there each occupied boat was numbered and counted as a house, there will be no difficulty in riverain districts in accounting for the floating population, though some such may occur in large stations where, for instance, all the steamer returns were delivered, or in towns, where the number of railway passengers or houseless was large.

Towns and Villages

From the house-room the review logically passes onwards to the collocation of the population in aggregates, large and small. In dealing with this subject, it is necessary to treat Tables III and IV along with Table I, and to point out that inhabited villages alone are considered. Thus, the arithmetical mean obtained from Table I for the average population of a village can be tested by the light thrown on it by the proportion borne by each class of villages in Table III to the total, the proportion above and below the mean, or, again, by the percentage of average divergence from the mean, giving what is statistically called "weighted" mean. The areality should next be considered and where the area of towns is not on record, and

he revenue unit known by the name comprises a fair amount of arable land beyond the built-over area, it is as well to consider the town as a village, for the purpose of obtaining a fairly accurate village-mean, and to divide again, the whole district by the number of towns to get the town-areality. The mean proximity of villages and towns to each other is deduced from the areality, and to most people conveys a clearer motion than the latter, of the latter, of the differences in this respect, between districts and provinces. In calculating proximity equal distribution is of course assumed, and the area is supposed to be cut up into hexagonal (or rhomboidal) figures, under the following formula, which is used in the English census and was used for Bombay and the Punjab in 1881:

$$2.\quad \left(\frac{\text{Cos } 30}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\text{area}}{(\text{No. of villages town, \&c.})^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = \left(\frac{\text{Log.}2}{2} - \frac{\log 3}{4}\right) + \frac{+\log\text{—areality}}{2} = 0.031234 \text{ (a constant)} + \frac{\log\text{—areality}}{2}$$

Tables I, III, IV and V

Lastly, there is the relative proportion of urban and rural population respectively in each district. It should be clearly pointed out that sometimes a town is merely an artificial cerasion for sanitary or police purposes, and is exceeded in population by other places in the neighbourhood, which are held to be only large villages, since this explanation is required in connection with Table III, which shows the number of places having 5,000 inhabitants, the normal minimum which urban population, and over. There will be noted, of course, in this place the general tendency of the movement of the population, whether to or from the main towns, and any special characteristics of those towns as regards proportion of sexes, or of any special age-periods of civil condition, which, though requiring detailed mention under a special heading may still be cursorily touched upon in dealing with the general distinction between the urban and the rural population.

Table II

6. The next subject is the movement of the population in connection with which, in all provinces where the variation is not purely normal, consideration may have to be given to other than the mere figures of population. First of all, however, comes the simple reduction of the difference between the enumerated population of this census and that preceding it, to proportional figures, in the case of each sex.

The variation may then be classified and localised by groups of districts, as in the case of the density, with which, too, it may be compared. It will be shown thus that difference in the rate has occurred in the case of tracts previously thickly populated and those awaiting development. There are also the special features of the re-population of the districts devastated by famine shortly before last census, which, judging from the preliminary results, will have to be strictly examined in the light afforded by the comparison of the distribution by age and sex. This last element, too, requires

special notice in connection with the movement of the population, as it remains to be seen how for the enumeration of those omitted last census is accountable for the apparent increase. In some cases, where the normal variation is fairly ascertained, it is useful to add information regarding the annual rate of increase (or 1/10 the logaritmic difference between the two data), for the use of the Sanitary authorities till the next census returns are available. It is, a question how for the registration of births and deaths is at present of use in connection with calculations of this class in India, but it may be worth while to compare the actual population returned with that which results from the application of the rate of normal increase, by the excess of births over deaths, to the starting point, *viz.*, 18th February 1881. In certain cases, such as that of the North-West Province returns of the specified clans, the data are of the highest value, though not in the connection with the present subject.

Table VI

In respect of the religious divisions of the population one main point is to show whether they denote actual, not merely nominal, distinctions, in the way the distribution of sexes, in marriage-relations, education or infirmities.

Unfortunately, the great majority of the people belongs to one denomination, and where, as in Burma and the Punjab another effectively contests its perponderance, the special characteristics of the locality do not require religious distinctions, to explain them. The field of inquiry, however, is, from a statistical point of view, still virgin soil, and much can be done in comparing the above fact amongst communities of probably one origin, but split up at the present time into Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians and the adherents of the primitive animistic belief. In grouping the religions for analysis, it will be best to follow in some degree the order of development that is, the "animistic" or the religion of the forests and hill tribes, can be taken as the easiest, albeit sparsely represented in many provinces. Then follows the Brahmanic, or Orthodox Hinduism; and the new creed returned as Aryanism or Vedicism. Buddhism, though appertaining to this class, had better be treated independently, as it is now followed throughout the area dealt with in the present census by people differing very widely in race from the inhabitants of its land of origin. Next to Buddhism comes Zorastrinism, represented by the small but widely spread parsi community; and then come the three historic creeds, Judaism, Islam and Christianity. Of the first there are probably not more than two permanent colonies in India. The last requires analysis by race and sect before yielding any interesting results. Islam is now practically indeigenous, and will be treated as a powerful minority in every Province save Northern and Western India where it predominates in several large tracts of country. In dealing with the number returned under each religion it will be well to show not only the relative figures for the two last enumerations, but the variation in each case, compared with that of the population, population as a whole, of the tract under consideration and if there be any doubt as to the cause of increase or decrease, the same proportion should be given by sexes. In Burma, for instance, the change of circumstances since 1881 is so great that it requires special elucidation from these returns.

Table VII

8. The distinction of religion is also of some importance in connection with age, sex and civil condition, and in a different direction and to a less extent, perhaps, with education also. The two first subjects have to be taken together, and each successive census opens out more information with regard to them. Hitherto, the conclusions reached have been more or less tentative. As regards age alone, it is better to take the table as it stands, in the first place, without attempt at correction, and compare it with the corresponding results in other parts of the world, by reducing all to the same scale of say, 10,000 persons of each sex The variation between districts should also be shown in the same manner. From this can be deduced the relative strength of the productive population and of that supported by it. It is difficult to fix the limits of these classes, but for men from 18 to 59 and for women from 15 to 44 seems a fair average. In the case of the former, the lower limit can only be obtained direct from the annual period table, prepared from abstraction sheet XII. Otherwise the number must be found by interpolation, a, process which is unsatisfactory in an uncorrected table. As to the correction of the figures it is unnecessary to say that the tables should show invariably the results as abstracted. In commenting on these rearrangement is practicable, and in some cases the supplement of omissions in an interesting task. It must be performed on local data in each case, and no general process can be recommended.

The annual period return will show that re-grouping from 15 years onwards, first in ten yearly periods (15-24,25-34, &c) and then interpolating the five yearly periods will help in giving a little more regularity to the return but the extremities will not yield to this treatment. The reports of 1881 will indicate a variety of methods applied, to these tables, some of which are ingenious enough. The "mean-age" can only be roughly deduced from such imperfect data, and is often pitched too low. A comparison of the strength of the two sexes at each age-period should be made, in the form of the number of females per 1,000 males of each age. This form is clearer than the commoner one of giving the percentage of each sex on the combined total of the period. Here, too, comparison of districts may be useful, and in the case of the late famine-stricken tracts, is necessary. When the caste tables are available, it will be interesting to recur to this subject, in connection with the average age of the married and widowed in different sections of society, and even where this detail has not been recorded, the mere proportion of the sexes by caste is not without its significance.

Table VIII

9. The civil condition return can first be treated like the age table, and reduced to proportional figures in the case of each condition and sex. The "mean-age" can then be taken by religions, sexes and such territorial divisions as may seem most distinct from each other in each province, and compared. The next reduction will be that of each period in the relative proportion of the three conditions. That is, the number per 1,000 of each sex of that age, who are respectively single, married or widowed. These should next be compared together by sexes that is, the number of wives per 1,000 husbands, of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors, and of widows per

1,000 widowers of each age, a total balance being struck between husbands and wives.

In respect of this, too, district comparison is useful when there has been famine or colonization of late years. The differences between the religions, too, should be noted, and between the chief towns and the surrounding rural tracts.

Table IX

10. The relative numbers in each category of learning knowing, and illiterate for each district and then for each religion, should be given. Then will come the proportion to the total of each age. A deduction is allowable of all those under five years old from the total, as they may be presumed to be mostly, if not entirely, below school age. The comparison by sexes is also interesting, and if the records run at all on parallel lines, the census results may be collated with the returns for February 1891, sent in departmentally to the Directors of Public Instruction. In Provinces where the details of education have been recorded by castes, the present chapter is a good place for comment as to how far instruction is localised or diffused. A good way of comparing results is to give the number of persons (male or female, as the case may be), in whom, on an average, is found one who is under instruction, or who can read and write; where there are large towns the average illiteracy in them may be compared with that of the neighbouring country.

Table X

11. On the last occasion mother tongue and birth-place were intended between them, to indicate nationality. At this census, however, it is probable that the information will be given in another shape, so that Table X will be of use mainly in showing the distribution of the different vernacular and foreign languages returned. In most cases, probably, the district distribution need not be reduced to proportionate figures, though on the borderland, of two vernacular dialects the fact may be interesting. As a rule, however, the larger towns alone present much diversity. A list of every language or dialect returned, even by a single person, should be given in connection with this subject, although several tongues may be undistinguished individually in the tables, since in other provinces kindred entries to a large number may occur. A comparison of the sexes returning foreign languages may be advisable, and in any case such returns should be brought up to the corresponding birth-place tables to show how the two vary.

Table XI

12. The return of birth-place varies in important in different Provinces. In Assam and Burma it has to be prepared in considerable detail, owing to the coolie movement. In the Presidency and other cities, too, it was found of much use last census. In the Presidency and other cities, too, it was found of much use last census. Elsewhere the movement it discloses in comparatively insignificant. In previous circulars the detail required in

re-grouping under general heads has been specified. The relative number of the people in a district who were born in or next door to that district is nearly everywhere a very high one. Conversely comes the whereabouts of those who have left their districts and were enumerated in other parts of the country. The interchange of population within a province is best shown by a table such as is given at pages 508-511, Volume I of the Punjab Census Report of 1881. A proportional table, on much the same lines, will be found in Volume I of the Bombay report. Comparison by sexes, in the case of both immigrants and emigrants, especially in the case of contiguous districts or States, often shows the nature of the movement. This, with proportional figures, is essential with respect to this return.

Table XII to XV-A

13. Infirmities should respectively be shown in proportional tables as follows:—(a) The distribution by age-period of 1,000 afflicted (b) the proportion of the afflicted to the total number of that sex at each age-period; (c) the proportion of females to males afflicted. In default of better, the uncorrected age-tables should be used. There will then come the distribution of each infirmity by caste, &c., that is, the proportion of the afflicted to the total strength of the caste, by sexes. It can be shown thus, in what castes are certain infirmities most prevalent, and whether the tendency lies in the same direction in the case of more than one infirmity. As regards lepers, the data have been asked for by the special Commission now meeting in Simla, and will be supplied, as district returns are received, direct from the Census Commissioner's office, but without prejudice to the use to be made of the return by the Provincial Superintendent. In all cases it may be worth the while of the latter to get the help of some local medical or sanitary authority in considering the general returns, even though the caste list be a sealed book to that officer.

Table XVI, C, D and E

14. The question of caste-distribution must be left to be dealt with by the Provincial Superintendent at his discretion. In some Provinces the subject was practically exhausted at the last census, and mere comparison of figures remains to bring the information up to date. Elsewhere the census was taken as the basis for more detailed inquiry in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer which was then in progress. In Burma, fresh ground has to be broken, and the census results contain hitherto unrecorded information of great interest and value.

In Madras and Bengal much remains to be done, and in the North-Western Provinces a good deal of what is on record has to be corrected and supplemented. As far as the Imperial tables are concerned (XVI and C), the great desideratum is uniformity of classification, and the completeness of the index, by means of which the small foreign castes, in the Province can be compiled into their parent stock in another. When the larger castes and those selected for individual mention in each group have not been exhaustively treated in previous reports, some description is necessary, and the relative strength of each group and class is a matter for

comment. Table C, as has been mentioned above, will doubtless be more adequately treated in connection with the general subject of education than with that of caste, but where Table D is not undertaken some sligh t reference to the relative degree of instruction of the main castes is advisa - ble in this place.

As regards Table D and E, the grouping must follow that of Table XVI, but the main value lies in the proportional reduction of the group-totals and of the figures for the chief castes shown separately under them. For the former, the proportion of learners and literates respectively to the total is required; for the latter the proportion at each age-period of the married and widowed. It will be also making good use of the table to show the distribution by age-period of the single, married and widowed; and also the proportion of females to males in each condition, at each period. In fact, it is desirable to treat this return with its larger age-periods in the same way as that by religions is treated above. Where the caste is widely spread over localities of very different characteristics, it is advisable to split up the return into corresponding divisions though district figures may be unnecessarily small for consideration.

Table XVII

15. The proportion borne by each sub-order or group of occupations to the total population should be calculated, with notice of any specially prominent occupation found mentioned. The general proportion of urban and rural populationed having been obtained at the foot of the table, where it agrees of course with the population shown in Tables I, IV and V, the relative predominance of different groups of occupations can be ascertained. Another important point is the explanation of the class of occupations which are found in combination with each other, but of which only one has been returned, except when cultivation is one of the subsidiary ones. Again, the latter, or occupations combined with landowning and cultivation, have to be brought to notice in a separate table, and Provincial Superintendents will no doubt have to supplement this return with a good deal of comment. The same remark may apply to other classes of occupations which they may have found on their different tours of inspection to have been not always accurately recorded. The local distribution of industries is also a point worth mentioning though a census return is not always a good authority on the matter. It affords, however, a fair basis for more thorough and leisurely local inquiry than can be made in the course of a synchronous operation.

16. On supplementary Tables A and B little remark is required. In the two parts of A proportional figures should be given showing the relative preponderance of the main sects amongst Christians of the different races. The converse can be shown by the distribution of the sect over the races. As regards B, the main point is to show military lines apart from other parts of the towns or cantonment, since the object of the return is to indicate the number of Europeans and Eurasians amongst the civil population who are capable of bearing arms.

The return should accordingly be tabulated in considerable territorial detail. The agricultural table has been abandoned as part of the census series, and the population figures required for it will be furnished direct from the Census Commissioner's office when the Provincial returns are received.

17. The whole series of tables has now been touched upon, and, except as regards maps and diagrams, on which a few words are said in the appendix, Provincial Superintendents can see, in a general way, what is expected of them, so far as the Imperial returns are concerned In order to illustrate some of the points mentioned in course of this note, a series of tables containing figures from various census publications, will shortly be published. Unfortunately the latest data are not always available, as census compilation is not usually carried on with the same energy as it s in India, and in Europe from two to four years elapse before more than provisional results are issued. From the latest accounts received in some districts, most of the Provincial abstraction is either completed or will be completed before the end of July, and tabulation is in hand. In fact, the tables for some districts excepting those for caste and occupation, have already reached the Simla office. There is every reason, accordingly to expect district slips or manuscript copies of all Provincial tables during September and caste and occupation returns complete by October. The approval of the Government of India has been asked for a conference, attendance at which will be optional of Provincial Superintendents to meet, in Simla during October, and discuss the more general points mentioned in this note, in the light of the new figures, which will then be ready for perusal. The way will thus be cleared for the rest of the report, and the portions relating to the administration of the operations may be practically. Practically completed, with such suggestions as may be thrown together for the improvement of the procedure to be observed ten years hence. It is anticipated that all this can be got over in a month, and if proper arrangements regarding printing have been made before leaving the Superintendent will find himself free to devote the rest of the year to his review, which should be published not later than March 1892.

Appendix 2

MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND CHARTS

(i) 1891 CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS

(*a*) *The following headings for chapters are suggested*:—

I. General description, physical and climatic divisions, rainfall, area, density, proximity of towns and villages, rural and urban population.

II. Movement of the population.

III. Religions and religious sects.

IV. Age and sex.

V. Civil condition.

VI. Infirmities.

VII. Education.

VIII. Languages.

IX. Birth-place.

X. Caste, race &c.

XI. Occupation.

XII. Administration of the census operations.

(b) *Maps*

A good map is a great ornament to a census volume, and where the province is reasonably compact, outline maps can be used with great advantage in illustrating rainfall, density of population, immigration, preponderance of different religions, languages, infirmities, degree of education and the prevalence of different races or Castes, &c. As a rule, shading is preferable to colouring, except, perhaps, two general light colours, one for tracts above, the other for those below, the provincial average of a statistical fact. With clean manipulation, about 5 or 6 distinctions can be clearly given. In other cases, curves with figures, or even figures alone enclosed in a circle are used. One great fault in such maps is that often too much is attempted, so that the surface is overladen with detail. Several small scale maps with one fact on each, are to be preferred to one elaborate one, covered with lines or figures.

(c) *Diagrams*

Much of the census work can be advantageously thrown into graphic form, and uncoloured diagrams can be turned out very effectively at most of the photozincographic establishments in India. In nearly all cases where time enters into the calculation the curve is the clearest form of diagarm,

and with neat plotting as many as seven, or even eight, curves can be traced on a single form, without leading to confusion. Taking, for example, the relations between, births, deaths, rainfall and price of staple food for the ten years, the starting point might be the actuals for a selected year, such as one just before or after the last census in which the cirumstances are considered more or less normal. The ordinates of the curve might then be drawn to the percentage of fluctuation each year from this origin, so that irregularities would be at once apparent. Again the age distribution, and the ratio of females to males at each period, are all more clearly seen on a curve than in a table. For the comparison of statistical facts not expressed as a function of time such as the relative density of population or the comparison of district areas and population, a curve is out of place, and parallel rectangles of equal base and varying altitude have their advantages. On the whole, these two forms of diagram, and the parallel straight black lines of varying lengths used ordinarily to represent actual and not relative numbers, will be found the most useful. Three others may, however, be mentioned, as adopted to special cases. First, where the facts are comprised in a cycle, such as the distribution of births, deaths, or rainfall over a year, an excellent form of diagram is a circle, of which the radius equals the mean for the twelve months, and points marked off on this radius or an extension of it, and joined by a line, indicate the monthly variation from this mean. Secondly, where quality as well as quantity enters in to the calculation, as in the number of, say,literate, in the total community, the isosceles triangle is often used. The apex is cut off parallel to the base, proportionately to the number of literate to the population, the whole triangle representing the latter, subdivided, if necessary, into sections representing the learners and the illiterate respectively. Lastly comes the cone or pyramid, successive steps of which represent the persons returned in each quinquennial period. One side is usually assigned to males and that opposite to it to females. The steps can also be shaded off to show the number in each civil condition at the period in question. Sectional paper can be procured at most of the leading stationers in the presidency towns, and for use in 'drafting ordinary arithmetical diagrams inch squares, subdivided into tenths by faint rules, will probably be found the most convenient size. The sixteenth and twentieth scales, though often necessary for geometric work, are most trying to the eye in plotting.

(ii) 1901 CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS

I have the honour to forward copies of a skeleton map which has been prepared by the Surveyor-General for use in the Census Reports. I also enclose a graphic scale which has been adopted, in consultation with the Surveyor-General from a book recently published in America which makes extensive use of linear methods of denoting statistical facts upon maps.

2. The map has been designed with reference to the size of the report, and I am assured by the Survey-Office that no larger scale is practicable without resorting to the inconvenient device of a horizontal fold. It shows provincial and district boundaries, rivers and railways, and names of districts and chief towns. More than this cannot be indicated on

a map intended for cartographic. Hill shading in particular is fatal to the legibility of cartographic maps.

3. The survey office in Calcutta is unable to undertake to print maps for the whole of India, and I propose therefore to ask them to print only for the following provinces :—

Bengal

Assam

Central Provinces

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

For the other Provinces and States I suggest the following arrangement :—

Ajmer-Merwara	to print at	Roorkee
Baluchistan	"	Lahore
Baroda	"	Bombay
Berar	"	Bombay
Bombay and Sindh	"	Bombay
Burma	"	Rangoon
Central India	"	Lahore or Lucknow
Cochin	"	Madras
Coorg	"	Madras
Gwalior	"	Lucknow
Hyderabad	"	Bombay
Kashmir	"	Lahore
Madras	"	Madras
Mysore	"	Madras or Bangalore
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	,,	Roorkee
Punjab	,,	Lahore
Rajputana	"	Lahore or Lucknow
Travancore	"	Madras or Trivandrum

I shall be glad to hear whether you consider these proposals suitable. I have informed the Calcutta Survey office that the maps with the census particulars delineated on them may begin to reach them in August, and ought to be completed by October. The other presses will

probably require an equally long time to arrange for printing, and in any case early notice should be given of the intention to employ them and of the approximate number of maps that each report will contain.

4. In a note on the Census reports, which I am preparing with the object of securing within certain limits uniformity of arrangement and treatment, I propose to prescribe about ten maps (approximately one per chapter), but Superintendents will probably wish to add others for the purpose of illustrating local peculiarities. In some provinces, again, it may be thought desirable to show variations or other factors for units smaller than districts. In that case it will be necessary to use maps of a larger scale than those which I am circulating for the purpose of the prescribed maps, and if complicated folding (to which there are great objections) is to be avoided the province must be distributed over several maps. I may mention that simple method of preparing special maps is to take a map of any scale that is suitable and delete with a blue pencil the hill-shading, if any, and all the names that are not wanted; the outlines boundaries, main rivers, and names of districts and sub-divisions can then be easily lithographed and the map itself cut into pieces to fit the pages of the report.

5. The graphic scale has been arrived at after several experiments and much consultation, with the Surveyor-General. As I have mentioned above, it has been adapted from an American work on anthropology published in 1900, in which very extensive use is made of cartograms without colour. A good illustration of its application to census statistics may be seen in the Census Map of India which I supplied to the pioneer about the middle of March, in which areas and percentages of increase are shown by straight lines, and areas and percentage of decrease by waved lines. In this map, however, the lines are too thin and too far apart and the printing has been badly done. If no colour is used, the system is extremely cheap and simple, The straight lines of course present no difficulty; for the others the Calcutta Survey office have a special waved ruler. If this is not readily available a piece of brass rule, such as all printing presses use can easily be cut to a waved edge. By using two colours in addition to white, a scale of thirty factors can be got; and this can be raised to forty without any material increase of expense if the colours are selected so as to admit of a third colour being produced by printing one over the other. As an illustration of this method, I may mention Philip's War Map of South Africa. Suppose, for example, it was desired to show the distribution of four predominant religions, this might be done with only two colour stones. Religion No. I would be white, No. 2 yellow No. 3 blue, No. 4 green the last produced by combining stones 2 and 3. In addition to the relative strength of each might be indicated by straight or the case of a predominant religion combined with a second less numerous might be dealt with by using for any given area the colour allotted to the former and cross-hatching it with straight or waved lines of the colour distinguishing the latter, so that the character and direction of the cross-lines would show the relative strength of the weaker religion. Something like this is in fact done in the map of the religions of the world in the last edition of the best German Cyclopaedia, where India is coloured green (Brahmanic) cross-hatched

with yellow (Muhammadan). The hatching might easily have been made to indicate the percentage of Muhammadans either in relation to the total population of or to Hindus.

6. Superintendents will no doubt feel that the graphic scale prescribed is a point of appearance an inferior substitute for colour. That is perfectly true; but it must be borne in mind that its range is greater; that colour-printing is very expensive when more than two colours are used; and that first-class work can only be done in the Survey office in Calcutta which cannot undertake to print all the Census maps. If we could get our maps coloured within the time at our disposal as maps are coloured in Germany and America, or like some of the maps in the Statistical Atlas of India, the case would be different. But under the conditions we have to deal with, a comparatively rough system which presents no technical difficulties and will not cost much is better than a costly colours scale, the gradations of which would not be distinctive.

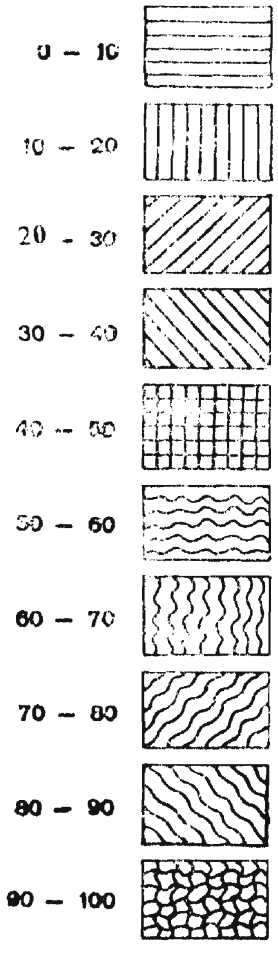
7. I extract from another map in the Cyclopaedia already referred to the following method of indicating two sets of correlated facts by the same scale :-

Per Thousand persons

Catholics		Protestants
0-50	1	950-1,000
50-150	2	850-950
150-300	3	700-850
300-500	4	500-700
500-700	5	300-500
700-850	6	150-300
850-950	7	50-150
950-1,000	8	0-50

—No. 119, dated Simla, the 25th April 1901.

GRAPHIC SCALE FOR USE ON CENSUS MAPS



NOTE:--The scale gives a series of ten gradations, which is as many as can be conveniently shown on a map. These are numbered in groups of ten to illustrate the possible range of the scale. In practice the grouping would vary with the facts denoted, and would not necessarily go by tens. It is essential, however, for the sake of uniformity that the order shown here should be maintained. That is to say the 0-10 tint should be used for the lowest factor indicated, and so on.

A colour wash can be used under the black lines. Where percentages of increase or decrease are to be shown, a red wash should be used for the former, and a blue one for the latter.

H.H. RISLEY
Census Commissioner for India

(iii) MAPPING AND CENSUS

Note by A. Mitra, Registrar General, India 1961 *Census on Census Atla's Project*

Few people realise, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India has been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian sub-continent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850s. For example, the population estimates of fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrook, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possession in the 1780s. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis, Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population census proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R.H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work of the Historical Records of the Survey of India. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of town and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its on which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, Published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay,

or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedia Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of Word War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair up to 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The Census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

Appendix 3

1921 CENSUS REPORT

STRESS ON ECONOMIC ASPECT

2. In the Resolution issued by the Government of India, in June 1920, it was observed that :

"Much interesting and valuable information on the subject of religious beliefs of the peoples of India, their ethnic divisions, social structures and traditions, customs, folklore and dialects has been collected and presented in previous Census Reports of India of the provinces. A good deal of this and similar information collected from various sources has now been collected and presented in a systematic manner in the publications of the ethographic and linguistic surveys, and except where there are special reasons, *e.g.*, in Burma, for continuing the ethographic and linguistic researches it is unnecessary that the collection of further information on these subjects which does not bear directly on the census statistics should form a prominent feature of present census. On the other hand the Government of India desire that special attention should be given to the present occasion to the collection of statistical and general information bearing on the industrial and economic side of the life of the people. The precise nature of these enquiries must, to some extent, differ in different provinces and it is intended that the Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations should work in close co-operations with the local Department of Industries. The Census Commissioner will indicate to Superintendents of Census Operations the general lines on which these enquires might proceed and the exact statistical information to be obtanined. The Government of India think it advisable that as in the case of the ethnographic enquires previously undertaken, an officer in each District should be specifically nominated to undertake the collection of such local information as may with the approval of the local Government be indicated by the provincial Superintendents of Census Operations. While realizing the difficulties attending this suggestion owing to the increase in work and the depletion of staff the Government of India trust that the practical nature of these enquiries will commend this suggestion to the consideration of local Governments wherever it is feasible."

In regard to the omission of much of the discussions which formed an interesting feature of previous census reports it will be found that the reports of the present series have conformed to the instructions given. The system adopted on the present occasion was that the letter press of the report itself should usually be confined to presentation of the statistics

collected on the schedule and exhibited in the tables, with such a review of them as should suffice to bring out their true meaning and place them in relation to the factors that have influenced or determined them. Problems of population, taken in its various aspects, enter into almost every circumstance of the life of a people and the track of the figures leads us into country of the widest interest, where there is plenty of scope for the explorer even though he keeps fairely close to the main tract and resists the lure of the sidepaths into the attractive but sometimes obscure and ill-kit valleys that fringe the route. At the same time it was important that no new matter that could be need to throw light on the statistics should be lost, while in many cases it was advisable to go further into the origin or nature of the special factors which bear on the figures. The more elaborate discussions of matters kidred to the main subject which are the result of a deeper or wider research.

With regard to the collection of industrial and economic statistics and information the conditions altered considerably during the course of the census operations. Proposals were made for something of the nature of an extensive economic survey in parts of India, but it was found impracticable to undertake anything of the kind under the conditions obtaining at the time and with the staff available. The rapid development of the Industrial Departments of the Government of India and of the provinces and states resulted in the concentration of efforts and action in regard to industries in the hands of the officers of these departments and of the Labour Bureaus who had special knowledge and facilities for collecting and dealing with industrial informations of all kinds, and anything that the census department could achieve in this direction was of little value besides the more systematic and experienced work of experts and specialists. At the same time a considerable amount of interesting information has been collected in the provincial reports along lines which I laid down from headquarters; but the extent to which attention was diverted to general matters from the census statistics themselves differ considerably in the case of different provinces, and consequently the information obtained is of a somewhat scattered nature which does not always lend itself to compilation and reproduction in a report dealing with the whole of India. In Bombay, for example, under the orders of his Government, Mr. Sedgwick abstained entirely from any general discussion of industrial methods and results. In the United Provinces whatever information of this kind was collected was handed over by Mr. Edye to the head of the local industrial department to be worked up in that department; and speaking generally, the efforts of the Census Superintendents, where they have been directed outside the immediate scope of the population census, have been to obtain and present statistics which can be dealt with hereafter by trained experts. The statistics obtained through the special industrial schedule which is described in Chapter XII, should have interesting and useful to those engaged in studying industrial development in India.

Appendix 4

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN 1901 CENSUS

HOME DEPTT. PROGS. NOVR. 1900, NO. 1 (pp. 267—270)

From

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

No. 368 of 1900

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 1st November 1900.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No 5 (Revenue), dated the 18th January 1900, forwarding for our consideration, a copy of a letter from Sir Michael Foster, making, on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of science, certain recommendations that ethnographical investigations should be undertaken at the Indian Census of 1901.

2. The proposals of the British Association may be summarized as comprising—

(*i*) *Ethnography*, or the systematic description of the history, structure, traditions and religions and social usages of the various tribes and castes in India;

(*ii*) *Anthropometry*, ór measurements directed to determining the physi-al types charactristic of particular tribes and castes, and

(*iii*) *Photographs* of typical individ uals and if possible, of archaic industries.

The Association suggest that (i) and (iii) above should be undertaken in connection with the census; the former by "adding to the enumeration the collection of some easily ascertained ethnographical data," and the latter "by placing photographers at the service of the Census Officers." In respect of anthropometry, they make no specific suggestion, but we infer that they contemplate the collection of physical measurements in connexion with the census operations.

3. As regards the method suggested by the Association for collecting ethnographical information, if the intention is that such data should be collected by the enumerating staff or be included in the schedule, we are constrained to say that the proposal is impracticable. To add columns relating to even a small number of ethnographic facts would expand the census schedule to unwieldy dimensions; the enumerating agency is wholly unfitted to conduct such an inquiry and the facts recorded by them would be worthless; while there would be grave risk not only that the accuracy of the entries in the essential columns would be impaired by the additional burden imposed on the enumerators, but that the unusual nature of the questions asked would give rise to rumours and excite apprehension which would seriously interfere with the ordinary operations of the census.

4. Although, however, an ethnographic survey cannot be combined with the census in the manner suggested by the British Association, it does not follow that all action in this direction is impracticable. Instructions have already been issued by our Census Commissioner, of which we annex a copy, with a view to the collection by Census Superintendents of information that will be of use when the survey is regularly taken in hand and will also enable the classification of castes for the purpose of the Census Statistics to be carried out in accordance with the principle generally admitted by the people themselves. The Census Commissioner considers that nothing beyond this can be undertaken in connexion with the census operations, and we accept his opinion.

5. The scientific importance of the investigations recommended by the British Association is admitted in Sir Arthur Godley's letter, dated the 16th January 1900, to the address of the Association, and we are in entire agreement with this view. It has come to be recognized of late years that India is a vast store-house of social and physical data which only need to be recorded in order to contribute to the solution of the problems which are being approached in Europe, with the aid of material much of which is inferior in quality to the facts readily accessible in India, and rests upon less trustworthy evidence. We may refer to Sir Alfred Lyall's *Asiatic Studies* to Professor Haddon's *Study of Man* and to Dr. W.T.Ripely's recent work on *The Races of Europe* as showing the extensive use that has been made by Ethnologists of data collected in India. It is true that various social movements, aided by the extension of railways, are beginning, as Sir Alfred Lyall and others have pointed out, to modify primitive beliefs and usages in India, but that in our opinion is all the more reason for attempting to record them before they are entirely destroyed or transformed.

6. We need not dwell upon the obvious advantages to many branches of the administration in this country of an accurate and well-arranged record of the customs and social relations of the various castes and tribes. The subject is discussed at length on pages vii-ix of the *Tribes and Castes of Bengal.** The case is strengthened by the fact that of late years there have been complaints that the English officials of the present day know less about the people than those of an earlier generation, when leave and transfers were less frequent, and office work was lighter than it is now. We will not here discuss whether these complaints are well founded, but if a systematic inquiry into custom were set on foot under the authority of Government, the reproach of ignorance would to a large extent be removed.

7. It may be observed that in ethnology, as in archaeology, nothing can be done in India without the active assistance of Government. That assistance, however, can only be given under certain conditions, the chief of which seem to us to be the following:—

(i) the scheme must not cost much;

(ii) it must produce definite results within a reasonable time, and

(iii) it must not impose much extra work on the District Officers, Collectors or Deputy Commissioners.

8. The scheme which appears to us to be feasible is the following:—

I.— Local Governments should select from among their officers someone who will undertake to carry on the inquiries proposed, in addition to his ordinary duties. He should be called Superintendent of Ethnogaphy and should get an allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

II.— The Superintendent should have a clerk on Rs. 50 a month to copy letters and keep up registers.

III.— The Superintendent should correspond with district officers, but their obligations should, as a rule, be limited to ascertaining what persons in their districts are acquainted with the customs, traditions, etc., of particular tribes and castes and to putting those persons into communication with the Superintendent, who would thereafter correspond direct with them and would trouble the Collector no further.

**Vide* also remarks on female infanticide at pages ixv to ixviii, and on infant marriage, pages xc to xcii.

IV.— Having thus secured his local correspondents, the Superintendent will furnish them with a set of questions which will be prescribed for general use, stating the points on which he requires information.

V.— The Government of India should also place a sum of Rs. 2000 a year at the disposal of the Local Government, to be spent on honoraria to persons who draw up for the Superintendent approved monographs on particular castes, tribes or sects of which they happen to have special knowledge.

VI.— The information thus obtained would be collated by the Superintendent and would be supplemented by his own inquiries from such representative men as he could find and by his researches into the considerable mass of information which lies buried in official reports, in the journals of learned societies and in various books. Settlement reports, as Henry Maine pointed out long ago, are a mine of great value which no one but an Indian official can explore. The Superintendent would work up all this material into a systematic account of the tribes and castes of the province somewhat in the form adopted by Mr. Risley for Bengal and followed by Mr. Crooke for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

VII.— By working on these lines we believe it will be possible to get a fairly complete account of the ethnography of the larger provinces drawn up within four or five years. The cost for each province would be—

		Rs.
Superintendent's allowance at Rs. 200	..	2,400
Clerk's pay at Rs. 50 (maximum)	..	600
Honoraria, etc,	..	2,000
Total	..	5,000 a year

and for eight provinces* the cost will be Rs. 40,000 a year. If the work takes five years, it will cost Rs. 2,00,000; but we believe that it will not take so long, and probably Rs. 1,50,000 will be a fair estimate, excluding the cost of printing the results, which cannot be calculated at present. This sum is, in our opinion, not too much to pay for an ethnographic survey of British territory in India.

*Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N.—W.P., and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Assam.

9. As regards anthropometry, we may observe that it yields peculiarly good results in India by reason of the caste system which prevails among Hindus, and the divisions, often closely resembling castes, which are recognized by Muhammadans. Marriages take place only within a limited circle; the disturbing element of crossing is to a great extent excluded; and the differences of physical type, which measurement is intended to establish are more marked and more persistent than anywhere else in the world. Stress was laid upon these points by the late Sir William Flower in his Presidential address to the British Association in 1890, when he reviewed at length the results of the measurements taken in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. There are several ways in which the wishes of the British Association in respect of measurements could be carried out. What we propose is that Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell, I.M.S., who has recently measured a number of characteristic types in Assam, should, if his services are avilable, be specially appointed to measure selected tribes and castes in those parts of India—Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces which have not yet been fully dealt, with. Failing Dr.Waddell, we shall employ a Civil Hospital Assistant who worked under Mr. Risley in Bengal and has a thorough knowledge of the subject. In Madras the work can be done by Mr.E.Thurston, the Superintendent of the Central Museum, who has done admirable ethnographic work in the South of India and who, we understand is likely to be selected by the Provincial Government as Director of Ethnography for the Madras Presidency. This part of the scheme, including deputation and travelling allowance of the officers deputed to do the work and the salaries of the clerks employed, will cost in all about Rs. 6,000.

10. The proposal of the Association to place photographers at the disposal of the Census officers is one which could not be carried out in practice. It would be very expensive; it would interfere seriously with the proper duties of the Superintendents, and it would delay the submission of their reports which we are endeavouring on this occasion to get out within about a year from the date on which the census is taken. We are further advised that, in comparison with measurements, photographs possess but little scientific value, and we are not disposed to spend a large sum on making the volumes on ethnography more popular and attractive.

11. We propose to entrust the general direction of the scheme to Mr. Risley who is willing to undertake it in addition to his own duties whatever they may be. It will be his business to prescribe a standard set of questions for use in all provinces, to determine what castes and tribes should be measured, and in what way, to settle in consultation with Local Governments the form in which the results should be recorded and generally to advise on all questions that may arise. His official title will be for this purpose Director of Ethnography for India.

12. We have the honour to request Your Lordship's sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,56,000 for the purposes detailed above.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants.

(Signed) E.H.H. COLLEN.

,, A.C. TREVOR.

,, T. RALEIGH.