

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

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PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981—PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

A. POPULATION	
Total	188,254
Males	106,889
Females	81,365
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971—81	
(1) Absolute	73,121
(2) Percentage	63.51
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	23 per sq. km.
D. SEX RATIO	
(Number of females per 1,000 males)	761
E. LITERACY RATE (Per cent)	
Total	51.27
Males	58.44
Females	41.85

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The census work in this union territory which started on a sound footing, went on smoothly through every stage of the operations. The Census Directorate received the fullest co-operation from all departments of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration as well as from the Central Government Establishments stationed in these islands. Shri S. L. Sharma, Chief Commissioner, A. & N. Islands took a keen personal interest in the census operations throughout and his interest and involvement went a long way in helping us to create census consciousness among the local government, its agencies as well as the central government establishments. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and sincere thanks to him for all the encouragement given to us from time to time which helped us to run the operations smoothly.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India whose total commitment and dedication to the cause of census was a source of inspiration to each official or officer he came in contact with. It was because of his inspiring leadership, mature advice and gentle guidance that we could complete successfully, the gigantic task not only on time but with a measure of perfection and satisfaction.

Shri V. P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General (I) and Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) always responded to our calls and extended all possible help and guidance despite heavy pre-occupations. Shri Pandey went out of the way to help, solve the peculiar problems which came in our way owing to remoteness of this far flung and some what insular union territory.

We are grateful to Shri J. B. Bandyopadhyay, Police Radio Officer and his team of dedicated workers who always came in handy and helped us in sending timely messages to the far flung and isolated corners of the territory. Shri M. M. Singh, Assistant Director (Stat) and Shri M. Z. Siddique, ex-Assistant Director (Economic Census) of Statistical Bureau helped us in various ways and both of them deserve our thanks.

The All India Radio, Port Blair and the Publicity Department of the A. & N. Administration which took special interest in publicising the activities of census directorate. They proved very helpful in creating census consciousness amongst the general public. We are thankful to all the officers of these departments particularly to S/Shri P. C. C. Raja, A. I. R. Correspondent and A. K. P. Nambiar, Publicity Officer.

The Harbour Master, Commander M. M. Vohra and the Principal Engineer (Marine) deserve our sincere thanks for providing us timely help in sending the census parties to the various far flung islands.

Shri S.P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations, who is my next-in-command and his team of dedicated colleagues, particularly S/Shri M.L. Puri, Office Superintendent, S. Manzoor Ali, Investigator, P.K.T. Nair, Statistical Assistant, V. O. Koshy and Pradip Das Gupta, Computors, Churchil Lawson, Lower Division Clerk and K. V. K. Nair, Stenographer deserve my thanks and appreciation. It was because of the hard labour put in by Shri Sharma in issuing the detailed and timely instructions to various census officers and carrying out intensive touring throughout the territory that we were able to organise and complete the census operations in this union territory as per time schedule.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the census officers at all levels for the pains taken by them and to the entire lot of the supervisors and enumerators for their devotion to duty and hard time-bound work in the field resulting in the successful completion of the work on the dot.

B.K. SINGH
Chief Secretary & ex-Officio Director of
Census Operations
Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Port Blair,
31-3-1981

ALL INDIA PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS— 1981 CENSUS

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Population 1981			Total Literates 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA . . .	683,810,051	353,347,249	330,462,802	237,991,932	158,837,215	79,154,717
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh .	53,403,619	27,035,531	26,368,088	15,989,266	10,578,388	5,410,878
2. Assam* . . .	19,902,826	10,472,712	9,430,114	—	—	—
3. Bihar . . .	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687	18,163,410	13,551,736	4,611,674
4. Gujarat . . .	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365	14,858,075	9,534,470	5,323,605
5. Haryana . . .	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749	4,605,649	3,271,047	1,334,602
6. Himachal Pradesh .	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106,257	1,777,201	1,115,973	661,228
7. Jammu & Kashmir* .	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400	—	—	—
8. Karnataka . .	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957	14,228,947	9,171,677	5,057,270
9. Kerala . . .	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	17,571,819	9,244,609	8,327,210
10. Madhya Pradesh .	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	14,502,063	10,574,919	3,927,144
11. Maharashtra . .	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783	29,695,721	19,046,963	10,648,758
12. Manipur . .	1,433,691	727,108	706,583	601,943	385,123	216,820
13. Meghalaya . .	1,327,874	678,883	648,991	441,077	251,056	190,021
14. Nagaland . .	773,281	414,231	359,050	324,700	203,643	121,057
15. Orissa . . .	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531	8,964,625	6,216,037	2,748,588
16. Punjab . . .	16,669,755	8,840,234	7,829,521	6,791,547	4,118,415	2,673,132
17. Rajasthan . .	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630	8,201,615	6,350,945	1,850,670
18. Sikkim . . .	315,682	171,959	143,723	106,780	75,066	31,714
19. Tamil Nadu . .	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228	22,111,593	13,965,132	8,146,461
20. Tripura . . .	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475	856,688	539,932	316,756
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379	30,358,013	22,845,887	7,512,126
22. West Bengal . .	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409	22,271,867	14,391,808	7,880,059
Union Territories						
1. **Andman and Nicobar Islands** .	**188,254**	**106,889**	**81,365**	**96,520**	**62,470**	**34,050**
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	628,050	335,941	292,109	126,185	94,002	32,183
3. Chandigarh . .	450,061	254,208	195,853	291,091	174,953	116,138
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103,677	52,514	51,163	27,578	19,007	8,571
5. Delhi . . .	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864	3,783,611	2,325,804	1,457,807
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	546,260	535,857	604,489	353,832	250,657
7. Lakshadweep . .	40,237	20,367	19,870	22,018	13,233	8,785
8. Mizoram . .	487,774	251,988	235,786	290,241	166,296	123,945
9. Pondicherry . .	604,136	304,342	299,794	327,600	194,792	132,808

* Projected figures for 1981.

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

(TAHSILS)

1981 Census
(Provisional Figures)

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Total Population		Decennial growth rates (percentage)		Density of population 1981 (per Km²)
	Population in 1971 (and rank)	Population in 1981 (and rank)	1961—71	1971—81	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115,133	188,254	81.17	63.51	23
Andamans district . .	93,468	157,821	90.81	68.85	NA
Diglipur tahsil . . .	9,470 (5)	15,619 (4)	100.04	64.93	NA
Mayabunder tahsil . .	8,443 (6)	13,905 (7)	61.31	64.69	NA
Rangat tahsil . . .	15,243 (3)	24,238 (3)	85.60	59.01	NA
Port Blair tahsil . . .	42,437 (1)	76,130 (1)	NA	79.40	NA
Ferrar Gunj tahsil . .	17,875 (2)	27,929 (2)	NA	56.25	NA
Nicobars district . . .	21,665	30,433	48.77	40.47	NA
Car Nicobar tahsil . .	13,504 (4)	15,481 (5)	36.69	14.64	NA
Nancowry tahsil . . .	8,161 (7)	14,952 (6)	74.23	83.21	NA

N.A.=Not available.

1981 CENSUS ENUMERATION IN ACTION

1981 CENSUS ENUMERATION IN ACTION



Shri S L. Sharma, Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands being enumerated at the Raj Bhavan, Port Blair



Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, M.P. from A & N Islands being enumerated at Port Blair



Sardar Nechal Singh Chawla, Senior Vice President, Port Blair Municipal Board being enumerated at Port Blair



Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India meets the Principal, District and Charge Officers at Conference Hall, Port Blair



R.G. visited Choura Island in Helicopter



R.G. with Andamanese, a primitive tribe of the Union Territory at Strait Island



Shri S. L. Sharma, Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands addressing the Census Officers at Port Blair



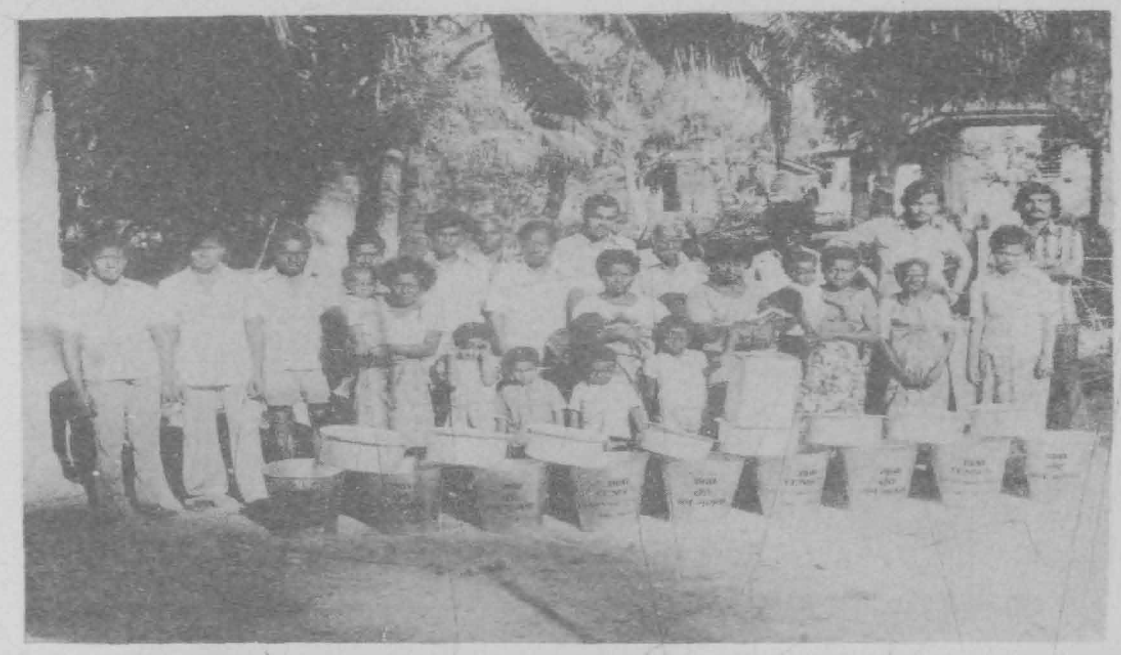
Shri B. K. Singh, Chief Secretary and ex-officio Director of Census Operations, A & N Islands addressing the Census Officers at Port Blair



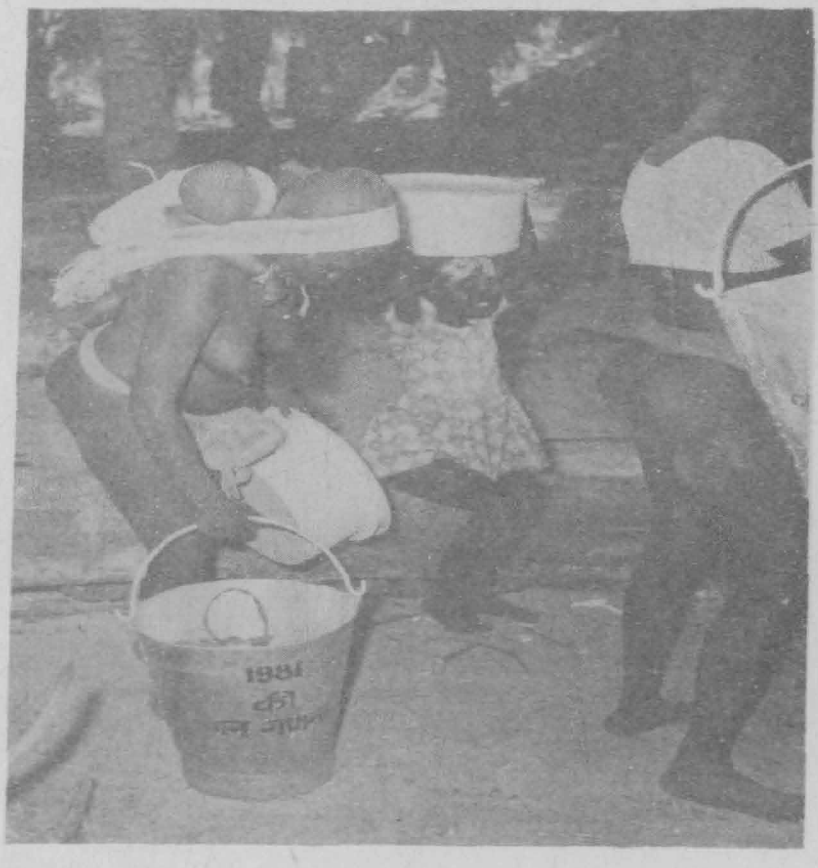
Shom Pens of Great Nicobar with Census Party



Onges of Dugong Creek being enumerated



Andamanese with Census Party at Strait Island



Onges carrying gifts distributed
by Census Authority



Nicobarese of Little Nicobar being enumerated



Census Party with Nicobarese of Harmander Bay



Houseless enumeration at Port Blair

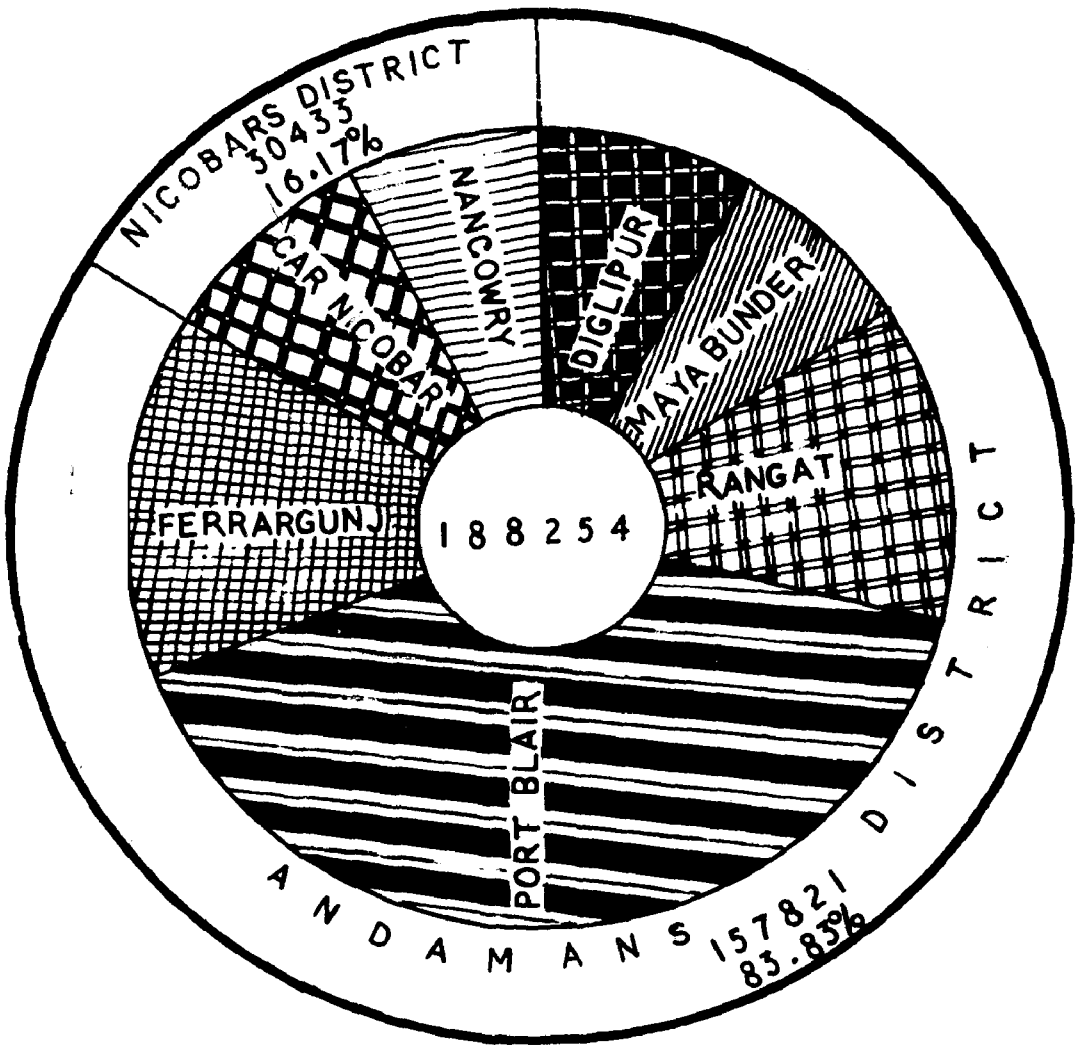
MAPS
&
CHARTS

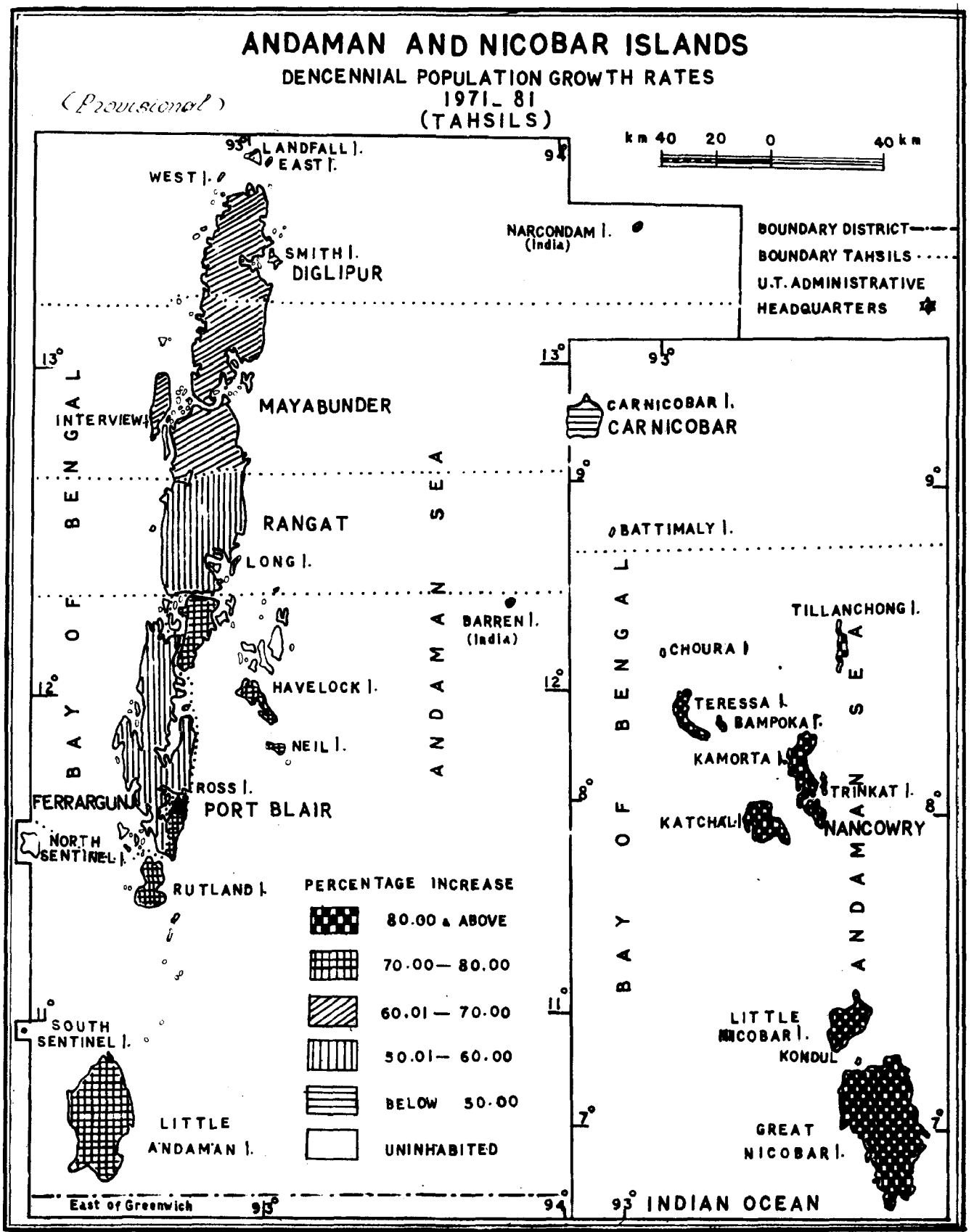
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS/TAHSILS

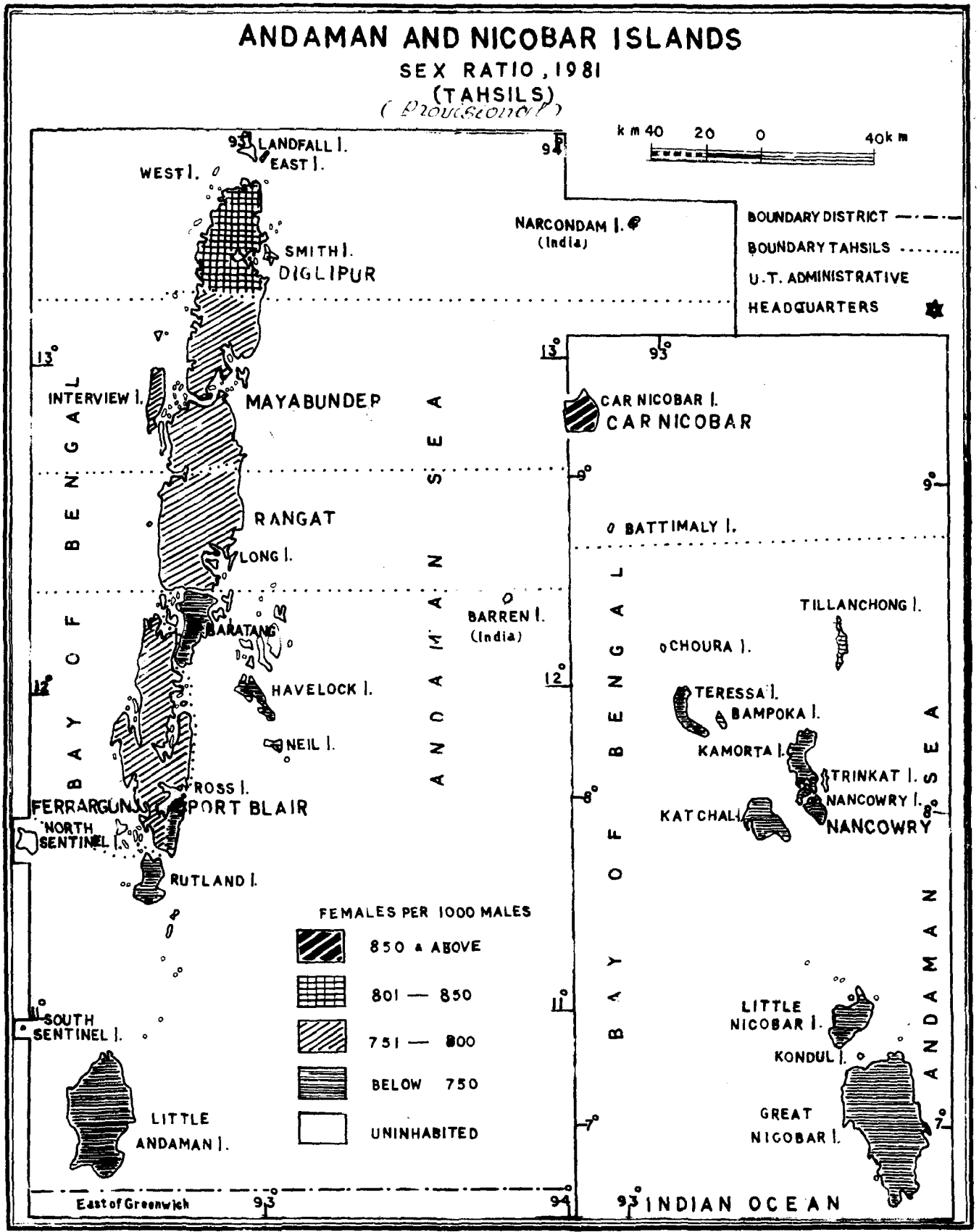
1981

(Provisional)

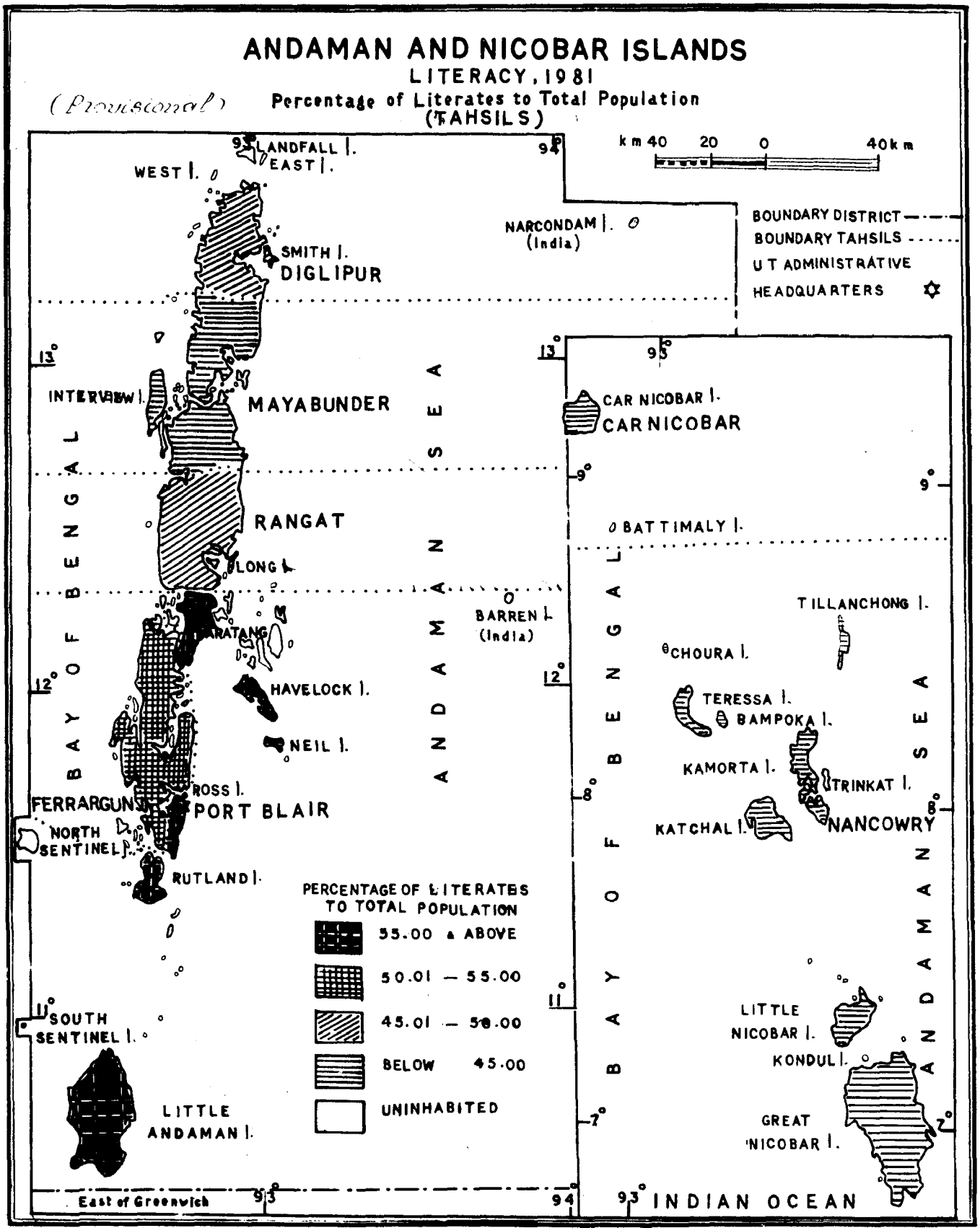




Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India Copyright. 1980
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India Copyright, 1980
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. © Government of India Copyright, 1980
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

BACKGROUND NOTE

BACKGROUND NOTE

Preparations begin

The preparations for the 1981 census began in this union territory as early as 1978 when the work relating to up-dating of the list of villages/towns was taken up. However, the first circular for organising the census operations in this territory was issued on 17th March, 1979. It took us a long time to finalise the list of villages for the 1981 census. Unlike the mainland, the census villages in this territory comprise of revenue villages, Forest camps, A.P.W.D. and Bush Police camps. In addition, other places where habitation was found and which do not form part of either the revenue village or any of the above camps were also treated as separate census villages. Such villages included camps of Forest Plantation Development Corporation, Contractors' camps and encroachment areas on the difficult-to-approach forest reserve etc. The A.P.W.D., Bush Police and Forest camps etc., which were located within the boundaries of revenue villages were taken as part of the same village in which these were located and no separate entity for such areas was kept. However, all such camps and other habitations found on the forest reserve were listed as separate census villages for the purpose of census-taking.

At the 1981 census enumeration, there were 516 census villages as against 390 census villages listed at the 1971 census. Tillangchong island of Nancowry tahsil became an inhabited island after the houselisting operations. Similarly two census villages namely a Contractor's camp near Chidiyatapu of Port Blair tahsil and Cutbert Bay Encroached forest area of Rangat tahsil were formed after houselisting operations.

The census hierarchy

The union territory of A. & N. Islands comprises of two districts of Andamans and Nicobars. There are five tahsils in Andamans district while the Nicobars district has only two tahsils.

The Deputy Commissioner of both the districts were appointed as the Principal Census Officers for their respective districts. The Additional District Magistrate, Andaman and Assistant Commissioner (HQ), Nicobars held the charge of District Census Officers for their district. The Assistant Commissioners, South Andamans and Mayabunder were appointed as Sub-Divisional Census Officers. The Tahsildars and Divisional Forest Officers had been appointed as Census Charge Officers. The Tahsildars were responsible for organising census in the revenue villages while the DFOs were responsible for census taking in the forest areas falling outside the boundaries of revenue villages. The Assistant Commissioners, Nancowry and Campbell Bay were appointed as Sub-Divisional-cum-Census Charge Officers for the areas falling under their jurisdiction.

The whole union territory was divided into 12 rural and 1 urban charges (excluding special charges). About 570 rural and 84 urban blocks were formed for organising the actual census enumeration operations. The normal size of an enumeration block was 650 persons or 130 households in the urban areas and 750 persons or 150 households in the rural areas. One Enumerator for each enumeration block was appointed for doing the 1981 census work. To supervise the enumeration work in the field and to give on-the-spot guidance to the enumerators, one Supervisor for every 4 or 5 Enumerators was appointed. About 545 Enumerators and 161 Supervisors including reserve were appointed at the 1981 census for this territory. In case of smaller villages, more than one village was put under the charge of one enumerator wherever it was found feasible to club such villages.

The Enumerators in the rural areas mainly consisted of primary school teachers and revenue staff such as Patwaries and Village Level Workers of the blocks. Enumerators from other departments were also appointed wherever it was found necessary. In the urban area of Port Blair Municipal Board, primary school teachers, Lower Grade Clerks (LGCs) and other staff of various departments

of A. & N. Administration and Central Government Offices were appointed as enumerators. The Supervisors both in the rural and urban areas were drawn from higher categories of staff such as Head-masters, Senior Teachers, Graduate Teachers and Head Clerks etc.

Training of Census Officers and other staff

Intensive trainings of census officers, supervisors and enumerators were organised before they were put on the actual job.

Training of Census Officers

The four-day training of Principal, District, Sub-Divisional and Census Charge Officers was organised at Port Blair which was inaugurated by Shri S. L. Sharma, Chief Commissioner, A. & N. Islands. All the Heads of Departments of A. & N. Administration as well as Central Government Offices stationed at Port Blair were also invited to attend the inaugural training session. The training was imparted to these officers by Shri S. P. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations. Their training also included actual filling up of the census schedules by the census officers. The filled in schedules were examined and common types of mistakes were pointed out and all doubts were clarified.

Training of Enumerators and Supervisors

The training of Supervisors and Enumerators was organised by the respective Charge Officers mostly at their headquarters. Three to four rounds of training of a duration of 2-4 days was organised by each Charge Officer. The representatives of the Census Directorate were also deputed to these training classes to assist the Census Charge Officers in imparting intensive training to the field staff. The Deputy Director took intensive touring during this period and tried to address the Enumerators and Supervisors at as many places as physically possible.

Census schedules and questionnaires

At the 1981 census, the following three main schedules were canvassed :—

(1) Houselist,

(2) Household Schedule, and

(3) Individual Slip.

The Houselist was canvassed at the first phase of census i. e., the Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations. The houselisting operation was organised during September-October 1980 throughout the union territory except in the non-synchronous areas. In the non-synchronous areas the houselist and other two schedules i. e., Household Schedule and Individual Slip were convassed simultaneously.

The Household Schedule and Individual Slip were canvassed at the actual census enumeration. The household schedule covered important socio-economic particulars of the household and the type of house and facilities available to the household. The individual slip (universal) contained 16 questions relating to important socio-economic particulars of each individual. The individual slip (sample) included six questions relating to migration and fertility aspect.

During houselisting operations, an Enterprise List was also canvassed for the conduct of Economic Census on behalf of Central Statistical Organisation.

Notional maps and Lay-out sketches

In order to ensure full coverage of population without any omission or duplication, each enumerator was required to prepare a notional map and lay-out sketch of his area both at the houselisting and actual census enumeration. The notional map depicted the boundaries of the respective enumeration block with important land-marks and the number/name of the adjoining block/village. In the lay-out sketch, all buildings and census houses were also shown with their numbers alongwith important land-marks etc.

Actual enumeration operation

The acutal enumeration throughout the territory which began on 9th February (except in the non-synchronous areas) was completed by 28th February with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The reference period for the 1981 census was sunrise of 1st March, 1981. The islands areas which have difficult approach and are not connected with normal inter-island ferry services were declared as non-synchronous areas. The field work in the non-synchronous areas was completed in advance in the months of October to December 1980.

The enumeration of floating population i. e., population on sea, comprising of staff and crew members of inter-island and mainland-island vessels who had been away from their normal residences throughout the enumeration period was done on their respective vessels.

The houseless population was covered on the night of 28th February– 1st March, 1981.

New features of 1981 census

A new question relating to "whether one is attending school or college" was introduced at the 1981 census. A question on whether one is "seeking or available for work" in the case of non-workers and marginal workers has also been introduced. The economic questions have been designed to get complete data for the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The questions on migration have been expanded to elicit reasons for migration while questions on fertility have been expanded for finding out total fertility rate, alongwith current fertility rate.

The household schedule has been revived and data regarding housing conditions and information regarding basic amenities such as water supply, electricity etc., has been collected.

The houselist included questions to find out the total number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons.

BRIEF ANALYSIS
OF
RESULTS

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The provisional population totals have been compiled on the basis of the Enumerator's Abstract prepared for each of the enumerator's block in the union territory. The compilation of final totals and processing of various census data collected will take a little time. Therefore, in the meantime, certain essential features of the population are being presented as the first results of the 1981 census. Following four tables giving the provisional population results have been included in this publication :—

1. Provisional Population Table 1 — Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by Districts/Tahsils
2. Provisional Population Table 2 — Percentage decadal variation in population, 1901-1981.
3. Provisional Population Table 3 — Literacy rate for 1971 and 1981 (including population in age group 0-4)
4. Provisional Population Table 4 — Population and literacy by sex and sex ratio for Port Blair M.B.

The data in table 1 to 3 have been presented upto tahsil level instead of district level as being published in similar publications by other states/union territories. This has been done for making available tahsilwise provisional results in the beginning itself.

Population size and distribution

The provisional population of the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as recorded at the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 was 188,254, constituting of 106,889 males and 81,365 females. It forms only 0.03 per cent of the total population of 683,810,051 of the country as a whole.

The union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is placed at 29th position by size of population at the 1981 census when compared with other states and union territories numbering 31. It occupied the same position at the 1971 census also. The highest concentration of population is in Uttar Pradesh where 16.21 per cent of the total population of the country resides. The next position is occupied by Bihar with 10.21 per cent of the total population of the country. The other states which share more than 5 per cent of the country's population are Maharashtra (9.17 per cent), West Bengal (7.97 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (7.81 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (7.62 per cent), Tamil Nadu (7.06 per cent) and Karnataka (5.42 per cent). The states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala, Assam and Punjab share 2·44 to 4.99 per cent of the country's total population. Barring Haryana which concentrates 1.88 per cent of the country's total population, all other states and union territories have less than 1 per cent of the total population of the country varying from 0.01 per cent of Lakshadweep to 0.91 per cent of Delhi union territory.

The following Statement 1 gives the distribution of total population for the union territory, districts and tahsils alongwith their ranks at the 1971 and 1981 censuses :

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of Population by District/Tahsil and Ranking at 1971 and 1981

Union Tarritory/district/tahsil	Population	Percentage to total population of U.T. 1981	Ranking of tahsils	
			1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,254	100.00	—	—
Andamans district	157,821	83.83	—	—
Diglipur tahsil	15,619	8.30	5	4

STATEMENT 1—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Mayabunder tahsil	13,905	7.39	6	7
Rangat tahsil	24,238	12.87	3	3
Port Blair tahsil	76,130	40.44	1	1
Ferrar Gunj tahsil	27,929	14.83	2	2
Nicobars district	30,433	16.17	—	—
Car Nicobar tahsil	15,481	8.23	4	5
Nancowry tahsil	14,952	7.94	7	6

It may be seen from Statement 1 that 83.83 per cent of the total population of this union territory forms part of Andamans district while Nicobars district shares only 16.17 per cent of the total population of the union territory. Among the tahsils, Port Blair concentrates a big chunk of 40.44 per cent of the total population of the union territory. Mayabunder tahsil has the lowest proportion of 7.39 per cent of the total population of the union territory.

Tahsils of Port Blair, Ferrar Gunj and Rangat retained their 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks respectively at the 1981 census—the position occupied by them at the 1971 census. Diglipur which was placed at 5th position has stolen a march over Car Nicobar and has acquired 4th rank at the 1981 census placing Car Nicobar tahsil at the 5th position. Similarly, Mayabunder and Nancowry tahsils which had 6th and 7th rank at 1971 census have exchanged their position at 1981 census.

Decennial growth rate of population

A decennial growth rate of 63.51 per cent of population has been recorded during the decade 1971-81 for the union territory as against 24.75 per cent growth of rate recorded for the country as a whole. The highest growth rate of 74.95 per cent has been recorded by the union territory of Chandigarh during the decade 1971-81. The second position with a growth rate of 63.51 is occupied by our union territory of A. & N. Islands. The next position is occupied by Delhi (52.41 per cent) followed by Sikkim (50.44 per cent), Nagaland (49.73 per cent), Mizoram (46.75 per cent). In all other states and union territories, the growth rate has been recorded less than 40 per cent during the decade 1971-81. The states which have recorded lesser growth rate during the decade 1971-81, when compared with the overall growth of India are Andhra Pradesh (22.76 per cent), Bihar (23.90 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (22.46 per cent), Kerala (19.00 per cent), Maharashtra (24.36 per cent), Orissa (19.72 per cent), Punjab (23.01 per cent), Tamil Nadu (17.23 per cent) and West Bengal (22.96 per cent).

Andamans and Nicobars districts have recorded a growth rate of 68.85 and 40.47 per cent respectively during the decade 1971-81. Nancowry tahsil has recorded the highest growth rate of 83.21 per cent followed by Port Blair (79.40 per cent), Diglipur (64.93 per cent), Mayabunder (64.69 per cent), Rangat (59.01 per cent), Ferrar Gunj (56.25 per cent) and Car Nicobar (14.64 per cent). The following Statement 2 gives the growth rate of population for the union territory and districts since 1901 :

STATEMENT 2

Growth Rate of Population for the Union Territory/District since 1901

Decade	Percentage decadal variation in population		
	A. & N. Islands	Andamans district	Nicobars district
1	2	3	4
1901—11	+ 7.34	− 2.74	+ 35.43
1911—21	+ 2.37	+ 0.98	+ 5.15
1921—31	+ 8.78	+ 7.91	+ 10.44
1931—41	+ 14.61	+ 10.89	+ 21.60
1941—51	− 8·28	− 11.04	— 3.56
1951—61	+105.19	+158.33	+ 21.27
1961—71	+ 81.17	+ 90.81	+ 48.77
1971—81	+ 63.51	+ 68.85	+ 40.47

It may be observed from the above Statement 2 that the growth rates upto 1941 was very low for the union territory. During the decade 1941-51, the growth became negative for the union

tetritory and both the districts. The second world war took place during this decade and the Islands were occupied by the Japanese (1942-46). Very high growth rates of 105.19 per cent and 158.33 per cent were recorded for the union territory and Andamans district respectively during 1951-61. The growth rate slowed down for the union territory and for both the districts during the decade 1971-81 when compared with the growth rates recorded during the decade 1961-71. The same trend had been observed during the previous decade also. The growth rate for the union territory during the decade 1971-81 has been recorded as 63.51 per cent as against 81.17 per cent recorded at the last decade 1961-71. Andamans' growth rate has come down to 68.85 per cent during 1971-81 from 90.81 per cent recorded during 1961-71. In case of Nicobars, the growth rate during the decade 1971-81 is 40.47 per cent as against 48.77 per cent recorded during 1961-71.

Sex Ratio

The provisional population table 1 presents the sex ratio of population for the union territory, district and tahsils as per 1971 and 1981 censuses. The sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males as per 1981 census for the union territory as a whole is 761. Although the sex ratio at the 1981 census has improved considerably over the sex ratio of 644 recorded at the 1971 census, it is still the lowest among all the states and union territories. Sex ratio for the country as a whole is 935 as per 1981 census. Kerala with a sex ratio of 1034 occupies the first rank in sex ratio when compared with other states and union territories. This is the lone state in India where females out-number males. In all other states, the number of females is lesser than males.

Nicobars district has recorded a higher sex ratio of 811 when compared with sex ratio of 752 recorded for Andamans district, at the 1981 census. Among the tahsils, highest sex ratio of 928 has been recorded for Car Nicobar tahsil followed by Diglipur (850), Mayabunder (794), Ferrar Gunj (789), Rangat (768), Port Blair (708) and Nancowry (705).

Statement 3 gives the sex ratio for the union territory and both the districts since 1901.

STATEMENT 3

Sex Ratio for the Union Territory/Districts since 1901

Decade	A. & N. Islands	Andamans district	Nicobars district
1	2	3	4
1901	318	197	841
1911	352	197	825
1921	303	146	769
1931	495	348	881
1941	574	433	891
1951	625	489	900
1961	617	554	872
1971	644	615	784
1981	761	752	811

It may be seen from Statement 3 that the district of Andamans has a lower sex ratio than the Nicobars district for all the decades. The gap between the sex ratio of these two districts is narrowing down with the passage of time. The gap which was 644 at 1971 has come down to only 59 at the 1981 census between the sex ratio recorded for the Nicobars and Andamans districts.

Density

The density of population as per 1981 census is 23 persons per sq. km. as against 14 recorded at the 1971 census for the union territory as a whole. The density of population for the country as a whole is 221 persons per sq. km. according to 1981 census. Delhi with a density of 4,178 persons per sq. km. occupies 1st rank when compared with other states. The union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is placed at 28th rank in this respect. Mizoram has recorded the same density of 23 persons per sq. km. as recorded in case of this union territory. Arunachal Pradesh is the only union territory which has recorded lesser density than Andamans. All other states and union territories have higher density figures than Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

District and tahsilwise density could not be worked out as their area figures as per 1981 census are not readily available.

The Statement 4 gives the density of population since 1901 for the union territory.

STATEMENT 4

Density of Population 1901-81

Year	Density of population per sq. km.
1901	3
1911	3
1921	3
1931	4
1941	4
1951	4
1961	8
1971	14
1981	23

It may be seen from Statement 4 that the density of population was very low and stationery during the decades 1901 to 1921 and 1931 to 1951. The density had doubled from 4 persons per sq. km. in 1951 to 8 persons per sq. km. in 1961. Since then it is improving at every census.

Literacy

Out of a total population of 188,254, the number of literates recorded at the 1981 census is 96,520 which forms 51.27 per cent of the total population of this territory. The all India literacy rate for the 1981 census is 36.17 per cent. When compared with other states and union territories, Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory occupies 8th rank in literacy. The first rank is of Kerala. The next position is occupied by the union territory of Chandigarh where the percentage of literates to total population according to 1981 census is 64.68. Chandigarh is followed by Delhi (61.06%), Mizoram (59·50%), Goa, Daman & Diu (55.86%), Lakshadweep (54.72%) and Pondicherry (54.23%). All other states and union territories have lower percentage of literate population than our union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Lowest percentage of literates is in Arunachal Pradesh where only 20·69 per cent people are recorded as literates at the 1981 census.

It is encouraging to note that a steady increase in literacy has been recorded throughout the country during the decade 1971-81. It may be important to mention here that for the purpose of the census, a person is deemed as literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not defined as literate. Children below five years of age were treated as illiterate.

The Statement 5 gives the literacy rate recorded at 1981 census alongwith corresponding rate of the 1971 census for the union territory and both the districts and all the tahsils. This statement also indicates the percentage increase in literacy between 1971 and 1981 censuses.

STATEMENT 5

Literacy Rates in 1981 and 1971 for the Union Terriotry/District/Tahsil (including 0-4 year Age Group)

Union territory/district/tahsil	Literacy rate		Percentage increase in literacy
	1981	1971	
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.27	43.59	+17.62
Andamans district	53.66	47.97	+11.86
Diglipur tahsil	46.24	38.38	+20.48
Mayabunder tahsil	39.67	41.92	— 5.37
Rangat tahsil	49.16	40.49	+21.41
Port Blair tahsil	59.61	55.00	+ 8.38
Ferrar Gunj tahsil	52.43	45.57	+15.05
Nicobars district	38.91	24.74	+57.28
Car Nicobar tahsil	39.92	24.43	+63.41
Nancowry tahsil	37.85	25.24	+49.96

It may be seen from the Statement 5, that with the exception of Mayabunder tahsil, all places have shown a steady increase in the literacy. Car Nicobar tahsil of Nicobars district has recorded a highest percentage increase in literacy of 63.41 during 1971-81. Next position is occupied by Nancowry tahsil again of Nicobars district. The percentage increase in literacy in various tahsils of Andamans district varies between 8.38 per cent of Port Blair tahsil to 21.41 per cent of Rangat tahsil. The percentage decrease in literacy recorded in Mayabunder tahsil may be on account of inmigrants to the tahsil. The total literates in Mayabunder tahsil as recorded at the 1981 and 1971 censuses are 5,516 and 3,539 which show an increase of 1977 literates during the last decade.

Some provisional results for Port Blair M.B.—Growth of population

There is only one town—Port Blair in this territory. All other areas are rural. The total provisional population of Port Blair M.B. according to 1981 census is 49,632 which forms about 26·36 per cent of the total population of this union territory. The number of males and females is 28,855 and 20,777 respectively. The net increase in the total population of Port Blair during the decade 1971-81 is 23,414 showing a percentage decadal variation of 89.31. The following Statement 6 gives the variation in population of Port Blair M.B. since 1951 :

STATEMENT 6

Variation in Population of Port Blair M.B. since 1951

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4
1951	7,789	—	—
1961	14,075	+ 6,286	+80.70
1971	26,218	+12,143	+86.27
1981	49,632	+23,414	+89.31

Sex ratio

The sex ratio for Port Blair M.B. is 720 as against 761 recorded for the union territory as a whole as per provisional results of 1981 census.

Literacy

The percentage of literate population of Port Blair M.B. is 65.36 as against 51.27 per cent for the union territory as a whole. Proportion of male literates is 71.49 per cent as against 56.85 per cent of female literates.

Conclusion

It will not be proper to draw any valid conclusion of the different characteristics of the population based on the provisional data available at this moment. However, we can say that the growth rate of population of this territory is still very high when compared to other states and union territories. The second observation worth mentioning is that the sex ratio in this union territory has improved considerably during the decade 1971-81 which is a healthy demographic trend. Another point worth mentioning is that the literacy rate has gone up both in India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and an encouraging trend particularly in improvement of female literates has been recorded. As mentioned in the beginning of this note, since the figures are provisional and tentative, detailed and real interpretation of the data will be done after final population totals are arrived at.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 1

Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts/tahsils

Union Territory/ District/ Tahsil	Population 1981			Sex ratio (female per 1,000 males)		Density of population per sq. km.		Decennial growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365	644	761	14	23	81.17	63.51
Andamans district .	157,821	90,087	67,734	615	752	15	NA	90.81	68.85
Diglipur tahsil .	15,619	8,442	7,177	793	850	11	NA	100.04	64.93
Mayabunder tahsil .	13,905	7,751	6,154	707	794	6	NA	61.31	64.69
Rangat tahsil .	24,238	13,713	10,525	631	768	14	NA	85.60	59.01
Port Blair tahsil .	76,130	44,569	31,561	560	708	NA	NA	NA	79.40
Ferrar Gunj tahsil .	27,929	15,612	12,317	609	789	NA	NA	NA	56.25
Nicobars district .	30,433	16,802	13,631	784	811	11	NA	48.77	40.47
Car Nicobar tahsil .	15,481	8,030	7,451	902	928	105	NA	36.69	14.64
Nancowry tahsil .	14,952	8,772	6,180	618	705	4	NA	74.23	83.21

NA = Not available

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 2

Percentage decadal variation in population, 1901-1981

Union Territory/ District/Tahsil	Percentage decadal variation in population							
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	+7.34	+2.37	+8.78	+14.61	—8.28	+105.19	+81.17	+63.51
Andamans district . . .	—2.74	+0·98	+7.91	+10.89	—11.04	+158.33	+90.81	+68.85
Diglipur tahsil . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+100.04	+64.93
Mayabunder tahsil . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+715.26	+61.31	+64.69
Rangat tahsil . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+597.20	+85.60	+59.01
Port Blair tahsil . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+79.40
Ferrar Gunj tahsil . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+56.25
Nicobars district . . .	+35.43	+5.15	+10.44	+21.60	—3.56	+21.27	+48.77	+40.47
Car Nicobar tahsil . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+19.12	+36.69	+14.64
Nancowry tahsil . . .	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+26.05	+74.23	+83.21

NA = Not available

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 3

Literacy rate for 1971 and 1981 (including population in age group 0-4)

Union Territory/ District/ Tahsil	Total population 1981			Literate population 1981			Percentage of literates to total population					
							1971			1981		
	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
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365	96,520	62,470	34,050	43·59	51·64	31·11	51·27	58·44	41·85
Andamans district	157,821	90,087	67,734	84,680	54,599	30,081	47·97	55·52	35·68	53·66	60·61	44·41
Diglipur tahsil	15,619	8,442	7,177	7,223	4,594	2,629	38·38	48·84	25·21	46·24	54·42	36·63
Mayabunder tahsil	13,905	7,751	6,154	5,516	3,654	1,862	41·92	53·07	26·14	39·67	47·14	30·26
Rangat tahsil	24,238	13,713	10,525	11,916	7,801	4,115	40·49	48·84	27·27	49·16	56·89	39·10
Port Blair tahsil	76,130	44,569	31,561	45,381	29,364	16,017	55·00	60·88	44·52	59·61	65·88	50·75
Ferrar Gunj tahsil	27,929	15,612	12,317	14,644	9,186	5,458	45·57	52·29	34·52	52·43	58·84	44·31
Nicobars district	30,433	16,802	13,631	11,840	7,871	3,969	24·74	33·14	14·01	38·91	46·85	29·12
Car Nicobar tahsil	15,481	8,030	7,451	6,180	3,785	2,395	24·43	32·23	15·77	39·92	47·14	32·14
Nancowry tahsil	14,952	8,772	6,180	5,660	4,086	1,574	25·24	34·41	10·40	37·85	46·58	25.47

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLE 4

Population and literacy by sex and sex ratio for Port Blair M.B.

Name of Town	Provisional population 1981			Sex ratio	Total literates			Literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Port Blair (Municipal Board)	49,632	28,855	20,777	720	32,439	20,627	11,812	65.36	71.49	56.85

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PRINCIPAL, DISTRICT, SUB-DIVISIONAL AND CENSUS CHARGE OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
		Andamans district
1.	Shri Pavan Raina	Deputy Commissioner-cum-Principal, Census Officer.
2.	Shri S. Raha	Additional District Magistrate-cum-District Census Officer.
3.	Shri Laxman Singh	Assistant Commissioner-cum-Sub-Divisional Census Officer, South Andamans.
4.	Shri K. S. Mehra	Assistant Commissioner-cum-Sub-Divisional Census Officer, North/Middle Andamans.
5.	Shri Saroop Lal	Secretary-cum-Census Charge Officer, Port Blair, M.B.
6.	Shri Basu Kumar	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Port Blair tahsil.
7.	Shri B. K. Bose	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Ferrar Gunj tahsil.
8.	Shri K. Perumal	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Rangat tahsil.
9.	Shri C. T. Samuel	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Mayabunder tahsil.
10.	Shri Inder Dev Singh	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Diglipur tahsil.
11.	Shri S. S. Chowdhary	Divisional Forest Officer-cum-Census Charge Officer, South Andamans.
12.	Shri M. B. Lall	Divisional Forest Officer-cum-Census Charge Officer, Long Island.
13.	Shri A. K. Sinha	Divisional Forest Officer-cum-Census Charge Officer, North Andamans.
		Nicobars district
1.	Shri V. V. Bhat	Deputy Commissioner-cum-Principal Census Officer.
2.	Shri R. K. Saha	Asstt. Commissioner (HQ)-cum-District Census Officer.
3.	Shri T. K. Prabhakaran	Tahsildar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Car Nicobar tahsil.
4.	Shri Sri Kishen	Assistant Commissioner-cum-Sub-Divisional-cum-Census Charge Officer, Nancowry tahsil.
5.	Shri C. Mohammed	Assistant Commissioner-cum-Sub-Divisional-cum-Census Charge Officer, Campbell Bay.
		Special Charges
1.	Lt. Cdr. S. K. Vidyarthi	Military Census Officer for A. & N. Islands.
2.	Major K. Sorak	Military Census Charge Officer (for M.E.S. area)
3.	Lt. (SDM) C. S. Pawar	Military Census Charge Officer (for INS Dhanwantari) (Navy Park Foreshore Road)
4.	(SDREG) S. Chandra	Military Census Charge Officer (for INS Jarawa) (Kumarakheti, Vijay Bagh)
5.	Lt. A. S. Grewal	Military Census Charge Officer (for Minnie Bay area)
6.	Lt. P. A. George	Military Census Charge Officer (for Taylerabad area)
7.	Flag Officer H. B. Sharma	Military Census Charge Officer (for Car Nicobar area)
8.	Lt. M. M. Hiremath.	Military Census Charge Officer (for INS Kardeep)
9.	Major E. Tilak	Military Census Charge Officer (for Campbell Bay)
10.	Shri P. K. Purohit	CCO (for Radio Propogation Research Station, Campbell Bay)

APPENDIX II

OFFICIALS WHO WORKED IN THE 'PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS—1981 CENSUS PROJECT'

Overall Supervision	Shri S. P. Sharma Dy. Director of Census Operations
Compilation	(i) Shri Manzoor Ali Investigator
	(ii) Shri K. N. Mishra Statistical Assistant
	(iii) Shri V. O. Koshy Computor
	(iv) Smt. Thankom Thomas Asstt. Compiler
	(v) Shri Bendinus Asstt. Compiler
Mapping	(i) Shri K. C. Nainan Draftsman
	(ii) Shri M. Shanmughadasan Draftsman
Typing	Shri K. V. K. Nair Junior Stenographer

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

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

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

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

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

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

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

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

12 Educational attainment .....

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

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

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

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

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

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

(iv) Class of worker .....

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL
(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

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

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

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

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

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

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

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

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Part I : Household Particulars

Book No. .....

Form No. .....

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

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

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

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

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part II : Population

M A L E

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

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

		MALE								FEMALE											
		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work		Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any		Literacy		Entry in 14 A		Entry in 14 B		Entry in 15 A				Whether seeking/ available for work	
	Serial No.	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No	Caste	Tribe	Literate	Illiterate	Yes	No	Yes	No	C	AL	HHI	OW	Yes	No
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										(a)	(a)												

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

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

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

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

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

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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