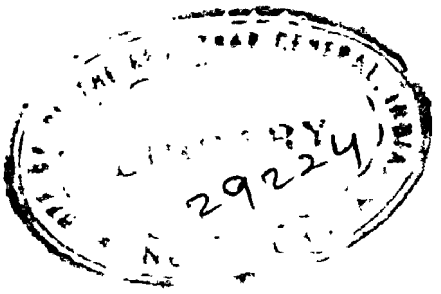
CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DATA USERS' CONFERENCE, 1991 CENSUS (MARCH 2-3, 1990) NEW DELHI

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI


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INAUGURATION

The schedules and questionnaires for collection of data during the houselisting operations in the year 1990 and the main Census in 1991 were discussed in the First Conference of Data Users held during April 10-20, 1988. Following this Conference, an Advisory Committee on Technical Issues connected with the 1991 Census was appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Based on the recommendations of this Committee and the results of the first and second pretests held in November-December, 1988 and June-July, 1989 respectively, the schedules and questionnaires for the 1991 Census were finalised.

A two-day Conference of data users representing the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Planning Commission, State Governments, research institutions, demographers, individual scholars and experts, was held during March 2-3, 1990 in the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi to discuss the methods of dissemination of data to be collected during the 1991 Census Operations and the plan for tabulation.

The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs on March 2, 1990. Shri R.Srinivasan, Additional Secretary (Judicial), Ministry of Home Affairs was present at the inaugural function. A list of participants is given in Annexe.'A'.

Welcoming the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs and the distinguished participants, Shri A.R.Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India thanked the Hon'ble Home Minister for having found time to inaugurate this Conference in the midst of his heavy pre-occupations. He also thanked the Additional Secretary (Judicial), Ministry of Home Affairs who was kind enough to grace this function. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India said that this Conference was intended to be, "the grand finale of the series of consultations and discussions with the experts and data users before we plunge into the field operation of data collection from April 1990 onwards. Exactly a year from now we will be completing the Census taking with the Sunrise of March 1, 1991 as the Census moment." The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India said that it was proposed to release most of the 1991 Census tables by the end of 1995 at the latest and steps were being taken to create a hundred per cent computerised data base of the 1991 Census for data users.

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, stated that in the task of conducting the Census as also in tabulation and publication of the Census data, the Organisation as a whole, looked up to the Hon'ble Home Minister for his support and through his good offices he hoped to get the support of the State Governments and various agencies involved in the task. A copy of the welcome address by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is given in Annexe.'B'.

In his inaugural address, the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs reiterated that Census is the principal source of statistics concerning the people and provided data needed for meaningful administrative action, proper planning and useful research. He requested the data users to bear this in mind when deciding about the way in which the data should be disseminated. The Hon'ble Minister for Home

Affairs said that with the progress of computerisation, it was but natural that there would be a greater demand now from data users regarding sharing of the 1991 Census data through magnetic media. The Census Organisation was taking steps to procure a main-frame Computer and micro-computers for processing the census data and also to enhance the in-house data entry capabilities. "Your views on the various tables", the Hon'ble Home Minister said, "would be taken into account before the final Tabulation Plan for the 1991 Census is evolved". He added that the discussions which would take place for the next two days would help in a big way the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India to finalise what tables are to be published and in what form. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister expressed the confidence that in the 1991 Census all efforts would be made to make the data available to the people at the earliest possible time and the accessibility of the data would also be easy and economical. He also underlined the importance of data relating to rural areas and information on infrastructural facilities which would be included in the Village Directories and District Census Handbooks. At the end, the Hon'ble Union Home Minister said that each one of us had a role to play in making the people of the country, especially those in remote areas aware of the coming census and full cooperation of everybody was necessary to make the forthcoming census operations successful. The text of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister's inaugural address is given in Annexe "C".

Shri N.Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (Census and Tabulation) proposed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

On conclusion of the inaugural function, the business sessions commenced.

SESSION-I : GENERAL ISSUES, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD TABLES (H-SERIES) AND GENERAL POPULATION TABLES (A-SERIES)

Introductory Remarks

At the outset, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India gave a succinct account of the preparatory measures taken so far for the 1991 Census. He also made a mention of the outcome of the First Data Users' Conference held in April 1988 and the five meetings of the Advisory Committee on Technical Issues connected with the 1991 Census. He said that the 1991 Census schedules have already been finalised and as such, we cannot go into the question of including any more question in the schedules, namely, the houselist, the household schedule and the individual slip. The Advisory Committee has recommended that the tables at District level and below based on 10% sample may not be presented in absolute numbers but as a distribution of say, 10,000. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India desired that the Conference could look into this aspect thoroughly. He presented the broad proposals for tabulation of 1991 Census data as endorsed by the Advisory Committee. The tables will be released in the following series:-

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

In the 1991 Census, some of the tables would be generated by manual tabulation of household schedules.

Most of the tables would, however, be generated on computer, by processing the individual slips. A special table on ex-servicemen based on the data collected through questions 17A and 17B of the Individual Slip will also be generated manually.

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) will be based on manual tabulation from household schedules. Based on the figures in Primary Census Abstract, other tables of A-Series will be prepared. Tables relating to mother tongue, religion and household composition in C-Series will also be generated by manual tabulation. The Primary Census Abstract relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be generated from household schedules. All these tables will be based on hundred per cent processing of data except table on household composition which will be generated from 20% sample of households.

The individual slips of smaller states (population less than 10 million) and Union Territories will be processed on a hundred per cent basis on the Computer. The processing for bigger states will be undertaken in three stages. In the first stage a 10 per cent sample of Individual Slips will be used to provide the tables in D and F Series and most of the tables in B & C Series. In the second stage, all slips relating to HH, OW, marginal workers and those seeking or available for work will be processed on a 100 per cent basis for providing detailed tables on economic activity. In the third stage all slips relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be processed to generate the tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India said that details of tables of each series could be discussed in the sessions concerned.

While publishing the provisional results on literacy, the Department of Education desired that effective literacy

rate (omitting 0-5 population) could be given so as to present a more realistic picture of the level of literacy. This required a closer examination. It is proposed that the Primary Census Abstract data would be put on data tape and would be available in the form of diskettes. The demands made by the women's organisations on female headed households etc. would be taken up in the special tabulations after 1995. As regards Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes some new tables are proposed for 1991 and suggestions could be made to bring out more tables with the levels of presentation. The Enterprise List to be canvassed during houselisting will be processed by the Central Statistical Organisation, and Post-graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card would be canvassed universally and not on sample basis in the 1991 Census and its tabulation and analysis would be done by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on whose behalf it would be undertaken. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India said that before taking up the proposed tables series-wise participants could give their views on these general issues.

Discussions

There was a general agreement to the proposal of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India to bring out the tables in a phased manner and to the adoption of a 10 per cent linear sample (for bigger states) for the generation of the tables of the first stage. There was, however, a suggestion that in respect of small districts even in bigger states data could be processed on a full count basis.

As regards presentation of data at district level, Prof. M.K. Premi (Jawahar Lal Nehru University), Prof. Ashish Bose (Institute of Economic Growth), Prof. Amitabh Kundu (Jawahar Lal Nehru University), Dr.Mrs. Sudha

Deshpande (Bombay University), Shri K.K. Chakravorty (former Deputy Registrar General (CGT)) and a few others were of the view that absolute figures should be presented at district level also instead of only distribution of 10,000. If necessary, a note giving their limitations may also be published. Prof. B.S. Minhas (Indian Statistical Institute) and a few others pointed out that to ensure stability of estimates, proportions only should be presented in district tables. In fact, they preferred distribution of 1,000 instead of 10,000. A third view was expressed by Dr.K.C.Seal (former Adviser, Planning Commission and Director General, Central Statistical Organisation) that data should be presented in terms of absolute figures at district level, but proportions may also be given separately.

Dr.Vir Narain (Institute of Economic Growth) said that drawing sample with household as the unit could also be thought of to generate tables on households. Prof. B.S. Minhas suggested that the census organisation should undertake a methodological study in collaboration with organisations such as the Indian Statistical Institute with a view to adopting sample of households instead of individual slips in the future censuses. Prof. P.P. Talwar (National Institute of Health and Family Welfare) suggested that tables on fertility should be made simpler. Mr.P.S. Bhatia (formerly of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare) wondered whether a 10% sample for tabulating fertility data was not very high. He mentioned that only fertility data are being presented by religion by the census organisation. He suggested that if economic tables cannot be presented by religion, fertility tables should not be brought out by religion, as a matter of policy. Shri Ashok Pahwa (J.S.,Minorities Commission) desired collection and tabulation of data relating to various religious minorities.

Dr.N.Sen (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) suggested that the educational levels like technical degree

and diploma etc. have been combined under one heading. It should be made available separately for degree and post-graduate degree. Dr.H.D. Kopardekar (All India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay) desired that the tabulations on amenities for slum dwellers/pavement dwellers should be made separately for the urban areas.

Prof. M.K. Premi suggested that a tabulation plan for houseless population could be prepared and circulated. The publication programme may also be circulated so that data users may know when the various tables will be available. He wanted a rethinking on the need for printing and publishing all the tables included in the draft Tabulation Plan. Some of the participants agreed with his view that some of the lengthy tables need not be printed at all but could be put on tapes, disks or computer print-outs only.

The need for improving the analysis and dissemination of Census data was stressed by Shri Dereje Asrat (UNICEF). He emphasised that the District Census Handbook (DCHB) should contain all census based data of the District. It should be brought out more quickly and should contain an analytical note bringing out the district profile. DCHB should provide more analytical data on women and children. Data tapes may be made available for detailed special tabulations. Toilet facilities should be classified by type of toilet available. Disability data may also be collected in the 1991 Census.

It was mentioned by Shri R.C. Arora (Directorate of Agriculture Census) that the definition of "cultivation" adopted by the census left out a big chunk of workers in fruit and vegetable growing, and in plantations. The Census should also provide data on landless agricultural labourers.

A demand was made by Shri R.D. Garg (Department of Revenue, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh) that data on

poverty groups at block levels should also be produced by the Census. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India clarified that no question on income is included in the Census.

Prof. Ashish Bose made the following suggestions to enable data users to get the census results quickly:

(1) Census Organisation should have its own printing press. In the alternative, it should get the tables printed commerically or should use the latest lasser technology to bring out the tables very quickly.

(2) The core tables which are used by a majority of data users should be published in the form of small papers as and when they get ready. Finally they could be bound and brought out as census volumes.

(3) Audio visual films should be made to convey to the people the facts revealed by census data.

(4) District Census Hand Books should contain all data useful for district level planning.

A demand was made by Dr.T.N. Jaitle (Department of Civil Supplies) that a question whether ration card was available or not to the household could be added which would help in supplying essential commodities. He requested that the census organisation could furnish information on availability of fair price shops in villages/towns in the district. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India clarified that such questions are avoided in the census enquiry so as not to give room for any bias in population count.

It was pointed out by Prof. Minhas that the results of the 42nd round of NSSO could be referred to regarding

public distribution system and the census should not be loaded with such topics.

Ms. Begum Sultana Hayat (Lucknow) wanted that data on Scheduled Castes should be presented by all religions and not only by Hindus and Sikhs. She also felt that there was an urgent need for publicity on the definition of workers in the census so as to net women workers. She wanted information on polygamy to be collected.

Prof. Amitabh Kundu said that establishment tables were presented by the Census in 1961 and 1971 while in 1981, the enterprise list was tabulated by Central Statistical Organisation. He suggested that tables comparable with 1961 and 1971 should be generated in 1991 and for this purpose, the census organisation should co-ordinate with the Central Statistical Organisation.

Dr.K.C. Seal said that the draft tabulation plan was comprehensive. He asked why the data on marginal workers seeking work are not proposed to be collected in 1991. He said that as a result of this the data on unemployment would not be comparable with 1981 census data. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India was requested to make it very clear while releasing the data on seeking/available for work that these data for 1981 and 1991 would not be comparable. He endorsed the views of the representative of the UNICEF that data on disabled and types of toilet facilities should be collected in the 1991 Census, if possible. Dr.K.C.Seal also desired that the universal tables should be brought out as quickly as possible and hoped that ways and means would be found to achieve a hundred per cent data entry so as to make the data tapes available to the data users. He also suggested that steps should be taken to augment data processing facilities with the help of U.N. bodies.

The need for bringing out tables on female headed households before 1995 was emphasised as these are of immense importance from the sociological point of view. Ms. J.Bajaj (Institute of Economic Growth) desired that separate household tables based on females as heads of household and households by number of literates may be brought out. In Table C-10, sex break-up for single member households could be given. Dr.R.P.Tyagi (Institute of Economic Growth) wanted some tables to be presented for households even on a ten percent sample basis. Dr.R.P.Goel (Institute of Economic Growth) said that core list of tables could be brought out early for the use of data users.

Ms.Divya Pandey (SNDT University,Bombay) suggested that apart from bringing out tabulations for female headed households, data may also be presented for absentee male households. With regard to reasons for migration, she said that sometimes both husband and wife migrate for jobs like construction work. The reason is given only for male in such cases while female is shown as 'moved with family'. It was also desired that some tables for widows by occupation may be prepared as they constitute a considerable proportion of the population.

Dr.P.P.Sangal (Army Statistical Organisation) wanted the ex-servicemen data to be presented for age groups 30-35, 35-40, 41-50 etc., and not for below 55 and above 55 only. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, explained that the age groups above 55 years and below 55 years were suggested by the Ministry of Defence. He,however, agreed to re-examine the matter.

Shri V.V.Rao (National Informatics Centre) said that in the village directory data on tapes, the names of villages with their codes in 1981 census should also be given. He also mentioned that fertility and migration tables are very

comprehensive and these tables alone took 70% of the computer time in 1981 Census. Multipliers used for estimation should also be supplied to data users. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India could make use of the NICNET which would be ready by 1992 for dissemination of data at district level.

Dr.N.K.Nijhawan (Indian Council of Social Science Research) pointed out that besides research institutes and universities etc. there are a large number of students and data users who could be called "invisible users" and who may not be able to pay for census tables, if they are to be put on tape. He suggested that one set of data tapes when cleared may be supplied to Indian Council of Social Science Research data archives for enabling them to distribute to such data users at a subsidised cost. He said data on CD-ROM could also be cost-effective.

Dr.A.K.Dasgupta (Institute of Applied Manpower Research) said that information on migration of educated persons by educational group could be brought out for manpower planning. This was endorsed by Shri S.S. Suryanarayanan (Planning Commission).

The need for separate tables for vanishing Scheduled Tribes was emphasised by Shri S.K.Khatri (National Archives). Shri R.G.Gupta (Operation Research Group) wanted data for slum population separately and suggested that wherever an enumeration block mostly consists of slum population, the letter 'S' may be given after Location Code. Dr.B.P.Guha (Labour Bureau, Chandigarh) desired that the recommendation of the Advisory Committee may be circulated to data users, if possible.

A G H SERIES TABLES

The scheme of the tables of A-Series i.e. General Population Tables and H-Series i.e. Tables on Houses and Household Amenities was presented by Shri N.Rama Rao.

Prof.M.K.Premi asked why in Table H-2 separate table for houses (main table) and separate table for households (Appendix) are proposed. Each one of them is fairly very big. It was explained by Shri N.Rama Rao that in this census data on material of wall, roof and floor are based on houselist which cover all census houses. Hence, the main table relates to all census houses. In the 1981 Census, Table HH-1 Parts A and B was brought out showing distribution of households by predominant material of roof, wall and floor of census houses occupied by them. The purpose of bringing out the Appendix to Table H-2 in 1991 is to have a comparative table for Table HH-1 of 1981.

Dr.Mrs.Sudha Deshpande, Prof.M.K.Premi and a few other participants desired that in Table H-3, the number of persons should also be presented as this would help in getting an idea of congestion. It was pointed out by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner that since H-Series table is based on houselist data it will not be proper to present the population figures based on houselist as there is a possibility of non-comparability between the population figures as obtained in the houselist and those obtained in the census not only because of different points of time but also because of different concepts adopted in both the operations. While Prof.B.S. Minhas and some participants agreed with this view, there were some others including Dr.K.C.Seal who desired to have the population figures in Table H-3 since data users could appreciate that houselist population will be different from population as obtained in the census. It was mentioned by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner that this matter would be

examined in greater depth. There was also a suggestion that in Table H-2 instead of giving all the materials of wall, roof and floor, it may be presented in terms of kucha or pucca houses. This will go a long way in cutting short the length of the table. Shri H.S.Rastogi (National Buildings Organisation) wanted that the table should continue in the present form so that it would be helpful as the basic data. There was also a suggestion by Prof. M.K.Premi that in Table H-4 the three-way cross classification of electricity, water supply and toilet facilities could be made. In Table H-6 fuels may be arranged in the order of modernity. Shri S.P.Mishra (Central Statistical Organisation) suggested that in Table H-5 an additional column for total ("within premises" plus "outside premises") may be given under each of the source of drinking water. It was also desired that in all the H-Series tables (except H-1 and H-2) figures may be presented for total, rural and urban.

It was pointed out by Prof. Amitabh Kundu that in Table A-4 of the 1981 Census, the figures of individual towns/urban agglomerations for the earlier years have not been adjusted to the jurisdiction of 1981 in a few cases. He cited the example of Calcutta Urban Agglomeration. He desired that the adjustment of figures should be done properly for Table A-4 in the 1991 Census. Shri K.K. Chakravorty pointed out that in respect of a few states/union territories, the boundaries of the enumeration blocks have not been given in the District Census Handbooks. It was desired that block boundaries may be given in all the District Census Handbooks, otherwise, the Appendix to Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract may not serve the purpose.

SESSION-II : GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

The B-Series tables were presented by Shri K.S. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General (Demography). He said that these would be brought out in two stages. In the first stage, a 10% sample of Individual Slips will be processed and in the second stage, all slips relating to HHI, OW, Marginal Workers and those seeking or available for work will be processed on a 100% basis for providing detailed tables on economic activity. A few changes/additions in B-Series tables for 1991 Census have been recommended by the Advisory Committee. These were explained for obtaining the comments of the data users.

Dr.Alice Thorner (Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT University) pointed out that in the PCA format, industrial classification of only "main workers" has been indicated. Similar classification should have been provided for "marginal workers" in order to get the total picture of the work force. She desired that atleast in tables based on ten per cent sample, no distinction should be made between main and marginal workers and details be provided for "Total workers" (Main+Marginal) only. There should be atleast one table for Total workers (Main+ Marginal) by industrial categories. Registrar General and Census Commissioner explained that this would involve massive work of coding of industrial categories for "Marginal workers" which would delay the finalisation of Primary Census Abstract and other B-Series Tables.

It was explained by Shri Natarajan that B-6 table of 1981 Census was cumbersome and difficult to follow. It has now been trifurcated into B-5(i), B-5(ii) and B-5(iii) tables. Tables B-5(i) and B-5(iii) are required for India and States on 10% sample also in addition to full count basis for use by Central Statistical Organisation for their national income estimates.

It was explained that on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, B-8 table will be prepared down to the district level, as 10% sample for non-workers is large enough. Some participants suggested that this table should also be prepared by educational groups at State level. It was also suggested that detailed age-groups may be dropped from this table or, at the most, some broad age-groups like 5-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60+ may be adopted.

It was pointed out by Dr.Amitabh Kundu that the instructions provided for classification of main activity of non-workers are not very clear to decide as to which category will have precedence over the other. Further, "dependent" has been defined differently in different censues. He desired that 'household duties' may be broken into two or three categories. As the schedules for 1991 Census have already been finalised, it was suggested by Prof.M.K.Premi that the classification of non-workers should be given more thought at the next census.

It was suggested by Mrs.D.V.Rukmini (National Council of Applied Economic Research) that table B-10 will not be reliable on the basis of 10% sample, as the female workers are comparatively small in number. Shri K.S.Natarajan explained that this table has been included in the tabulation plan as it is continuing from 1971 Census. However, the Advisory Committee recommended that this table may be prepared in two stages without giving age-groups. In the first stage, it will give distribution by four broad industrial categories and marital status whereas in the second stage it will be given by industrial categories III to IX and marital status. Ms. Uma Dutta Roy Choudhary (National Institute of Public Finance and Policy) desired that Table B-10 may be bifurcated into two tables, one by marital status and the other by educational levels. She wanted that these tables may be prepared for marginal

workers also, if possible. In case it is difficult to prepare them from 10% sample, these can be brought out later on full count basis.

A suggestion was made by Dr.Lalit Deshpande (Bombay University) that Tables B-9, B-13 and B-18 may be prepared for all cities failing which atleast at the level of one million plus cities. He pointed out that there is no table giving distribution of main workers by class of worker and educational level and, hence, this may be prepared at state level and atleast for "one million plus" cities.

Miss G.Suguna Kumari (Directorate General of Employment & Training) suggested that Table B-11 may be prepared at four digit level of NIC (1987), as the Census Organisation is not providing any table at four digit level. Shri N.Rama Rao pointed out that there is in fact a demand to provide occupational classification at five-digit level, but such detailed coding could be done satisfactorily only if full details of occupation are available in the Individual Slips. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner said that we will examine it after doing some study with 1981 Census Individual Slips.

SESSION-III : SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

The C-Series Tables were presented by Shri N.Rama Rao. He explained that Tables C-7, C-9 and C-10 of this series are proposed to be compiled manually. Tables C-7 and C-9 will be compiled manually on full count basis in the Regional Tabulation Offices and Table C-10 will be compiled on 20% sample of households later on.

Dr.B.P. Mahapatra gave a brief account of tabulation of language data in the censuses and gave a background of tables C-7 and C-8. Dr.K.P. Ittaman explained the contents and utility of table C-10 on Households by Composition and Size.

Shri L. Mishra (Ministry of Human Resource Development) stressed the need to give a correct picture of the literacy levels of our population. He suggested exclusion of population in the age group 0-6 from calculation of literacy rates even while publishing the provisional population figures. He emphasised the need to know in which language a person was literate. He said this would help in launching successfully the adult literacy programmes. He also mentioned that illiterate migrants from different states to Delhi, for example, can be made literate only if the data about their mother-tongue or language spoken by them are available from the Census. He, therefore, desired that the data on migrants by mother tongue should be made available. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India said he would examine this aspect.

Following suggestions were made by delegates about the changes in the age groups in the Social and Cultural Tables which could be considered:

Table C-1: A sub-total for age group 15-44 is to be given. This table should bring out the number of females

below the age of 18 and the number of males below the age of 21 who are married.

Table C-2: The age group 35-59 may be sub-divided into two age groups, namely 35-44 and 45-59. Shri N Rama Rao pointed out that this was also the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and the table will be modified accordingly.

Table C-3: Three sub-totals for the age groups 6-10, 11-13 and 14-16 were desired by Education Ministry so as to give a correct picture of school attendance in Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary Schools. This suggestion was also agreed to by the Advisory Committee and suitable modifications would be made in the table. A further suggestion made was that the last age group in this table should be 25+.

Table C-10: Several participants felt that this table in its present format appeared rather complicated and should be made more simple. One suggestion in this regard was that the table could contain only the following three columns: (1) Nuclear Households which comprise single member households and households with one couple only; (2) Joint Family Households i.e. households having two cuples with or without their children; and (3) Extended joint family households having more than two couples with or without their children.

After considerable discussions, it was agreed that the format of the table will be modified suitably. It was stated by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, that suggestions in this regard may kindly be given to the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India by the delegates.

There was a demand from a number of delegates that

religion data may be cross-classified by education. Registrar General and Census Commissioner explained that as a matter of policy, religion data are not cross-classified by literacy and education level. Data users are, however, welcome to give their suggestions and format of such tables so that the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India could take up this issue.

SESSION IV : MIGRATION TABLES

Shri K.S.Natarajan presented the D-Series tables including the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in this regard. These are given below:

1. Table D-2 in an abbreviated form should be prepared at district level. If this involved additional tabulation and printing load, D-1 need not be prepared at district level.

2. In all the tables wherever duration is there, they should be given as less than 1 year, less than 5 years, less than 10 years and 10 years and above instead of less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10 years and above.

3. The age group 40+ should be expanded as 40-59 and 60+. Age group 0-14 should be given as 5-14 and all ages should include the 0-4 age group as well as 'age not stated'.

4. Tables D-5, D-6 and D-8 should be prepared for those persons only who are reporting 'employment' as the reason for migration. Very little information is available on the migrant workers. A new table showing migrant workers by age and duration may be prepared at state/district/city level. The workers may be further sub-divided into main workers and marginal workers.

5. Table D-9 would cover a small section of the population and whether it could be useful at all could be examined.

6. Table D-11 could be prepared at state, district and city level instead of city level only.

7. Table D-12 may be prepared at district/urban/city levels at the second stage.

8. Table D-13 may be prepared at state level also separately for rural and urban areas. The usefulness of the marital status classification in this table should be examined further.

9. A table similar to D-14 may be prepared for all migrant workers instead of only for those reporting 'employment' as the reason for migration.

10. Table D-15 may be prepared by duration of residence and last residence.

Changes made in the D-Series tables of 1991 Census as compared to those of the 1981 Census were explained. For instance, tables D-4, D-9, D-13 and D-14 were prepared earlier for one million plus cities and there was no migration table for cities with one lakh plus in 1981 Census. It is now proposed to generate three tables at city level, namely, D-10, D-11 and D-12.

Some participants desired to have data on migration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. Dr.K.P. Ittaman clarified that it is not possible to generate migration tables in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a person is enumerated as a SC/ST only if the caste or tribe to which he belongs finds place in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the States/Union Territories where enumerated. Therefore, they will be enumerated as such only in these areas where they are notified and not in the areas to which they have migrated. The enumerator is required to find out from the respondent whether he/she belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and if the answer is in the affirmative then the respondent

will have to give the name of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to which he/she belongs. Obviously, in the area of migration if the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in question is not notified then the name of such Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe will not appear in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes available with the enumerator and in all such cases the concerned Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will not be enumerated in the area of their migration. Due to this problem migration data on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes cannot be collected.

There was considerable discussion on this issue by Shri P.S. Bhatia, Prof.Aziz Ahmed (Jawahar Lal Nehru University), Dr.Mrs. Deshpande, Prof. M.K. Premi and Shri K.K. Chakravorty. There was also a suggestion for change in the procedure adopted in the enumeration of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Summing up this debate, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner said that the recording of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes status of the respondents is done primarily with a view to providing data on number of persons belonging to different Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the delimitation of the electoral constituencies to hold parliamentary and assembly elections. As such, the status of a person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe has to be ascertained by the enumerator with the help of list of castes/tribes notified as the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in the particular area. Thus it is not possible to accept the following suggestion: All those who return as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes irrespective of their castes/tribes finding place in the list applicable with a view to match them later with lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for all states/union territories. If a person is a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe according to any state's or union territory's list, he/she should be deemed to be Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

Dr.Shashi Kumar (Institute of Applied Manpower Research) wanted classification of migrants by educational levels in Table D-2. These data could help in man-power planning.

Dr.Mrs.Deshpande suggested that we could retain Table D-9 which gives the migrants reporting employment as the reason for migration, now seeking/available for work by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence. The Advisory Committee, as stated earlier, recommended for its deletion as the migrants involved in this table are very small in number and the table prepared on 10% sample may not give reliable data. Prof.M.K.Premi suggested that this table (D-9) may be prepared on full count at the second stage.

It was felt by Dr.Amitabh Kundu that the migration tables prepared for half a million plus cities are very useful in studying migration patterns. Utility of these tables will be greatly enhanced if at least the total of all class-I cities is also given in these tables.

The following suggestions were made by Dr.Vir Narain: (1) A table giving cross-classification of migrants by place of last residence, place of birth and place of enumeration may be prepared. This table will be very useful in studying the return migration, (2) Table D-3 may be prepared for 1 lakh plus cities instead of 1 million plus cities, (3) The migration characteristics like employment, educational level, marital status etc., undergo change for the migrants having longer duration of residence. It was, therefore, suggested that Table D-4 to D-9, D-13 and D-14 may be dropped and in lieu of them only one table giving all these characteristics may be prepared for migrants having duration of residence less than one year only.

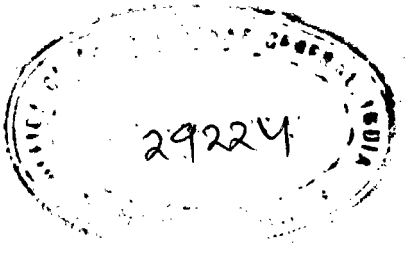
It was desired by Dr.Mrs.Deshpande that data on

migrants may be presented upto two-digit level of occupational classification instead of one-digit level in Tables D-12 and D-14. This suggestion was endorsed by Prof.M.K. Premi. The Registrar General and Census Commission agreed to examine the same.

Shri R.L.P.Sinha (Central Town and Country Planning Organisation) pointed out that the migration tables prepared for one million plus or half a million plus cities are not useful to the town planners because there is now an emphasis on development of small and medium sized towns. Data should be made available at least for 1 lakh plus towns to the extent possible.

Dr.M. Johnson Samuel (Institute of Social & Economic Change) suggested that Table D-12 and D-13 may be prepared for the general population also so that the differences between migrant population and the general population may be studied.

Referring to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for preparing Table D-15 by place of last residence and duration, Shri S.P.Mishra suggested that this table if prepared on place of birth will provide very useful data for studying inter-district out-migration within the state. Further, for the purpose of historical analysis, data relating to place of birth is more relevant than the place of last residence.



SESSION-V : F-SERIES - FERTILITY TABLES

At the outset, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner mentioned that some changes have been made in the 1981 Census fertility tables and some new tables have been proposed for the 1991 Census. Shri K.S. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General (Demography) explained the changes that have been effected and the new tables that have been proposed to be included in this series. The proposal for deletion of the cross tabulation of present age by duration of marriage for currently married females was highlighted.

Shri P.N. Kapoor (Department of Family Welfare) suggested that a sub-total for the age-group 15-44 may be given in all fertility tables where classification of age has been adopted since this would be of immense help for the data users. He was of the opinion that duration which is derived as the difference between the present age and age at marriage is inaccurate because of rounding off errors and hence does not give the correct picture in case of the duration groups, especially in respect of 0-4 years. He expressed the view that this tabulation may be dropped. He also suggested that the intervals used for age at marriage tabulations may be made broader. He suggested that Table F-16 may be prepared for currently married females aged 15-44 years as this will be more useful than the proposed table.

Prof. K.S.Srikantan (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics) mentioned that actual duration of marriage should be taken as the current age minus age at marriage or current age minus age at menarche whichever is lower. However, in census it is not possible to do this. He also pointed out that data on birth last year collected in census is highly under-reported and hence the corrections are very large. Assumptions that have been used for making

corrections may not be valid in all cases. He suggested that the Office of the Registrar General, and Census Commissioner, India should constitute an expert group to look into the analytical reports on fertility and child mortality before they are released and to suggest the estimates which may be used for further studies.

Shri P.S. Bhatia was of the opinion that the duration of marriage was not useful due to inaccuracies. He said that in case age at marriage is below 15 years it may be taken as 15 years for calculation of duration of marriage so that the duration is estimated more correctly. He was also of the opinion that since the data from 1981 Census is available for all currently married females as of 1981 there is no need for tabulating the data for those women who were married before 1981, in the 1991 Census.

Dr.Tyagi was of the opinion that it is necessary to have data on fertility by religion, since correlating the fertility differentials by socio-economic characteristics comes as a second step only.

Shri K.S.Natarajan clarified that it is possible to give sub-totals for the age group 15-44. He pointed out that though the duration of marriage is obtained indirectly, it gives some information which can be used for providing data on changes in age at marriage over time. On the request to further group the intervals of age at marriage he pointed out that due to the highly skewerd nature of the curve, short intervals as suggested presently may be better for estimating parameters like mean age at marriage. Regarding the point that data on birth last year are under reported, he mentioned that tabulations by birth order can be used to give proportion of higher order births that are taking place. He also pointed out that Table F-16 has its own use while we can consider similar table for the currently married women in the age group 15-44. He agreed that

births last year were grossly under estimated. However, he pointed out that in the report on fertility released by the Office of the Registrar General an indication has been given as to which of the estimates are reliable.

There were further discussions on the desirability of tabulating religion by educational level and occupation. The representatives of the Department of Family Welfare also strongly supported the request for such tabulations. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, mentioned that cross tabulation of religion by other variables will need Government approval. He requested the data users to send formats for the type of tables needed so that the matter can be taken up with the government. It was pointed out on behalf of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner that some such classifications were attempted in the 1971 fertility tables.

Dr.N.K.Nijhawan (Indian Council of Social Science Research) was of the opinion that the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, should not try to provide all sorts of cross classifications which are necessary for certain researchers. He pointed out that using data from minimum tabulations one can study the relationships with other variables using statistical techniques and this will help in reducing the tabulation load and in case where one needs further classifications he can be provided with the data tapes from which he can make his own tabulations. Unless one adopts such an approach, he said, that Census Organisation will have to bear a heavy burden of tabulation. Dr. Srikantan at this stage pointed out the need to conduct a survey of the use of different tables. Certain very low level tables are necessary for decentralised planning etc., while all tables cannot be provided and are not needed as such on low levels. He, therefore, said some balance has to be struck between the desirable tables which are used by a large number of users

and those specialised tables which are necessary for certain researchers. Dr. Sangal endorsed this view. He said there are two types of users: (1) Researchers whose needs cannot be wholly met by the tables produced by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, and (2) the Government Departments which are to get certain minimum tabulations. He said that some balance has to be struck between these two types of users so that the tables can come in time and the census organisation is also not loaded with huge data processing work.

SESSION-VI : SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/ SCHEDULED TRIBES

The proposed special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the 1991 Census were presented by Dr.K.P.Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General(Social Studies). He said that these Tables are more or less on the pattern of the 1981 Census. However, the tables on fertility relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population which were included in the F-Series in the 1981 Census, are now proposed to be presented as special SC/ST tables. He further mentioned that there are six tables which provide data on individual Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto state level whereas, the remaining tables are on total Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes tables will be generated in the third phase on full count basis.

Shri P.D.Gulati, Director (Ministry of Welfare, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Commission) desired that the tables on occupational classification of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be prepared, as was done in the past. The data on occupations like 'scavenging' should also be provided separately. The 'reasons for migration' listed in the individual slip should also cover reasons like displacement of population on account of setting up of various industrial, irrigation, hydro-electric projects, atrocities against Scheduled Castes, untouchability, etc. which force them, especially the Scheduled Castes, to migrate to other areas. He further indicated that Infant Mortality Rate (I.M.R.) should be estimated separately for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population.

As regards compilation of tables on occupational classification of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, said that this matter would be considered and the tables in this regard

would be generated. As regards migration due to displacement, atrocities, etc. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, explained that the Census schedules and instructions have already been finalised and printed and therefore, it would not be possible to make any additions at this stage. Moreover, the census schedules which are to be used for data collection in a uniform manner throughout the country cannot be modified to collect data on local issues. The data on such matters are to be collected through local surveys.

Shri R.S.Srivastava (Department of Tribal Development, Madhya Pradesh) pointed out that the data on individual Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as well as sub-tribes/sub-castes are required from village to State level for micro level planning. As "forestry" is a major occupation among Scheduled Tribes, it may be separated out from fishing etc. and given separately. As the Mandal Commission Report is likely is to be implemented, the data on backward classes at State level will also be required. Besides C.D. Blocks level data, tribal development block-wise information may also be provided.

Dr.Bhupinder Singh (Director, Council for Social Development) pointed out that tables on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are released very late. These should be made available at the earliest. He said that the combined data for all tribes are not very helpful as it does not provide separate information for primitive tribes which is mixed up with the major tribes. Separate data on sub-tribes/sub-castes are also required for micro level planning. He also emphasised the need to provide data for such occupations which are specific to individual Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Among Scheduled Tribes, forestry is a very important occupation. It should not therefore, be clubbed with fishing etc. In addition to separate data on scavengers, etc. the census organisation should also provide

information on 'bonded labour'.

Shri P.S.Krishnan (Secretary, Ministry of Welfare) wanted to know whether it would be possible to treat bastis or mohallas, etc. as separate units. This would enable to carry out studies at the micro level. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes data should be presented at C.D. Block level. He felt that NCO/NIC which are based on international experiences should be modified suitably so as to obtain more realistic picture with respect to occupational structure of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes work force. In the 1961 Census, separate data on occupations like, scavenging, currying, tanning, etc. were provided which disappeared in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The data on these occupations alongwith such others which are peculiar to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population may be generated. He pointed out that untouchability is still not a thing of the past. The information on sources of drinking water, distance at which available for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population and accessibility to temples, etc. should be collected. He said that 1990 was the year of the Girl Child. The data on Girl Child of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be provided.

Delay in bringing out data on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be reduced. He stated that as per recent directives Neo-Buddhists will be treated as Scheduled Castes and, therefore, data on Buddhists among Scheduled Castes should be provided. He stated that Census Organisation has done certain ethnographic studies. Such studies should be planned more carefully to avoid all kinds of biases. The data on unorganised labour by sex may also be provided. There is also a need for data on ownership of means of production. The data on agricultural labourers may be provided for landless and those with land, separately. Even for Cultivators, data should be provided by cultivable land held. Data also should be available on

cultivators with irrigation facilities as against those without such facilities. The reasons for migration may be provided in a more detailed manner. People migrate to cities and towns to work as domestic servants mainly due to degeneration of weaving and other crafts in rural areas. Natural calamities like drought and flood etc. are the other compelling reasons under which large scale migration takes place. The tribals are dislocated on account of irrigation projects, etc. He further pointed out that there are a few numerically predominant Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which constitute the bulk of the populations among them. It is useful to have a profile of such Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, we should have a profile of those which are very small in number (Sansi etc.).

For non-Scheduled Castes population, he wanted to know whether data on destitute children, street children and handicapped persons would be avilable. The data on socially and physically handicapped people, and particularly those suffering on account of fluoroscis in drinking water, etc. is also very much needed. He desired that a separate meeting may be held for discussing the data requirements of the weaker sections of the Society.

Shri S.P.Mishra (Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation) stated that three-digit classification of occupational data for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will not be of much use. For these groups, it may be examined whether the data upto five digit level could be provided. Similar tabulations can be attempted for NIC. He felt that the data on bonded labour cannot be generated form Census, as there is no occupational code for this.

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner said there would be a separate group to examine the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes tables further. He also hoped that

there would not be any undue delay this time in the release of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes tables, since as per the present plan all tables will be put by the end of 1995.

VALEDICTORY FUNCTION

The valedictory function was held at 4.30 p.m. on March 3, 1990. Shri Shiromani Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs delivered the valedictory address. Shri R.Srinivasan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs was present. In his welcome speech, Shri A.R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India thanked the Home Secretary for having found time to be present in the Conference and also for agreeing to speak at the valedictory function. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner also summarised the important points which came up for discussion in the past two days in respect of dissemination of census data.

The Home Secretary said that he was very happy to be in the midst of learned demographers and representatives of central and state governments and other institutions interested in census data. He was glad to note that there were fruitful discussions in the past two days which would help the Registrar General and Census Commissioner to finalise the plans for dissemination of 1991 Census data and also the formats of the tables to be published. He assured the help and guidance of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the efforts of the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India in successfully conducting the 1991 Census and also in bringing out the results as scheduled.

Dr.Mrs.Sudha Deshpande of the Department of Economics, University of Bombay proposed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the data users. She thanked the Home Secretary for his presence and inspiring words which, she said, bore ample testimony to the interest taken by the government in matters relating to the forthcoming census. She also thanked the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and his colleagues for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and the fellow participants for their valuable suggestions during the discussions.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No.	Name of the participants	Organisation
1	2	3
1	Shri R.C.Arora	Director, Agicultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.
2	Dr.P.P.Sangal	Deputy Director, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
3	Shri P.Nayak	Assistant Director, Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
4	Shri A.K.Saha	Under Secretary, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
5	Dr.K.Subramanian	Additional Director, National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6	Shri V.V.Rao	Principal Systems Analyst, National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
7	Shri V.K.Gupta	Principal Systems Analyst, National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
8	Shri M. Moni	Principal Systems Analyst, National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
9	Shri Brij Bhushan	Senior Systems Analyst, National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
10	Dr.T.N.Jaitle	Economic Advisor, Department of Civil Supplies, Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, New Delhi.
11	Shri P.Vankataraman	Senior Research Officer, Department of Civil Supplies, Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, New Delhi.
12	Smt.Vineeta Rai	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.

1	2	3
13	Shri R.L.Narasimhan	Joint Director, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
14	Shri P.N.Kapoor	Joint Director, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
15	Shri Sarweshwar Jha	Director, Department of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
16	Shri L. Mishra	Joint Secretary (AE) & Director General (NLM), Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
17	Smt. Anita Kaul	Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
18	Shri B.S.V.Murthy	Deputy Secretary (AE) Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
19	Shri Amar Singh	Department of Woman & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
20	Shri S.K.Khatri	Archivist, National Archives India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
21	Shri R.S.Mathur	Additional Director, Adult Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
22	Smt. T.K.Sarojini	Joint Director, Department of Woman & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.
23	Shri S.K.Dass	Deputy Statistician, Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industries, New Delhi.
24	Shri M.S.Krishna Rao	Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau,Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi.
25	Ms G.Suguna Kumari	Joint Director, Directorate General Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
26	Dr.B.P.Guha	Director, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Chandigarh.

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27	Shri S.S.Suryanarayanan	Joint Advisor, Labour Employment & Manpower Division, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
28	Shri R.S.Srivastava	Director of Employment Exchange, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
29	Shri P.G.Muralidharan	Secretary, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
30	Shri S.P.Mishra	Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
31	Shri P.J. Thaker	Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
32	Dr.T.S.Papola	Advisor, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
33	Shri Aditya Prakash	Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
34	Shri Subrata Dhar	Research Officer, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning, New Delhi.
35	Dr.Devendra Sharma	Scientist, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi.
36	Shri N.Sen	Advisor, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi.
37	Dr.(Mrs.)A.R.Rajeswari	Director, Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi.
38	Shri H.S.Rastogi	Deputy Director, National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.
39	Shri K.S.Srinivasan	Joint Director, National Buildings Organisation, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.
40	Smt.Rajalakshmi Rao	Research Analyst, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Ministry of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

1	2	3
41	Shri P.S.Krishnan	Secretary, Department of Welfare, Ministry of Welfare, New Delhi.
42	Shri R.L.P.Sinha	Town & Country Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.
43	Shri P.D.Gulati	Director, SC & ST Commission, Ministry of Welfare, New Delhi.
44	Shri Dharam Paul	Research Officer, National Commission for SC & ST, Ministry of Welfare, New Delhi.
45	Shri Ashok Pahwa	Joint Secretary,Minority Commission, Ministry of Welfare, New Delhi.
46	Shri S.Lakshminarayana	Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Andhra Pradesh.
47	Shri R.D.Garg	Joint Secretary Revenue, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
48	Shri A.L.Katyal	Economic Advisor to the Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
49	Smt. Sarita Prasad	Resident Commissioner, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
50	Shri I.S. Malhi	Resident Commissioner, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Jammu.
51	Shri C.T.Benjamin	Revenue Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
52	Shri A.K.Das	Director, Tribal Area Development Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
53	Dr.R.S.Shrivastava	Deputy Commissioner, Tribal Area Development Planning, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
54	Shri R.V.Bapat	Director, Town & Country Planning, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
55	Shri Arun Bhatnagar	Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

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56	Dr.A.K.Nag	Assistant Advisor, Department of Statistical Analysis, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
'	Shri G.R.Krishnan	Joint Director, Department of Statistics, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
)	Shri T.Arunachalam	Chief Electoral Officer, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
).	Shri F.B. Lal	Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
).	Shri B.D.Khanaujia	Deputy Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
61.	Dr.D.P. Gupta	District Economic Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Ghaziabad.
62.	Shri H.D. Birdi	Secretary (Statistics), A&N Islands Administration, Port Blair.
63.	Shri N.R. Pillai	Public Relation Officer/Liaison Officer, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Port Blair.
64.	Shri D.B. Bhatia	Assistant Estate Officer, Govt. of Chandigarh, Chandigarh.
65.	Shri K.M. Sahni	Chief Secretary, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, UT Daman, Distt. Daman.
66.	Shri D.K. Gupta	Director (BES), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
67.	Shri R.B. Gupta	Manager, Operation Research Group, Baroda.
68.	Shri M.Johnson Samuel	Assistant Professor, Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore.
69.	Dr.K.S. Srikantan	Professor, Gokhle Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.
70.	Dr.H.D.Kopardekar	Director General, All India Institute of Local Self Govt. Bombay.
71.	Dr.Bidyut Monanty	Socio Economic Research Institute Calcutta (Delhi Representative).

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72.	Shri A.K. Dasgupta	Advisor, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.
73.	Shri Shashi Kumar	Senior Research Officer, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.
74.	Prof. Ashish Bose	Head, Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
75.	Shri Vir Narain	Associate Professor, Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
76.	Ms. Jatinder Bajaj	Senior Research Analyst, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
77.	Shri R.P. Tyagi	Managing Editor (Demography India) Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
78.	Shri R.P. Goyal	Associate Professor, Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
79.	Dr.J.P. Gupta	Director, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
80.	Dr.P.P. Talwar	Professor, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
81.	Shri B.B.L. Sharma	Assisfant Professor, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
82.	Shri P.K. Jain	Assistant Professor, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
83.	Shri H.B. Chanana	Assistant Professor, National Institute of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.
84.	Dr. A.Bagchi	Director, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.
85.	Smt.Uma Datta Roy Choudhary	Senior Consultant, National Institute of Public Finance & Policy, New Delhi.
86.	Ms. Archana Roy	National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi.

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87.	Ms. Susheela Bhan	Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
88.	Shri N.K. Nijhawan	Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
89.	Dr. R.K. Gupta	Dy. Director, National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development, New Delhi.
90.	Smt. Lakshmi Goparaju	Consultant, National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development, New Delhi.
91.	Prof. B.S. Minhas	Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi.
92.	Mrs. D.V. Rukmini	Senior Statistician, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
93.	Shri N.C. Saxena	Additional Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
94.	Shri N.K. Banerjee	Centre for Woman Development Studies, New Delhi.
95.	Dr.Bhupinder Singh	Director, Council for Social Development, New Delhi.
96.	Dr. Lalit Deshpande	Professor, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.
97.	Smt. Sudha Deshpande	Reader in Demography, University of Bombay, Bombay.
98.	Dr. Alice Thorner	Research Centre for Women's Studies, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Bombay.
99.	Dr. Divya Pandey	Research Centre for Women's Studies, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Bombay.
100.	Shri Aijazuddin Ahmed	Professor, Centre for Regional Development Studies, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.

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101.	Dr.Amitab Kundu	Professor, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.
102.	Prof. M.K. Premi	Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.
103.	Shri B.K. Gairola	Surveyor General, Survey of India, Dehradun.
104.	Shri S.Arunachalam	Senior Planning Engineer, National Capital Regional Planning Board, New Delhi.
105.	Ms. Madhu Bala Nath	Resource Officer, UNIFEM, UNDP, New Delhi.
106.	Dr.James R.Kirkland	Chief, Health, Population & Nutrition Services, USAID, U.S. Embassy, New Delhi.
107.	Shri V.R.P. Nair	UNICEF, ROSCA, New Delhi.
108.	Shri Dereje Asrat	Director, UNICEF, New Delhi.
109.	Dr.Tarlok Singh	Former Member,Planning Commission.
110.	Shri K.K.Chakravorty	Former Deputy Registrar General (C&T).
111.	Dr. K.C. Seal	Former Director General, Central Statistics Organisation.
112.	Ms. Begum Sultana Hayat	B-2/4, River Bank Colony, Lucknow.
113.	Dr. P.S. Bhatia	D-197, Saket, New Delhi.
114.	Shri R.P. Singh	Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
115.	Shri Mohd.Shafiq-uz-Zaman	Director of Census Operations Bihar, Patna.
116.	Shri H.S. Atwal	Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
117.	Smt.Sobha Nambisan	Director of Census Operations, Karnataka, Bangalore.
118.	Shri Dilip Mehra	Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

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119.	Shri M.L. Sharma	Deputy Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
120.	Shri M.S. Thakur	Asstt.Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
121.	Shri J.K. Banthia	Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Bombay.
122.	Shri R.N. Senapati	Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
123.	Shri D.S. Jaspal	Director of Census Operations, Punjab, Chandigarh.
124.	Shri R.K. Goswami	Director of Census Operations, Delhi.
125.	Shri S.P. Sharma	Deputy Director of Census Operations, Delhi.
126.	Shri A.R. Nanda	Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi.
127.	Dr.S.S. Srivastava	Joint Registrar General, (VS) ORGI, New Delhi.
128.	Shri Mahendra Nath	Joint Registrar General, India, ORGI, New Delhi.-
129.	Shri C.S. Arora	Director (EDP) ORGI, New Delhi.
130.	Dr. B.K. Roy	Deputy Registrar General (Map) ORGI, New Delhi.
131.	Shri V.S. Swamy	Deputy Registrar General (VS) ORGI, New Delhi.
132.	Shri O.P. Vig	Deputy Registrar General (VS) ORGI, New Delhi.
133.	Dr.K.P. Ittaman	Deputy Registrar General (SS) ORGI, New Delhi.
134.	Dr.B.P. Mahapatra	Deputy Registrar General (L) Language Division, Calcutta.

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135.	Shri K.S. Natarajan	Deputy Registrar General (Demography), ORGI, New Delhi.
136.	Shri N.Rama Rao	Deputy Registrar General (C&T) ORGI, New Delhi.
137.	Smt.Minati Ghosh	Asstt.Registrar General (Map) ORGI, New Delhi.
138.	Shri K.R. Unni	Joint Director(DP) ORGI, New Delhi.
139.	Shri A.Sen Gupta	Joint Director(P) ORGI, New Delhi.
140.	Shri O.P. Sharma	Deputy Director, ORGI,New Delhi.
141.	Shri R.P. Tomar	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
142.	Shri V.P. Rustagi	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
143.	Shri A.K. Biswas	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
144.	Shri Sham Joshi	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
145.	Shri B.P. Jain	Deputy Director (Ptg.),ORGI, New Delhi.
146.	Shri I.S. Thakur	Deputy Director (Plan), ORGI, New Delhi.
147.	Shri M.M. Dua	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
148.	Shri M.K. Jain	Senior Research Officer, ORGI, New Delhi.
149.	Shri R.K. Puri	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
150.	Shri Phool Singh	Deputy Director, ORGI, New Delhi.
151.	Shri K.N. Unni	Senior Research Officer, ORGI, New Delhi.
152.	Shri K.N. Pant	Deputy Director (OL), ORGI, New Delhi.
153.	Shri S.S. Bhattacharya	Research Officer (L) Language Division, Calcutta.
154.	Shri Babu Lal	Asstt.Director of Census Operations, ORGI, New Delhi.

WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

Hon'ble Home Minister, Additional Secretary Shri Srinivasan, distinguished delegates and my colleagues.

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the Second Data Users' Conference for the 1991 Census. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Minister who could find time to be with us to inaugurate this 2-days Conference in the midst of his heavy pre-occupations. On behalf of the Census Organisation and the distinguished data users present here, I extend a very cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Minister. I welcome the Additional Secretary Shri Srinivasan who has graced this function. A number of distinguished demographers, economists, statisticians, sociologists and scholars from various other disciplines related to population have graced this Conference and I extend very hearty welcome to all of them. Secretaries and senior functionaries from Planning Commission and important data user ministries and departments of Government of India as well as senior representatives from a number of State Governments have come to attend this Conference. There are also representatives from important international and national organisations and research institutes who have accepted our invitation to attend this Conference. I welcome all of them.

This Conference is intended to be the grand finale of the series of consultations and discussions with the experts and data users before we plunge into the field operation of data collection from April 1990 onwards. Exactly a year from now we will be completing the Census taking with the Sunrise of the 1st March, 1991 as the Census moment. The schedules and questionnaires for collection of data during the Houselisting operation this year and the main Census in 1991 have been finalised in consultation with the data users and the technical Advisory Committee. Due to various limitations it has not been possible to include demands of some of the data users for collection of specific

data during Census.

The Technical Advisory Committee which was formed after the First Data Users' Conference in 1988 have deliberated in depth the plan for tabulation and dissemination of data to be collected during 1991 Census Operations. It has looked into the methodology, content and level of presentation of Census data as also the time frame of data dissemination. This Committee which consists of experts and representative data users has given very valuable advice which would help the Census Organisation in finalising the data tabulation and dissemination plan. I welcome the illustrious members of this Technical Advisory Committee who are present with us today in this Conference.

The draft tabulation plan which has been circulated for discussion in this Conference has been prepared in such a way that all the tables containing the Census data can be ready for release to the data users by the end of 1995 at the latest. Tables in the H-series will come by September 1991, the Primary Census Abstract with 9-fold industrial classification upto village/ward level by September 1992, the tables on ex-servicemen by December 1992 and the A-series tables in a phased manner between 1993 and 1995. Data on religion and language are expected to come out from 1993 onwards and so also the tables on economic, social, cultural, migration and fertility series. The special tables on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe based on 100 per cent computerised data entry of Individual Slips and the data on Household composition will come by December, 1995. The Census Organisation will take steps to create 100 per cent computerised data base of the 1991 Census for data users. Apart from the data which will be generated in the form of the tables contained in the tabulation plan, data for special users will be made available through magnetic tapes, floppy disks and compact disks from time to time after the main tabulation on any aspect is finalised. In course of today and tomorrow, we will have occasion to discuss in detail the various methods of data dissemination to the users as also the scheme of prioritisation of release of data by the Census Organisation.

At the Concluding Session tomorrow afternoon we will sum up the various suggestions and recommendations of the data users and will keep them in view while finalising our plan for tabulation and dissemination of 1991 Census data.

Sir, in the task of conducting the Census as also of tabulating and publishing the Census data we look up to you for support and we will be able to do our best with you unstinted support and encouragement and through you, Sir, that of the State Governments and various agencies involved in the task. The keen interest you have in this national task is indicated by your ready participation in this Conference. On behalf of the Census Organisation and the distinguished participants, may I request you Sir to be so gracious as to inaugurate this Conference.

ANNEXE.C

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

It gives me great pleasure to be here with you this morning. Most of you would have participated in the First Conference of Data Users which was held in April, 1988 and which marked an important stage in the preparatory work for the 1991 Census. While the schedules and questionnaires for the 1991 Census were considered in the First Conference, this Conference will examine the dissemination of the data to be collected.

The preparations for the 1991 Census of India have progressed to a great extent by now. The preliminary operations of Housenumbering and Houselisting will be conducted this year from April onwards. It is but appropriate that the users of data are consulted regarding the manner in which the census data have to be disseminated. The importance of census for purposes of planning and for a proper and scientific study of the population of the country needs hardly any emphasis at this gathering. However, I would like to reiterate that census is the principal source of statistics concerning the people and provides the data needed for meaningful administrative action, proper planning and useful research. I would request you to bear this in mind when you decide about the way in which the data have to be made available.

With the progress of computerisation, it is but natural that there will be a greater demand now from data users regarding sharing of the 1991 Census data through data tapes. The Census Organisation is taking steps to procure a main frame Computer and micro-computers for processing of the census data and also to enhance the in-house data entry capabilities.

Apart from providing data tapes to users, the Census Organisation proposes to bring out, on a large scale, tables in published

form in keeping with the tradition of the Indian Census. As you are all aware, the Census of India is more than one hundred years old and the statistics published by the various censuses are contained in a wide range of census volumes. The census tables which would be discussed in this Conference would be those proposed to be published in printed form with explanatory notes after the 1991 Census. These have been earlier examined by the Advisory Committee for the 1991 Census.

This Conference includes a cross section of the expertise in our country and consists of data users of different disciplines and organisations. Your views on the various tables would be taken into account before the final Tabulation Plan for the 1991 Census is evolved. The discussions which will take place for the next two days will help in a big way the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India to finalise what tables are to be published and in what form. It is through the census tables that the data users get the tabulated information at all levels down to the village level. At this point, I would like to make a suggestion that the tables that are to be generated should be simple and easily understandable so that it will help not only the expert but also the layman to know what types of data are available from the census and now these could be utilised. It is, however, not possible to make all tables simple. There will still be a few tables which will have to be elaborate due to many cross-classifications.

It is observed from the tentative Tabulation Plan drafted by the Census Organisation that the tables cover a variety of important subjects. There are General Population Tables which give the basic information on area, houses and population and allied information. The General Economic Tables deal with the economic characteristics of the population which are very important in the context of man-power planning. The Social and Cultural Tables furnish useful information on age, sex, literacy, level of education, mother-tongue, religion and other aspects concerning our people. The Migration Tables contain data which give, among other things, an idea of the rural-urban migration and also help in urban planning. The Fertility Tables furnish information on the fertility pattern in the different regions of the country which would be

great use in the implementation of family welfare measures. The Housing Tables reflect our housing-stock and its quality which would help provide adequate and proper housing to our people. The Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes go a long way in working out welfare measures for these sections of the population.

I also find that the Census Organisation proposes to publish some useful data relating to rural areas which are collected separately. I am referring to the information on infrastructural facilities which will be included in the village Directories and District Census Handbooks. These volumes are a veritable store house of data and will help considerably in planning for rural development. You will also agree that the final tables have to be quickly generated and this is important from the point of view of utilisation of data. The acquisition of a main-frame Computer by the Census Organisation will enable it to serve the data users better and more efficiently. I am confident that, in the 1991 Census, all efforts will be made to make the data available to the people at the earliest possible time and the accessibility of the data would also be easy and economical.

I should take this opportunity to request you to help in the conduct of the 1991 Census which is an operation of vast magnitude. Each one of us has a role to play in making the people of the country, especially those in the remote areas aware of the coming census and the need for them to cooperate fully in the census operation. It is only through public response and involvement that a census is made a success. The census operation in this country has been a success so far with the active co-operation of the State Governments. I am sure that such support and involvement will be forthcoming in full measure in the 1991 Census. I also take this opportunity to appeal to the large number of enumerators and other officials who will be associated with the 1991 Census operation to do their best.

I request the important data user organisations and the distinguished experts in the field of population assembled here to give careful thought to the proposed plan of dissemination of 1991 Census data and offer their views to the Census Organisation. I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference and I wish your deliberations all success.