



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

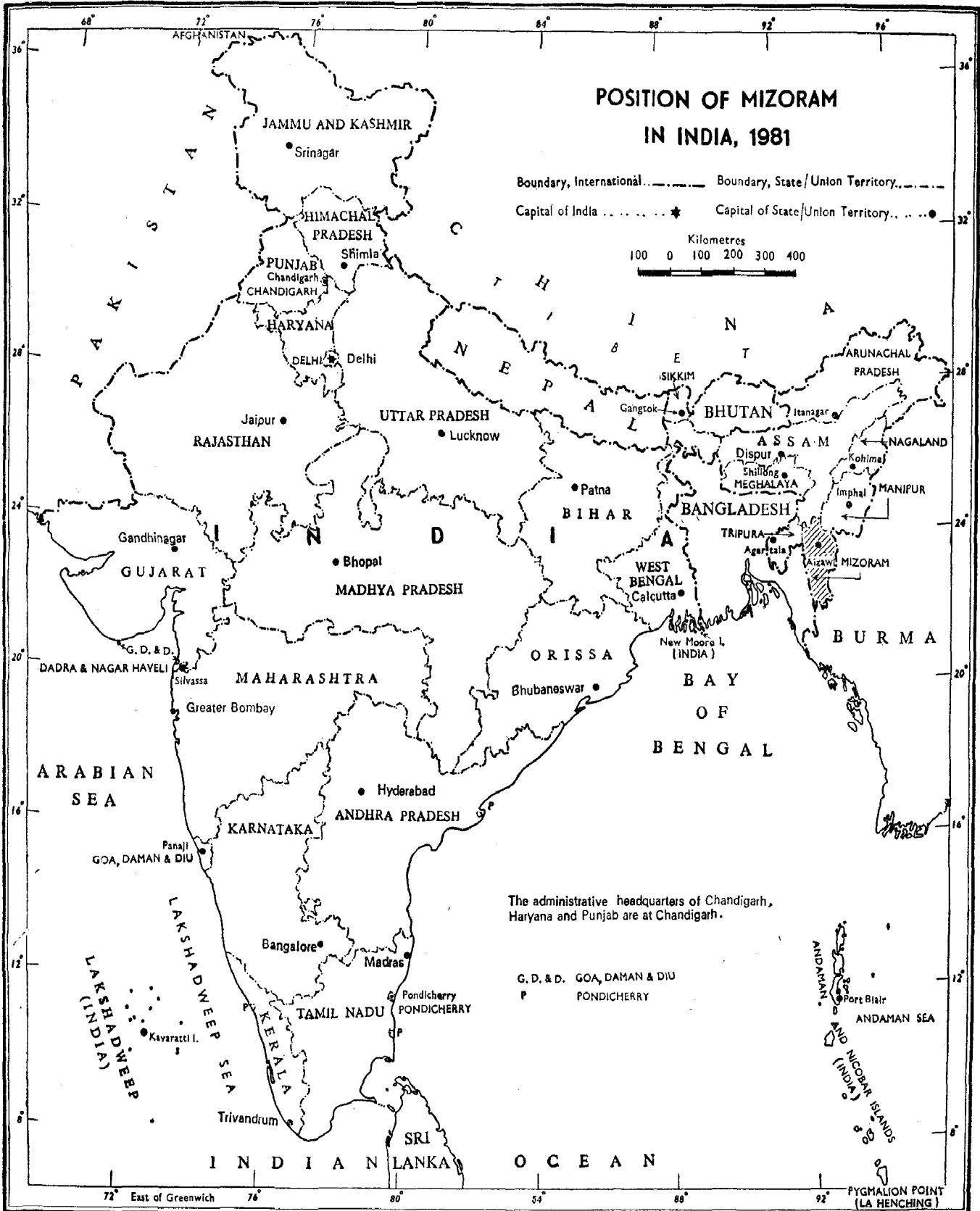
SERIES—31

MIZORAM

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

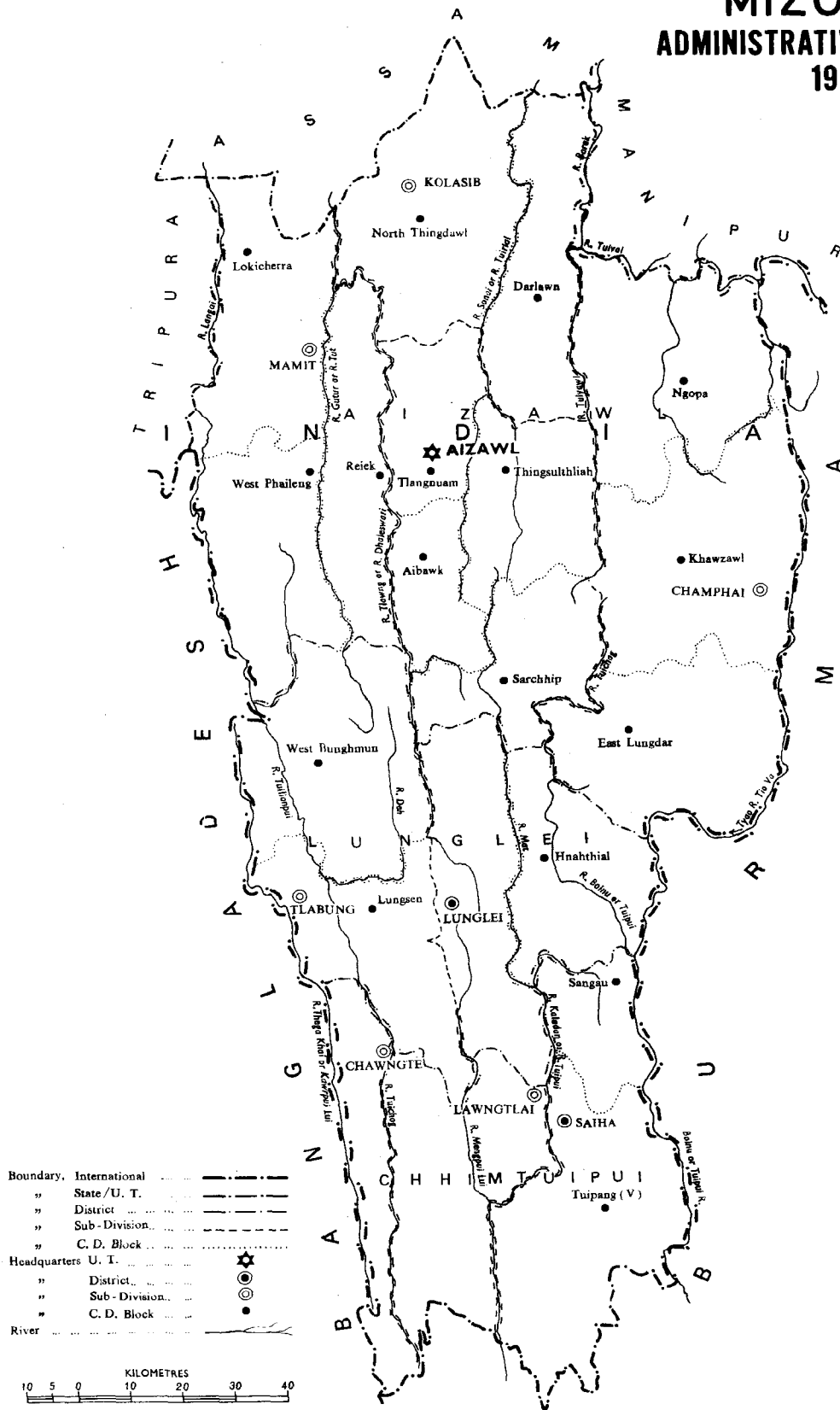
P. LALNITHANGA
Director of Census Operations,
'Mizoram'



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

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

MIZORAM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974 between India & Bangladesh.

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PREFACE

The Census of 1981 in Mizoram was the first Census Operations undertaken independently after Mizoram became Union Territory in 1972, with a separate Directorate of Census Operations being set up only in the latter part of 1979. Prior to 1972, Mizoram was a part of Assam and it was known as Mizo District and the censuses were also undertaken by the Directorate of Census, Assam.

Although the Census Directorate in Mizoram was new with no background experience whatsoever and with no old records either which could be of help to the new organisation, the operations could be completed successfully in time. This was due largely to the maximum co-operation and assistance extended to the Census Organisation by the Government of Mizoram at every stage without creating any difficulty whatsoever in the smooth conduct of the operations. Census is the responsibility of the Centre; but it is traditionally carried out through the state administration. We made several demands on the state government which were all met into this connection, I am thankful to the state government for the maximum assistance rendered in issuing the much needed instructions and orders to various state government departments connected with Census whenever sought for.

I must also deeply thank the three Deputy Commissioners for their co-operation as Principal Census Officers in their respective districts. The District Census Officers and the Assistant District Census Officers as well as the Charge Officers in their respective jurisdictions contributed largely to the success of the operations. The co-operation extended by All India Radio, Publicity Department and the local News Editors was also substantial and remarkable.

In my own office, I received maximum co-operation and assistance at every stage from my dedicated staff who worked with diligence and devotion. I am deeply obliged to them all.

Lastly, I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India and his colleagues, namely, Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Shri N.G. Nag and Shri V. P. Pandey all Deputy Registrar Generals and Shri S.C. Shrivastava, Assistant Central Tabulation Officer and others in the Office of Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage and enabling us to this publication.

Aizawl,
the 22nd Oct., 1982.

P. LALNITHANGA
Director of Census Operations,
Mizoram

CENSUS OF INDIA—1981—MIZORAM

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

POPULATION	TOTAL		Persons	493,757
			Males	257,239
			Females	236,518
	RURAL		Persons	371,943
			Males	192,874
			Females	179,069
	URBAN		Persons	121,814
			Males	64,365
			Females	57,449
Decennial population growth rate 1971-1981				48.55
Area (Sq. Km.)				21,081
Density of population (Per Sq. Km.)				23
Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)				919
Literacy Rate		Persons	59.88	
		Males	64.46	
		Females	54.91	
Percentage of urban population to total population				24.67
Percentage to total population		(i) Main Workers	Persons	41.73
			Males	50.38
			Females	32.33
		(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	3.71
			Males	2.15
			Females	5.40
		(iii) Non-workers	Persons	54.56
			Males	47.46
			Females	62.27
Break up of Main Workers		(i) Cultivators	Persons	70.63
Percentage among main workers			Males	61.38
			Females	86.31
		(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	2.48
			Males	2.67
			Females	2.16
		(iii) Household Industry	Persons	0.85
			Males	0.74
			Females	1.05
		(iv) Other Workers	Persons	26.03
			Males	35.20
			Females	10.48

FIGURES AT A GLANCE—*Concl.*

Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	Persons	0·03
	Males	0·05
	Females	0·01
Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population	Persons	93·55
	Males	89·90
	Females	97·52
Number of occupied residential houses		81,341
Number of villages	Total	736
	Inhabited	721
	Uninhabited	15
Number of Towns		6

INTRODUCTION

General Note

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is an important general population table which gives particulars relating to area, occupied residential houses, households, population by sex, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literates and educated persons, workers classified under four broad industrial categories, marginal workers and non-workers. In the 1971 Census there were only two main divisions, Workers and Non-workers. The Workers again subdivided into nine Industrial categories, such as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourer, Livestock or Forestry, etc., Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Processing, etc., Construction, Trade & Commerce, Transport & Communication and other services. A person was treated as worker if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week of the 1971 Census. Therefore, the dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1971 Census is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy of main worker, marginal worker and non-worker is adopted. For main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days is adopted. In the 1981 Census, the main worker is subdivided into four main categories, such as, Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs) and other workers. Whereas those who work for sometime during the preceding year but not for major part and treated as Marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the preceding year are to be treated as Non-workers.

The 1981 Census Count

The actual population count commenced from the 9th of February and lasted upto 28th February, 1981 followed by revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1981. The reference date for the 1981 Census was the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 which implies that the Census was expected to provide a snap shot of the population of the country as it existed at Sunrise of 1st March, 1981. Thus the 1981 Census covered the entire Union Territory of Mizoram within a specific period there being no non-synchronous area of enumeration.

Preparatory Measures

A separate Directorate of Census Operations in Mizoram was set up for the first time only in the month of June, 1979 initially with the appointment of Director by Government of India. The two data users conferences held in New Delhi for evolving Census questionnaires and various concepts also could not be attended to being held in New Delhi in the months of February, 1978 and December, 1978 prior to the formation of Census Directorate. However, the decisions taken in the said conferences were adopted in Mizoram for 1981 Census. For the reason, neither Pilot test nor Pre-tests were conducted in Mizoram.

The schedules finalised at the end of the said conferences and adopted in 1981 Census were :—

- (1) Houselist
- (2) Household Schedule (Part I & II)
- (3) Individual Slip (both Universal & Sample)

The Individual Slip has been divided into two parts, namely, Universal and Sample. The Individual Slip (Universal) had to be canvassed for every individual of the household during enumeration period. The sample portion of the Individual Slip also had been canvassed simultaneously with the Universal one in selected sample areas during enumeration.

The Establishment Schedule developed in the 1971 Census was dropped in the 1981 Census in view of the fact that Economic Census (Enterprise List) was integrated along with the houselisting operations. The various census schedules were all printed in English. Some of the schedules were got translated into Mizo language for the convenience of the Enumerators during the operations.

Houselist

Houselisting and House numbering operations were carried out in Mizoram during the month of October, 1980 where two schedules, nameely, Houselist and Enterprise List were canvassed. The Houselist Schedule is intended to provide a complete list of all Census houses and households in every Village/Towns and also the approximate population for the purpose of carrying out enumerator's blocks on the basis of population

so as to ensure complete coverage without any omission or overlapping. The Houselist contains 15 columns with the following headings : (1) Line No. (2) Building No. (3) Census House No. (4) Purpose for which Census House is used (If totally or partly non-residential go to Enterprise Slip) (5) Household No. (6) Name of the head of Household (7) Is the Household engaged in enterprise outside this Census House and without premises ? If so, go to Enterprise Slip (8 to 10) Is there a Physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of them who are totally blind (8) Dumb (9) Crippled (10) In column 11 to 13, number of persons normally residing in Census household on day of visit of the enumerator indicating Males (11) Females (12) Total (13) and (14) Remarks. The houselist form was rather simple as compared to that of the 1971 Census, and some new items having been introduced keeping in view the demand of the social welfare department and the data users. As mentioned earlier, the Enterprise List which was canvassed alongwith Houselisting Operations was in fact part of the Economic Census. However, the data collected through enterprise list were supposed to be compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi.

Household Schedule

The Household Schedule was again introduced in the 1981 Census because the concensus in the data users conference was that the Schedules would yield useful data. Most of the items of 1971 Census houselist have again been included in this Schedule with some new items. The Household Schedule consists of two parts. The first part incorporates the Household particulars while that of the second part comprises of the population record. In Part I of the Household particulars, the book and the form number had to be recorded at the top right corner while at the top left corner, the location code had to be recorded. In the Household Schedule Part I, the following questions were asked of every household : (1) Name of head of household, (2) Religion of head of household, (3) Whether head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, (4) Name of Caste Tribe of head of household, (5) Language mainly spoken in the household, (6) Does the household live in owned house ? (7) If "No" does the household own a house or house-site in the Village or Town of Enumeration, (8) Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household, (9) Facilities available to the household, (10) Number of living rooms in occupation of household, (11) Number of Married couples usually living in a household (12) Does the household cultivate land ? (13) If "Yes" in 12 category (1) Own (2) Rented (3) Owned and Rented, (14) If rented, enter local

name of tenancy, (15) Total population of the household.

The household schedule clearly gives the picture and the composition of the building and the households living therein. Such informations are most useful for administrative purpose and serves as good frame for future surveys.

Population Record

Population record forms the second part of the household schedule. Cols. 1 to 7 were collected directly from households and the rest of the columns were filled from Individual Slip. Cols. 1 to 7 relate to serial number, name of each Individual in the household, relationship to head (Indicate Serial Number of mother within brackets if present in household for children upto 10 years) sex, age and marital status. The information on cols. 8 to 35 can broadly be divided into two categories, males and females, columns 8 to 21 being related to male particulars and columns 22 to 35 to female respectively. At the bottom of each page of population record, the name of compiler, supervisor and enumerator are to be recorded.

The population record of 1981 Census is more detailed comprehensive and simple for the purpose of compilation as compared to 1971 Census was to be compiled from Individual Slip which had only nine columns. But the population record of 1981 Census consisted of 35 columns, where columns 1 to 7 had been canvassed directly to individuals. The rest of the columns from 8 onwards had to be filled from Individual Slip. The Location Code, household number and name of Village/Town were entered on top of each page of population record of 1971 Census whereas in 1981 Census, these particulars were recorded in Part I of Household Schedule and Abridged Houselist. The population record cols. 1 to 7 were similar in both of the Censuses. In the 1971 Population record, columns 8 to 9 indicate Literacy (L or O) and description of main activity. In the 1981 Census, columns 8 and 9 or 22 and 23 were to be filled with the name of Caste/Tribe of Male or Female particulars of Individuals in the household and columns 10 and 11 or 24 and 25 relate to literate and illiterate Male or Female Individuals. The informations in columns 12 and 13 or 26 and 27, 14 and 15 or 28 and 29 or 16, 17 and 19 or 30, 31 and 33 or 20 and 21 or 34 and 35 relate to Male or Female particulars copied from Individual Slip entries in questions number 14A, 14B, 16 respectively.

In the 1971 Census, the names of Enumerator and Supervisor were recorded at the bottom of each page.

of the population record, but in the 1981 Census, besides the names of Enumerator and Supervisor the name of each compiler of the Schedule was also recorded at the bottom of each page of population record.

Individual Slip

The Individual Slip has been divided into two parts, namely, Universal and Sample. Individual Slip is the main schedule which attempts to collect answer of all the demographic, social and economics questions. Universal Slip contains 16 questions for every Individual in a household to be collected at the time of the actual enumeration, whereas the Sample Slip contains 6(six) questions to be asked simultaneously with that of Universal Slip to every Individual in Mizoram being sample area in the 1981 Census.

The questions in the Universal Slip were on the Name of Individual, Relationship to Head, Sex, Age, Marital Status, Mother tongue, Two languages known, Religion, Whether Scheduled Caste or Tribe, Name of Caste or Tribe, Literate or Illiterate, Educational qualification, Attending School or College and as Worker or Non-worker etc. If a person was categorised as worker he was further classified according to the type of work and the time he spent for work either for Major part or Part time, as Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry and other worker. In regard to Household Industry|Other worker, information on the name of establishment, description of work, nature of Industry, trade or service and class of worker (Employer or Employee and Single worker or family worker) was collected. The information on secondary work was also collected. The information on Household Industry|Other worker, name of Establishment, description of work, nature of Industry, Trade or Service and Class of worker (Employer or Employee and Single worker or Family Worker) was also collected.

Again if a person was categorised as non-worker, he was further categorised as either Household duty, Student, Dependant, Retired person or Rentier, Beggar, Inmate of Institution and other non-worker. The information was sought from a person as to how he spends his time basically as a non-worker. The information as to whether a person was seeking or available for work, was also collected.

The Sample questions are six in number and they follow the usual pattern of information such as birth place (Rural or Urban, District and State), reason for migration, duration of last residence, for all ever-married women only (age at marriage, number of children etc.), and for currently married women.

The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts dealing with migration and fertility. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only. Reasons for migration from place of last residence may be of varying causes to be given in a code number, such as (1) Employment (2) Education (3) Family moved (4) Marriage and (5) Other depending upon the condition of persons. These Codes were printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. Migrational particulars with reference to the place of last residence were also collected which were expected to yield useful data on internal migration. The data may also be useful in ascertaining the state of the economy of the country.

Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card

As in the 1971 Census, Census of Degree Holders and Technical Personnel was also taken by canvassing a Schedule which was finalised by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Schedule contains 15 questionnaires, such as name, designation and address, sex, all Academic and Professional qualifications, Training undergone, Post-graduate Academic specialisations, Professional specialisation/Technical skills through experience, Present status (Employee, Student, Unemployed etc.), Employment and visits abroad for study, Training and Employment (excluding all other types of visit). The Enumerator was required to have one or more of these cards in the event of such a case being available with the household in course of enumeration. The enumerator was required to collect the filled in card from the respondents during his revisional round or even earlier. The respondent of this card could also send the card duly filled in direct to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research whichever is convenient since it was the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research who will compile the data eventually.

Specimen of each of the above forms are reproduced at Annexure A.

Preparation of Maps

It is the primary objective of Census that every person in the country is enumerated but only once and without any omission. In order to achieve this, the entire country was mapped out for the state, district, tehsil, police station and ultimately every village and town which are the basic administrative areas of habitation.

The Government of Mizoram was requested to supply us with an upto date administrative map or Mizoram Union Territory with boundary descriptions of sub-division etc. In the mean time, State Government was also approached several times to let us know

whether the required map was readily available or whether preparation of such map and supply of the same could be taken up within the shortest possible time from their end. But regrettably enough, all such efforts did not bear any fruit despite the urgency and importance of the Census works. Accordingly, map Circular No. 2 was issued on the 4th December, 1979 under which the Cartography and Map Section of the Directorate was entrusted with the task of drawing up the required map and to carry out on the spot verification of all the villages whether inhabited or abandoned, falling within the various administrative sub-divisions of Mizoram and to contact, in this connection, various offices such as Sub-divisional Officers' (Civil), Block Development Officers, Administrative Officers and Circle Education Officers and seek their assistance in ascertaining from them the requisite informations in respect of such villages situated within their respective jurisdiction and also to obtain their endorsements on the correctness of the informations so collected in the form of certificate as per proforma prepared by this office under letter No. DCM/M-2/79/15-16 dt. 4-12-1979. The Government of Mizoram was requested to supply us with one copy of Map with one copy each of boundary descriptions of the three Administrative Districts, nine sub-divisions and three Autonomous District Councils of Pawi/Lakher/Chakma respectively. Although copies of the boundary descriptions as above were supplied, they could not supply us with the updated Map of Mizoram Union Territory from their end.

In the meantime, the Directorate was trying its level best to get a map of Mizoram Union Territory in the scale of 1"—4 miles from other departments of the Government of Mizoram for tracing and for the purpose of updating the jurisdictional maps and administrative units furnished by the State Government. Fortunately, for us, copy of such blue printed map was at last procured from the Directorate of Soil Conservation, Government of Mizoram, after a great deal of search and efforts on the part of the Map Section of the Directorate of Census enabling us to up-date the map ourselves.

There being no other alternative and no assistance or help being forthcoming from any quarters, the Map Section assisted by the Census Section of the Directorate was again entrusted with the task of carrying out Surveys and collection of Village lists by undertaking tours and visiting all the interior places of the Districts and the Sub-divisions in Mizoram at the spot vide Map Circular No. 5 under letter No. DCM/M-2/79/22-23 dated 10th January, 1980.

In pursuance of this, the Districts and Sub-divisional authorities were accordingly contacted and from them

correctness certificates on the body of the maps were obtained with dated signature and seals of the District and Sub-divisional offices.

It was only after obtaining such a certificate from all the administrative units that preparation of the base maps to be blue printed for the purpose of supply to all Districts/Sub-divisions/Charge Officers, etc. could be taken up.

In the case of Urban Maps the State Government again were not in a position to supply the requisite Urban Maps of Mizoram asked for and Cartography and Map Section of the Directorate once again started taking up survey of the six Census Towns at the spot for the purpose of 1981 Census. Accordingly the Notional Maps of Census Towns of Mizoram were prepared by this Directorate itself for the purpose of 1981 Census.

Rural-Urban Areas

Rural : The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village will be one unit for presentation of data. In Mizoram, all villages being unsurveyed from revenue point of view, each inhabited area with locally recognised boundaries and having name of its own is treated as one unit. Save and except the six Census towns of Mizoram namely, Aizawl, Lunglei, Kolasib, Champhai, Saiha and Serchhip all other units of human habitation are treated as rural for the 1981 Census.

Urban : Urban areas were specially defined for Census purposes in the 1981 Census. The same criteria as adopted in 1961 & 1971 Census with only some minor variation was adopted. Urban areas in the 1981 Census were :—

- (a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation of Cantonment Board or Notified Town areas;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;
 - (iii) A population of at least 400 per sq. km. (or 1,000 per sq. mile).

Standard Urban Areas

The concept of Standard Urban Area was evolved in the 1971 Census and continued in the 1981 Census also. The Standard Urban Area was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, as it would be in 1991,

taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. The Standard Urban Area has to serve the need for urban development planning besides functioning as a constant statistical reporting unit. In this regard, there is no Standard Urban Area in Mizoram.

Urban Agglomeration

The concept of Urban Agglomeration being adopted for the 1981 Census and data presented on the same lines as in 1971. The urban agglomeration must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. There is no urban agglomeration in Mizoram.

The Census Hierarchy

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the population census which is a Union subject under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He is assisted by several officers who look after the different branches of work within his office.

For each of States and Union Territories, an Officer called "Director of Census Operations" is appointed. The Director has to work necessarily with the help of the State Government in the Census Operations. In keeping with the past practices, all Deputy Commissioners and Additional Deputy Commissioners were notified by the State Government as Principal Census Officers and District Census Officers respectively making them responsible for conducting the Census in their respective areas. There were three Principal Census Officers and three District Census Officers in Mizoram. The Sub-divisional Officers (Civil) and District Statistical Officers were also designated as Sub-divisional Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers. There were nine Sub-divisional Census Officers and three Additional Census Officers in Mizoram. One Election Officer and two Assistants to Deputy Commissioners were also declared as Assistant District Census Officers in the three Districts in addition to their normal duties being responsible for the proper conduct of the Census Operations under the overall supervision of Principal Census Officers. The charge Officers who were to supervise the Census works in the charges were mostly appointed from amongst the Block Development Officers, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Circle Education Officers, Administrative Officers and so on. The Community Blocks were taken

as the lowest unit of Census division in Mizoram. There were twenty Community Blocks and six towns in Mizoram, whereas Aizawl town was treated as four separate Census charges. As such, there were 29 Charge Officers who were supervising the Census works in their charges over the supervisors and enumerators. The enumerators were the most important functionaries in the entire Census Organisation. The enumerators had to move from house to house within their blocks filling up the requisite forms with the Census data. The enumerators were mostly recruited from serving Primary Teachers and few clerical staff. For each Village and Town, enumerator's blocks were formed in such a way that each block would cover approximately 750 persons in rural areas and 600 in urban areas. For each of these blocks, an Enumerator and Circle Supervisor for every 5 enumerator's blocks were appointed. The Circle Supervisors were drawn mostly from the High School Teachers and Middle School Headmasters. There were altogether 214 Supervisors and 1079 Enumerators in the whole of Mizoram during the enumeration period of the 1981 Census.

Training

Each of the functionary in the Census Hierarchy has to be very clear about his duties and responsibilities. In the first instance he has to understand the Census concepts very clearly. Manual of Instructions issued by the Census Commissioner contained specimens of a few typical filled in Schedules. A systematic Scheme of training programme was drawn up under which the Director and his staff imparted training to all Census Officers right from Principal Census Officers to the grass-root level of enumerators at different times and places, in both the phases of the operations. At the District level, the Charge Officers and Supervisors were thoroughly trained by the Field Staff from the Directorate of Census in both the Operations after which the charge officers themselves arranged training in respect of their charges at their respective Headquarters. The tasks of training up the Supervisors and the Enumerators were left to the charge officers concerned and whenever possible the Census Directorate would involve themselves by sending the Field Staff. The Director of Census Operations himself also attended a large number of training classes. Altogether, as many as 20 training sessions were held at various stations at the District and Charge levels which were patronised and participated by the staff of the Census Directorate. Apart from theoretical training considerable emphasis was laid on practical training. The enumerators were required to enumerate a number of households on practice enumeration Schedules which helped them to be thorough in their understanding of the instructions.

The Military Census Officers and their Charge Officers were also given intensive trainings at the Directorate of Census Operations on two occasions lasting for two days in each case in the second phase of Operations.

The Census Act

The Census is conducted under the Census Act (Act No. XXXVII of 1948) (This is reproduced at Annexure C). This Act empowers the Central Government to notify and conduct a Census in the whole or part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and Director of Census Operations are appointed to supervise the taking of Census. The Act empowers the States or such authority to whom the State Governments delegate power to appoint Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take Census. The Act authorises the Census-takers to ask the prescribed Census questions and enjoin upon all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law lays down that the information collected at the Census will be used only for Statistical purposes and that information about individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence even in a court of law.

Provisional Totals

Soon after the enumeration was over, the Provisional Totals were communicated from the Enumerator, upwards to the Director of Census Operations and ultimately to the Registrar General, by the quickest possible means. The Provisional Total were declared on the 23rd of March, 1981 by the Director of Census.

Post-Enumeration Check

The post-enumeration check is essential for any systematic and comprehensive enquiry like the population Census. It goes into the coverage and validity of the results. The post-enumeration check was not conducted in Mizoram.

Computerisation

No computerisation was done in Mizoam.

Tabulation

According to the Tabulation Plan of the 1981 Census, the following series of tables will be prepared:—

- A-Series* — General Population Tables
- B-Series* — General Economic Tables
- C-Series* — Social and Cultural Tables
- D-Series* — Migration Tables
- E-Series* — Fertility Tables
- H-Series* — Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
- HH-Series* — Household Tables

SC-Series — Special Tables for Scheduled Castes

ST-Series — Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes

Village and Town Directories.

Part XIII-A of the District Census Handbooks of each District comprised the Village and Town Directory.

It is envisaged that the G-Series tables relating to data on graduate and technical personnel will be presented by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research of the Department of Science and Technology.

Publications

The 1981 publications is made up of 32 series, the first series covering the all India publications and the remaining series one for each state and union territory alphabetical order.

Serial No. Territorial Unit

1. INDIA
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Nagaland
16. Orissa
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tamil Nadu
21. Tripura
22. Uttar Pradesh
23. West Bengal
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
25. Arunachal Pradesh
26. Chandigarh
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
28. Delhi
29. Goa, Daman and Diu
30. Lakshadweep
31. Mizoram
32. Pondicherry

The publication plan drawn up on the basis of priority is as follows :—

Part No. and Subject covered

1. PART I—Administration Report
(for official use only)
2. PART II—General Population Tables
3. PART XIII—District Census Handbook

Sub-part No. and the topics covered

- PART I-A—Administration Report—Enumeration.
 PART I-B—Administration Report —Tabulation.
 PART II-A—General Population Tables—A Series.
 PART II-B—Primary Census Abstract.
 PART XII-A—Village and Town Directory.
 PART XIII-B—Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

All the above publications were manually tabulated cent per cent.

Part I-A and Part I-B of the Administration Report were both incorporated and published in the same volume.

As regards Part II—General Population Tables, Part 'A' and Part 'B' are being published in a separate volume.

The District Census Handbook Part 'A' and Part 'B' are also combined and published in the same volume as the data are inter-related. Part 'A' of the District Census Handbook is further divided into two sections, namely, Village Directory and Town Directory. Part 'B' of the District Census Handbook comprises of the Primary Census Abstract of the District Primary Census Abstract and Community Development Block-wise

Primary Census Abstract of Village and Town-wise (within the town, ward-wise). In the District Census Handbook, there are 18 tables. These tables are compiled from Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town Directories.

Apart from the above publications a special Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes containing data at the Community Development Block level is also being published.

Ancillary Studies

1. *Surveys and Monographs*

No survey of selected types and special studies are being taken up in Mizoram.

2. *Census Atlas Project*

The Census organisation has been the largest single producer of maps of Indian sub-continent apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey. But a census atlas as such was brought out only in the 1961 series. The tradition is being continued in the 1981 Census.

Annexure A—Schedules.

Annexure B—Instructions to enumerator for filling up Household Schedule, Individual Slip and Population Record.

Appendix I—Principles of House-numbering.

Appendix II—List of few typical Industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis.

Appendix III—Classified list of Economic Activities.

Appendix IV—Classified list of occupation i.e. Description of work.

Annexure C—The Census Act, 1948—Act No. XXXVII of 1948.

TABLE A-1
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE A-1
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Introduction

This volume which is Part II-A of the 1981 Census Report relating to the Union Territory of Mizoram, presents the General Population Tables A-Series. There are five main tables under A-Series. Table A-1 presents Area, Houses and Population. This is the basic population table. It gives the area in square kilometres, density of population, number of villages both inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population by sex for both rural and urban area of the Union Territory, Districts and Community Development Blocks and for each town.

There are three appendices attached to this table.

Appendix-1

This appendix indicates all the changes in the jurisdictions of various administrative units e.g. Union Territory, Districts, Community Development Blocks and Town within the last decade (1971-1981). It also shows the present jurisdiction of each unit. In the 1971 Census, Mizoram was censused Police Station-wise being one of the several districts of Assam then. Since Mizoram attained the status of Union Territory on the 21st of January, 1972 the then Sub-divisions were converted into districts without jurisdictional changes and accordingly there is neither subtraction nor addition in the area figures.

Appendix-2

This appendix shows the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and above and towns with a population below 5,000. As there is no such village or town in Mizoram, this appendix is accordingly left out.

Appendix-3

This appendix furnishes figures for Houseless Population and Institutional Population separately for rural and urban areas.

In the 1971 Census, Mizoram was under Assam as one of its districts and with the conversion of Mizoram into Union Territory on the 21st of January, 1972, all Census publications in respect of Mizoram are being done independently as a separate state. With regard to the area figures since no jurisdictional changes were involved in the conversion of the erstwhile three Sub-

divisions of Aizawl, Lungleh and Pawi-Lakher Sub-division, converted into Districts such as Aizawl District, Lunglei District and Chhimituipui District, the area figures remain the same for all practical purposes.

The area figures are, however, available only upto district and town level. Since there is no cadastrally surveyed village in the entire Union Territory, the area of the villages could not be shown in the 1981 Census. But in the 1971 Census the area figures of villages were based on the local knowledge. As this does not, in effect, serve the purpose, it was left out in the 1981 Census. The area figures on Mizoram and its Districts as furnished by the Surveyor General of India are given below :—

STATEMENT 1
Ranking of Mizoram/Districts in terms of area

Mizoram/District	Area in Sq. Km. given by Surveyor General	Proportion to total area of Union Territory	Ranking of UT/District
MIZORAM	21,081	100.00	
Aizawl	12,588	59.71	1
Lunglei	4,536	21.52	2
Chhimituipui	3,957	18.77	3

Urban Areas

Table A-1 shows the area, population figures of each administrative unit separately for rural and urban areas. For the first time in India, in the 1951 Census, all Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. The classification of rural and urban has always been recognised at the censuses and has helped to bring out the differential in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Till the 1961 Census there was no fairly strict definition of an urban area. For the first time, in the 1961 Census, an uniform definition of urban areas has been recognised. Since then the definition of urban areas has been adopted in the subsequent censuses. For the 1981 Census, the definition adopted for an urban area was, by and large, the same as that of 1961 and 1971.

Urban areas are separately defined for Census purposes. In the 1981 Census the same criteria as adopted

in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variation, were adopted. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as at par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion. Urban areas in the 1981 Census were :—

- (a) all places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment Board or notified town area;
- (b) all other places which satisfy the following criteria :—
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity;
 - (iii) A population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (or one thousand per Sq. Mile).

In the 1971 Census there were only two towns in Mizoram whereas there were six in the 1981 Census. The towns were classified into six categories :—

Population	Class
1,00,000 and above	I
50,000—99,999	II
20,000—49,999	III
10,000—19,999	IV
5,000— 9,999	V
Below— 5,000	VI

The following statement indicates the number of places treated as towns for the purpose of Census since 1891

STATEMENT 2

Union Territory/District	No. of Towns									
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mizoram	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Urban Agglomerations and Outgrowths

Besides the recognised towns, there are other urbanised areas which do not qualify to be treated as towns. The concept of urban outgrowth and urban agglomeration was adopted in 1971 Census to cover such areas. The same method was adopted for the 1981 Census also. It is found that very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc., come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town adjoining it. Such areas may not by them-

According to this classification, the position in the Union Territory at the 1981 Census is as below :—

	No. of towns
Class I	Nil
Class II	1
Class III	Nil
Class IV	1
Class V	4
Class VI	Nil

There is no town having a population of 100,000 above nor a population below 5,000 in Mizoram.

The following is the list of towns according to 1981 Census :—

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population	Classification
1	2	3	4
1.	Aizawl	74,493	Class II
2.	Lunglei	17,205	Class IV
3.	Kolasib	8,282	Class V
4.	Champhai	7,487	Class V
5.	Serchhip	7,329	Class V
6.	Saiha	7,018	Class V

selfes qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a continuous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called Urban Agglomeration. An urban agglomeration may constitute :—

- (a) A city with continuous outgrowth, (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining Village or Villages).

- (b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth as in (a) or
- (c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

There was no Urban Agglomeration in Mizoram for the 1981 Census.

The following is a statement showing the growth in the number of towns in the Union Territory and the districts between 1901 and 1981:—

STATEMENT 3
Progress in the number of towns, 1901—1981

Union Territory/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Mizoram	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

From the above, it is seen that the number of towns increased rapidly from 2 in 1971 to 6 in 1981. Judging from the trend of population growth in the Union Territory as a whole and the coming up of various growth centres in the otherwise predominant rural areas within the Union Territory, the

addition of new towns in 1991 is expected to be fairly large.

The progress in Urban population of Union Territory and districts from 1901 to 1981 is given in a tabulation form :

STATEMENT 4
Progress in Urban Population of Union Territory and Districts from 1901 to 1981

Union Territory/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Mizoram	1,21,814	37,759	14,257	6,950	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	97,591	31,740	14,257	6,950	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	17,205	6,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	7,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

As already mentioned earlier, there were only two towns in Mizoram in the 1971 Census whereas there were six in the 1981 Census. Thus the number of

towns increased rather rapidly in the 1981 Census in comparison with the previous Censuses.

STATEMENT 5
Indices of Growth in Urban Population of Union Territory and Districts, 1901—1981

Union Territory/District	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Mizoram	121,814	37,759	14,257	6,950	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	97,591	31,740	14,257	6,950	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	17,205	6,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	7,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 6
Number and population of places not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 arranged by Union Territory/District and size

Union Territory/ District	Total No.	Popu- lation	No.	Class I Popu- lation	No.	Class II Popu- lation	No.	Class III Popu- lation	No.	Class IV Popu- lation	No.	Class V Popu- lation	Class VI No. Popu- lation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mizoram	4	30,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	30,116	..	..
Aizawl	3	23,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23,098	..	..
Lunglei . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	1	7,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,018	..	..

Rural Areas

The definition of a village in the Union Territory of Mizoram follows a collection of houses bearing a separate name and situated within certain boundaries traditionally recognised by the villagers. As time went on the boundaries of the villages had also been recognised by the district administration. But in the plain districts where most of the areas have been

cadastrally surveyed, the cadastral village has been taken as a Village for Census purpose. The entire village is one unit but there may be unsurveyed villages within forest etc., which mainly comprise forest labourers and their families. Such forest villages have also been treated as village. But in Mizoram there is not even a single forest village. The number of villages and towns in 1981 Census of Mizoram is given below :—

STATEMENT 7

Union Territory and district-wise number of Villages and Towns in 1981

Union Territory/District	Total No. of Villages	No. of uninhabited Villages	No. of Villages included in towns		No. of inhabited Villages	No. of Towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	736	15	..	..	721	6
Aizawl	400	10	..	..	390	4
Lunglei	163	2	..	..	161	1
Chhimtuipui	173	3	..	..	170	1

In the 1981 Census there were 15 uninhabited villages in the whole of Mizoram. There were 721 inhabited villages as against 229 and one uninhabited village in the 1971 Census which indicated the increase in the number of enumerated villages by 31.76 per cent. The rapid increase in the number of enumerated villages during the decade is due to large scale grouping of villages. As political disturbances broke out in Mizoram on the 1st March of 1966, several smaller villages were grouped together for security

reasons. In view of this measure, the number of villages found in 1971 was much less in comparison to that of 1981 Census on account of the fact that the grouped villages as time passed, returned to their old villages and thus re-occupied them again. The number of enumerated villages thus increased. The number of inhabited villages in Mizoram in the 1981 Census and the previous censuses is indicated below :—

STATEMENT 8

No. of inhabited Villages at each Census, 1901—1981

Union Territory/District	No. of inhabited Villages								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	721	229	730	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	390	106	395	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	161	29	335*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimtuipui	170	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Including Chhimtuipui District.

Census House and Household

Columns 8 and 9 of Table A-1 gives the number of occupied residential houses and households for each Union Territory, District, Community Development Block and Town. Occupied residential houses are

Census Houses which are used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households.

Census House is defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road common courtyard or staircase etc. used or

recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate Census houses. If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons, then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. But there may be cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation by different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation by their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation by different households each such flat should be treated as a separate Census house.

Census Household

Household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals

from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. There may be one-member household, 2-member household or multi-member household. For Census purpose each one of these types is regarded as a 'household'. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, masses, hostels, residential hostels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'.

Density per Square Kilometres

In Column 4 of Table A-1, the density of population for the whole of Mizoram and its three districts is indicated. For lack of urban area figures, the density of population could not be shown for rural and urban separately.

Density known as arithmetic or simple density compares total population to total area. It is a physical standardisation. It involves only the number of people and disregards the characteristics of the people and resource potential for supporting human life.

The progress in rural population of Mizoram and its districts is indicated in the following statement:—

STATEMENT 9
Progress in rural population of Mizoram and its districts 1901—1981

Union Territory/District	Rural Population								
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Mizoram	371,943	294,631	251,806	189,252	..	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	2,43,235	197,372	169,393	189,252	..	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	69,306	56,117	82,413	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	59,402	41,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT 10
Persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses and per 100 households, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population

Union Territory/District	Persons per 100 occupied Census Houses			Persons per 100 households			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of rural and urban to total population		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mizoram	607.02	611.81	592.86	606.72	611.42	592.83	919	928	893	100.00	75.33	24.67
Aizawl	608.74	616.30	590.67	608.39	615.82	590.64	934	945	907	100.00	71.37	28.63
Lunglei	607.44	610.36	595.95	607.44	610.36	595.95	881	892	836	100.00	80.11	19.89
Chhimituipui	597.84	595.69	616.70	597.41	595.21	616.70	898	905	836	100.00	89.43	10.57

The Statement above shows the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses, persons per 100

households, number of females per 1,000 males and percentage of Rural and Urban to total population.

Persons per 100 occupied Census houses

The foregoing statement of 1981 reveals certain interesting trends of the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses. In 1971 Census the average number of persons per Census House of Mizoram Union Territory as a whole was 6.53 and the average number of persons per Census house of both rural and urban were 6.55 and 6.33 respectively. But in 1981 the average number of persons per census house is 6.07 and of both rural and urban are 6.11 and 5.92 respectively. And the number of persons per 100 occupied Census houses of Mizoram is 607.02 and for both rural and urban 611.81 and 592.86 respectively. For lack of data of 1971 Census, the district-wise data of 1981 Census could not be compared with that of 1971.

Persons per 100 Households

A look at the figures of persons per 100 occupied Census houses and those of per 100 households will show that there is not much difference between these two averages, indicating thereby that in Mizoram one household per Census house is rather a rule. The average number of persons per 100 households for Mizoram as a whole is 606.72 and for both rural and urban 611.42 and 592.83 respectively. Thus it will be seen that the average size of household in Mizoram is 6.06 and for rural and urban 6.11 and 5.92 respectively. The average size of the households in Mizoram for 1971 Census is 6.52 and 6.55 and 6.33 for rural and urban respectively indicating that the average household size of 1981 Census is smaller, than that of 1971. The rural household is larger in size (6.11) than the urban household (5.92).

Sex-ratio

The third aspect which the foregoing statement presents relates to the sex ratio, i.e., the number of females per one thousand males in the population. The most interesting feature of sex-ratio figure of the Union Territory is that it has registered a substantial decrease for the second time in Mizoram. It is presumed that during the 1971 Census, Mizoram being declared politically disturbed area, most of the male members had joined the underground movement leaving females behind and thus they were not enumerated during the Census count. Such being the case, the number of females is rather on the high side. But in course of time, several of the underground members come out from their hideouts and were enumerated in 1981 Census. This caused the decrease in female population. The sex-ratio has decreased from 946 in 1971 to 919 in 1981.

Percentage of Rural and Urban to total Population

In Columns 12 and 13, the percentage of rural and urban population to the total population of Mizoram Union Territory and districtwise figures are presented. Rural population relates to the population enumerated in the areas other than those treated as urban according to the Census definition.

75.33 per cent population of Mizoram live in the rural parts and only 24.67 percent live in the urban areas which shows that Mizoram's population is predominantly rural. The corresponding figures of 88.64 per cent and 11.36 per cent in 1971 reveals that Mizoram has made considerable progress in the process of urbanisation.

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/C.D. Block/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km ²	Popu- lation per Km ²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house- holds	Population		
					Inha- bited	Unin- habited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MIZORAM	T		21,081.00	23	721	15	6	81,341	81,381	493,757	257,239	236,518
	R		20,762.00	18	721	15	—	60,794	60,833	371,943	192,874	179,069
	U		319.00	382	—	—	6	20,547	20,548	121,814	64,365	57,449
1. AIZAWL	T		12,588.00	27	390	10	4	55,989	56,021	340,826	176,242	164,584
	R		12,407.00	20	390	10	—	39,467	39,498	243,235	125,072	118,163
	U		181.00	539	—	—	4	16,522	16,523	97,591	51,176	46,421
1. Lokicherra	T		NA	—	54	4	—	4,035	4,035	24,444	12,571	11,873
	R		NA	—	54	4	—	4,035	4,035	24,444	12,571	11,873
2. West Phaileng	T		NA	—	31	—	—	2,567	2,590	16,838	9,750	7,088
	R		NA	—	31	—	—	2,567	2,590	16,838	9,750	7,088
3. Reiek	T		NA	—	28	1	—	1,824	1,824	10,973	5,666	5,307
	R		NA	—	28	1	—	1,824	1,824	10,973	5,666	5,307

A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/C.D. Block/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km ²	Popula- tion per Km ²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house- holds	Population		
					Inha- bited	Uninha- bited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	North Thingdawl	T	NA	—	42	3	1	5,956	5,957	35,351	18,633	16,718
		R	NA	—	42	3	—	4,512	4,513	27,069	14,325	12,744
		U	36.00	230	—	—	1	1,444	1,444	8,282	4,308	3,974
	Kolasib . . .	U	36.00	230	—	—	1	1,444	1,444	8,282	4,308	3,974
5.	Darlawm . . .	T	NA	—	31	—	—	2,918	2,918	18,066	9,263	8,803
		R	NA	—	31	—	—	2,918	2,918	18,066	9,263	8,803
6.	Tlangnuam . . .	T	NA	—	28	2	1	15,987	15,987	93,769	49,352	44,417
		R	NA	—	28	2	—	3,398	3,398	19,276	10,047	9,229
		U	110.00	677	—	1	1	12,589	12,589	74,493	39,305	35,188
	Aizawl . . .	U	110.00	677	—	1	1	12,589	12,589	74,493	39,305	35,188
7.	Aibawk . . .	T	NA	—	20	—	—	1,905	1,911	11,671	5,944	5,727
		R	NA	—	20	—	—	1,905	1,911	11,671	5,944	5,727
8.	Serchhip . . .	T	NA	—	19	—	1	3,878	3,880	23,428	11,707	11,721
		R	NA	—	19	—	—	2,655	2,656	16,099	7,918	8,181
		U	15.00	488	—	—	1	1,223	1,224	7,329	3,789	3,540
	Serchhip . . .	U	15.00	488	—	—	1	1,223	1,224	7,329	3,789	3,540
9.	Thingsulthlah . . .	T	NA	—	26	—	—	3,488	3,488	20,638	10,566	10,072
		R	NA	—	26	—	—	3,488	3,488	20,638	10,566	10,072
10.	Ngopa . . .	T	NA	—	27	—	—	2,957	2,957	20,956	10,549	10,407
		R	NA	—	27	—	—	2,957	2,957	20,956	10,549	10,407
11.	Khawzawl . . .	T	NA	—	42	—	1	5,795	5,795	35,807	17,873	17,934
		R	NA	—	42	—	—	4,529	4,529	28,320	14,105	14,215
		U	20.00	374	—	—	1	1,266	1,266	7,487	3,768	3,719
	Champhai . . .	U	20.00	374	—	—	1	1,266	1,266	7,487	3,768	3,719
12.	East Lungdar . . .	T	NA	—	42	—	—	4,679	4,679	28,885	14,368	14,517
		R	NA	—	42	—	—	4,679	4,679	28,885	14,368	14,517
2.	LUNGLEI . . .	T	4,536.00	19	161	2	1	14,242	14,242	86,511	45,998	40,513
		R	4,451.00	19	161	2	—	11,355	11,355	69,306	36,626	32,680
		U	85.00	202	—	—	1	2,887	2,887	17,205	9,372	7,833
1.	West Bnghmun . . .	T	NA	—	39	—	—	1,829	1,829	12,239	6,673	5,566
		R	NA	—	39	—	—	1,829	1,829	12,239	6,673	5,566
2.	Lungsen . . .	T	NA	—	54	1	—	3,541	3,541	21,127	11,517	9,610
		R	NA	—	54	1	—	3,541	3,541	21,127	11,517	9,610
3.	Lunglei . . .	T	NA	—	42	1	1	5,851	5,851	34,530	18,350	16,180
		R	NA	—	42	1	—	2,964	2,964	17,325	8,978	8,347
		U	85.00	202	—	—	1	2,887	2,887	17,205	9,372	7,833
	*Lunglei . . .	U	85.00	202	—	—	1	2,887	2,887	17,205	9,372	7,833
4.	Hnahthial . . .	T	NA	—	26	—	—	3,021	3,021	18,615	9,458	9,157
		R	NA	—	26	—	—	3,021	3,021	18,615	9,458	9,157
3.	CHHIMTUIPUI . . .	T	3,957	17	170	3	1	11,110	11,118	66,420	34,999	31,421
		R	3,904	15	170	3	—	9,972	9,980	59,402	31,176	28,226
		U	53	132	—	—	1	1,138	1,138	7,018	3,823	3,195
1.	Chawngte . . .	T	NA	—	48	2	—	2,870	2,870	16,983	8,974	8,009
		R	NA	—	48	2	—	2,870	2,870	16,983	8,974	8,009
2.	Lawngtlai . . .	T	NA	—	56	—	—	3,004	3,012	18,517	10,204	8,313
		R	NA	—	56	—	—	3,004	3,012	18,517	10,204	8,313
3.	Sangau . . .	T	NA	—	16	—	—	1,426	1,426	8,777	4,361	4,416
		R	NA	—	16	—	—	1,426	1,426	8,777	4,361	4,416
4.	Tuipang . . .	T	NA	—	50	1	1	3,810	3,810	22,143	11,460	10,683
		R	NA	—	50	1	—	2,672	2,672	15,125	7,637	7,488
		U	53.00	132	—	—	1	1,138	1,138	7,018	3,823	3,195
	Saiha . . .	U	53.00	132	—	—	1	1,138	1,138	7,018	3,823	3,195

*Treated as Census Town in 1971 and continued in 1981 Census also.

A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1981 Territorial Units and changes during 1970—81

Union Territory/ District/ Tehsil	1971 Terri- torial Unit	Area added		Name of U. T./Dis- trict/Tehsil from which area is sub- tracted	Area subtracted		Name of U. T./Dis- trict/Tehsil to which area is added	Net area change in Km ² (+ or —)
		Name	Area in Km ²		Name	Area in Km ²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MIZORAM								
Aizawl Sub-Division		—	—	—	Entire Sub- Division	12,428·4	Newly formed Aizawl District	—12,428·4
Aizawl District		Newly for- med with Aizawl Sub-Division	12,428·4	Aizawl Sub- Division	—	—	—	+12,428·4
Lunglei Sub-Division		—	—	—	Entire Sub- Division	6,066·0	Newly formed Lunglei District	—6,066·0
Lunglei District		Newly for- med with Lunglei Sub- Division	6,066·0	Lunglei Sub-Division	—	—	—	+6,066·0
Pawi-Lakher Sub-Division		—	—	—	Entire Sub- Division	2,596·0	Newly formed Chhimituipui District	—2,596·0
Chhimituipui District		Newly for- med with Pawi-Lakher Sub-Division	2,596·0	Pawi-Lakher Sub-Division	—	—	—	+2,596·0

A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

Houseless and Institutional Population

Union Territory /District/ C.D. Block/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MIZORAM	Total	50	375	328	47	1,112	17,318	16,840	478
	Rural	41	287	241	46	739	11,217	11,113	104
	Urban	9	88	87	1	373	6,101	5,727	374
1. AIZAWL	Total	44	321	290	31	726	10,575	10,223	352
	Rural	35	233	203	30	447	6,100	6,000	100
	Urban	9	88	87	1	279	4,475	4,223	252
1. Lokicherra	Total	1	5	1	4	3	35	32	3
	Rural	1	5	1	4	3	35	32	3
2. West Phaileng	Total	27	193	172	21	111	1,565	1,563	2
	Rural	27	193	172	21	111	1,565	1,563	2
3. Reiek	Total	—	—	—	—	11	214	214	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	11	214	214	—
4. North Thingdawl	Total	—	—	—	—	66	1,507	1,467	40
	Rural	—	—	—	—	48	1,185	1,156	29
	Urban	—	—	—	—	18	322	311	11
Kolasib	Urban	—	—	—	—	18	322	311	11
5. Darlawn	Total	—	—	—	—	19	464	464	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	19	464	464	—
6. Tlangnuam	Total	9	88	87	1	275	4,351	4,077	274
	Rural	—	—	—	—	62	754	693	61
	Urban	9	88	87	1	213	3,597	3,384	213
Aizawl	Urban	9	88	87	1	213	3,597	3,384	213
7. Aibawk	Total	7	35	30	5	1	4	4	—
	Rural	7	35	30	5	1	4	4	—
8. Serchhip	Total	—	—	—	—	38	433	420	13
	Rural	—	—	—	—	10	62	62	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	28	371	358	13
Serchhip	Urban	—	—	—	—	28	371	358	13
9. Thingsulthliah	Total	—	—	—	—	89	1,069	1,069	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	89	1,069	1,069	—
10. Ngopa	Total	—	—	—	—	3	170	170	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	3	170	170	—
11. Khawzawl	Total	—	—	—	—	60	479	464	15
	Rural	—	—	—	—	40	294	294	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	20	185	170	15
Champhai	Urban	—	—	—	—	20	185	170	15
12. East Lungdar	Total	—	—	—	—	50	284	279	5
	Rural	—	—	—	—	50	284	279	5
2. LUNGLEI	Total	1	16	16	—	252	4,559	4,437	122
	Rural	1	16	16	—	168	3,083	3,081	2
	Urban	—	—	—	—	84	1,476	1,356	120
1. Bunghmun	Total	—	—	—	—	34	882	882	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	34	882	882	—
2. Lungsen	Total	—	—	—	—	48	1,066	1,064	2
	Rural	—	—	—	—	48	1,066	1,064	2

A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II—concl.

Union Territory/District/ C.D. Block/Town	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of House holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Lunglei (R)	Total	—	—	—	—	141	2,146	2 026	120
	Rural	—	—	—	—	57	670	670	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	84	1,476	1,356	120
Lunglei	Urban	—	—	—	—	84	1,476	1,356	120
4. Hnahtial	Total	1	16	16	—	29	465	465	—
	Rural	1	16	16	—	29	465	465	—
4. CHHIMTUIPUI	Total	5	38	22	16	134	2,184	2,180	4
	Rural	5	38	22	16	124	2,034	2,032	2
	Urban	—	—	—	—	10	150	148	2
1. Chawngte	Total	—	—	—	—	17	249	249	—
	Rural	—	—	—	—	17	249	249	—
2. Lawngtlai	Total	5	38	22	16	69	1,335	1,335	—
	Rural	5	38	22	16	69	1,335	1,335	—
3. Sangau	Total	—	—	—	—	16	120	118	2
	Rural	—	—	—	—	16	120	118	2
4. Tuipang	Total	—	—	—	—	32	480	478	2
	Rural	—	—	—	—	22	330	330	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	10	150	148	2
Saiha	Urban	—	—	—	—	10	150	148	2

TABLE A-2
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-2

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Decadal variation in population since 1901

This table furnishes statistics on adjusted population for the nine censuses from 1901 to 1981 for the Union Territory and districts conforming to the present jurisdiction. The table corresponds to table A-II of 1971, 1961 and 1951.

Decade variation in population is shown in absolute figures in column 4 and in terms of percentage in column 5. The figures given in columns 3, 6 and 7 for earlier decades have been adjusted for the present boundaries of Mizoram and its districts. This table, therefore, gives much needed comparable data about growth of population for the last 80 years.

Adjustment of population

The appendix to this table gives for Mizoram and for each of the districts in the Union Territory, the area in Km² for 1981 and 1971, the population in 1981, the population in 1971 according to the juris-

diction prevailing in 1971, the population in 1971 adjusted to the jurisdiction of 1981 and then the variation by not increase or decrease.

Since the inception of Mizo District into Union Territory of Mizoram on the 21st January, 1972 the erstwhile three sub-divisions, namely, Aizawl, Lunglei and Pawi-Lakher had been converted into districts as Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimitupui without any jurisdictional changes and whatever population were in such sub-divisions retained as the district figures respectively. Recasting of population was done as per the instructions issued by the Registrar General of India.

Statement 1

In this statement the method of estimation of previous censuses population for transferred areas should be shown as already stated in the preceding paragraph, there is no transferred area and for lack of data it could not be compiled.

STATEMENT 2

Statement showing the percentage of decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1981 for total, rural and urban

Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MIZORAM	T		48.55	24.93	35.61	28.42	22.81	26.42	7.90	10.64
	R		26.24	17.01	33.05	—	—	—	—	—
	U		222.61	164.85	105.14	—	—	—	—	—
Aizawl	T		48.76	24.75	35.61	—	—	—	—	—
	R		23.24	16.52	33.05	—	—	—	—	—
	U		207.47	122.63	105.14	—	—	—	—	—
Lunglei	T		39.23	25.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R		23.50	18.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U		185.84	6,019*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhimitupui	T		61.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R		44.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U		7,018*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Figures shown in absolute where there is no town in the preceding Census.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio has already been discussed in the explanatory note to Table A-1. The following is

another statement showing the changes in proportion of the sexes from 1901 to 1981. It gives the number of females per 1,000 males in total, rural and urban areas of Mizoram and its districts.

STATEMENT 3
Changes in sex ratio (females per 1,000 males), 1901—1981

Union Territory/ Districts	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MIZORAM	T	1,113	1,120	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,041	1,009	946	919
	R	1,113	1,120	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,049	1,017	947	928
	U	..	..	..	..	..	845	869	936	893
Aizawl	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	968	934
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	971	945
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	907
Lunglei	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	842	881
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841	892
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	848	836
Chhimituipui	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989	898
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989	905
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836

TABLE A-2—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory/ Districts	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIZORAM	1901	82,434	—	—	39,004	43,430
	1911	91,204	+8,770	+10.64	43,028	48,176
	1921	98,406	+7,202	+7.90	46,462	51,754
	1931	1,24,404	+25,998	+26.42	59,186	65,218
	1941	1,52,786	+28,382	+22.81	73,855	78,931
	1951	1,96,202	+43,416	+28.42	96,136	100,066
	1961	2,66,063	+69,861	+35.61	132,465	133,598
	1971	3,32,390	+66,327	+24.93	170,824	161,566
	1981	4,93,757	+161,367	+48.55	257,239	236,518
Aizawl	1971	2,29,112			116,401	112,711
	1981	3,40,826	+1,11,714	+48.76	176,242	164,584
Lunglei	1971	62,136			33,736	28,400
	1981	86,511	+24,375	+39.23	45,998	40,513
Chhimituipui	1971	41,142			20,687	20,455
	1981	66,420	+25,278	+61.44	34,499	31,421

TABLE A-2—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

Union Territory and Districts showing 1971 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1971, changes in area and the population of 1971 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981

Union Territory/Districts	Area in 1981 (Km ²)	1981 Popu- lation	Area in 1971 (Km ²)	1971 popu- lation accord- ing to jurisdiction prevailing in 1971	Population in 1971 ad- justed to jurisdiction of 1981	Net in- crease or decrease between cols. 5 and 6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MIZORAM		21,081†	493,757	21,087†	332,390	3,32,390	Nil
Aizawl		12,588	340,826	N.A.*	229,112	2,29,112	Nil
Lunglei		4,536	86,511	N.A.*	62,136	62,136	Nil
Chhimituipui		3,957	66,420	N.A.*	41,142	41,142	Nil

NOTES : *(1) Mizoram was under the State of Assam during 1971 and was then known as Mizo District. Hence the area figures for 1971 Census are not available separately. The Union Territory of Mizoram was formed after the 1971 Census.

(2) Since the formation of Mizoram Union Territory, the erstwhile three Sub-divisions such as Aizawl, Lunglei and Pawi-Lakher Sub-division had been converted into districts and known as Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimituipui Districts respectively without any jurisdictional changes and thus the question of population in 1971 Census adjusted to jurisdiction of 1981 Census does not arise.

† The variations in the area figures arose on account of latest surveys on larger scale carried out with modern photogram-metric techniques.

TABLE A-3
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

TABLE A-3

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

This table is presented in three parts for the union territory of Mizoram, Districts table and tables for the Community Development Blocks. It corresponds to Table A-III of 1971, 1961 and 1951 Censuses and gives the total number of inhabited villages classified by seven broad population ranges viz., (i) less than 200; (ii) 200-249; (iii) 500-999; (iv) 1,000-1,999; (v) 2,000-4,999; (vi) 5,000-9,999; (vii) 10,000 and above indicating therein the total rural population.

This table furnishes the total number of villages of Mizoram and its districts and also the Community Development Blockwise within each District sex-wise. From column 6 onwards it gives the number of vil-

lages with its population sex-wise in each range. As there is no village with a population of more than 5,000 in Mizoram no information is available in this category and above.

For the definition of 'Village' attention is invited to the explanatory note to Table A-1. Column 2 of the Table A-3 does not take into account the number of inhabited villages that have gone to make up the urban areas.

The statement below gives the percentage of population living in village of various population sizes with reference to the total population in each district, 1981.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total/rural population in 1981

Union Territory/ District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200- 499	500- 999	1,000- 1,999	2,000- 4,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIZORAM	6.79	23.61	23.18	23.93	22.49	—	—
Aizawl	4.87	17.75	22.89	25.35	29.15	—	—
Lunglei	8.99	31.96	18.12	28.80	12.12	—	—
Chhimituipui	12.13	37.85	30.24	12.45	7.33	—	—

The following statement furnishes percentage of village and population by size, Class of village in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1971 and 1981

Union Territory/ District	Less than 500		500-999		1,000-1,999		2,000-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000+	
	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion	Percent- age of No. of villag- es in this range to total No. of villag- es	Percent- age of popula- tion in this range to total popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1971 CENSUS												
MIZORAM	37.99	7.18	15.72	8.40	21.40	24.04	23.58	54.33	1.31	6.05	..	..
Aizawl	14.15	2.69	16.04	6.21	28.30	23.00	39.62	62.52	1.89	5.57	..	..
Lunglei	10.34	1.89	10.34	3.63	44.83	32.25	31.03	50.04	3.45	12.19	..	..
Chhimituipui	73.40	35.96	17.02	25.39	6.38	17.80	3.19	20.85	..	..	..	..
1981 CENSUS												
MIZORAM	69.63	30.40	17.61	23.18	8.60	23.93	4.16	22.49	..	..	..	..
Aizawl	61.54	22.62	21.03	22.89	10.77	25.35	6.66	29.15	..	..	..	..
Lunglei	78.88	40.95	10.56	18.12	8.70	28.80	1.86	12.12	..	..	..	..
Chhimituipui	79.41	49.98	16.47	30.24	3.53	12.45	0.59	7.33	..	..	..	..

A-3 VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/ C.D. Block	Total number of In-habited Villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 200			200-499		
			Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
MIZORAM		721	371,943	192,874	170,069	235	13,559	11,711	267	47,056	40,757
1. AIZAWL . . .		390	243,235	125,072	118,163	112	6,503	5,331	128	22,881	20,294
1. Lokicherra . . .		54	24,444	12,571	11,873	19	1,321	1,205	22	3,898	3,483
2. West Phaileng . . .		31	16,838	9,750	7,088	10	974	540	13	2,457	1,830
3. Reiek . . .		28	10,973	5,666	5,307	13	805	663	8	1,468	1,372
4. North Thingdawl . . .		42	27,069	14,325	12,744	18	660	571	12	2,269	1,583
5. Darlawn . . .		31	18,066	9,263	8,803	9	398	376	9	1,733	1,455
6. Tlangnuam . . .		28	19,276	10,047	9,292	7	536	174	11	1,767	1,515
7. Aibawk . . .		20	11,671	5,944	5,727	4	305	299	4	903	873
8. Serchhip . . .		19	16,099	7,918	8,181	4	143	149	7	1,253	1,244
9. Thingsulthliah . . .		26	20,638	10,566	10,072	6	195	174	4	561	481
10. Ngopa . . .		27	20,956	10,549	10,407	2	154	143	13	2,340	2,316
11. Khawzawl . . .		42	28,320	14,105	14,215	11	603	612	14	2,530	2,421
12. East Lungdar . . .		42	28,885	14,368	14,517	9	409	425	11	1,702	1,721
2. LUNGLEI . . .		161	69,306	36,626	32,680	59	3,257	2,973	68	12,204	9,948
1. West Bunghmun . . .		39	12,239	6,673	5,566	14	1,043	954	22	4,241	3,396
2. Lungsen . . .		54	21,127	11,517	9,610	22	1,342	1,193	22	3,965	3,087
3. Lunglei . . .		42	17,325	8,987	8,347	17	630	593	14	2,198	1,841
4. Hnahthial . . .		26	18,615	9,458	9,157	6	242	233	10	1,800	1,624
3. CHHIMTUIPUI . . .		170	59,402	31,176	28,226	64	3,799	3,407	71	11,971	10,515
1. Chawngte . . .		48	16,983	8,974	8,009	19	1,394	1,263	18	3,122	2,790
2. Lawngtlai . . .		56	18,517	10,204	8,313	22	1,127	957	25	4,122	3,052
3. Sangau . . .		16	8,777	4,361	4,416	3	178	183	6	1,102	1,038
4. Tuipang . . .		50	15,125	7,637	7,488	20	1,100	1,004	22	3,625	3,635

BY POPULATION

500-999			1000-1999			2000-4999			5000-9999			10,000 and above		
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
127	44,431	41,765	62	45,333	43,683	30	42,495	41,153	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	28,522	27,154	42	31,295	30,361	26	35,871	35,023	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	2,441	2,375	5	3,670	3,528	1	1,241	1,282	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1,426	1,086	2	1,756	1,193	2	3,137	2,439	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2,017	1,961	2	1,376	1,311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2,085	1,782	2	1,665	1,512	2	7,646	7,296	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	3,659	3,432	—	—	—	3	3,473	3,540	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1,349	1,326	3	1,834	1,726	3	4,561	4,488	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	3,420	3,282	2	1,316	1,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	551	571	3	1,879	2,017	3	4,092	4,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	3,816	3,552	1	682	644	4	5,312	5,221	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1,428	1,483	8	6,627	6,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2,510	2,496	6	4,241	4,368	3	4,221	4,318	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	3,820	3,808	8	6,249	6,324	2	2,188	2,239	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	6,611	5,948	14	10,225	9,738	3	4,329	4,073	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	860	715	1	529	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1,945	1,726	4	3,049	2,647	1	1,216	957	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1,877	1,752	5	3,244	3,122	1	1,029	1,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1,929	1,755	4	3,403	3,468	1	2,084	2,077	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	9,298	8,663	6	3,813	3,584	1	2,295	2,057	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2,712	2,457	3	1,746	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	2,660	2,247	—	—	—	1	2,295	2,057	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1,675	1,773	2	1,406	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	2,251	2,186	1	661	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE A-4
TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-4

**TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901**

This table corresponds to Table A-IV of 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses and gives variation in urban population separated by males and females, decade variation and percentage decade variation for each town and urban agglomeration during the last eighty years. The status of town and the area figures of towns and urban agglomerations are also given in the table. The status and area figures are, however, confined to 1971 and 1981 Censuses only.

As in 1971 Census, the towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. Likewise, all towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into the following six classes according to population size.

Class I	..	Population of	100,000 and above
Class II	..	Population of	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	..	Population of	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	..	Population of	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	..	Population of	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	..	Population of	less than 5,000.

A town with a population of 100,000 and over is termed as a city.

Towns and urban agglomerations have been defined in the explanatory note to Table A-1. It may be noted here that there is no urban agglomeration in Mizoram.

As against two appendices in 1971, this table has been supplemented by four appendices. Appendix I is the same as in 1971. It shows the new towns added in 1981 showing the name, area and population

as in 1971 of each village now constituting the town and the towns of 1971 declassified in 1981 Census. As there is no town declassified as rural in 1981, no information is available from column 6 onwards of Appendix I. In Appendix II of this Table, place with a population of under 5,000 classified as Town for the first time in 1981 are to be shown. In Mizoram there is no town with a population under 5,000 classified as town in 1981. Therefore no appendix has been given. Likewise in Appendix 3, places with a population of under 5,000 in 1971 which were towns in 1971 but declassified in 1981 should be shown. There being no such declassification in 1981, this appendix is not indicated at all. Appendix 4 is similar to appendix 2 of Table A-IV of 1971 Census. It furnishes the changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area.

As already stated in the explanatory note of Table A-1 there are four new towns added in 1981 and in all there are six towns in Mizoram.

The alphabetical list of towns with their population are indicated below :—

<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Aizawl	74,493
2. Champhai	7,487
3. Kolasib	8,282
4. Lunglei	17,205
5. Saiha	7,018
6. Serchhip	7,329

The following statement will illustrate the growth in the number of towns and their respective population in Mizoram and districts from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT 1

Growth in the number of towns and their population in Mizoram and districts, 1901-1981

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All Classes	
	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation	No.	Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,950	—	—	1	6,950
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14,257	—	—	—	—	1	14,257
1971	—	—	—	—	1	31,740	—	—	1	6,019	—	—	2	37,759
1981	—	—	1	74,493	—	—	1	17,205	4	30,116	—	—	6	121,814

The following statement shows the percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901 to 1981 in Mizoram and its districts.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981 in Mizoram

Class	1981		1971		1961	
	Percentage of No. of Towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of Towns	Percentage of population	Percentage of No. of Towns	Percentage of Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	16.67	61.15	—	—	—	—
III	—	—	50.00	84.06	—	—
IV	16.67	14.13	—	—	100.00	100.00
V	66.66	24.72	50.00	15.94	—	—
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—

This statement indicates percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901-1981. The town figures from 1901 to 1951 not being available, the percentage of number of towns and percentage of population from 1901 to 1951 could not be shown in the statement. The available town figures from 1961 to 1981 only are being presented in the statement. In Mizoram there is no Class I town i.e., Population of 100,000 and above there being not even Class II town viz., population of 50,000 to 99,999 till 1971. In the 1981 Census however Aizawl became Class II town, and is the only Class II town in Mizoram.

Prior to 1971 Census, there was only one town in the whole of Mizoram, namely, Aizawl Town which was of Class IV category. In the 1971 Census Lunglei was declared as Class IV Town. In the 1981 Census, the following places, namely, Kolasib, Champhai and Serchhip within the Aizawl District and Saiha within the Chhimtuipui District were declared as census towns. All these new towns were of Class V category i.e., population of 5000 to 9,999. Thus, in the 1981 Census there were as many as six towns in the whole of Mizoram.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Mizoram and density of population per urban Km² in each class

Class	1981		1971	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km ²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per Km ²
1	2	3	4	5
I	—	—	—	—
II	34.44	677	—	—
III	—	—	85.98	172
IV	26.61	202	—	—
V	38.95	242	14.02	2006

This Statement shows the percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of Mizoram and density of population per urban Km² in each

class. There are altogether six towns in Mizoram and their areas are as shown below :—

Name of Town	Area
1. Aizawl	110 sq. km.
2. Champhai	20 sq. km.
3. Kolasib	36 sq. km.
4. Serchhip	15 sq. km.
5. Lunglei	85 sq. km.
6. Saiha	53 sq. km.

STATEMENT 4

Number and population of towns of 1971 and 1981 Censuses arranged in six classes I to VI

Union Territory	Class of Towns	1981		1971		Increase or decrease in No. of towns	Increase and decrease in population	Percentage increase or decrease 1971-81
		No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of Towns	Total Populations			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MIZORAM	All Classes	6	12,814	2	37,759	+4	+84,055	+69.00
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	1	74,493	—	—	+1	+74,493	+100.00
	III	—	—	1	31,740	—1	—31,740	—100.00
	IV	1	17,205	—	—	+1	+17,205	+100.00
	V	4	30,116	1	6,019	+3	+24,097	+80.01

This statement shows the number and population of towns of 1971 and 1981 censuses arranged from Class I to VI. In column 2, the classes of towns are indicated and under columns 3 to 6, number of towns and total population of each class of town for the 1981 Census and 1971 Census respectively are indicated. Column 7 indicates the increase or decrease in No. of Towns column 8, indicates the number of increase or decrease in population of each class; column 9 indicates the percentage of increase or decrease during 1971 to 1981 in respect of each class of towns.

The Statement 5 shows the movement of cities and towns from one class to another during 1971 to 1981. In the 1971 Census in Mizoram there were only two towns, namely, Aizawl and Lunglei which were class III and class V category respectively. These two towns became class II and class IV respectively in the 1981 Census as a result of increase in population. The following places, namely, Kolasib, Champhai and Serchhip in Aizawl District and Saiha in Chhimtuipui District which were not

treated as towns in 1971 were now treated as towns in 1981 Census. All these towns were of Class V category. Thus we have altogether six towns in the 1981 Census and 721 inhabited villages.

- (a) Indicate number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of *decrement* from the next higher class range(s) of 1971.
 - (b) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1981 has received by a process of *increment* from the next lower or any other lower range of 1971.
 - (c) Indicates number and population of towns which a particular class of 1971 has passed down by a process of *decrement* to the next lower or any other lower range of 1981.
- (Increment and decrement of towns in the statement relates to their territorial content in 1981.)

5

class to another during 1971-81

IV				V				VI				VII (not treated as towns in 1981)			
Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population	Class	No.	1971 Population	1981 Population
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
IV	1	6,019	17,205	V	4	6,019	30,116					VII	721	294,631	371,943
				V	3		23,098					VII	390	197,372	243,235
IV	1		17,205	V	1	6,019						VII	161	56,117	69,306
I				V	1		7,018					VII	170	41,142	59,402

The Statement 6 indicates percentage variation of population during 1971-1981 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981. The number of population of each class of town for

the 1971 and 1981 censuses is being shown separately for each district. The percentage variation of 1981 population over 1971 is also shown for each district.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage variation of population 1971-1981 of places which were not treated as towns in 1971 but treated as such in 1981 classified by Mizoram/District and size class

Union Territory/District	Class	Number of towns	Population in 1971	Population in 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population over 1971 i.e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5	6
MIZORAM	V	4	16,575	30,116	81.70
Aizawl	V	3	14,977	23,098	54.22
Lunglei	—	—	—	—	—
Chhimituipui	V	1	1,598	7,018	339.17

STATEMENT 7

Percentage variation of population 1971-1981 of places treated as towns in 1971 but removed from the list of towns in 1981 classified by State/Union Territory/District and size class

Class	Number of Towns	Population of 1971	Population of 1981	Percentage variation in 1981 population 1971 i.e. $\frac{1981-1971}{1971} \times 100$
1	2	3	4	5
—	—	—	—	—

The above statement is not applicable to Mizoram as there were no places treated as towns in 1971 but removed from the list of towns in 1981 Census. Hence, the statement has to be treated as nil.

The Statement 8 indicates the number of towns of each class during 1901-1981. In the statement, the number of towns of each class available from 1961 only is being indicated. In the 1961 Census there

was only one town in the whole of Mizoram, namely, Aizawl which was class IV category. In 1971 Census, another place, namely, Lunglei was declared as town under class V category. Thus there were 2 towns in 1971 Census i.e., Aizawl and Lunglei. In the 1981 Census four other places were declared as towns, namely, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip and Saiha all these new towns were of class V category. Thus, there were altogether six towns in the whole of Mizoram.

STATEMENT 8

Number of towns of each class between 1901-1981 (An urban agglomeration has been classified according to total population)

Union Territory/District	Classes	1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5
MIZORAM	All Classes	6	2	1
	I	—	—	—
	II	1	—	—
	III	—	1	—
	IV	1	—	1
	V	4	1	—

STATEMENT 8—Concl'd.

Union Territory/District	Class	1981	1971	1961
Aizawl	I	—	—	—
	II	1	—	—
	III	—	1	—
	IV	—	—	1
	V	3	—	—
Lunglei	I	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—
	IV	1	—	—
	V	—	1	—
Chhimguipui	I	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—
	IV	—	—	—
	V	1	—	—

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	Union territory/District	Year	Status of town	Area in Km ²	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Classes (6 Towns)										
MIZORAM										
			1951			6,950	..	..	3,767	3,183
			1961		12.95	14,257	+7,307	+105.14	7,630	6,627
			1971	..	21.39	37,759	+23,502	+164.85	19,502	18,257
			1981	..	319.00	121,814	+84,055	+222.61	64,365	57,449
			Class II (1 Town)							
X			1981		110.00	74,493	..	..	39,305	35,188
	AIZAWL	AIZAWL	1951			6,950	..	..	3,767	3,183
			1961		12.95	14,257	+7,307	+105.14	7,630	6,627
			1971	..	21.39	37,740	+17,483	+122.63	16,245	15,495
			1981	..	110.00	74,493	+42,753	+134.70	39,305	35,188
			Class III (1 Town)							
			1971	..	18.39	31,740	..	..	16,245	15,495
			Class IV (1 Town)							
			1961		12.95	14,252	..	..	7,630	6,627
			1981	..	85.00	17,205	..	..	9,372	7,833
	*LUNGLEI	LUNGLEI	1971	..	3.00	6,019	..	..	3,257	2,762
			1981	..	85.00	17,205	+11,186	+185.84	9,372	7,833
			Class V (4 Towns)							
			1971	..	3.00	6,019	..	..	3,257	2,762
			1981	..	124.00	30,116	+24,097	+300.35	15,688	14,428
	1. KOLASIB	AIZAW L	1981	..	36.00	8,282	..	..	4,308	3,974
	2. CHAMPHAI	AIZAWL	1981	..	20.00	7,487	..	..	3,768	3,719
	3. SERCHHIP	AIZAWL	1981	..	15.00	7,329	..	..	3,789	3,540
	4. SAIHA	CHHIMTUIPUI	1981	..	53.00	7,018	..	..	3,823	3,195

*Treated as Census town in 1971 and Continued in 1981 census also.

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATION CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—I

New Towns added in 1981 and Towns in 1971 de-classified in 1981

Union Territory/ District	New Towns added in 1981				Towns in 1971 which have been declassified as rural in 1981			
	Name of Towns	Area in Km ²	Population		Name of Towns	Area in Km ²	Population	
			1981	1971			1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AIZAWL DISTRICT	Kolasib	36.00	8,282	5,990	Not applicable			
	Champhai	20.00	7,487	4,185				
LUNGLEI DISTRICT	Serchhip	15.00	7,329	4,802				
CHHIMTUIPUI	Saiha	53.00	7,018	1,598				

TABLE A-4 TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1981
WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX—II

Changes between 1971 and 1981 in area and population of towns and reasons for change in area

Name of Town (District)	Area (in Km ²)		Population		Reasons for the change in area
	1971	1981	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. AIZAWL					
1. Aizawl	18.39	110	31,740	74,493	Jurisdictional change
2. LUNGLEI					
1. *Lunglei	3.00	85	6,019	17,205	Jurisdictional change

NOTE : Town treated as such for the first time in 1971 Census which continue as town in 1981 is shown with asterisk(*) on their left.

TABLE A—5 STANDARD URBAN AREAS

Union Territory/ District	Standard Urban Area and component units	Civic Status	Area in km ²	Population per km ²	Number of occupied Residential Houses	Houseless Population		Institutional Population				Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population during 1961-81		
						No. of Males House- holds	No. of Females House- holds	No. of Males House- holds	No. of Females House- holds	No. of Males House- holds	No. of Females House- holds	1961	1971	1981			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Union Territory/ District	Standard Urban Area	Not applicable in Mizoram as there is no Standard Urban Area.															
	Total Urban Components :	Not applicable in Mizoram as there is no Standard Urban Area.															
	(1).....City																
	(2).....																
	(3).....																
	(4)..... etc.																
	Total Urban Group Rural components :																
	(1)																
	(2)																
	(3)																
	(4)																
	Total Rural Group etc.																

N.B.:—The characteristic feature of a Standard Urban Area is that it; (i) should have a core town of population of 50,000 or more in 1971; (ii) contiguous areas made up of other Urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual Socio-economic linkages with the core town and ; (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades. The Standard Urban area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a Standard Urban Area remains coterminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral Units.

ANNEXURE A
1981 CENSUS SCHEDULES

**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		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.

Part I: Household Particulars

Form No. _____

Location Code, Serial number of household (Col. 7 of abridged household), 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.C.C. RC C. (7) Others (8)

(c) FLOOR

Mud (1) Wood/planks (2) Brick, stone and lime (3) Cement (5) Mosaic/tiles (6) Others (7)

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD

(e) 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 '0' ** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (x) in the box

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.
- 5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.
- 6 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.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code () St. 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 ? $\frac{\text{Yes}}{\text{No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)}}$

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

15A Main activity last year ? $\frac{\text{Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)}}{\text{No in 14B (H/ST D/R/B/I/O)}}$

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

15B If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

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)

(For Office-Use Only)

H.State	SC	M	Sex
Lvl	Subject	Div	
Year	Univ		
Lvl	Subject	Div	
Year	Univ		
Lvl	Subject	Div	
Year	Univ		

Census of India-1981
Confidential

Location Code

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SURVEY

(Please see instructions overleaf)

1. Name: _____ 2. Date of birth: _____

3. Designation & Address: _____

4. Sex: Male/Female 5. Are you married: Yes/No 6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe* Yes/No 7. Home State: _____

8. All Academic and Professional Qualifications

Degree/Diploma/ Certificate	Subject	Class or Division	Year of Passing	Course Duration	University/Institution/ Professional Body
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
			19.....		
Training Undergone		Apprentice/others* Apprentice/others*	19..... 19.....		Academic/Industrial/ In service* Academic/Industrial/ In service*

10. Postgraduate Academic Specialisations _____

11. Professional Specialisations/Technical Skills through experience _____

12. Present Status* Employee/Self Employed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed trying for job/
Unemployed not trying for job/Others _____ 13. Duration of present unemployment (if any)months

Trg	Year	Durn	Inst

Stat	Durn

Sect	Orgn	Work

P	Count	Stay	Year

Employ- ment	Organisation		Main activity of the organisation Enter Serial Number as given overleaf	Nature of Your Work		Year of Joining	Year of Leaving	Total Salary (Rs. p. m.) at entry (last drawn)
	Name	Sector*						
Present		Public/Pvt*				19		
Previous		Public/Pvt*				19	19..	
First		Public/Pvt*				19	19..	

15. Visits abroad for Study, Training & Employment (Exclude all other types of visits)

Purpose	Country	Duration (months)	Year of Return
(i)			19..
(ii)			19..
(iii)			19..

*Please tick (✓) appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 6, 9, 12 & 14 For example if female Male/Female
Signature with date: _____

ANNEXURE B

**INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP OF THE 1981
CENSUS SCHEDULES**

**FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE,
PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 1 TO 7**

Part II of Household Schedule gives the format of the Population Record. There are altogether 35 columns in this form. You have already been told that columns 1 to 7 of this form should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual members of the household. It must be re-emphasised that it is absolutely necessary to fill up columns 1 to 7 of this form after you have filled in Part I of the Household Schedule and before you take up individual enumeration of the members of the household. This will mainly help you in counting all members of the household, missing none, and in recording age of the individuals more precisely.

The next question that arises is as to who are the persons to be enumerated in the household. In other words, it is necessary to know who are the persons who are eligible for enumeration. Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :-

- (i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i. e., from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);
- (ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9-28, 1981) but are not present at the time of your visit;
- (iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and
- (iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.

Col. 1 : Serial No.

This column relates to serial number and hardly calls for any explanation. However, in entering the members of the household in the Population Record, it would be better if some system is followed. After entering the name and other particulars of the head of the household (columns 1-7), you should cover the near relations such as wife or husband of the head of the household, sons and daughters, each son's wife and children, each daughter's husband and children, then other relations such as brothers, sisters, mother, father, etc., of the head of the household, then domestic servants, visitors, boarders if any, etc. Please see that all these persons must form part of the household and must be entitled to be enumerated in terms of the eligibility criteria spelt out in the various paragraphs. Such a system of listing and entering of particulars in Population Record will ensure that omissions are avoided, particularly of small children. It will also help in cross-checking replies regarding age.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION—You must ask probing questions regarding relations such as unmarried sisters, parents, domestic servants and children. Otherwise, the head of the household may not indicate that there are such persons as members of the household. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children because they are often liable to be left out of the count.

Col. 2 : Name

Again, this question hardly calls for any explanation. The name of the person enumerated, starting with the head of the household, should be entered here. At this point you may please recall the provisions of section 8(2) of the Census Act reproduced in paragraph 3.

Do not insist on the name of the female member of the household if the respondent does not volunteer to give it. Similarly, do not insist on a female respondent giving the name of her husband or of any other relation if by custom she is forbidden to do so. In the case of infants also sometimes the name may not be forthcoming. In all such cases it should suffice if in this column, you write so and so's wife or sister or mother or father or son or daughter as the case may be. It needs hardly any re-emphasis that the members of the household should be enumerated and entered in a systematic order as discussed above. In the case of an institutional household, there may be a non-resident 'Head'. He is not eligible to be enumerated as a member of this household.

Household Schedule form which contains Population Record would have been supplied to you in sufficient quantity. For each household you have to fill one form. Even if a form has been filled in for a one member household and there is enough space to enter particulars of another household, you should not make further use of the form. You should take up a fresh form for each household. However, if in a large household there are more persons than what the Population Record form can accommodate, you should continue the entries on the next form, but do not forget to write the word "continued" on the top of the next Household Schedule and Population Record which you are using. The word "Continued" should be written in capital letters and re-write the location Code and Serial No. of the household in the second Household Schedule form also. Other entries in Part I of the second Household Schedule form need not be filled in such cases.

Col. 3 : Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years)

In this column you will have to record the relationship to head in full. In the case of the head write 'Head'. For others write the full relationship. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece' or 'uncle' 'aunt' but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother's, father's or mother's sister's husband (for uncle), or father's or mother's sister or father's or mother's brother's wife (for aunt). Son or daughter will include adopted son or adopted daughter or step son/daughter. For brother-in-law, write wife's brother or sister's husband as the case may be. For grandson, write son's son or daughter's son as the case may be. In the case of visitors, boarders or domestic servants/cooks, etc., who are enumerated as members of the household, write visitor, boarder or domestic servant/cook, as the case may be. In the case of an institutional household, however, all the members of the household should be treated as unrelated. It is possible that in a hostel, the resident superintendent's son or daughter also happens to be a boarder, while the superintendent himself/herself is the head. Even here the relationship of his/her son/daughter should be recorded as unrelated, because it is an institutional household.

In the case of children of age 10 years and below, please enquire if the mother of the child is present in the household, i.e. she is eligible for enumeration in this household and you have entered her name in column 2 of the Population Record and other particulars in columns 3 to 7. In such a case, please note serial number of the mother (column 1 give her serial number) against the Child's name in column 3 after 'relationship to head' within brackets. For purpose of this question, step mother or adopted mother will not be reckoned.

However, there may be cases, where the mother though alive has not been enumerated in this household because she was not present during the enumeration period and hence, not eligible to be enumerated here. Please note that in such cases, no attempt should be made to record her name here for the purpose of this question.

The following illustration will help you in understanding the instructions better :

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marita Statu
			M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Smt. ABC	Head			53	W
2.	Shri DEF	Son			32	M
3.	Smt. GHI	Son's wife			25	M
4.	Shri JKL and so on	Son's Son (3)			5	NM

Cols. 4 & 5 : Sex

For males, put tick (✓) in column 4 and for females put tick (✓) in column 5 against the particular person. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, put tick (✓) under column 4. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly. It is obvious that there cannot be a tick in both columns 4 and 5 in the same line.

Col. 6 : Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the column. Very often there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years runing' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0', as they have not yet completed one year of age. As has been stated earlier make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons, particularly in the rural areas often times do not give their age correctly. They should be insisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, etc., well-known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age, who may be living in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as headman of the village. A person can then easily say whether he was older or younger than such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more precisely.

The advantage of recording all eligible members of the household in the Population Record columns 1 to 7 first should now be obvious to you. For, you will have an opportunity of checking the consistency of the age reported for each member of the household in relationship to the age of other members. In case of any doubt you can certainly check back with the respondent and ascertain correct age which should be recorded here.

Please recall the instructions which have been given under column 3—Relationship to head. You are required to indicate against the name of a child of age 10 years and below the serial number of the mother in brackets in column 3. When you find that the age of any child whose details you are entering in the Population Record is 10 years or below please go back to column 3 to make sure that you have entered the serial number of the mother in brackets against the name of such a child, provided of course that the mother has also been enumerated as part of this household.

Col. 7 : Marital Status

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

- NM : Never married ;
- M : Currently married ;
- W : Widowed ;
- S : Separated or Divorced.

The entry is to be made in the manner indicated below :

- (a) For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'.
- (b) For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable de facto union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality, write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable de facto union.
- (c) For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'.
- (d) For a person who has been separated from the wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'.
- (e) For an independent woman return her marital status as declared by her.

This question must be answered for all persons irrespective of age. For every young children, though we may know that they are not married, the appropriate abbreviation must be entered.

'M' is the abbreviation for 'currently married'. The word 'currently' does not mean 'recently'. It only means 'at present'. For example, a man may be 80 years old and may have been married 50 years ago, if his wife is still alive and the marriage subsist, they are 'currently married'.

The only conditions for the marital status to be reckoned as 'currently married' are that the man and woman are both alive and that their marriage subsists, i.e., they are not divorced or separated. Please note that we are not concerned with the legality of a union.

Having filled in Part I—Household Particulars and columns 1 to 7 of Part II—Population Record, you are now set for taking up individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record. Column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record are to be entered with reference to the entries made in the Individual Slip. The instructions for making the entries in column 8 to 35 are given later, after the instructions on the Individual Slip (Paragraphs 163 to 179).

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

In paragraph 12 of this booklet, you have been told that you will be required to canvass the Household Schedule for each household and an Individual Slip, containing 16 questions with parts, for each individual in the household enumerated in your jurisdiction. If you are an enumerator in a sample area, 6 additional questions will have to be canvassed. The operations will be carried out in two stages, (a) enumeration during the period February 9, 1981 to February 28, 1981, and (b) revisional round between March 1, 1981 and March 5, 1981. You have also been told in paragraph 13 that the reference date for the 1981 Census will be the sunrise of March 1, 1981. In the same paragraph, instructions have been given as to how the revisional round should be conducted.

In paragraph 43 of this booklet, you have been told as to who are the persons to be enumerated in a particular household of your jurisdiction. The instructions are briefly recapitulated below.

“Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are expected to return before the February 28, 1981 are eligible to be enumerated as members of the household concerned. So also, visitors who may be present in the household which is being enumerated by you and who have been away from their place of usual residence during the entire enumeration period will also be treated as residents of the household.

Thus, when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

- (i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e., from February 9 to February, 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);
- (ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9—28, 1981) but not present at the time of your visit;
- (iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981; and
- (iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused by you and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

Please note that if a person has been away from his normal or usual place of residence throughout the enumeration period, he will not be eligible for enumeration as a member of the household in which he is a normal resident. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place but has been absent from that place for the entire enumeration period, will be enumerated by you if he is found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again, in case they move from this place.”

In paragraph 42 of the booklet you have been told that columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule) should be filled up first before you take up the enumeration of the individual particulars of the household. In paragraphs 44 to 51, you have been told how columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record are to be filled. The concepts and definitions associated with each column have also been explained at appropriate places. You are now set for taking up the individual enumeration of all the members of the household listed in column 2 of the Population Record.

You will be required to fill up an individual Slip (Universal) for each member of the household. If you are an enumerator of a sample block or you have been asked to canvass the sample questions also in your block, you will have to canvass the relevant questions contained in the Sample Slip which will be found on the reverse of the Individual Slip (Universal) for each person. The instructions for filling up the Individual Slip (Universal) are given hereafter. Those for filling up the Sample Slip will be given at the end of the instructions of the Individual Slip (Universal).

INDIVIDUAL SLIP (UNIVERSAL)

A specimen of the Individual Slip (Universal) is given below. Please note that this document is marked ‘Confidential’ which means that the particulars entered in this slip will have to be treated as confidential. Your attention at this stage is invited to the relevant provisions of the Census Act, 1948 reproduced under paragraph 3 of this booklet.

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
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

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 enumeration5 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)

Pad No. and Slip No.

On the right hand top corner of the slip will be found Pad No. and Slip No. You will have to note the Pad No. on each slip of the Pad. The Pad No. will have been indicated on the cover page of the pad supplied to you by your Charge Officer/Supervisor. The Slip Nos. for each pad will run from 1 to 50 or 1 to 25, as the case may be. In some pads, the actual number of Individual Slips may, by mistake in binding, be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads will, therefore, vary accordingly. The idea is that every slip should be allotted the Pad No. already assigned by your Charge Officer as well as the distinct serial number on each slip in sequence starting from 1.

Location Code

You will have to note the Location Code on each slip, as per instructions given in paragraph 18 of this booklet. Your charge Officer or Supervisor would have already indicated to you the complete Location Code of the rural or urban block assigned to you and noted these particulars on the cover page of the pad. The Location Code consists of five elements, namely, State/Union Territory code, District code, Tehsil/Taluk/PS/Development Block /Circle or Town code, Village or the ward code (each separated by oblique stroke) and enumeration block (EB) number within brackets. It is possible that the State, District and charge code (Tehsil, etc., or Town) would have been rubber stamped on each slip of the pads supplied to you. In such cases, you will have to enter the remaining two elements, namely, village or ward and EB code. If, however, no such rubber-stamping has been done, you will have to write the full Location Code consisting of the aforesaid five elements, as given by your Charge Officer or Supervisor, on each Individual Slip. It is advisable to note the Location Code

on each slip at home before starting actual enumeration, so that you do not waste your valuable time in the field in filling up the Location Code. Please note that the code for town is to be given in Roman numbers, while codes for all other units will be given in international numerals. For example, Location Code 2/10/3/46-(138) would mean enumeration block No. 138 falling in village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 in State No. 2. Similarly, Location Code 10/6/II/5(22) would mean enumeration block No. 22 falling in ward No. 5 of Town No. II in District No. 6 of State No. 10.

If by any chance, you have been put in charge of more than one enumeration block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each enumeration block. Do not use the same pad for different enumeration blocks even if blank forms are available in a particular pad.

Please note that the Location Code tallies with the Location Code indicated in the filled in Abridged House-list and the Household Schedule on the basis of which you are enumerating the individuals in a particular household.

Sl. No. of Household

The Serial No. of the household as given in column 7 of the Abridged houselist supplied to you will have been entered by you in the Household Schedule at the appropriate place. This number has to be entered on each slip of the members in relation to a particular household. It would be worthwhile your recalling the instructions given under paragraph 19 of this booklet at this stage.

Q. 1 : Name

This question hardly calls for any explanation. It is obvious that the name of each member of the household will have to be filled against this question on different slips. At this point, you will be well-advised to recall the instructions in paragraphs 44-45.

Please remember that you have to fill in one Individual Slip for each member of the household recorded in column 2 of the Population Record. Please also remember to fill the slips relating to the members of the household in the sequence in which the names of the members of the household have been entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 2: Relationship to Head

It will be noticed that enough space has been provided for writing the relationship to head. You should record the relationship to head in full. The instruction in this regard are given in paragraph 46 of this booklet which may be read for refreshing your memory. In the case of the head of the household., write "Head". Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

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

For male, write '1' and for female, write '2' in the box provided against this question. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write '1' in the box. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to head recorded under columns 2 and 3 respectively of the Population Record that you have noted the sex correctly.

Q. 4: Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday in the rectangle provided against this question. The age should be recorded in international numerals. Very often, there is a tendency on the part of individuals to return 'years running' rather than 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age in completed years must be shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age. Make sure that infants even if one day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only. It will be useful to recall the instructions in paragraphs 48 to 50 of this booklet in this connection.

Q. 5: Marital status

Instructions given under paragraph 51 of the booklet may be followed. You will have to use the following abbreviations in answering this question:

For never-married, write	'NM'
For currently married, write	'M'
For widowed, write	'W'
For separated or divorced, write	'S'

The entry as above will have to be made on the line and not in the dotted box.

Note : The entries in Questions 1 to 5 correspond to the entries in columns 2 to 7 of the Population Record and you will be well-advised to make a tally of the entries as and when you are filling up an Individual Slip for each of the members entered in column 2 of the Population Record.

Q. 6 : Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and do not use abbreviations. Please note the following :

- You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language,
- You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue,
- You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and
- If you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should not write anything in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10 of this booklet. Since a household may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different for different persons in the household.

Q. 7: Two other languages known

You have recorded the mother tongue in Question 6. Enquire whether the person knows any other languages, Indian or foreign, and write languages returned by him/her on the lines and not in the dotted boxes, against this question. In case he/she does not know any language apart from his/her mother tongue, put 'X' on the line against this question.

The number of languages recorded under this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than the mother tongue of the person enumerated and these should be recorded one after the other in the order in which the person speaks and understands them best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he/she has a working knowledge of these two languages to enable him/her to converse in those languages with understanding. Please do not write anything in the dotted boxes.

Q. 8 : Religion

In answering this question, use the following abbreviations :

For Hindus, write	'H'
For Muslims, write	'M'

For Christians, write 'C'
 For Sikhs, write 'S'
 For Buddhists, write 'B'
 For Jains, write 'J'

For the others, record the actual religion as returned fully.

If the person says that he has no religion this answer may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here. You should also not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. Do not write any thing in the dotted boxes, but write on the line.

Q. 9 : Whether S. C. (1)/S. T. (2)

You have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to your State/ Union Territory. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and if he does, write '1' for Scheduled Caste and '2' for Scheduled Tribe in the box provided against this question. For a person who is not a member of any Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, put 'X' in the box.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be reckoned as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms, like Harijan/ Girijan or Achhut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. In such a case, you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself / herself merely 'Harijan' or Achhut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, please tell him/her that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. This may bring out the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, and record '1' or '2' in the box as may be applicable. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Scheduled Castes can belong to Hindu or Sikh religion. If a person belongs to S.C., he/she will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to Question 8: Religion. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Q. 10 : Name of caste / tribe

For the person recorded as a Scheduled Caste, i.e. code '1' in the box against Question 9, write the name of the caste in full on the lines and not in the dotted boxes. For those for whom code '2' (that is S.T.) is recorded in the box against Question 9, write the name of the tribe in full on the lines and not in the dotted boxes.

Please check that the name of caste/tribe, as the case may be, appears in the list of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor.

For those persons for whom 'X' has been recorded against Question 9, there will be no entry in Question 10 and you should put a cross on the line.

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

Definition of a literate : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who is literate, i.e., who can both read and write with understanding in any language write '1' in the box provided against this question. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instruction Booklet provided the person is familiar with the language used in the booklet) and similarly, for writing, he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken

as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

For a person who is illiterate, i. e., who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language, write '2' in the box against this question. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Q. 12: Educational attainment

This question will be asked of only those who are literate and for whom '1' has been recorded against Question 11. For a person who is illiterate and for whom '2' has been recorded in the answer to Question 11, there is no question of ascertaining the educational attainment even if he/she had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed in to illiteracy. In such a case, you should put a dash (—). We are insisting that a dash (—) should be put if there is no educational attainment and not a cross (X), because we want to avoid confusion with 10th standard which a cross may signify. You will have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for literates, i.e., for whom '1' is recorded in answer to Question 11.

For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him/her will be one that he/she has actually passed and not the one in which he/she is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary' as the case may be. Similarly, for a person studying, say, in the 4th year of M. B. B. S., his/her educational attainment should be 3rd year of M. B. B. S., which is the highest level he/she has actually attained. You must record the actual standard passed such as, III standard, VIII standard, 1st year B. Com, etc. However, if a person merely says that he/she has passed primary, middle, matriculation, school final, secondary or other definite levels, record him/her as such.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B. Sc. (Zoology) and M. B. B. S. or B. A. (Math) and B. E. (Bachelor of Engineering), both the technical and general qualifications should be recorded against this question. In the case of pass courses, indicate the degree only.

In recording the educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, the major subject such as B.Sc. (Maths), M. A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B. Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully. For example, M.A. (Hindi) and Diploma in Library Science or M.A. (Soc.) and Diploma in Labour Relations. Adequate space has been provided in the slip and you are urged to record the qualification accurately and in sufficient detail. This information is vital for manpower planning should receive your careful attention.

Whenever, you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), you will have to issue to such persons 'Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule' and ask the persons (s) concerned to fill the schedule which will be collected by you during your revisional round between March 1 to 5, 1981. You will be supplied with adequate number of Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules and you are urged to issue as many schedules as their might be graduates or post-graduates or technical diploma or degree holders in the household that you have enumerated. This information will be readily available when you have ascertained information regarding educational attainment against Question 12 of the Individual Slip, while issuing the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule for each eligible person in the household, you should note the Location Code on the schedule while issuing it. You should put a tick (✓) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule has been issued. You will be required to furnish a statement giving the number of blank schedules issued to you, number of schedules issued to eligible persons, number of filled in schedules collected by you and number of blank schedules, returned by you to your Supervisor. Therefore, it is necessary that you identify the persons with the help of a tick (✓) against Question 12 of the person concerned for whom a schedule has been issued in order to give an accurate count of schedules issued to eligible persons. During your revisional round between March 1 and 5, 1981 about which instructions are given in this booklet, you must please collect all the filled in Degree Holder and Tech-

nical Personnel Schedules issued by you to the members of the households in your jurisdiction and hand them over to your Supervisor. While collecting the Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedule, you must put a reverse stroke (↵) on the tick (✓) against Question 12 of the individual concerned for whom you have put the tick, while issuing the schedule. When you do this, the marking will appear as (✓) to signify that the filled in schedule in respect of that individual has been collected. If, however, any particular individual in a household says that he has not been able to find time to fill in the schedule, you may please request him to do so immediately and post it at the nearest post office or letter box. The individual may be told that he has to fold the form, paste and post it. No postage will be required as this will be paid by the addressee.

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

After you have recorded the answer to Question 12, you have further to ask whether the person whom you are enumerating is attending any school or college. If the answer is 'Yes', you have to record '1' in the box provided against this question. If the answer is 'No', you should record '2' in the box. Please note that illiterates (code 2 against Question 11) can be found attending school. Therefore, this question should be asked of all persons, including elderly men and women.

In recording answers to this question you are not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated is a recognised or unrecognised institution. The choice should be left to the respondent as to whether the person is attending school/college. Thus, if a person is receiving education through a correspondence course or attending some vocational course or attending the Adult Education Programme and returns himself as attending school/college, he/she will be entered as such and code '1' will be recorded in the box against this question.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

In the 1981 Census we intend collecting information regarding the economic activity of the people in great detail so that those who use these data have the type of information they want. The economic questions consist of three parts, namely :

- I Q. 14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
- Q. 14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes(1)/No(2)
- II Q. 15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)
- Q. 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)
- III Q. 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

These questions must be canvassed for every person, irrespective of age or sex. Every person must be asked Question 14A, including the every young or every old and the answer to this question must be filled in. The other questions will have to be filled in the case of those to whom they are applicable. The instructions for filling these questions follow.

These questions are meant to get details of the work done by the people with reference to last year. We may, therefore, first consider what is meant by 'work' and what the 'reference period' is.

Definition of work

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period

In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like, gur making, etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances,

In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time-span of the agriculture seasons preceding the enumeration.

EXPLANATION

There should be no confusion regarding these questions. What we are trying to find out is the number of workers and since workers can be full-time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers, it is necessary to collect data that will give us the correct picture. This is what Questions 14A and 14B and Questions 15A and 15B seek to do. The detailed explanation and instructions for each of these questions are given separately but it will be useful if we look at these together to understand their purpose better.

Question 14A seeks to find out if a person has done any work at all during the last year or whether he or she did not work at all and if it is the latter, how the person spent his/her time as a non-worker. Then Question 14B seeks to find out who among the persons returning 'Yes' in Question 14A had worked for the major part of the year. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out how many had worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. Those who have worked for 183 days or more, will answer 'Yes' for Question 14B. For them code '1' has to be recorded in the box. But those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days will say 'No', and for them code '2' is to be recorded in the box for this question. Question 15A seeks to elicit information on the main activity of the workers in Question 14B, i.e., those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box. It will also elicit information about the main activity of the 'marginal workers' covered in Question 14B, i.e., those who have returned 'No' and for whom '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B.

The person may have worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity. For example, he/she may have worked for 3 months in cultivation, one month in gur making and 3 months as an agricultural labourer. In Question 15A, he/she is required to indicate which of these three activities according to him/her was his/her main activity, i.e., in which capacity he/she spent more time. In the instant case since the person has spent three months each in cultivation and as agricultural labourer the choice as to which of these two would be his/her main activity should be left to him/her. Those who have returned 'No' for Question 14B, i.e., those who have worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box, will have to state whether according to them, they were engaged mainly in household duties, or as student, or dependent or as retired person, rentier, or beggar or inmates of institutions, and if not in any of these categories, the person(s) should be put under 'Others' in Question 15A.

In Question 15B, details of secondary work or marginal work are sought to be obtained. Those who have worked for the major part of the year, i.e., those for whom '1' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, may have had secondary work and this should be entered in Question 15B. Those who have not worked for the major part of the year and for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B, must have done some marginal work and these details will be entered in Question 15B. It is important that probing questions are asked to elicit correct information in this question.

In Question 16, it is proposed to ask all persons returning 'No' in question 14A, i.e. H/ST/D/R/B/I/O in Question 14A or 'No' in Question 14B, i.e., code '2' in Question 14B, whether he or she has been seeking work or is available for work.

It will thus be seen that these questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all the workers, regular or seasonal, and non-workers with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. It is very important to remember that the period referred to in Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B is one year preceding the enumeration. Thus, if in some areas, a person has been a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, or has worked in an industry, etc., only in one season, i.e., less than 6 months/183 days, he/she is not to be treated as a worker for Question 14B. His/her economic activity will be reflected in Question 15B. Thus, all those returning 'Yes' in Question 14A must be noted as 'Yes' in Question 14B or in Question 15B or both.

Certain important points that need special emphasis are the following and these should be kept in mind.

- (i) A person who normally works but has been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike, etc., must be treated as engaged in the work he/she would otherwise have been doing but for his/her temporary absence.

- (ii) Persons under training such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages, should be treated as workers.
- (iii) A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined yet, should not be treated as engaged in this work.
- (iv) A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for Question 14B, even though he or she may be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity for major part of the year but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc., he or she would be treated basically as a worker for Question 14B and categorised suitably in Question 15A.
- (v) A person, who merely receives an income, such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged for some part of the year in some economic activity. Similarly, beggars, pensioners, receivers of agricultural or non-agricultural royalty or of rents or dividends who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.
- (vi) An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for other or minding cattle for wages or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any other work like cultivation, etc., she should be treated as working under Question 14A.
- (vii) A man or a woman who is doing household duties may be producing or making something only for the domestic consumption of the household and not for sale. Such a person is not a worker, even though from his or her point of view the activity is productive.
- (viii) For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail, he/she should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he/she should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A question arises as to what should be deemed to be long-term. For census purposes, inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions if detained for 6 months or more should be recorded as 'I'.
- (ix) A full-time public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a full-time political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his/her party will be recorded as a worker and entered accordingly. Such persons will include members of Parliament, State Legislatures, Local authorities, etc.

Each of the economic questions can now be considered in detail. Please study these instructions carefully. It will help if you read the general introduction given above and those that follow more than once so that the concepts and the scope of the questions are familiar to you.

Yes

Q. 14A : Worked any time at all last year ?

No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

This question is intended to divide the population into two broad streams on the basis of a liberal definition of work. The reference period is one year. This question is expected to net all workers irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work. In other words, this question will find out the number of all workers which will include full-time workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant.

The reference period is one year and this includes the agricultural seasons also. A person may have worked as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer throughout the year or in some season such as only kharif or rabi, or only for a few days. In all these cases this person has worked at some time in the year and the answer to this question should be 'Yes'. 'Yes' should be written on the line and not in the dotted box. One may have been a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, or engaged in a household industry or any other work. The definitions of these terms are given later, but the important point is that we are determining the fact that one has done some work sometime during the last one year.

Obviously, probing questions will have to be asked specially in the case of those who are not regular workers. It is particularly important to ask such probing questions regarding the work done at any time last year or any of the seasons in the reference period in the case of women and children in the rural areas. Women and children in the rural areas work in the fields in the sowing, harvesting or other seasons and this may be on their own land or as labourers on someone else's land. This is usually seasonal work only, while they run the house and do all the household work. Unless questions are asked about such work, the usual answer may be that they do only household work.

It must be remembered that a man or a woman who is doing only household duties or making something only for domestic consumption (and not for sale) is not doing any work in census terminology. It is true that housewife may be working harder than the others in the home because she has to cook, look after the children, run the house, etc., but for the purposes of census, she is not a worker.

In this question every worker (even marginal workers) will be identified and in their cases the answer will be 'Yes'. You must enquire regarding each person that you enumerate, whether he or she has worked any time at all during the last year. Even if the person has worked only for a few days, you have to record him/her as 'Yes', against this question.

If the individual has not worked at all during the last year, the answer will be 'No'. Then ascertain how he or she spent his or her time and record 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O', as the case may be, below the 1 line against this question.

In Question 14A, we are trying to find out whether a person has worked any time or has been a non-worker throughout. If he or she is a non-worker throughout, the category has also to be ascertained which is as follows :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| (i) Household duties | — H |
| (ii) Students | — ST |
| (iii) Dependents | — D |
| (iv) Retired persons or rentiers | — R |
| (v) Beggars, etc. | — B |
| (vi) Inmates of institutions | — I |
| (vii) Other non-workers | — O |

The symbols which should be used to indicate these categories are also shown above against each category.

The definitions of the seven categories of non-workers are given in the following paragraphs.

Household duties—H

This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year. Such persons should be entered as 'H'.

If a person who normally attends to household duties is also engaged in some economic activity, then he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not a non-worker. For example, a housewife may help in family cultivation or agriculture or make and sell cowdung cakes at odd times, or prepare papad, achar, etc. and sell them. She is a worker and should be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A though she is mainly a housewife. On the other hand, a woman may be working in a factory or office or as a labourer or cultivator and may also be attending to household duties. Such a person is of course a worker and will be categorised appropriately in Question 15A later, and she will be recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A.

It will be necessary for you to ask probing questions, particularly in the case of women, to find out if they have any economic activity, even if it is marginal, apart from household duties. If they have

they would be workers for the purposes of Question 14A, but the fact that they are mainly engaged in household duties will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A as we will see later.

Students—ST

This will cover all full-time students and children attending school. For student, write 'ST'.

If a student participates in some economically productive work, say by helping sometimes as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, or in household industry, trade or business, such student should be treated as a worker for the purposes of Question 14A and not as a student. In such cases, even though such a person is no doubt mainly a student, he or she is a worker for the purposes of Question 14A. The fact that such a person is mainly a student, will be reflected in Questions 14B and 15A, as we shall see later.

Please note that a person has to be a full-time student for being classified as 'ST' in Question 14A. For example, a person who is mainly attending to household duties but taking a correspondence course or attending part-time classes will not be classified as 'ST' but would be 'H' in Question 14A.

Please do not presume that a person does not do any work because he is a student. It is very important to ask probing questions from students so as to net marginal workers.

Please note that in most houses, the daughters help in the household work though they are studying full-time. In such cases, we are more interested in finding out if they are students and for this purpose you must ask if such girls are students or not. If they are, they should be recorded as 'ST' and not as 'H'.

Dependents—D

This category includes all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. However, if such a person who is dependent on others for subsistence is seeking work, he or she should be categorised as 'O'.

If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised as 'H' rather than 'D'. As you are aware, many persons may be dependents in the general sense of the word but are also doing household work, studying or looking for work. In such cases, they should be entered as 'H', 'ST' or 'O' as the case may be, and not as 'D'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to ask whether a person who is said to be a dependent is studying or looking for work, etc., and if so, categorise him or her accordingly rather than as 'D'. Such persons would particularly include unemployed daughters, sisters, brothers, etc.

Retired persons or Rentiers—R

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e., not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, business, trade, etc. or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted for a person coming under this category in the space provided.

However, in such cases also a careful probe is necessary. A retired person may be drawing pension and be doing some work, as for example, a retired engineer may be working as a contractor. In such cases, he/she is a worker and should be entered as such.

Beggars, etc.—B

This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

For such persons, 'B' should be written in the space provided.

Inmates of institutions—I

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing,

etc., in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail should be recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution should be recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded, but 'I' should be recorded. A person will be considered as "long-term" if he or she is in such an institution for 6 months or more.

Other non-workers—O

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the above six categories but who are looking for work. They should be noted as 'O' in the space provided. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is looking for work will come under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he or she reports that he or she is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

It must be noted that this category includes only those who do not fall into any of the other categories of non-workers discussed earlier. There may be cases of students who may be seeking work and quite prepared to give up studies if they got a job. Such persons are students (ST) for Question 14A. The fact that they are seeking jobs will be reflected in Question 16. Thus, category 'O' need not necessarily represent all those who are seeking work.

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

As mentioned earlier, through Question 14A you have classified all people into two broad streams of workers and non-workers. In doing so, workers would include all those who have worked irrespective of the quantum of their contribution to the economy. Even marginal workers are categorised as workers in Question 14A.

Having found out that the person had worked any time at all during the last year (Yes in 14A), you have now to ascertain whether the person worked for the major part of last year. By major part of last year, is meant that the person had worked for 183 days or more, or in other words worked for six months or more. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative you should record '1' in the box against Question 14B. If the person has worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year, you should record '2' for that person in this question.

A person may have worked in different capacities during last year. For example, he/she may have worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as a cultivator for 2 months. There could even be breaks in between the different types of work performed by him/her. In computing whether the person worked for major part of the year, you should reckon all the three spells of economic activity and if it satisfies the concept of work for major part of the year, treat him/her as 'Yes' for Question 14B and record '1' in the box. Similarly if the total period of work falls short of six months or 183 days, treat him/her as 'No' and record '2' in the box for that person.

Q. 15A : Main activity last year ?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

In Question 14B you would have ascertained whether a person had worked for major part of the year or not. Now in Question 15A, you will be required to ascertain his or her main activity during last year. That is to say how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity will be reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person has worked as a daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months and for him/her, you have recorded '1' in the box against Question 14B, then that person will be reckoned as daily wage labourer for Question 15A and you will record 'OW' on the line (and not in the box), since he/she spent more time in this activity than as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Similarly, for a person for whom you have recorded '2' in the box in Question 14B, you should ascertain how he or she spent his/her time mostly as a non-worker and record the appropriate symbol below the line in the space provided and not in the box.

The main activity of workers is classified into four categories viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, and other work. These terms are explained below.

Cultivator

For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. For a person who is a cultivator, write 'C' in the space provided.

Agricultural labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

For a person who returns his/her economic activity as agricultural labourer, write 'AL' in the space provided.

Important

For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will not be considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

You must remember that a person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer only on the basis of the crops grown. The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

- (i) Cereal and millet crops : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.
- (ii) Pulses : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, etc.
- (iii) Fibre crops : Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.
- (iv) Oil seeds : Sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.
- (v) Cash crops : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops will not be considered as cultivation :

- (i) Plantation crops : Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom, etc.
- (ii) Edible nuts (other than groundnut) : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.
- (iii) Fruits : Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.
- (iv) Coconut.
- (v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.
- (vi) Betal-nuts (areca)
- (vii) Flowers
- (viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).
- (ix) Vegetables
- (x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

Please remember that you must use the abbreviations given in the instructions, namely, 'C' or 'AL'. It will be evident that you will have to ask a specific question regarding the crops grown in all cases where one merely says he/she is a cultivator or an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry

For a person who returns his/her main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacture, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the space provided.

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

A household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions trade or services are run at home by members of the household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix II.

Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his/her own Household Industry may be working in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his/her own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and record as per instructions given above.

As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industries.

Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below and therefore the members of the family working in such industries will be classified as 'OW' and not 'HHI'.

- (i) Plantation work.
- (ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and raw silk, production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones, etc.
- (iii) Hunting, trapping and selling of the catch.
- (iv) Forestry and logging : Log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce, etc.
- (v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products, etc.
- (vi) Mining and quarrying.

In our country Household Industry is a very important part of our economy. We must get accurate data regarding those engaged in 'HHI'. You must carefully read these instructions and understand them. The main points are again indicated below :

'HHI' stands for worker in Household Industry. The main characteristics of the Household Industry are the following :

- (a) One or more members of the household must participate. Participation by hired labour must be minimum.
- (b) The activity should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods.
- (c) The goods produced should not be for consumption by the household itself but should be wholly or partly for sale.
- (d) In an urban area the industry must be carried on in the precincts of the house in which the household lives. In the rural areas, the industry may be anywhere within the limits of the village.
- (e) The activity should not be on the scale of a Registered Factory.
- (f) Professions such as those practised by Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc. will not be 'HHI'.

Other workers

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers'—'OW'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivator, agricultural labourer or household industry, are 'Other Workers'. They will be entered as 'OW'.

You will recall that it was mentioned that the growing of certain crops is not agriculture. Please see paragraph 100.1. Those engaged in this activity would have to be classified as 'OW'.

Q. 15A : Further explanation

In Question 15A we are trying to find out what a person's main activity is. You will see that if a person is recorded as a worker in Question 14A but has not worked for the major part of the year, the answer in Question 14B would be 'No', i.e., for him/her you would have recorded '2' in the box against Question 14B. In such a case, you must find out what such a person has been doing mostly. He or she may have mainly been doing household duties, or studying, or being a dependent or rentier or beggar or lodged in an institution or may fall under the category 'O' described earlier. In any case, even for these persons, we are interested in finding out their work details, though this may not be what they were mostly doing. The work details will be obtained through Question 15B, as we will see later where the marginal or secondary work of a person is netted.

Question 15A gives information about all workers on the basis of what they have been doing mostly.

If in reply to Question 14A a person has said that he/she has worked any time at all in the last one year (or season), you would have entered him or her as 'Yes' against Question 14A. What you have now to do is to find out if this is what this person did or does mostly, i.e., whether it is his or her main work, on which the greater part of his/her time is spent. You do this in Question 14B, where you ascertain whether the person has worked for major part of the year, i.e., for 6 months or 183 days or more or less than six months or 183 days. In the latter case you have recorded code '2' in the box against Question 14B. At this stage you may recall the instructions given under Question 15A. Where it has been stated that the person may have been engaged in more than one activity and for the purpose of Question 15A, his/her main activity has been identified. In such a case his/her secondary work will be reflected in Question 15B, as we will see later. Similarly, such persons who are identified as non-workers for their main activity in Question 15A as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O will give details of their marginal work (on the basis of which they were recorded as 'Yes' in Question 14A) will be reflected in Question 15B.

What is meant by main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples :

- (a) A person is a cultivator (C) but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker or as a hamali (OW). He/she is a cultivator mainly and next 'other worker'. He/she should be recorded as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

- (b) A housewife (H), is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season (C). She is mainly engaged in household duties and should be recorded as 'H' for Question 15A and as 'C' for Question 15B. In this example, if she works as an agricultural labourer or in a Household Industry, she would be 'AL' or 'HHI', as the case may be, for Question 15B.
- (c) A person may be mainly an agricultural labourer (AL) but may have worked in a Khandsari sugar factory during the lean season (OW). He would be 'AL' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.
- (d) A student (ST) may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, etc. (OW). He/she is mainly 'ST' for Question 15A and 'OW' for Question 15B.
- (e) A person who is mainly a cultivator (C) also keeps cows and sells the milk. He/she would be entered as 'C' in Question 15A and 'OW' in Question 15B.

These examples will help you to understand the concepts better.

In the case of those who are mainly engaged in Household Industry (HHI) or as other workers (OW), certain details should be collected regarding name of establishment, description of work, nature of industry, trade, profession or service, and class of worker. These details will have to be filled in Question 15A (i) to 15A (iv).

As you will see from the question itself, these parts are applicable to persons for whom you have recorded 'HHI' or 'OW' against Question 15A. If the economic activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against Question 15A, there is no need to fill in the sub-sections (i) to (iv) of this question. Similarly, if an individual has been recorded as 'No' against Question 14B, i.e., code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, has been recorded in Question 15A, sub-sections (i) to (iv) will not apply. In such cases a cross (×) may be put on each of the lines against these sub-sections.

Q. 15A (i) : Name of establishment

Record here the name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, etc. In respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, in the case of a household industry, like hand pounding of rice, gur making, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, etc., enter the proprietor's name and the type of shop so that if necessary a link can be established between the various sub-sections of this question. For example, instead of 'No particular name' the entry could read as 'Babulal's Paint Shop', etc. For defence and other similar personnel as may be indicated to you, put a cross (×) on the line.

Q. 15A (ii) : Description of work

Under this question, the description of the actual work, i.e., the occupation that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of the type of industry, trade, profession or service that he/she may be working in and which is to be recorded under sub-section (iii) of Question 15A.

His/her actual work or occupation should always be given in sufficient detail. If, for example, a person is merely recorded as 'clerk' with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him/her by the type of work he/she does. He/she may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly, if a person were merely to be recorded as a technician, it will not help to determine what type of technician/mechanic he/she is, whether computer-technician or a meter-mechanic or a locomotive-mechanic, etc. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question. Similarly, in a trading establishment there could be a proprietor, cashier, book-keeper, salesman, etc.

It is necessary to describe the actual occupation adequately. It is not enough to say that one is a Government Official. Whether one is a Bill-clerk or Section Officer, Tehsildar, Police Chowkidar or Research Officer, etc., has to be spelt out. There may be Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, etc., doing different functions. It is necessary to describe the occupation adequately in their case for proper classification, e.g., Assistant Director (Agriculture), Assistant Director (Soil Conservation), Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics), Deputy Director (Health), Sub-Inspector (Excise), Treasury Officer, Village Officer (Revenue), Panchayat,

Secretary, Malaria Control Officer, Traffic Inspector (Transport Department), etc.

To guide you in answering Question 15A (ii), the type of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix III.

Appendix III is by no means exhaustive. This just helps in bringing home the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against Question 15A (ii).

It has been found in the past that a very large number of persons are recorded merely as 'general labourers'. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work the person is mostly engaged as a labourer, such as a road mazdoor, a loader or an unloader in a market, a construction labourer, etc.

For those in defence and similar service, it is enough if it is merely noted as 'Service'. Other details need not be given. For other Government servants full details must be given and the description of the work should be as detailed as possible.

Q. 15A (iii) : Nature of industry, trade or service.

The answer to this question will have to be given in detail to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. In order to enable us to classify a person properly, full details of the nature of the industry, trade, profession or service should be given. Please avoid vague answers. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. It is not enough to say 'plantation' or 'livestock'. You should say whether it is tea plantation or banana plantation or sheep rearing or cattle breeding. Similarly, it is not enough to say 'manufacturing'. You should say whether it is manufacturing of cotton textile in handloom or manufacturing khadi textile or manufacturing silk textile. Likewise mere 'trade' is not enough. It should be recorded as wholesale trading in food grains or pulses or retail trading in spices or grocery and so on. For defence and similar personnel, write 'Service'.

To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, illustrative description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. It should, however, be noted that the list in Appendix IV is by no means exhaustive. You must describe the nature of industry, profession, trade or service or whatever it is, in as detailed a manner as possible. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or processed should be given. In the case of service, please describe fully the nature of the service to which the person belongs, except in the case of defence or similar other personnel.

Important

There need be no confusion as to the scope of Questions 15A (ii) and 15A (iii). Question 15A (iii) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the sector of economy in which a person is engaged in work and Question 15A (ii) represents the occupation or the actual work the person performs in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he/she is engaged. Thus, for example, if the answer to Question 15A (iii) is 'cotton textile manufacture in mill', the answer to Question 15A (ii) could be 'chemical engineer' or 'bill clerk' or 'accountant' or 'labourer' or 'truck driver' or the 'managing director' of that industry and so on. Similarly, in Question 15A (iii) the nature of service may be some department of State Government Service and in Question 15A (ii) the description of work may be 'bill clerk' or 'accountant', 'director of the department', 'jeep driver' in the department, etc. Again, against Question 15A (iii) the answer may be 'private medical practice' and in Question 15A (ii) 'orthopaedic surgeon', or 'nurse' or a 'sweeper', etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in Appendix V at the end of this booklet, the Industrial and Occupational classification in Appendices IV and III and the instructions given by your Supervisor and other Census Officers will help you to clear any doubts you may have regarding the scope of the questions relating to nature of industry, trade, profession or service covered by Question 15A (iii) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by Question 15A (ii).

Q. 15A (iv) : Class of worker

For a person who is :

- (i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 15A (ii), write.....ER
- (ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 15A (ii) under 'Others' for wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....EE
- (iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as member of cooperative, write.....SW
- (iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 15A (ii) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write.....FW.

Explanation

An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get the work mentioned in his/her case in Question 15A (ii) performed. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his/her own personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the activity mentioned in Question 15A (iii). Please note that a person who employs domestic servants for household duties is not an employer. So also, a person who has subordinates under him/her in an office where he/she himself/herself is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he/she has the power to appoint another person in his/her office on behalf of his/her own employer. A head of department or a local manager of a company may have the power to appoint people, but they are themselves employees of someone else, in this case, government or the main office of the company, and cannot, therefore, be an employer. A government servant irrespective of the post he/she holds is an 'employee'.

An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary of wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers. Please note that a cook or domestic servant engaged by someone is an employee. The fact that his master may himself/herself be an employee is irrelevant.

A Single Worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/she is not employed by any one else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'. Political workers and social workers are to be treated as 'SW'.

A Family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of dhobies where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately, will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work or the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Please note the following important cases :

- (a) In the case of persons engaged in Household Industry, i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to Question 15A is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers generally, viz., Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There may not be a formal 'Employer'. Household Industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head along with the members of the household is working in a Household Industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family Workers'. If the head alone is working with the occasional assistance of hired worker(s), whose role should be secondary as indicated above, he/she should be treated as a 'Single Worker', although one might argue that in effect he/she becomes an employer. The hired workers are of course employees.

- (b) Members of the household who help solely in household duties, i.e., economically non-productive work, should not be treated as Family Workers. In fact, they are not workers.
- (c) Members of a producer's cooperative society who have no other occupation or work except this, should be categorised as Single Worker—SW.
- (d) In the case of partnership in which all the partners are related, treat them as Family Workers—FW. The partnership firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They would be 'FW'.
- (e) In the case of a partnership firm in which some of the partners are not related, treat all the partners, including those that may be related, as Single Worker—SW. The firm may or may not employ others, but this will not change the category of the partners. They will all be 'SW'.
- (f) Full-time political workers and social workers should be treated as 'SW'.
- (g) Doctors and lawyers who do not employ any person should be treated as 'SW'. One may come across doctors and lawyers employing certain persons on a regular basis in the doctor's dispensary or clinic or in the lawyer's office or chamber. In this case the doctor or lawyer would become an 'Employer' and so 'ER' should be recorded. However, sometimes lawyers have been found to take the help of clerks who remain attached to them on a regular basis but without being formally employed on wages. The clerk usually earns his remuneration independently from the lawyer's clients. In such a case, both the lawyer and the clerk should be treated as Single Worker—SW.

Some illustrations for filling the Question 15A are given in Appendix V.

Q. 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)

You will recall that in Question 14A you have identified all those who have done any work at all in the last one year. In Question 14B, you must have categorised them either 'Yes', i.e., code '1' or 'No', code '2'. In Question 15A you have divided these persons on the basis of what they have been mostly doing. It is quite possible that those who have been categorised as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A, based on the type of work they have been doing mostly, may have done some other work in addition to what they have been doing mostly. Similarly, a person who is mostly doing household duties, or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar or belongs to the categories of 'I' and 'O' must have done some work at some time during the last one year. This is the information we are trying to get in Question 15B.

Please note the way in which Question 15B has been worded. This question deals with two separate situations. The first relates to those persons who have worked for the major part of last year and may or may not have some other secondary work. The second part relates to persons who have worked at any time in the last year but not for the major part of the year. In the case of those who have worked in the major part last year, you would have entered code '1' in Question 14B and you would have categorised them as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' in Question 15A. Such persons may or may not have had secondary work in addition to their main work. If, on inquiry, you find that such a person has had any other work any time last year, you would have to enter on the line, 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', depending upon the type of work and score out the answer 'No' printed on the line.

If a person who has worked any time last year, but has not worked for the major part of the last year, you would have recorded code '2' in Question 14B and in Question 15A you would have categorised such a person as 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O'. Such a person must have done some work any time last year and this is the work which we are trying to catch in Question 15B so far as such a person is concerned. For such a person after inquiry, you will have to enter the appropriate category, viz., 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' below the line in Question 15B.

This question is meant to elicit information on the secondary or marginal work which a person might have done any time at all during the last one year, apart from the main work or other activity which will have come out in Question 15A. It is obvious that, irrespective of whether the answer is 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, there could be an answer in Question 15B because a full-time worker may have done some other work or a person who is essentially a non-worker, though he/she has not done any work over the major part of the last year, might also have done some work occasionally. This, therefore, should give us details of secondary and marginal work in respect of both workers and those who are mainly non-workers.

This question should be asked of every person who has returned 'Yes' against Question 14A. It is re-emphasised that all those who have answered 'Yes' against Question 14A and for whom you have recorded 'Yes' or 'No', i.e., code '1' or '2' in Question 14B, this Question 15B should be asked without fail. In answer to this question if the individual says 'Yes' then you should find out the type of work and categorise him or her as 'C' or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW', as the case may be. These abbreviations refer to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, and Other Workers and have been fully explained earlier in the instructions under Question 15A in paragraphs 98 to 103. You may refer to these again before recording the appropriate category on the line. It is sufficient if you write the category on the line. If the respondent gives reply in the negative it should be indicated by the word 'No' on the line. Please do not make any entry in the dotted box.

Ask of each person if, besides what he/she had already returned as his/her main activity against Question 15A, he/she participated in any other work or did any work any time last year. A number of unpaid family workers participating in household enterprises who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under Question 15A will be netted here for their involvement in such economic activity. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purposes of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless at least a part of the product is sold. A boy who is categorised as a student under Question 15A, can have a marginal work, say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, who is shown as 'ST' under Question 15A also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores she will not be treated as having any marginal work.

Any other work or secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economically productive work, even if marginal, in addition to whatever is his/her activity under Question 15A. If a person whose economic activity is shown, as a clerk in a government office or a teacher, also attends to some cultivation even by way of direction or supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as 'any other work any time last year' under Question 15B. A person's main activity may be cultivation and his secondary work may be money lending. Again, main activity may be agricultural labourer and secondary work could be sugar factory labourer or *vice versa*.

After it is established that the person is doing some work and he or she has been recorded accordingly in Question 15B in any of the categories of C, AL, HHI, OW, you have to proceed further and fill up the details of sub-sections of Question 15B (i) to (iv) in respect of entries 'HHI' or 'OW' only. The instructions for filling up the details in these sub-sections will be the same as given under Question 15A and are explained in detail in paragraphs 106 to 110. For those who are recorded as 'C' or 'AL' or for whom you have entered 'No' in Question 15B, you have to put a 'x' against these sub-sections on the line.

A few illustrations showing specimen entries are appended at Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Questions 15A and 15B are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these instructions and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt during field operations about what to record as the answers.

Important

It must particularly be noted that if there is an entry 'No', i.e., code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, there must be an entry in Question 15B and this cannot be blank or cross (x). This is because a person who has worked any time at all last year, and has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A, must be reflected somewhere. Since the person has not worked in major part of the year as reflected by code '2' in Question 14B and also H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, in Question 15A, the work done by him/her and netted in Question 14A, must therefore, be reflected in Question 15B. Again, a person who has worked in major part of the year and for whom code '1' has been recorded in Question 14B, you may have recorded as 'C', or 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' for his main activity in Question 15A. It is quite possible that he/she may have done some other work, though not on the scale of main activity. This secondary work should also be reflected in Question 15B. You will thus appreciate that probing questions are essential and you must ask questions again and again to find out if a person has had some secondary work and marginal work in the case of those for whom code '2' has been recorded in the box against Question 14B and record the same in Question 15B.

It would follow that if the answer to Question 14A is 'No', i.e. you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, there will be a cross (×) on the lines against each of the Questions 14B, 15A including sub-sections and 15B including sub-sections.

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

This question is intended to elicit some information on the number of unemployed. If an individual has replied that he/she has not worked at all last year or during the major part of last year under Question 14A or 14B respectively and you have recorded 'No' against either of these two questions you have to ask from him or her whether he or she is seeking work or available for work ? This question should be asked of all persons for whom you have recorded H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, as the case may be, either in Question 14A or in Question 15A. Seeking work means that the person may have got himself/herself registered in the employment exchanges or he/she may be applying for jobs or he/she may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking into the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job, the intention being in suitable cases, this person will offer himself/herself as a candidate. It may be remembered that seeking work is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges.

As mentioned earlier, we are mainly interested in obtaining information on the unemployed. You may come across people who already held jobs or do not normally want to take up employment but may give you such general answers that they would not mind taking up work if the salary is attractive enough. We are not interested in such persons since they obviously are already employed or are not really job seekers. You will have to make a probe to get the facts. However, generally speaking, if in answer to this question, a person says that he is seeking or is available for work, you must enter code '1' in the box.

If the person replies that he/she is seeking or available for work, you have to record '1' in the box provided. In case his/her reply is 'No' you have to record '2' in the box.

It should be remembered that if the answer to Question 14B is 'Yes' and you have recorded '1' in the box against this Question and in Question 15A you have recorded C/AL/HHI/OW, as the case may be, Question 16 is not applicable. You should put a cross (×) on the line against this question and not in the box.

Summary

It would be useful to summarise the main points with regard to the economic questions, i.e., question 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B and 16. These are indicated below.

- (i) In Question 14A we are finding out if a person has worked any time at all last year. The word 'year' includes all the seasons for agricultural and associated activities. Even marginal workers must be covered by this question.
- (ii) If the answer to question 14A is 'No', then categorise as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O.
- (iii) The work on the basis of which 'Yes' is recorded in question 14A may be the main work of a person or what he/she has done or does mostly. If so, 'Yes', i.e., code '1' in Question 14B and C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15A would have been recorded. If this person is not doing this work mostly 'No', i.e., code '2' in Question 14B and H/ST/D/R/B/I/O, in question 15A would have been recorded. These details are recorded in Question 15A.
- (iv) Secondary work or the marginal work of those recorded as C/AL/HHI/OW or as H/ST/D/R/B/I/O respectively in Question 15A is obtained through Question 15B.
- (v) Note that if a person has been entered as 'Yes' in Question 14A 'No', i.e., code '2' in Question 14B, there must be an entry such as C/AL/HHI/OW, in Question 15B.
- (vi) Question 16 is to be asked of all those for whom 'No' has been written in Question 14A or code '2' in Question 14B.
- (vii) Details of name of establishment, industry, occupation and class of worker, in Questions 15A and 15B need be entered only for 'HHI' and 'OW'.

Important

You must read the explanations and instructions on the economic questions very carefully. Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B should be canvassed together, otherwise, the full and correct answers will not be available and

you may have to make corrections. For example, if a lady is asked whether she is working, the usual answer is that she is working, because household work is naturally considered as work by her. It is only if you ask further questions as to what she mostly does that her marginal work, if any, will come out and you will get a correct picture of the facts. It is advisable to ask questions covering Questions 14A, 14B, 15A and 15B together and then fill up the details.

Certain situations would call for some explanation so that the enumerator is clear in his/her mind regarding classifying such activities. A few typical cases are indicated below.

- (a) If a sweet-meat maker, i.e., a Halwai makes sweets and sells them also, this would be manufacturing and can be a 'HHI' too in appropriate cases.
- (b) If a Halwai only sells sweets having brought them from some other place, he would be carry on a trade and this would not be an industry.
- (c) In many cases there are what are called tea shops, dhabas, chat shops, etc., where eatables are prepared and sold. For example, in a dhaba, substantial meals such as chapaties, dal, etc., are prepared and sold. This will not be an industry. It will be classified as service, namely, running eating place. Therefore, even if a household carried on this activity it will not be classified as 'HHI', but only as 'OW'.
- (d) In many places, there are persons who keep small electrical or hand-mixers or fruit crushers and crush fruits to sell the juice. In such cases since the juice is produced for consumption on the spot and is not bottled as such for sale, such units are carrying on trade and not manufacturing. Therefore, even if a household carries on this business this would not be 'HHI', but 'OW'. On the other hand, if there are manufacturing units, whether big or small, which bottle juice and sell it as bottled, this would be manufacturing and should be classified as industry.
- (e) Tailoring is an industry and a household that carries on tailoring on household industry basis can be 'HHI'.
- (f) There may be cases of a person who sells cloth and also provides tailoring services. In such cases, the person may be asked which activity he considers more important, i.e., the one on which he spends more time. If he says that he considers selling of cloth is more important then he is carrying on a trade. On the other hand, if the tailoring business is more important to him than the sale of cloth, such a person should then be considered as manufacturing. If a household carries on a business of this kind, this household will be considered as 'HHI' or 'non-HHI' depending on whether the household is involved mainly in trade or manufacturing and taking into consideration the definition of 'HHI'.

Having filled in the Individual Slip, you may find it rewarding to go through all the entries. This will enable you to cross check the information, and gaps, if any, can be filled in then and there. This will obviate the need to visit the household again to collect the missing information.

As stated in paragraph 56 you will be required to fill up Individual Slip (Universal) for all members of the household. During the course of your day's work you will have covered a large number of households and filled in the requisite number of Individual Slips. After completing the day's work, you must fill in columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record of the concerned household, in Part II of the Household Schedule. Please do not allow this work to accumulate. Instructions for filling up columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record will be found in Chapter VI (Paragraphs 163—180). This will afford another opportunity to you to detect errors or gaps in the information collected which you can conveniently collect by re-visiting the household(s).

FILLING UP OF THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP (SAMPLE)

As stated in paragraph 53, if you are an enumerator in a sample area, six additional questions as appearing in the Sample Individual Slip (specimen appearing on page 36) will have to be canvassed by you for each individual. The Sample Individual Slip will, however, be canvassed in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh UT, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi UT, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. In the remaining states, this slip will be canvassed in sample blocks only but will include all the households in the sample block.

The Sample Slip contains six questions with sub-parts, dealing with migration and fertility. These questions appear on the reverse of the Universal Individual Slip. The instructions for filling up the Universal Individual Slip are given in paragraphs 53—120. You will be required to canvass the Universal Individual Slip for every person in your block, irrespective of the age or sex, and then canvass the sample questions appearing on the reverse of the Individual Slip for each person in the household. It is obvious that the fertility questions will be applicable to women only, as will be explained at the appropriate place.

It is important for you to remember that both the slips should be canvassed for every person in your block, i.e., in every block of the 19 States and Union Territories mentioned above and the sample blocks of the remaining states. The term "Universal Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be canvassed in all the blocks in the country, while the term "Sample Slip" means that the questions in this slip will be asked only in the specified blocks, as stated above, in addition to those in the Universal Slip, except in the 19 States and Union Territories where it will be canvassed everywhere.

Q. 1 : Birth place

Certain details regarding the place in which the person enumerated was born are to be collected and entered in the sub-parts of this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you, this question and its sub-parts are not applicable. The explanation and instructions as to how the four sub-parts are to be filled are as follows :

Q. 1(a) : Place of birth

Write 'PL' for person born in the village or town where he/she is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'x' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d).

In indicating the birth place, only the full name of town or village would have to be indicated and not hamlet or mohalla/ward names. The name of a ward/hamlet should not be entered but the name of the town/village to which it belongs should be entered.

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

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth is a village or town at present, to enable a person to determine whether the place is a town or a village, he/she may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his/her birth is rural or urban, e.g., existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, etc.

For a person born in a village, write '1' in the box.

For a person born in a town/city, write '2' in the box.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'x' in the box, against this sub-part and also against sub-part (c) on the line.

If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known' on the line.

Q. 1(c) : District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration, write 'D' on the line.

For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or in a district in some other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district.

If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

Q. 1(d) : State/Country

For a persons born within the State of enumeration, write 'x' against this sub-part on the line. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that 'PL' might have already been written against sub-part (a) or 'D' is written against sub-part (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-part (c).

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

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

For a person born on the high seas, record 'born at sea', against this sub-part and put 'x' against sub-parts (a), (b) and (c).

If a person was born in a train, boat or bus or aircraft, etc., within the country, write the particulars in sub-parts (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Q. 2 : Last residence

The answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he/she had another place of normal residence irrespective of his/her place of birth, before he/she came to the present place where he/she is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but because of his/her work or for studies, etc., he/she had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he/she should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his/her enumeration here. For defence and similar personnel, this question is not applicable.

The immediate previous village or town of residence is relevant only if he/she had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are within the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had another place of residence than the village where he/she is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he/she should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he/she or his/her family normally resides. In the case of a person who is enumerated elsewhere than in his normal place of residence because of eligibility criteria laid down in paragraphs 54—56, the place of his immediate previous normal residence will be recorded as the place of last residence. Similarly, if a person is enumerated at a place other than his place of birth and if he had no other place of normal residence before coming to the place of enumeration, the place of birth would be the place of last residence.

It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay which will qualify for reckoning last residence. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration, in deciding whether a person has had a last residence or not. For example, an officer who has been transferred for a short period, must be considered as moving from his/her place of previous posting which would become his/her place of last residence, irrespective of his/her stay in the new posting. However, temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery, a person moving into a hospital for treatment, etc., at a place other

than their usual residence, will be ignored and these places will not be treated as the last residence. In the case of a child born in a hospital into which the mother has moved temporarily for delivery which is different from the usual place of residence of the mother, the place where the hospital is, will be treated as the place of last residence for the child, though the place where the hospital is, will not be the place of the last residence of the mother.

Q. 2(a) : Place of last residence

For a person who has been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay), write 'PL' against sub-part (a) and put 'x' against sub-parts (b), (c) and (d). But for a person who had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town or his actual previous residence against this sub-part (a) and fill the other details against sub-part (b), (c) and (d).

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

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration, ascertain if the place of last previous residence is rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence is a town/city, write '2' in the box, and for 'Rural', write '1'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country, write 'x'.

For a person whose immediate previous residence cannot be classified, write 'not known'.

Rural or urban status has to be determined with reference to the status existing at the time of enumeration.

Q. 2(c) : District

For a person who had previously resided in another place, i.e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-part (a), you have to fill in this sub-part after enquiry.

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration, write 'D'.

For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or in a district in any other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he/she cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside India, write 'x' against this sub-part.

Q. 2(d) : State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration, write 'x' against this sub-part but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory.

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country, write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming, write the name of the continent.

Q. 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence

The question will be asked in the case of a person for whom information has been recorded in Question 2, i.e., last residence. However, please note that this question will not be canvassed in the case of those for whom you may have written 'PL' against place of last residence. This is because they have had no place of last residence. In all the other cases you must find out the reasons for migration from the place of last residence and note the reason by entering the appropriate code. The code which must be entered for the various reasons for migration are as follows :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) Employment | 1 |
| (b) Education | 2 |
| (c) Family moved | 3 |
| (d) Marriage | 4 |
| (e) Others | 5 |

These codes have been printed at the bottom of the Sample Slip. You must enter a code depending on the reasons for migration in the box against this question. For defence and similar personnel as may be indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations, this question will also not apply, since you will not have canvassed the Questions 1 and 2 of the Sample Slip.

A person will have moved for employment in the following cases given on next page :

- (a) If he or she has moved in search of a job or hoping to get a job.
- (b) Because he/she has got a job and has moved to take up the job.
- (c) Having already got a job, he/she has moved because of transfer, even if this is on promotion.

If a person has moved for any of these reasons, note code 'I' in the box.

A person can be said to have moved for educational purposes if he or she has moved to the place of enumeration from his/her place of last residence for joining a school/college or any other type of educational institution either for the first time or for continuing his/her studies. However, please note that if this particular person has moved along with his/her family because the entire family has moved due to any reason, you must note that this person has not moved for educational purposes. In such a case the right code to be entered will be code '3', namely, 'Family moved'.

The reason 'Family moved' code '3' will refer to cases where the entire family moves. Such cases will come up if the head of the household or the person on whom the family is dependent has moved due to any reason such as transfer, etc. There are cases where one or more members of the family move along with the person who has moved in search of employment or education or for other reasons. While the person who has moved for a particular reason will be assigned the appropriate code, the other members who moved along with that person will be assigned code '3', i. e., 'Family moved'.

If a person has moved consequent on getting married, assign code '4' for that person.

Code '5' 'Others' will include all other reasons for migration not covered by employment, education, family moved or marriage. This may include cases like movement due to retirement, movement for economic reasons such as setting up of shops, starting of a business, etc.

It is important to note that the reasons for migration are being noted for each person separately since in any case you will have to fill up Sample Individual Slips for each person separately. Therefore, in the same household, there may be cases where the reasons for migration are different for different members of the household. For example, if the head of the household is promoted and transferred, in his/her slip against Question 3 you will have to assign code 'I' because his/her movement is consequent on employment, while the spouse and other dependants should be assigned code '3' because the family moves. There are also cases, particularly from the rural areas to urban areas, where a boy or a girl moves to a town or city for higher studies and in order to look after him or her an elderly person also moves. In such a case the person who moves for higher studies the reasons for migration will be 'Education' code '2' while in the case of elderly person, the reason will be 'Others' code '5'. If in case the entire family has moved along with the student, for all the other members of the family you will have to assign code '3', 'Family moved'. It is, therefore, necessary for you to make careful enquiries and not to get confused with the different reasons which may be applicable to different persons of the same household.

In particular, please note that you must make detailed enquiries in the case of any unrelated members of the household, such as cook, servant, etc. In their cases, their movement from the place of last residence may have been due to employment. Similarly, in the case of those members of the household who are rather distantly related to the head of the household, you must also make such detailed enquiries.

It must be remembered that the reason 'Family moved', code '3', can only come up in cases where some other member of the family has moved for any of the other reasons mentioned in the Sample Slip. The members of the family moved because either the head of the household or the person on whom the family depends has moved because of employment or for any other reason.

Please note that in the case of every person who has come into India from any other country as a result of partition or has been repatriated, the reasons for migration will be noted as 'Others', code '5' and not any other code.

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

Note here the period in completed years of the continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated. This will apply even to a person born at the place of enumeration. But this question does not apply to defence and similar personnel.

If he/she had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, i.e., in Question 2 another place of last residence is reported and has come back to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the latest continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, etc. that should not be taken as a break in the period of his/her continuous residence here.

If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, i.e., 'PL' has been noted on Question 2(a) then 'x' may be put against Question 4 in the box.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, write '0' in the box.

Q. 5 : For all ever-married women only

This question will be asked in the case of all ever-married women. It will not be asked for a woman who has never been married. Please note that the term 'ever-married' does not necessarily mean 'currently married'. The 'ever-married' would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. This question, in other words, will be asked of all women except those who are 'Never Married'. For all women for whom 'M' or 'W' or 'S' is entered in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, this question will be asked. In the case of women who are 'NM' in Question 5 of the Universal Slip, put 'x' in all parts of this question.

Q. 5(a) : Age at marriage

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

Q. 5(b) : Number of children surviving at present

In this question, you will have to find out how many of the children born are still surviving, i.e., at the time of enumeration.

Please note that the children need not necessarily be staying with the mother, i.e., the woman you are enumerating. They may be elsewhere due to any reason. What is important is whether they are alive, not where they live. They may be anywhere, even outside the country. The important point is the number alive.

Having ascertained this number, enter the details by sex and total in the boxes provided.

If there are no male or female children surviving at the time of enumeration, write '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 5(c) : Number of children ever born alive

You should ascertain the total number of children that the woman you are enumerating gave birth to from the time she got married. If married, more than once, all the children born to her should be ascertained.

The number of children born would include all children born alive, even if later unfortunately any child died. Many persons, specially older people may only count children living with them. It is, therefore, essential to enquire about the number of children living at home, those living elsewhere and also those who were born alive but who are unfortunately not alive now. Even if the child died within a few hours of his/her birth, he/she should be included in the count. Still births, i.e., children born

dead should not be included in counting this number of children ever born. You will have to ask politely but appropriate questions for getting this information.

You should ensure that all live births are ascertained irrespective of whether the children are alive now.

It is our experience that the birth of a child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually living at the time of enumeration. The children who are born but may have died before the enumeration may not be indicated by the respondent unless you make detailed enquiries. This would be particularly true in the case of children who may have died as infants. There is, therefore, need for a detailed probe to ensure that you get the correct number.

Ascertain the number of children ever born alive by sex and write the figures in international numerals in the boxes provided. Also give the total in the box provided.

If the woman reports that she has had no male or female children born alive, write, '0' in the appropriate box or boxes.

Q. 6 : For currently married women only

This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only, i.e., all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Question 5 of the Universal Slip. For all others, a cross (×) may be put against this question on the line.

Any child born alive during last one year

You should ascertain if the currently married woman, whom you are enumerating, gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. If the respondent is not able to reckon one year, you can find out if a child was born alive in 1980 to the woman you are enumerating on or after any of the festival indicated to you by the Director of Census Operations. Only if the child was born alive, and even if the child had died soon after birth, the answer should be 'Yes' to this question. Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose. So while you should make sure that every case of birth of a child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore, where the initial answer to this question is 'No', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of a child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sentiments of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'No' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. A similar probe to eliminate still births may also be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'Yes' under this question, you might ask if the child is here in the house. If the answer is 'Yes', no further question is needed. If 'No', you might ask where the child has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or that it has gone elsewhere. If dead, then you might ask when the child died and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth. If the answer is 'Yes', then enter 'Yes' in the space below the question; if the answer is 'No' enter 'No' in the space. Do not write in the dotted box.

In a case where the woman has had twins or multiple births, please write 2, 3, etc. next to 'Yes' as the case may be, thus 'Yes' (2) or 'Yes' (3).

On the reverse of Appendices VII-1 to VII-14 specimen entries in answer to questions included in the Sample Slip have been shown for your facility.

NOTE : You may find on your revisional round from March 1 to March 5, 1981 that a child is born to a currently married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of March 1, 1981. You will have to take this into account and correct the answers against Question 6 accordingly. You must enquire specifically, if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

FILLING UP OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, PART II—POPULATION RECORD—COLUMNS 8 TO 35

As mentioned in the instructions relating to the filling up of columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record (Part II of the Household Schedule), columns 8 to 35 of the Population Record have to be entered with reference to the entries in the Individual Slip. For each member of the household, you will have filled up an Individual Slip. You will be required to copy out or to enter the relevant particulars from the Individual Slip in the line relating to that person in column 8 to column 35 of the Population Record. The following instructions tell you how to do this.

Please note that you should not allow this work to fall into arrears. You must fill up these columns in the case of those households whom you have enumerated each day at the end of the day itself. This would save you a lot of trouble and will also ensure that there are no errors.

It would be noticed that columns 8 to 21 relate to males and columns 22 to 35 relate to females. Column 1 placed between columns 13 and 14 is a mere copy of column 1 already entered by you. This is repeated on page 3 of the Household Schedule to facilitate your work, by obviating the need to trace back the entries for columns 14 onwards to column 1 on page 2. The instructions that follow will indicate how the entries from the Individual Slip should be carried over to the appropriate columns (8 to 35) of the Population Record separately for males and females.

Cols. 8 & 22 : Name of Scheduled Caste

For each person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check whether in the corresponding Individual Slip (Universal), 'I' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, copy out the name of the Scheduled Caste written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip in column 8 if the person is a male or in column 22 if the person is a female on the corresponding line. Please do not make any mistake in copying out the correct spelling.

Cols. 9 & 23 : Name of Scheduled Tribe

As in the previous paragraph, for these columns also, you will have to check from the corresponding Individual Slip of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record if code '2' is recorded in the box against Question 9. If so, the name of the Scheduled Tribe written against Question 10 of the Individual Slip should be copied in column 9 of the Population Record for males and in column 23 for females.

It must be noted that if there is a cross (×) against Question 9 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, the corresponding columns 8 and 22 and 9 and 23 of the Population Record should be left blank.

Cols. 10 & 24 : Literate

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is recorded in the box against Question 11. If so, put a tick (✓) under column 10 for males or a tick (✓) mark under column 24 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 11 & 25 : Illiterate

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 11 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record and if so, give tick (✓) mark under column 11 for males or tick (✓) mark under column 25 for females in the corresponding line.

Cols. 12 & 26 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2, check whether 'Yes' is recorded against Question 14A of the corresponding Individual Slip. If the person is a male, put tick (✓) under column 12 and if female, put tick (✓) under column 26.

Cols. 13 & 27 : Entry in Q. 14A of Individual Slip 'No'

As in the preceding paragraph, check if 'No', i.e., 'H' or 'ST' or 'D' or 'R' or 'B' or 'I' or 'O' is entered against Question 14A of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so and if the person is a male, put a tick (✓) under column 13 and if female, put a tick (✓) under column 27.

Cols. 14 & 28 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'Yes'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, check against Question 14B of the corresponding Individual Slip if '1' is entered in the box. If so, put a tick (✓) under column 14 for male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (✓) under column 28 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 15 & 29 : Entry in Q. 14B of Individual Slip 'No'

Check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 14B of the Individual Slip in respect of the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (✓) under column 15 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, put the tick (✓) under column 29 in the corresponding line.

Cols. 16 & 30 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'C'

For the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record, Check if 'C' is recorded against Question 15A of the corresponding Individual Slip and if so, put the tick (✓) under column 16 if male, and if the person is a female, put the tick (✓) under column 30 of the corresponding line.

Cols. 17 & 31, 18 & 32, 19 & 33 : Entry in Q. 15A of Individual Slip 'AL'/'HHI'/'OW'

As in the previous paragraph, check from Question 15A of the Individual Slip relating to the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record whether 'AL' or 'HHI' or 'OW' is entered for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, a tick (✓) should be put under the appropriate column 17, 18 or 19, as the case may be, in case the person is a male and under column 31 or 32 or 33, as the case may be, if the person is a female.

Cols. 20 & 34 : Whether seeking/available for work 'Yes'

For the person recorded in column 2 of the Population Record, check from the corresponding Individual Slip whether '1' is entered in the box against Question 16. If so, put a tick (✓) under column 20 in the case of a male, but if the person is a female, the tick (✓) should be put under column 34.

Cols. 21 & 35 : Whether seeking/available for work 'No'

As in the previous paragraph, check if '2' is recorded in the box against Question 16 of the Individual Slip for the person entered in column 2 of the Population Record. If so, put a tick (✓) under column 21 in the case of a male and if female, put the tick (✓) under column 35.

Please note that there cannot be a tick (✓) on the same line in columns 8 and 22, columns 9 and 23, column 10 and column 24, column 11 and column 25, column 12 and column 26, column 13 and column 27, column 14 and column 28, column 15 and column 29, column 16 and column 30, column 17 and column 31, column 18 and column 32, column 19 and column 33, column 20 and column 34, and column 21 and column 35 just as there cannot be a tick (✓) on the same line in columns 4 and 5 of the Population Record.

Similarly, there cannot be a tick (✓) on the same line in both columns 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 20 and 21, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29 and 34 and 35. It will be obvious from the form itself that there cannot be a tick (✓) on the same line in more than one of the column 16, 17, 18, 19, and 30, 31, 32, 33.

Having entered these particulars in columns 8 to 35 for all the persons enumerated in the household, you will have to strike the totals. Instructions for striking totals for columns 2, 8, 9, 22 and 23 are given in the foot-note of the form itself. However, this is recapitulated for your facility. Count the number of entries in column 2 and enter the figure against the total for this column. You will notice that the last serial number would tally with the total given under column 2. Similarly, for striking totals for columns 8, 9, 22, and 23 count the number of entries under each column and enter the figure in the relevant

rectangle against the total. In striking totals for columns 4, 5, 10 to 21 and 24 to 35 there should be no difficulty. You have merely to count the ticks (✓) under different columns and enter the total in the cell provided for writing the total.

Having struck the totals, your job in respect of this Household Schedule form is over and you should sign at the bottom right hand corner and give date also. At this point, You must please remember that Question 15 of Part I of the Household Schedule, i.e., total population of the household will have to be filled after you have derived the total of column 2 of Part II of Population Record taking into account the extra forms you may have used in the case of large households.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR UPDATING SECTION 2, FILLING UP OF SECTION 3 AND FILLING UP OF SECTION 1 OF THE ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Introduction

As in the 1971 Census, an Abridged Houselist will have to be prepared at the 1981 Census also. The Abridged Houselist establishes an essential link between the Houselist and the population enumeration. It will serve as a frame for assigning household serial number to each household in an enumeration block, as will be seen later, and it will also serve as a frame for post-enumeration surveys and other surveys which may be taken up in the future. The Abridged Houselist will be prepared separately for each enumeration block. It is an important document and you must fill it up carefully after reading these instructions given in the notes to the Abridged Houselist form itself. A copy of the Abridged Houselist form comprising Sections 1, 2 and 3 is enclosed (Annexe I).

You will be given one copy of the Abridged Houselist form for your block by your Supervisor. You will notice that identification particulars and Section 2 of the form are already filled in (Annexe II). At the beginning will be given the identification particulars and location code of your block. Section 2 contains essentially a list of all census houses and households in your block copied from the Houselist. This list has to be updated by you as at the enumeration, because some changes might have taken place in your block since the houselisting operations. Some of the census houses which existed at the time of houselisting, might have been demolished and new census houses might have come up. Again, some of the households might have moved out and some new households might have moved in. All these will have to be taken care of by you in updating the Abridged Houselist. The new census houses and households will have to be listed by you in Section 3. Section 1 will be filled up at the end of the enumeration.

While going round your block for enumeration, you will have to check whether each census house and household listed in Section 2 of the Abridged Houselist is actually there. At the same time, you will also have to look for new census houses and new households which are not listed in Section 2. It is also possible that some of the census houses or households in Section 2 are still there but their particulars might have changed.

The following situations may arise :

- (i) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant,
- (ii) A building or census house listed in Section 2 might no longer exist,
- (iii) A household listed in Section 2 might have moved out and a new household might have moved in, in its place,
- (iv) The fully residential, partly residential or non-residential use of a census house listed in Section 2 might have changed,
- (v) The head of a household listed in Section 2 might have changed,
- (vi) A new household might have moved into a vacant or non-residential census house,
- (vii) A new building which is not listed in Section 2 might have come up,
- (viii) A new census house might have come up in a building, already listed in Section 2,
- (ix) A new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

In case of situations (i) and (ii) the relevant entries in Section 2 will have to be deleted, in case of (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) the entries in Section 2 will have to be suitably amended and in case of (vii), (viii) and (ix), Section 3 will have to be filled. The instructions for deleting or amending entries in Section 2 or for filling up Section 3 in each of these situations are given below.

Instructions for recording changes in Section 2

In the case of the first six situations mentioned in paragraph 4 above, necessary changes of corrections will have to be made in Section 2 as follows :

- (i) If a household appearing in Section 2 has moved out leaving the census house or part occupied by it vacant then the entries in columns 5 to 8 relating to the household have to be deleted. In column 8 write in such cases "Household left". Please note that when any census house or household is deleted in Section 2, the serial number in column 1, house number, household number or the serial number of household in column 7 of subsequent houses and households should not be changed.
- (ii) If you find that a building or census house appearing in Section 2 no longer exists, all the lines relating to the building or census house will have to be deleted. In this case also, the subsequent serial numbers in columns 1 and 7 need not be changed.
- (iii) If a household listed in Section 2 has moved out and another household has moved in its place, the name of the head of household in column 6 will be changed in Section 2. Indicate this reason for the change in column 8.
- (iv) If the use to which a census house is put has changed, the entry in column 4 for that census house in Section 2 will have to be scored out and the current use entered.

Such a change in use of the house might be coupled with a household leaving or a household moving into the census house. For example, where a partly or fully residential house is now used for purely non-residential purposes, not only the entries in column 4 should be scored out and the current use of the house should be recorded, but the entries from columns 5 to 8 should also be deleted as the household living in it earlier would have moved out. If more than one household was recorded in that census house, all the entries in subsequent lines relating to such households should also be deleted.

However, in cases where the census house has remained non-residential but only the use has changed, the entry in column 4 will have to be scored out and a fresh entry made to indicate the new use. Where a non-residential house has become a partly or fully residential house, one or more households might have moved into the census house. In this case, first the entries in Section 2 will be scored out and the current use should be recorded in column 8 for cross reference since particulars of the new household(s) which might have moved in would be entered in Section 3 in columns 1 to 8. In such cases please quote serial number of the entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2.

Other changes in use of a census house from partly residential to fully residential or from fully residential to partly residential may or may not involve household(s) moving in or household(s) moving out. If movement of households is involved such movement should be treated in the manner described above.

- (v) If the head of a household has changed, the entry in column 6 (name of head of household) in Section 2 should be scored out and the name of current head of household should be entered.
- (vi) If a new household has moved into a vacant house, then the entries in all columns of Section 2 have to be scored out and fresh entries made in Section 3. Reason for scoring out should be given in column 8. If more than one new household has moved into such census house, then all the households have to be entered in Section 3. In this case also for cross reference please quote serial number of entry in Section 3 in column 8 of Section 2.

Please note that the reason for any change that you may make in Section 2 must be given in column 8 as illustrated above.

Instructions for filling up Section 3

The columns of Section 3 and Section 2 are identical. The serial number in column 1 should run for Sections 2 and 3 continuously, i.e., the first serial number entered in Section 3 will be in continuation of the last serial number in Section 2.

Before you enter a new building or census house in Section 3, please recall the definition of census house. The manner in which new buildings, new census houses or new households have to be numbered has already been indicated to you. It must be remembered that a new building will be numbered on the basis of the number which the previous building has. For example, a new building which has come up recently between building Nos. 45 and 46, will be numbered as 45/1, etc. Similarly, new census houses will have to be numbered by use of brackets. If in building No. 43, there was previously one census house but now

there are two, these will have to be numbered as 43(1) and 43(2). For new households, you will have to number them by use of alphabets within brackets such as 43(1) (a), 43(1) (b), etc. It is important to note that new non-residential houses must also be entered in Section 3.

Section 3 will have to be filled up when you come across the situations mentioned in sub-para. vii, viii and ix of para 4. There are cases where a new building which is not listed in Section 2 has come up, or a new census house might have come up in a building already listed in Section 2, or a new household might have moved into an already occupied residential house.

If you come across a new building which is not listed in Section 2 you must give it an appropriate building number (Please see paragraph 9) and enter this building number in column 2. If there is only one census house in this new building you must obviously enter the same number again in col. 3 because in such case the building number and the census house number are the same. If there are two or more census houses in this building, then you will have to give these appropriate census house numbers (Please see paragraph 9) and enter these in different lines in column 3. Having filled columns 1, 2 and 3 you must now record the use or uses to which this new building and the census house or houses in it is or are being put. Obviously if there is more than one census house, you must record the use to which each one of these is being put in column 4 in the appropriate line. If the use is completely non-residential, then no further details need be entered in columns 5, 6 and 7 and you must only write “—” in these columns.

The new building or the census houses in it may be occupied by a household or more than one household. If there is a household or more than one, you must give the household or households a household number (Please see paragraph 9) and enter this number in the appropriate line in column 5. Please note that if there is an entry in column 4 like “workshop-cum-residence”, “residence”, etc., then there must be an entry in column 5. In all such cases, columns 6 and 7 must also be completed.

In case of a new census house in a building already listed in Section 2, enter census house number in column 3. Please note that if the building in Section 2 had only one census house, its census house number will now have to be changed. For example, if building number 43, had one census house only in Section 2 numbered as 43, and if you now find another census house in this building, the census house number in Section 2 will have to be changed as 43(1) and the new census house number in Section 3 will be entered with number 43(2). It should, however, be noted that if a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2, the census house number should not be repeated in column 3 of Section 3. You need only to fill columns 5 and 6 of Section 3 and put dashes “—” in columns 2, 3 and 4. Where more than one line relating to the same building or census house has to be filled, the building number or census house number should be entered only in the first line and in subsequent lines, write only “—”.

In column 4, the use of the census house should be recorded only for new census houses. For such census houses, the description of the purpose for which the census house is used, should be enquired and recorded in full, e.g., residence, workshop-cum-residence, shop-cum-residence, etc. This will be recorded only in the first line used for the census house against the census house number. If more than one line is used for the new census house, because there are more than one household, put “—” in column 4 in the second and subsequent lines.

In column 5, the household number will be recorded for each new household. For a new census house listed in Section 3, the households residing in it will be listed in each line starting from the first line. If the census house is non-residential, write “—” in this column. Please note that where a new household has moved into a census house already listed in Section 2 with only one household residing in it, the number of the household listed in Section 2 will have to be changed. For example, if census house number 45 had only one household residing in it and listed as number 45 in Section 2 and you now find more than one household in that census house, then you will have to change the number of the household in Section 2 to 45(a). The new households will be entered in Section 3 and numbered as 45(b), 45(c), etc., but there will be no entries in columns 2, 3 and 4, i.e., building number, census house number and use to which census house is put, relating to households 45(b) and 45(c). You should put dash “—” in columns 2, 3 and 4 and record new household in column 8 for these households.

In column 6, against a household number in column 5, write the name of head of household. If in column 5, there is “—” i.e., if the use of the census house is solely non-residential, repeat the “—” in column 6 also.

The serial number of household in column 7 should run continuously for the enumeration block. This means in Section 3, every household should be given a serial number in continuation of the serial number of the households in Section 2 (column 7).

You may remember that during houselisting, only those households which lived in census houses were listed. There are many households which live on pavements etc., and do not live in census houses. These are Houseless households. Such Houseless households will be noticed by you when you go round your enumeration block. You must enumerate the Houseless households as you would have been told, on the last day of the enumeration period, i.e., on the February 28, 1981, and this enumeration will be done late in the evening when these Houseless households settle down for the night. Every such household will have to be entered serially in Section 3 of the Abridged Houselist after all the census houses have been covered. For these households only '—' will be entered in columns 2 to 4 and 'O' in column 5. The serial number in columns 1 and 7 will run continuously as mentioned earlier for these households also. The serial number of the household for these Houseless households will have a prefix 'O', separated by a dash '—'. Examples of how these numbers will be written are given at the end (Annexe III).

Instructions for filling up Section 1

Section 1 relating to the population of the Enumerator's Block will have to be filled in by you at the end of the enumeration. After you have completed your Enumerator's Abstract, you must enter the figures of population, number of occupied residential houses and number of households against Parts A, B, and C in Section 1. The instructions to fill in Parts A, B and C of Section 1 are described below.

Part A of Section 1 (Population of Enumerator's Block) will be copied from the Enumerator's Abstract which you will prepare after the revisional round has been completed in your enumeration block and totals struck. For filling up Part B of Section 1 (number of occupied residential houses) you will have to count the entries in column 3 (Census House No.) of both Sections 2 and 3 of the Abridged Houselist. It should be noted that in column 3 of the Abridged Houselist in Sections 2 and 3 not only residential houses, but non-residential houses would also have been entered. Therefore, in order to ascertain the number of occupied residential houses, you will have to check the entry in column 3 of Sections 2 and 3 with the corresponding entry in column 4 of the Abridged Houselist. A census house entered in column 3 will qualify to be counted as an occupied residential house if there is a corresponding entry of either 'wholly residential' or 'partly residential' in column 4. For example, if Census House No. 7(1) in column 3 is described as 'residence' in column 4, it will be reckoned as an occupied residential house. Similarly, if Census House No. 9 in column 3 is shown as workshop-cum-residence in the corresponding column 4, it will also be reckoned as an occupied residential house. On the other hand, if Census House No. 7(1) is shown as 'office' in column 4 and Census House No. 7(2) is shown as 'factory' in column 4 of either Section 2 or 3 of the Abridged Houselist, neither of these will qualify to be reckoned as an occupied residential house. It must be noted that census houses entered in column 3 against which the corresponding entries are 'vacant' in column 4, should not be reckoned as occupied residential houses. Normally, for every occupied residential house, there will be corresponding entries in column 5 (Household No.), column 6 (Name of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the household), except in cases where the occupants of a residential house have gone on a temporary journey/pilgrimage which fact will be noted in the Remarks column. In such case, the entry in column 4 will doubtless be shown as 'residence'. Please note that if a residential census house has been entered more than once in column 3 through oversight it should not be counted more than once because it will inflate the number of occupied residential houses.

Part C of Section 1 of the Abridged Houselist (Number of households), will have to be ascertained by counting entries in column 5 in Sections 2 and 3 which should be easy. The entries could be, say 1(1) of 1(a) or 1(1)(a) in column 5, depending on whether the household lives by itself in a house which is also a building or lives in a building which has more than one census house or is sharing the building with one or more households or sharing the census households respectively. Needless to say, there will be a corresponding entry in column 6 (Name of the Head of the Household) and column 7 (Sl. No. of the Household) for all such households. You should count the number for your block and write the figure in Part C of Section 1.

General

Before you hand over the completed Abridged Houselist, you must ensure that all the sections have been completed.

ANNEXE I

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
ABRIDGED HOUSELIST**

Identification particulars

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.....

SECTION 1 : (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block..... (B) Number of occupied residential houses..... (C) Number of households.....

SECTION 2 : Household particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ANNEXE I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

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.....

SECTION 3 : Addenda to Section 2 : (To record census house/households not covered in Section 2 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

Table with 7 columns: Sl. No., Building No., Census House No., Purpose for which Census House is used, Household No., Name of the Head of the Household, Sl. No. of the Household, Remarks. Row 1 contains values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Checked and found Correct Supervisor.....

Dated Signature of Enumerator.....

ANNEXE II
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State UTTAR PRADESH Code No. 22 Name of Village BISHENPUR Code No. 136
 Name of District RAMPUR Code No. 22 Name of No. of Hamlet BISHENPUR KHAS Code No.
 Name of Tehsil etc. RAMPUR Code No. 1 Enumerator's Block No. 148

SECTION : 1 (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block (B) Number of occupied residential houses (C) Number of household

SECTION : 2 : Houselist particulars. : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Consus HouseNo.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1	1(1)	Workshop-cum-residence	1(1)	Sankar	1	
2.	—	1(2)	Cattleshed	—	—	—	
3.	2	2(1)	Workshop-cum-residence	2(1)	Sheila Rani	2	
4.	—	2(2)	Cattleshed-rearing cattle for sale of milk	—	—	—	
5.	3	3	Workshop-cum-residence	3(a)	Ramesh	3	
6.	—	—	—	3(b)	Gobind	4	
7.	4	4(1)	Workshop-cum-residence	4(1)	Dinanath	5	
8.	—	4(2)	Cattleshed	—	—	—	
9.	5	5(1)	Shop-cum-residence	5(1)	Moolchand	6	
10.	—	5(2)	Vacant	—	—	—	under repair
11.	6	6(1)	Shop-cum-residence	6(1)(a)	Bhola	7	

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	—	—	—	6(1)(b)	Bhikaram	8	
13.	—	6(2)	Cattleshed-rearing cattle for sale of milk	—	—	—	
14.	7	7(1)	Residence	7(1) (a)	Jadunath	9	
15.	—	—	—	7(1)(b)	Kailash	10	
16.	—	7(2)	Residence-cum-pig rearing	7(2)	Hemvati	11	

Dated Signature of
Charge Office Clerk

Checked and found correct
Charge Officer

Dated Signature of
Enumerator

ABRIDGED HOUSELIST

Identification particulars

Name of State BIHAR Code No. 4
 Name of District HAZARIBAGH Code No. 8
 Name of Teshil/Taluka/P.S./
 Dev. Block/Circle etc. Code No.

Name of Town—HAZARIBAGH—Code No. 1
 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet—XI—Code No. 11
 Enumerator's Block No. 120

SECTION 1 : (To be filled only on completion of census enumeration)

(A) Population of Enumerator's Block 104—(B) Number of occupied residential houses—13—(C) Number of House holds—19

SECTION 2 : Houselist particulars : (To be initially copied from the original Houselist)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	182	182(1)	Residence	182(1)(a)	Bisheswar	1	
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Household left
3.	—	182(2)	Residence-cum-workshop	182(2)	Ramsaran	3	
4.	183	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	184	184(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	184(1)	Abdul Kadar	4	
6.	—	184(2)	Laundry	—	—	—	
7.	185	185(1)	Doctor's clinic Allopathic	—	—	—	
8.	—	1985(2)	Book binding workshop	—	—	—	
9.	—	185(3)	Book shop	—	—	—	
10.	186	186	Shop-cum-residence	186	Bishandyal	5	
11.	187	187	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	187	Kishenlal	6	
12.	188	188	School-cum-residence	188	Shivcharan	7	
13.	189	189(1)	Community Centre	—	—	—	
14.	—	189(2)	Business house	—	—	—	
15.	190	190(1)	Shop-cum-residence	190(1)	Govind Singh	8	

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the Household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Use changed, See Sl. 29 in Sec. 3.
17.	191	191(1)	Workshop-cum-residence	190 (1)	Ramvati	9	Use has changed.
18.	—	191(2)	Shop	—	—	—	Use has changed.
19.	192	192(1)	Residence	192(1)	Chand Ram	10	—
20.	—	192(2)	Cattle shed-rearing for sale of milk	—	—	—	Use has changed and household left.
21.	193	193	Tea Shop	—	—	—	—
22.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	194	194(1)	Residence	194(1)(a)	Hari Ram	13	Use has changed and another household moved in See Sl. 30.
24.	—	194(2)	Workshop	—	—	—	Household temporary gone on pilgrimage.
25.	195	195	Residence (vacant)	195	Dukhiram	14	—

[Dated Signature of Charge Office Clerk] ————Sd/

Checked and found correct Charge Officer ————Sd/

Dated Signature of Enumerator ————Sd/

ANNEXE III
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
ABRIDGED HOUSELIST
Identification particulars

Name of State BIHAR Code No. 4 Name of Village/Town HAZARIBAGH Code No. 1
 Name of District HAZARIBAGH Code No. 8 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. HAZARIBAGH Code No. 11
 Name of Enumerator's Block No. 120
SECTION 3 : Addenda to Section 2 : (To record census house households not covered in Section 2 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

Sl. No.	Building No.	Census House No.	Purpose for which Census House is used	Household No.	Name of the Head of the household	Sl. No. of the Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	183	183	Residence	183(a)	Deosharan	15	New household
27.	—	—	—	183(b)	Shivsharan	16	New household
28.	185/1	185/1	Doctor's clinic-homeopathic	—	—	—	New house
29.	—	190(2)	Baithak-cum-residence	190(2)	Kishen Singh	17	New household
30.	—	—	—	194(1)(b)	Kishan Ram	18	New household
31.	—	—	—	0	Ramlal	0-19	Houseless household
32.	—	—	—	0	Lakhmania	0-20	Houseless household
33.	—	—	—	0	Basmatia	0-21	Houseless household
34.	—	—	—	0	Kedar Singh	0-22	Houseless household

Checked and found correct
Supervisor.....Sd/—.....

Dated Signature of
Enumerator.....Sd/—.....

ANNEXURE C

THE CENSUS ACT, 1948

Act No. 37 of 1948

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census.
[3rd September, 1948]

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in¹ * * * India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census;

Short title and extent.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.
2. [(2) It extends to the whole of India³ * * *]

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to Jammu and Kashmir.

4. [2. Any reference in this Act to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, in relation to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, be constructed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.]

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1 of 1872

Central Government to take census.

3. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and there-upon the census shall be taken.

Appointment of census staff.

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint a Census Commissioner to supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Directors of Census Operations⁵ to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(2) The State Government may appoint persons as Census-officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area and such persons, when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(3) A declaration in writing, signed by any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(4) The State Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing Census-officers conferred by sub-section (2).

Status of census authorities as public servants.

5. The Census Commissioner, all Directors of Census Operations⁵ and all Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

Discharge of duties of Census-officers in certain cases.

6. (1) Where the District Magistrate or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs—

- (a) every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air force, or of any vessel of war, of India,
- (b) every person (except a pilot or harbourmaster) having charge or control of a vessel,
- (c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,
- (d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any serai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration depot or club,

1. The words "the Provinces and Acceding States" were rep. by the A.O. 1950.

2. Subs. *ibid.*, for the former sub-section.

3. The words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" omitted by Act 22 of 1959, s. 2.

4. Ins. by s. 3. *ibid.* The original S. 2. was omitted by Act 36 of 1957, S. 2 and sch.

5. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of The Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974).

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census persons are living,

shall perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house, or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as may be, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1830

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue, or their agents,

(b) all members of the district, municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) all officers and members of staff or any factory, firm or establishment, to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are, at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established, as the case may be, and the persons to whom an order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

Asking of questions and obligation to answer.

8. (1) A Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such questions to the best of his knowledge or belief :

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and fixing of numbers.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

10 (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census-officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment,

for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as the Census-officer may direct.

Penalties.

11. (1)(a) Any census-officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or
 - (b) any Census-officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return, or
 - (c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys and census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulations of census results, or
 - (d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or
 - (e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or
 - (f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or
 - (g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or
 - (h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.
- (2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Sanction required for prosecution.

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

Operation of census laws not barred.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act :

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in section 12.

Jurisdiction.

14. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class¹ * * *, shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.

15. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

1 of 1872

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority, in consultation with the Director of Census Operations² or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, shall, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorized by or under this Act.

Grant of statistical abstracts.

17. The Census Commissioner or any Director of Census Operations² or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, may, if he so thinks fit, at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for³ [India or any State], as the case may be, being information which is not contained in any published report and which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rules.

18. (1) The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of Census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of Census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

1. The words "or in a Part B State, A Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class" ins. by Act 51 of 1950, S. 4 omitted by the Adaption of Laws (No. 3) Order, 1956.

2. Subs. for the words "Superintendents of Census Operations" by Sec. 3 of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1974. (Act No. 56 of 1974)

3. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "the Provinces of India or the Province".

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

Principles of House-numbering

At the time of the houselisting operations in October 1980 in respect of Mizoram, all the buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas were numbered. For the purpose of Census, 'Building' and 'Census House' may be defined as follows :—

Building : A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which is used or likely to be used as dwelling (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Census House : A Census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Each of the building and census house was numbered. If a building by itself was a single census house, then the number of the census house would be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building were qualified to be treated as separate census houses, each census house was given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

Generally speaking buildings were numbered in the following manner :—

- (i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, the buildings in the various streets were numbered continuously. Streets were taken in uniform order from North-west to South-east. It was observed that the best way of numbering the buildings was to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.
- (ii) In a town enumeration block, the numbering would have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.
- (iii) Arabic numerals i.e. 1, 2, 3,etc. was used for building numbers.
- (iv) A building under construction, the roof of which had been completed was given a number in the serial.
- (v) If a new building either Pucca or Kutchra was found after the house-numbering was completed or found in the midst of buildings already numbered, in such a case, it was given a new number bearing a sub-number of the adjacent building number e.g. 10/1, 10/2.....etc. These were not numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building only. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that had come up after building No. 10.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills; milling or dehusking of paddy; grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc.; production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc.; production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc.; processing of cashewnuts; making of dried vegetables; manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products; production of butter, ghee, etc.; slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish; fish curing, etc.; oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy; production of soda water, ice, ice cream, sharbats, etc.; processing of coffee, etc.

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cheroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc.; dyeing and bleaching of cloth; weaving in handloom or powerlooms or manufactures of khadi; cloth printing; making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery work; lace garland making; manufacture of crochet headgear; making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc.); making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc.; making of namda felt, coconut fibres for upholstery; making of brushes, brooms, etc.; from coconut fibres; coir spinning; manufacture and repair of umbrellas; manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton), etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beam, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work; match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc.; making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs; making of chucks and khas khas tatties; making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand; making of envelopes, paper made articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block-making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

Flying and processing of hides and skins; making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur; repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes; manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear; manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc.; manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics; manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods; manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products—Other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products; making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys; manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc.; nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy; manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as plough-share, etc.; making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery; manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts; repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles; manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges; manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment; goldsmithy, silver filigree industry; gold covering work, bidriware; repair of musical instruments, fountain pens; making of cowdung cakes; manufacture of sports goods; repairing of petromax lights; making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, etc., but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheeps, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc., are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, e.g., pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water fishing, pisci-culture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron-ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables; fish, grain mill products; bakery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits, wine industries; country liquor and toddy, carbonated water industries, bidi, cigar, cigarette, zerda, snuff, etc.

Manufacturing of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning weaving and finishing of cotton in textile mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (Charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handloom and powerlooms, etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of jute and mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills, manufacture of all types of threads; cordage, ropes, etc.; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textile goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products, linoleum, padding, wadding, etc., are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels, etc., beams, posts, doors and windows, wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; etc., cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and news-prints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc., engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Fur Products

Tanning, currying, etc., of leather; footwear (excluding repair), coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc., of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemical and Chemical Products

Manufacture of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, gases, etc., fertilizers and pesticides; paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware, cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries; casting foundries; ferroalloys; copper; brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc.; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery, cranes; road rollers; boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers, insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc.; X-ray apparatus; electric computers, etc.

Transport Equipments and Parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons, coaches, etc., rail road equipments; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, e.g., manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars. Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railways, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc. construction of electrical installation etc., should be given.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS**Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants**

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses, foodstuff, textiles and textile products, e.g., garments, shirtings, etc., beverages, intoxicants, like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc., wholesale trade in animals straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals, fuel lighting products, toilets, porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvesters, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products, building materials; clocks, etc.; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with. Dealers in textile (non ready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is, like medical shops, books sellers building material, etc.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor buses, bullock carts, ekka, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal, telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to banking; credit institutions other than banks, e.g., loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc., money lenders, financiers, etc. provident services, insurance carriers life, fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services, e.g., purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting data processing, engineering; advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers pleaders, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS i.e., DESCRIPTION OF WORK

(Questions 15A and 15B)

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc., Physiologists and dentists, etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Government Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakeman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, dafties, etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioners, commercial travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building care-takers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gate keepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest product gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, etc., will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail). Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers; saddle makers, leather cutters, etc., blacksmiths furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters bricklayers, masons hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linemen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders etc.