MOST IMMEDIATE





भारत सरकार / Government of India
गृह मंत्रालय / Ministry of Home Affairs
भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय
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CENSUS OF INDIA 2011 - CIRCULAR No. 13

Subject: Preparation of list of villages for each 'Panchayat' of all the districts in a State/UT to generate Panchayat-wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) during Census of India 2011.

You are aware that the data on population and housing is compiled and published in each census at the lowest administrative level i.e., village in rural and ward in urban areas. Consequent to the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 for strengthening of Panchayat Raj System in the country, an attempt was made in 2001 Census to generate Panchayat-wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) containing data on population, SC/ST, age-group 0-6 years, literacy status and economic activity. For this, a Census Circular No. 20 of 2001 Census was issued. Despite our best efforts, we could receive the requisite information in 2001 from 13 States only. The main problem was that a large number of Panchayats in different States were parts of segmented villages for which boundaries were not available.

2. In this connection, the extract of Article 243 as amended through the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 is reproduced below

(a) "Panchayat" means an institution (by whatever name called) of self-government constituted under Article 243B for the rural areas;

(b) "Panchayat area" means the territorial area of a Panchayat;

(c) "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published;

(d) "village" means a village specified by the Governor by public notification to be a village for the purposes of this Part and includes a group of villages so specified.

3. To generate the Panchayat- level PCA, it would be necessary that the precise details of the territorial area of each Panchayat are collected in advance so that the delineation of the Houselist/Population Enumeration Blocks is done to meet the requirement. In other words, the boundaries of Houselisting and Population Enumeration Blocks should not cut across the boundaries of territorial area falling in a 'Panchayat'. On the ground there may be different situations. A Panchayat may consist of only one village or a number of complete villages. There can be another situation where the Panchayat may consist of some complete villages and parts of some villages. In yet another situation a Panchayat may consist of parts of a number villages. etc.

4. To supplement para 7 of the Circular 10 of Census 2011, different situations regarding the formation of a Panchayat vis-a-vis revenue villages are provided below with hypothetical illustrations:

Situation 1: A Panchayat may consist of one complete village or a number of complete villages.

Illustration: The jurisdictional boundary of Rampur Panchayat is the same as (i) the jurisdictional boundary of Rampur village or (ii) jurisdictional boundaries of 2 complete villages, Rampur village and Islampur village. EBs may be carved out within each complete village as per the population/household criteria.

Situation 2: A Panchayat may consist of part of one village or part of a number of villages.

Illustration: There are two villages Rampur (RP) and Islampur (IP). One segmented portion of each of the two villages, namely RP_1 and IP_1 comprise of one Panchayat say Rampur. The other portion of the two villages RP_2 and IP_2 are included in other Panchayats. Now for forming HLBs within the jurisdictional boundary of the Rampur Panchayat, the HLBs are to be carved in segmented portions RP_1 and IP_1 separately so that total number of

HLBs in these two portions will constitute Rampur Panchayat.

5. Maps of GP and Town Panchayat, if available with the State Governments/Ut Administrations, may be used for facilitating field identification. These should be more relevant in case of segmented villages for correct identification of boundaries of each Panchayat

6. A proforma for collecting the detailed constitution of the Panchayat, is enclosed at the Annexure. The columns of the proforma are self explanatory. This may be filled and made a part of the Charge Register for each rural Charge.

Please acknowledge receipt of the Circular.

(C. Chandramouli)
Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

To

All Directorates of Census Operations

Copy to:

1. Addl. Director, DRG(C&T), DRG(PKB), DRG(Map), DRG(CRS/SRS), ARG(Demo), JD(AKS), JD(DP), JD(A.K.Samal), JD(M.S.Thapa), JD(A.K.Srivastava), JD(Anil Kumar), JD(SS), ARG(SS), JRGI, DS(A), SRO(Language Division)
2. JD(OL) for immediate Hindi translation
3. PPS to HS
4. PS to RGI, PS to Addl. RGI, PS to DDG(MNIC), PS to DDG(D.Rastogi)
5. Census Cell (15 copies)
6. Guard File

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011 – HOUSELISTING & HOUSING CENSUS
PANCHAYAT REGISTER (Only for Rural Charges)

(1) Name of the State/ UT..... Code No | | |

(2) Name of the District..... Code No | | |

(3) Name of the Sub-District..... Code No | | | | |

(4) Name of the Charge.....

Line No.	Location Code No. of the Village for Census 2011	Name of the Panchayat		Supervisory Circle No.	Houselisting Block Nos of the village falling in the panchayat		Remarks
		Vernacular language	English		from	to	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Note: Location code no. of village will be same as the one used in the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule.

Countersignature of the representative of the DCO

Dated Signature of the Charge Officer with seal