



सत्यमेव जयते

**CODE  
OF  
CENSUS PROCEDURE  
FOR  
BIHAR.**

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**PART II.—Preliminary Arrangements (continued)  
and  
PART III.—Enumeration.**

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#### NOTE.

The instructions contained in Part II were forwarded a long time ago to District and Subdivisional Officers for necessary action. Much of what is said in Part III has also been explained to them in the course of my visits to districts. All these have now been brought together in one volume for convenience of reference.

Only a small number of copies of Part I were printed in the interests of economy. The stock was exhausted long ago, and I have been unable to satisfy even legitimate demands. The Census Act, 1948 and instructions relating to the census of railway areas, cantonments, etc., which were included in Part I of the Code and to which frequent references have to be made have, therefore, been reproduced in this volume as appendices which also include authoritative lists of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes. The Code lay out of Bihar, and other interesting and useful materials.

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**PART II. - Preliminary Arrangements (continued).**

“ The forthcoming census is the first census of a Free Republican India. It is also the first census of a partitioned India. The enumerators will, therefore, visit homes of India's millions of citizens as representatives of a new institution and we shall have to adapt ourselves to a new basis of comparison and tabulation. The constitution, for the first time, recognises the important role of census. It has been specifically provided that the data collected at successive censuses should form the basis for the delimitation of territorial constituencies.”—Hon'ble Sardar Patel (from speech delivered at the census conference held at New Delhi on the 23rd February, 1950)

## CHAPTER VIII.—CENSUS TIME-TABLE—SUBSEQUENT STAGES.

The time-table of the first two stages of census operations was given in Chapter II of Part I of the Code. The following programme should be followed strictly for subsequent stages of the work:—

	Date of completion.
(1) Distribution of Parwanas of appointment, Circle registers, House-lists and instructions for the census of small industries ... ..	September 20, 1950.
(2) (a) Preparation of House-lists by enumerators ... ..	October 10, 1950.
(b) Filling in of Circle Registers by Supervisors ... ..	Ditto.
(c) Census of small industries ... ..	Ditto.
(3) Final check (a) of House-lists, and (b) of enumeration of small industries by supervisors and charge superintendents ... ..	October 20, 1950.
(4) House-numbering ... ..	November 20, 1950.
(5) (a) Supervisors' report to Charge Superintendents regarding completion of house-numbering .. ..	November 25, 1950.
(b) Despatch of small industries enumeration slips to Charge Superintendents ... ..	Ditto.
(6) Submission of (1) charge superintendent's report regarding house-numbering and (2) enumeration slips of small industries census to subdivisional officers ... ..	December 2, 1950.
(7) Submission of subdivisional officer's report to State Census Superintendent regarding house-numbering and small industries census ... ..	December 10, 1950.

[The training of supervisors should commence towards the end of September and be completed by the 15th of November at the latest. The intensive training of enumerators should begin immediately after this and continue till the end of January 1951.]

Detailed instructions for the conduct of the above operations are given in the following Chapters.

The time-table for the actual enumeration period (February-March) will be found in Part III of the Code.

## CHAPTER IX.—DISTRIBUTION OF PARWANAS, CIRCLE REGISTERS AND HOUSE-LIST FORMS.

As soon as the forms are received, a careful programme should be made by the subdivisional officer for personal visits to all police-stations. On the date fixed, supervisors and enumerators should be summoned to police-stations and the following distribution made :—

- (1) To each supervisor, his Parwana of appointment, his circle register, a copy of the census map relating to his area (if available), and a copy of the instructions for the carrying out of the census of small industries; and
- (2) To each enumerator, his Parwana of appointment and two blank copies of the house-list.

But if, in any case, it is not possible for the subdivisional officer to visit all police-stations personally for this work, a specially selected gazetted officer should be asked to visit the remaining police-stations for this work. The significance of the census, the method of filling up of the circle register and the house-list, and instructions for the small industries census, the Code system, the population census programme, and the duties, powers and responsibilities of census officers should be carefully explained to charge superintendents, supervisors and enumerators at the time of distribution of the above papers. A single visit of this kind will thus result in mobilising all census officers in each charge and start the field progress which will finally culminate in the statutory enumeration of the population from the 9th February, 1951.

## CHAPTER X.—HOUSE-LISTS AND HOUSE-NUMBERING

“ Census affords an opportunity for Government to reach every home throughout the length and breadth of this country ”—Hon'ble Sardar Patel.

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'House' is now defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. The dwelling is the social unit and the census unit, but outside physical identification must also be possible. Hence the form of the definition above. The principle is that each living group that has independent access to the outer world is a house and should be given a number and that number put on the access they use. There are, no doubt, many dwellings which harbour more than one family but unless the families have each their own independent access to outside, they should not be given a separate number. On the other hand, such well-known phenomena as quarters opening on to a courtyard, blocks of flats opening on to a common stair, etc., are all examples of a large number of independent dwellings each qualifying for a house-number.

2. In previous censuses, 'house' was defined as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependants, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc., and their servants who resided in the house. In other words, the unit was the family mess and not the homestead or enclosures, and accordingly, every extra mess, provided the family was separate, meant an extra house.

The attention of all gazetted officers entrusted with census duties and of all grades of census officers should be drawn pointedly to this basic change.

3. All District Officers were informed of this change in definition in Government letter no. 6000-R., dated the 1st May 1948 and instructed to get all houses in their districts numbered systematically by the end of September, 1948. House-numbering has already been done in all districts in accordance with these instructions through the agency of Khasmahal tahsildars and Chaukidari Punches, and the numbers thus allotted to the houses have been mentioned in the preliminary electoral rolls. These numbers have, however, become obliterated in many cases due to the action of weather and other reasons. It is, therefore, necessary to arrange for the repainting of house-numbers which have become obliterated.

4. As the house-numbers thus allotted find mention in the electoral rolls, it is considered that, to the extent this is feasible, we should

adhere to the numbers given previously. Where the majority of house-numbers are intact, it should not be difficult for the enumerator to reconstruct the numbering with reference to the serial of houses which still retain their numbers. But in places where only a few of the house-numbers remain now, it would be necessary to refer to the manuscript electoral-rolls which were intended to serve as a sort of house-list, and are arranged according to the serial number of houses. In areas where the majority of house-numbers have disappeared, relevant portions of the original manuscript rolls may be made over to census enumerators along with the printed form of house-lists. The enumerator should check this by moving round from house to house, enter a tick-mark (e.g.,  $\checkmark$ ) against the name of each head of the house-hold, and allot fresh numbers to newly-constructed houses and also to such houses as were left unnumbered previously by mistake. He may fill up one copy of the printed house-list form supplied to him in course of this verification or after it has been made according to his convenience. The other copy of the house-list should be filled up after checking by the supervisor. One copy will be retained by enumerator for his own use, and the other handed over to the supervisor for reference.

5. The house-list is in the form of a booklet. The form intended for use in rural areas consists of two parts, namely, (1) front cover containing a mauza-war note, and (2) the house-list proper. The house-list form for urban areas includes only the latter. The cover for rural areas is in the following form :—

LIST OF HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS.

District (name) ..... Code no. ....

Police-station (name) ..... Code no. ....

Mauza (name) ..... Thana no. ....

No. of houses ..... No. of population .....

Name of Enumerator.....

*Instructions.*—(1) Please read each entry in Statement (A) below and if any of these do not exist, write X against the entry in column 3, otherwise, write the existing number.

*Illustration.*—Post Office .....1  
 Co-operative Credit Society.....X

STATEMENT (A).

1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Post office.		12	Multi-purpose Co-operative society.	
2	Primary school.		13	Allopathic Doctors.	
3	Basic school.		14	Hakim	
4	Middle school.		15	Vaidya or Kaviraj.	
5	High school.		16	Excise shop.	
6	Makhtab,		17	Looms.	
7	Madarsa.		18	Bullock carts.	
8	Sanskrit Pathshala.		19	Drinking water-supply:—	
9	Public library.			(a) Wells	
				(b) Tube-Wells.	
10	Co-operative credit society.			(c) Tank.	
				(d) River.	
11	Cane growers Co-operative Society.		20	Village Panchays.	

*Instructions.*—(2) Please read Statement (B) below. If no Mela or Hat is held in the village write X against the entry in column 3. If any is held, write the name of the month or week day on which held.

*Illustration.*—Bazar ..... Monday, Wednesday  
 Mela (name of month).....X

STATEMENT (B).

1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Mela.		4	Private Hospital.	
2	Bazar or Hat.		5	Vaccination Centre.	
3	Public Hospital		6	Public Health Unit or Centre.	

Signature of the Enumerator (in full).....  
 Signature of the Supervisor (in full).....

6. The object of the note is to summarise points of administrative and social importance in the *mauza* with a view to providing touring officers with an index to the life of the locality. In large *mauzas*, the work of enumeration will be divided up among the enumerators and assistant enumerators. As this note, however, relates to the *mauzas* as a whole and not to portions of it, it should be prepared and filled in by the enumerator. Supervisors should be instructed to check the entries carefully. District census officers, subdivisional officers and charge superintendents should also check a certain percentage of the entries in the course of their tours.

7. The main object of the house-list is to provide enumerators with a guide to the houses in their charge and to supply supervisors with a means of checking the enumeration work. It would also enable an accurate estimate to be made of the number of enumeration slips and pads required in each circle and mauza. The inclusion of details regarding purpose for which the house is used (e.g., residence, shop, etc.), the nature of construction and the number of living rooms will help in ascertaining economic and housing conditions in different parts of the State.

8. The form of the house-list proper together with its accompanying instructions is given below :—

*House-list—Instructions.*

Column 1.—Write the name of the ward, mahalla in which the house is.

Column 2.—For census purpose, a house is a dwelling (or a place which can be used as a dwelling) with a separate main entrance. If a house or a dwelling place has two separate main entrances, it will be counted as two houses.

Column 3.—Write the name of the householder. If the building is a shop or a workshop in which none lives at night, write shop or factory. If there is a separate building attached to a school or hospital in which a separate family lives, the building will have a separate number, and the name of the house-holder or head of the family should be entered in column 3.

Column 4.—Write what kind of house it is, e.g., dwelling house, shop, workshop, hotel, *sarai*, hospital, jail, etc. If it is used both as a dwelling house and a shop, write dwelling house and shop.

Column 5.—Write the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made, i.e., grass, mud, brick, wood, bamboo, or stone. If three quarters of the house has mud walls and the rest is brick, write 'mud'.

Column 6.—Write the material out of which most of the roof is made, i.e., tiles, terrace, thatch or corrugated iron. If three quarters of the roof is thatch, and one-fourth is tiles, write 'thatch'.

Column 7.—Write the total number of living rooms. A room has four walls with a doorway and is wide and long enough for a man to lie down in. A kitchen or a store room is a living room. A cattle-shed or a latrine is not a living room.

Column 8.—Write the total number of persons ordinarily resident in the house. Males who are of 21 years or above, write in column 8. Females who are of 21 years or above, write in column 9. Males who are below 21 years, write in column 10. Females who are below 21 years, write in column 11. Column 12 is the total of columns 8 to 11.

Name of ward, mahalla, etc.	House number.	Name of house-holder.	Dwelling house, shop, works shop, dispensary, inn, hospital, jail etc	Description of the house.		No. of rooms in the house.	Number of persons ordinarily resident in the house.—				Total of columns 8-11.
				Walls.	Roof.		of 21 years or above.		below 21 years.		
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NOTE.—The pages of the book are numbered from 1 to 10 and are designed to allow for the record of 115 houses. The last line of each page should be left blank in order to permit the insertion of new houses later.

9. After the final enumeration in March, 1951, the house-lists will be collected and preserved for purposes of reference by Government departments and local authorities. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that they should be neatly written and kept clean and intact.

10. House-numbers should be painted according to the house-list thus prepared with *geru*, coal-tar or other inexpensive and locally available materials. As in the past, the enumerator will ordinarily be expected to get the work done with the help of choukidars and other local agencies, e.g., staff of local authorities. Circle Inspectors and Karamcharies may be called upon to assist in this and supervise the work of house-numbering where this is considered to be expedient or necessary.

11. The intention is that house-numbering should be maintained by local authorities, and every possible effort should be made to interest local authorities in this. Maintained house-numbering will be of the utmost value to them and to all concerned with social enquiries. In urban areas, the local authorities concerned should be induced to get the numbering done, if possible, on a permanent basis. The Panchayat rules provide for house-numbering and maintenance of house-lists, and Mukhiyas of Gram Panchayats should be encouraged to assume full responsibility for this in their respective jurisdictions.

Ordinarily, no expenditure should be incurred on house-numbering from Government funds.

12. While it is not intended that the numbering already done should be revised generally, and we should adhere to the house-numbers already allotted so far as this is feasible, the following principles of house-numbering may with advantage be brought to the notice of all grades of census officers :—

- (1) Every place where human beings may be found has to be visited for census purposes. Places such as mosques, *sarais*, etc., therefore, even though not in the technical sense dwellings, should carry numbers which can be used to ensure full cover.
- (2) As far as possible, numbers should also be in the same place at or near the centre of the door lintel.
- (3) Very large numbers should be avoided by the use of names or numbers for wards, streets or *mahallas*, house no. 30 in ward no. 5 may thus be numbered 5/30.
- (4) There are two methods of house-numbering, i.e., the street method, and the block method.

In the former, one starts from the north or east-end of the main thoroughfare and goes down southwards or westwards numbering dwellings on the right hand by odd numbers and on the left by even numbers to the end of the street. Then each turning to right or left is pursued, and similarly houses numbered in it odd on the right, even on the left. This method is more appropriate to regular built-up towns.

For more dispersed rural habitations, the block method is more suitable. This, in effect, means that we start at the north or east corner of the village, hamlet, etc., and proceed south or west taking every righthand turning and numbering as it goes on. This produces the effect that each group of habitations forms a block. In large *mauzas*, these blocks or other easily identifiable hamlets or clusters of population may be given separate serials with the first letter of the name of the hamlet or *mahalla* or a figure representing the block, *mahalla* or hamlet prefixed to it. Thus house no. 51 in Tola Ramganj of village Sansarpur may be shown as R/51 or as 1/51. In the small or medium villages consisting of only one large block or hamlet, the numbering should run in one series throughout the village.

If new houses have sprung up after the last numbering or if some houses are found to have been left out inadvertently in the previous numbering, they should be numbered by adding the Hindi letters, क, ख, etc., after the number of the adjacent house. Thus 31 (क) would indicate a house adjacent to house-number 31.

**IMPORTANT NOTE.**—It may be useful to paint the full four element Code number (district, police-station, *mauza* and house-numbers) on the first and last house of each village or urban block. On other houses, only the house-number need be painted.

13. When the house-numbering has been completed, the supervisor will make revised entries in pencil in the circle register columns relating to number of houses for each hamlet/mahalla and number of houses incharge of each enumerator/assistant enumerator and estimate the number of enumeration pads required on the basis of the house-list information regarding the total number of persons in each *mauza/ward*. One pad contains 100 enumeration slips. Thus one pad will suffice for the enumeration of 100 persons, but to be on the safe side, the estimate should provide for 5 per cent extra for each *mauza/ward*. After this, he should fill in the blank columns in the register, strike totals for each column, and then report with the register to the charge superintendent.

14 The charge superintendent will check the entries in the circle register, and prepare an abstract in the following form :—

*Charge Superintendent's abstract.*

Subdivision

Name

Charge

Name

Code no.

Circle number	Total number of houses according to the house list	Total number of persons according to house-list	Number of pads required	Names of Mouzas were fairs or Melas are expected to be held on the 28th February, 1951.
1	2	3	4	5

15. This return *must be submitted in triplicate to the Subdivisional Officer not later than the 2nd of December, 1950.* The subdivisional officer should forward one copy to the State Census Superintendent and the other to the district census officer so as to reach them *by December 10, 1950 positively*

### **PART III.—Enumeration.**

“ Few people outside realise that census is an administrative operation of great dimensions and, in addition, it is a scientific process. ....

Census as an institution goes back to the remote past, but it is no longer a mere counting of heads; it involves extraction of information which plays a vital role in the determination of many of our administrative policies. The facts elicited during the course of this operation yield valuable scientific data of sociological importance. In many matters, it provides a useful guide for the effectiveness or otherwise of our economic policies. The theory of population is in itself an interesting part of economics. The census helps us to test and adapt that theory to facts. ....

Formerly there used to be elaborate caste tables.....  
..... In the forthcoming census, this will no longer be a prominent feature and we can devote our energies and attention to the collection and formulation of basic economic data relating to the means of livelihood of the people and other economic activities of the individual and the State.”

*(Extract from speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sardar Patel at the Census Conference held at New Delhi on the 23rd February, 1950.)*

## CHAPTER XI.—THE BASIC SCHEME.

The ninth All-India Census will relate to sun-rise on the 1st March, 1951. This is precisely the same reference point as for 1941. The census will again not be on a one-night basis, but will be related to normal residence. In practice, this means that the enumeration will be carried out mainly on a non-simultaneous basis, and a final check made to bring the figures up to the reference date.

2. For purposes of enumeration, the population may be divided into three broad classes—

- (i) normally resident householders,
- (ii) institutional inmates, and
- (iii) house-less persons,

(i) means persons regularly resident in numbered dwellings, and covers of course the vast bulk of the people; (ii) comprises persons residing in cantonments, military camps, police-lines, college and school hostels, in-patients in hospitals and dispensaries, inmates of Leper Asylums and Mental Hospitals, etc., (iii) covers the wandering tribes, boat-dwellers, tramps, *sadhus*, foreign visitors, etc.

3. The normally resident persons who form the great bulk of the population should be recorded at their homes between the 9th February, 1951 and sunrise on the 1st March, 1951. Institutional inmates and house-less persons should be enumerated at the institutions concerned on the morning of the 28th February, 1951, *simultaneously*. The house-less population should be enumerated wherever they are found during the night preceding the 1st March, 1951.

4. The concept of normal residence perhaps needs a little further elucidation. Broadly speaking, the idea is that a person who normally resides in a house should be enumerated there even if he is away from the place when the enumerator calls if he has not changed his residence and is expected to come back before the close of the census enumeration period.

Till 1931, we had the one-night census. The significance of the change over to the normal residence basis should be clearly understood by superior census officers. For one thing, with the removal of the one-night system, the night-mare aspect of the census is also largely gone. It is definitely easier for enumerators who are all honorary workers to carry out the enumeration within 20 days (plus 3 days for final check) than in one hectic night. It has also other advantages. It gives us a more accurate idea of the distribution of the population than the one-night system which did not make any allowance for

temporary movements of people (e.g., visits to relations, fairs, etc.). It has, moreover, to be remembered that the household is the social unit, and the physical unit, the house or residence, provides the identification. The adoption of normal residence as the principal basis for census enumeration is thus calculated to make the census a more effective instrument of sociological enquiry.

5. It is necessary, however, to sound a warning, for the extended period of enumeration raises its own problems. Unless special care is exercised, some persons may be counted twice over, while a few others may be left out. The following instruction should therefore be carefully studied and strictly followed:—

- (1) During the period of 20 days (9th February to 28th February, 1951), the enumerator/assistant enumerator should visit by turn every house under his charge and enumerate, *firstly*, every person normally resident there and present at the time of his visit.
- (2) He should next enumerate all such persons who though normally resident in the house are found absent then, *unless they left the house before the 9th February, 1951, and are not expected to come back until after the 1st March, 1951.*
- (3) He should also enumerate any visitor who left his place of normal residence before the commencement of the enumeration on the 9th February, 1951 is not expected to return there before sunrise on the 1st of March, 1951, and has not been previously enumerated elsewhere. It is implicit in this that the enumerator will satisfy himself by questioning the person concerned or the host that these conditions are fulfilled before starting to fill in the enumeration slip for any visitor.
- (4) Visitors in the house should not be enumerated if they left their permanent residence on or after the 9th February, 1951 or expect to go back there before sunrise of the 1st March, 1951.
- (5) The enumerator should invariably warn the persons enumerated by him that they should not allow themselves to be enumerated a second time at some other place.

6. The *enumeration of institutional inmates* will be carried out on a simultaneous basis by the staff of the institution concerned on the morning of the 28th February, 1951. It does not, therefore, present **any difficult problems of administration.** But a number of the **persons**

found present in institutional centres will be normally resident householders who may have been enumerated already. Great care has to be taken to ensure that such persons are not enumerated again.

Every person admitted to a hospital, a hostel, a jail or other institution after the date of commencement of enumeration (i.e., 9th February, 1951) should be asked specifically whether he had been enumerated elsewhere. Even if the answer to this is in the negative, he should not be enumerated there if it is found that he had stayed in the house where he normally resides at any time since the commencement of the enumeration period (i.e., 9th February, 1951). The presumption in such cases is that he must have been enumerated at his home though he was not present when the enumerator called there.

NOTE.--(1) A final check of the enumeration of institutional inmates should be carried out early on the 1st of March, 1951 to bring the enumeration up to the reference date.

(2) Where necessary, heads of institutions may be requested to furnish a report on the 1st of March, 1951, stating the total number of persons actually resident therein on the sunrise of the 1st of March, 1951 and the number enumerated.

7. *Enumeration of the house-less population.*—In rural areas, the number of persons belonging to this category will not ordinarily be large. In most cases, the village enumerator will also know where they can be found. Some difficulty may arise, however, in the event of a *mela* or *hat* being held in a village or its vicinity on the date of count (28th February, 1951). Such events usually attract a number of tramps, beggars, *sadhus* and wandering folk. A list of places where *melas* or fairs are likely to be held on or about the 28th February, 1951 should be prepared in each subdivisional office from the information contained in the charge superintendent's abstracts, and the subdivisional officer should satisfy himself well ahead of the commencement of the period of enumeration that suitable arrangements have been made for deputation of extra enumerators and for efficient supervision of their work. Most of the persons attending fairs or *melas* will, of course, be normally resident householders who must have been counted already in their own homes, and are not to be enumerated again.

8. In urban areas, particularly in large towns and cities, the enumeration of the house-less population presents a rather difficult problem and police assistance will, generally speaking, be found indispensable. It is important, therefore, that subdivisional officers should plan the work carefully and well ahead of the day of count in consultation with the police and municipal authorities, and subordinate census officers. In large cities and towns, the subdivisional officer or the district census officer should personally supervise this operation. In other urban localities, the work of supervision may be entrusted to other **gazetted officers or the local Sub-registrar.**

9. *Final check.*—The enumerator should visit every house during the first three days of March to carry out a final check. The object of this is to bring the enumeration up to the reference date. This means, that (1) he should enumerate every birth that has taken place in a house since his last visit; (2) he should cancel the slip for any death that may have taken place in any house since his last visit; and (3) if he happens to find any visitor who has not been enumerated during the period of enumeration, he should enumerate him also.

10. *Rules for filling up enumeration slips.*—Detailed instructions are given in the Enumerator's Booklet of Instructions. The following important instructions should be borne in mind by all grades of census officers :—

- (1) The space for Code numbers must be filled in in each enumeration slip.
- (2) The enumeration slip should be filled up in pencil first. The entries will be inked after check by the supervisor.
- (3) The instructions for recording answers to census questions on the enumeration slip authorise the use of contractions. The intention is to save the enumerator from having to write out the answers in full. It is essential, however, that only the contractions mentioned in the enumerator's booklet of instructions and no others should be used.

## CHAPTER XII.—THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The census questions with brief explanations and instructions for the use of contractions are given below :—

*Question 1 (name and relationship to the head of the household).—* A 'house' is a dwelling with a separate main entrance. A 'household' means all the persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess. In some houses, there may be more than one group of persons with a common mess. In these cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census. In such cases, the enumerator should put the numerals 1, 2, etc., within brackets after the house-number to distinguish the households. Thus, if there are two households in house-number 49, the slip relating to the first household will be 49(1). The head of the household is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The enumerator need not, however, make any enquiry about this, and should treat as the head of the household any person who is actually acknowledged as such. A household may include persons (e.g., domestic servants, lodgers, etc.), who are not related to the head of the household, but live together and have a common mess. This question is intended to furnish accurate data for the construction of tables showing the size and composition of households. Such tables will be prepared for the first time in India on the present occasion. The authorised contractions are 1 for the head of household, O for unrelated persons. For others, relationship should be written in full.

*Question 2—(a) Nationality.*—The vast bulk of people will of course be Indian Nationals.

Some difficulty may be experienced in the determination of the nationality of displaced persons (Pakistan Refugees). The enumerator cannot be expected to apply strictly the complex legal definition which is given in Appendix III, and he should not, therefore, be bothered with it. Generally speaking, the nationality of every person should be recorded as returned by him. It may, however, be useful to give a hint to enumerators particularly in urban areas or where large numbers of refugees from East Pakistan are living that persons who migrated from Pakistan to India on or after the 19th July 1948, are not to be entered as Indian Nationals unless they produce a citizenship certificate.

Authorised contractions—1 for Indian Nationals, mention the nationality in full for others.

*(b) Religion.*—The religion of every person should be recorded as returned by him. The following contractions may be used :—

1 for Hindus, 2 for Muslims, 3 for Christians, 4 for Sikhs, 5 for Buddhists, and 6 for Jains, and 7 for Parsis.

*(c) Special groups.*—It will be noticed that the usual question relating to 'caste, race or tribe' has been omitted in the present census.

This is in accordance with the spirit of the new constitution which does not admit the relevance of any of these factors in relation to the policies or activities of the State. Special provisions have, however, been made by the constitution in respect of four groups, viz., (1) Anglo-Indians, (2) Scheduled Castes, (3) Scheduled Tribes and (4) other Backward Classes. It is necessary, therefore, to record full and accurate particulars in respect of these special groups.

The identification of Anglo-Indians presents no difficulty. Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as specified by the President under Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution of India, and the list of Backward Classes prepared by the State Government are given in Appendix VII.

If the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste, a Scheduled Tribe or a Backward Class, the name of the Caste, Tribe or Race should be recorded in full.

Contractions allowed—‘ A ’ for Anglo-Indians; and ‘ O ’ for persons not belonging to any of the four special groups named above.

*Question 3 (Civil condition).*—The following contractions may be used :—

1 for unmarried, 2 for married, 3 for widows and widowers and 4 for divorced persons.

NOTE.—A widowed person who has married again is a married person.

*Question 4 (Age).*—This is an important question and many persons are likely to find it difficult to state their age correctly. The enumerator should assist them, and try to record, as far as possible, the correct age of the person enumerated. If he is not able to elicit the correct age directly, he should get at it by referring to some event of importance that occurred in the past, e.g., World Wars I and II, Salt Satyagraha, etc., and is remembered by every one. He may use any local calendars of such events which may have been prepared for the purpose.

*Question 5 (Birth place).*—If the person enumerated was born in this State, but not in the district where he is enumerated, it is important that the *district* in which he was born should be ascertained and recorded. For persons born in the district, 1 may be written, for others, the name of the district in full.

*Question 6 (displaced persons).*—The definition of a displaced person is as follows :—

“ Displaced person ” means any person who has entered India having left or been compelled to leave his home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March, 1947, or his home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan.”

*Question 7 (Mother-tongue).*—Mother-tongue is the language spoken from the cradle. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, give the mother-tongue of the mother.

*Question 8 (Bilingualism).*—What other Indian language do you commonly use?

Only one subsidiary language should be recorded. The question refers to Indian languages only.

*Questions 9 to 11.*—The census is concerned with two economic characteristics of every individual—(i) his economic status and (ii) his means of livelihood. The scope and meaning of these expressions will appear from an explanation of these three census questions.

*Question 9.—Economic status—*

*Part one—Dependency.*—Are you a self-supporting person, a non-earning dependant or an earning dependant?

*Part Two.—Employment.*—If self-supporting, do you earn your principal means of livelihood as an employer, or employee or as an independant worker?

The first part requires the labelling of every person as “ a self-supporting person ”, or “ an earning dependant ” or “ a non-earning dependant ”. Every single human being must be allotted one of these labels and not more than one of them.

The second part of the question has no application to non-earning dependants or to earning dependants. It relates only to self-supporting persons; and even among them, those exceptional cases of self-supporting persons who support themselves without gainful occupation or economic activity (e.g., rentiers and pensioners) are not covered. All others (that is all those self-supporting persons who are both economically active and gainfully occupied) are to be allotted one or other of the three labels, viz., “ Employer ”; “ Employee ”; or “ Independant worker ”.

The following extracts from the instructions to enumerators explain the criteria to be applied and the treatment of border-line cases :—

“ Where a person is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a “ self-supporting person ”. Such income may be in cash or in kind.

Anyone who is not a “ self-supporting person ” in this sense is a “ dependant ”. A dependant may be either an “ earning dependant ” or a “ non-earning dependant ”, the test is whether or not he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Where the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him, that person is an earning dependant. A person who does not secure any income either in cash or in kind, is a “ non-earning dependant ”.

Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a self-supporting person or an earning dependant according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applies to any other business carried on jointly.

This does not mean that any one who works is necessarily a self-supporting person or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance, a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a non-earning dependant, if she does not also secure an income.

The following contractions may be used :—

1 for self-supporting persons, 2 for non-earning dependants and 3 for earning dependants.

An Employer is only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. A person who employs a cook or other person for domestic service should not be recorded as an employer merely for that reason.

Persons employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., who control other workers are also employees only, and should not be recorded as employers.

An independent worker means a person who is not employed by any one else and who does not also employ any body else in order to earn his livelihood."

Contractions of which the use is authorised are :—

1 for employer, 2 for employee and 3 for independent worker.

0 should be entered in cases of persons to whom this question does not apply.

*Question 10—Principal Means of Livelihood.*—"Means of livelihood" of any individual ordinarily means the gainful occupation which forms the source from which that income which is utilised for his maintenance is normally derived; but it is more comprehensive, in as much as in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation. "Principal Means of Livelihood" means the same thing as "Means of Livelihood" for every person who has only one means of livelihood. Where a person has more than one, that which gives him the greater part of his income is his "Principal Means of Livelihood". In the sense thus defined, every human being, without any exception, has a Principal Means of Livelihood—whether or not he

is a self-supporting person. Every non-earning dependant is maintained exclusively by the income of some self-supporting persons on whom he is dependent. Consequently, the Principal Means of Livelihood of the latter is required to be recorded as the Principal Means of Livelihood of the former. The same rule applies to Earning Dependants also (no attempt being made to assess the degree of sufficiency of his own income or the extent of his dependence on others).

Agricultural and non-agricultural means of livelihood are distinguished by the manner in which enumerators are required to record the answers to this question. This is important for purposes of subsequent classification of the answers. The following extracts from the Enumerator's Booklet of Instructions are relevant:—

“ Four simple contractions have been provided which will cover most cases where the livelihood is dependent on agriculture. Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or in kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. *If you find that a person falls under two of these categories note that category which provides the largest income against question 10 and the second against question 11. No note need be taken of more than two such categories in any case.*

In all other cases write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. *There are three lines on the slip provided for answering this question. Use them fully. Avoid vague and general terms. Do not write 'service', or 'labour'. If you are enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he is carrying on trade and state clearly whether he is a wholesale trader or a retail trader. A retail trader sells to the public. A wholesale trader does not. If you are enumerating a factory worker, give the name of the factory or the product it makes, e.g., coal mine, jute factory, cotton mills, etc.”*

[NOTE.—The word “ owned ”, used in relation to land, include every tenure which involves the right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable; it may be, but need not necessarily be also transferable.]

**Question 11.—Secondary Means of Livelihood.**—A self-supporting person may not have more than one means of livelihood. If he has more than one, that which provides the greatest income is recorded under question 10 as the “ Principal Means of Livelihood ” and the

next under question 11 as the "Secondary Means of Livelihood". It has been laid down that no note should be taken of more than two such means of livelihood in any case.

The answer to this question is invariably 'Nil' for non-earning dependants. *Ex hypothesi* they secure no income; they are supported by the Principal Means of Livelihood of the persons on whom they are dependent which alone is taken to be their only means of livelihood.

In the case of every earning dependant, there are two means of livelihood which are combined in order to support him. One is the Principal Means of Livelihood of the person on whom he is dependent. The other is the source wherefrom he secures his own income. The former is always to be treated as the "Principal Means of Livelihood" of the "earning dependant"; and the latter as his "Secondary Means of Livelihood".

Further elucidation of the scope and implications of these questions has been provided below in the form of question and answer.

#### I.—CENSUS QUESTION 9(1).

*Question (1).*—In the instructions, the words are "the test is whether he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Does the use of word 'regular' rule out persons who earn an income by seasonal employment?"

*Answer.*—No. The word 'regular' is used in the sense of 'non-casual'. It is not intended to be confined only to income derived from continuous employment. It also includes income derived from seasonal employment. What it does exclude, is individual income accruing casually and not constituting a source of income which is regularly depended upon.

*Question (2).*—The word 'self-supporting' as defined in the instructions, means any person whose income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance. Does this mean that an income sufficient for one man is self-supporting income? What about his direct dependents—wife, children, etc.?

*Answer.*—Yes. The instructions mean what they say. A person must be deemed to be self-supporting if his income (such as it is) is sufficient to support him individually at his present level of living (such as it is). He does not cease to be self-supporting merely for the reason that he, his wife and children taken together are not maintained by his own income.

If the wife and children have no income of their own, they are non-earning dependants. The instructions provide that their principal means of livelihood should be deemed in every case to be the same as that of the person on whom they are dependant. This would in most

cases be the husband or father who will also be the head of the household. In those exceptional cases where the husband or father is *not* the head of the household, and is also not able to support anyone but himself, then the head of the household in which the non-earning dependant is living is the person on whom he (or she) is dependant.

**Remember**—every “family household” is (collectively) self-supporting; otherwise it would not exist. The surplus of self-supporting persons within a family household is in every case sufficient to meet the deficit on the earning and non-earning dependants in that family household.

*Question (3).*—In the instructions, it is recorded that if two or more members of the family household, jointly cultivate land they would be classed as self-supporting or earning dependant “according to the share of income attributable to him or her”. How are these shares to be assigned? What about females who, in some cases, take an active part in agricultural operations?

*Answer.*—The share of the income attributable to a person is what the head of the household (or whoever is the managing member) deems it to be. No attempt should be made to make a detailed calculation of this share. All that has to be ascertained is whether (in the opinion of the head of the household or managing member) the member concerned is entitled to a share which would be sufficient to cover the cost of his own maintenance.

If the answer is ‘yes’, he is ‘self-supporting’; if the answer is ‘no’, he is an ‘earning-dependant’.

The considerations are exactly the same whether the individual is a male or a female, an adult or a non-adult.

## II.—CENSUS QUESTION 9(2).

*Question (4).*—Are doctors and lawyers, who employ compounders and clerks independent workers or employers?

*Answer.*—They are employers. A doctor employs a compounder in order to relieve him of part of the work connected with the business on which he is engaged and by which he secures his livelihood. A lawyer employs a clerk for a like purpose.

*Question (5).*—A money-lender employs four persons to realise interest. Is he an employer or independent worker?

*Answer.*—He is an employer. He would be an employer even if he employed only one person provided that person was regularly employed and derived his principal means of livelihood by such employment. Casual employment, or part-time employment which does not provide the principal means of livelihood of the person employed, should not be taken into account.

*Question (6).*—What is the status of tenants or of zamindars who do not cultivate themselves but employ labourers?

*Answer.*—If they employ others they are ‘employers’—provided the purpose of the employer and the nature of the employment are as stated in the answers to the two preceding questions.

*Question (7).*—What is the status of beggars; orphans in orphanages; convicts in jails?

*Answer.*—They fall in none of the three categories. Record O for them.

## II.—CENSUS QUESTION 10.

*Question (8).*—What is the category of a minor, a blind person or a lady who has land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers.—Category 1 or Category 4?

*Answer.*—Learn to distinguish between “cultivation of land”, and “performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land”. There are, of course, millions of persons who perform both functions—but the functions are distinguishable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation (e.g., when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on), it is this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs, or sows, or reaps, under the directions of some one else is not the cultivator—but a cultivating labourer, a different thing altogether.

The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case he is category 1, whether or not he also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer.

Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee, an agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case, it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is category 2, and the other person (the owner) is category 4.

Applying these principles, the answer to the question put depends on whether the minor, blind person, or lady does or does not actually direct the process of cultivation. If the person does this, the answer is category 1; otherwise, the answer is category 4.

*Question 12 (Literacy and Education).*—The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The person who can only sign his name should not be regarded as literate.

It should be noted that this question relates not only to literacy but also to education. The intention is to collect data regarding educational

levels. This information when tabulated with reference to the types of degrees, diplomas or certificates held by different persons, and the economic classes, divisions or subdivisions to which they belong will be valuable for economic planning, besides giving us a factual survey of the intelligentsia. It should be impressed upon enumerators that this question is extremely important and they should make special efforts to get full and correct answers. The contractions which may be used are—

- 0 for persons who can neither read or write,
- 1 for a person who can read only but not write, and
- 2 for those who can both read and write.

If a person has passed any examination involving a written test, the highest form of the examination passed by him should be recorded clearly and in full instead of 2.

*Question 13 (fertility).*—If the enumerated person is a married woman, a widow, or divorcee, ascertain the number of children born, if any, the number surviving and the age of the mother at the time of birth of the first child. If no children were born write O. If the person enumerated is a male or an unmarried woman, write X. *Illustration* :—Mrs. X had 5 children of whom 4 are surviving and she was 19 years of age at the birth of her first child. This will be shown on the slip as 5 (4) 19.

Answers to this question will enable us to determine the fertility rate for different parts of Bihar and to forecast future population trends with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

*Question 14 (sex).*—‘*Eunuchs*’ should be recorded as males. The figures 1 and 2 may be used as contractions for male and female respectively.

## CHAPTER XIII.—THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS.

It has been decided to compile a register containing the name, sex, age, economic status, means of livelihood, education and other important census data in respect of all persons enumerated during this census. The register will be in separate parts for each village or municipal ward, and the names will be arranged by households in the order in which they are numbered. This register which is being prepared on the present occasion for the first time will be known as the National Register of Citizens.

2. The form-headings of the register are given below :—

House number.	Serial number of persons in house-hold.	Name.	Relationship to head of house hold.	Sex.	Religion.	Special group.	Civil condition.	Age.	Dependency.	Employment.	Economic status.	Principal means of livelihood.	Secondary means of livelihood.	Literacy and education.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

3. The cover of the register is intended to serve as a sort of directory of the Mauza/Ward to which it relates and will contain the following information :—

## VILLAGE NOTE.

## Section (A).—Statistical Abstract.

	1	2	
(1) Total number of houses on 1st March, 1951	...	...	
(2) Total number of house-holds	...	...	
			Total persons.
(3) Total population	...	...	Male.
(4) Normally resident persons	...	...	Female.
(5) Literates	...	...	
(6) Self-supporting persons	...	...	
(7) Earning dependants	...	...	
(8) Non-earning dependants	...	...	
(9) Cultivating owners of farm lands	...	...	
(10) Non-cultivating owners of farm lands	...	...	
(11) Non-owning cultivators of farm lands	...	...	
(12) Farm labourers	...	...	

*Section (B).—General Information—Parts I and II (as in the House-list form).*

*Section (C).—General Revenue Notes.*

Total Area.—

Total Revenue Demand.  
Total Cess Demand.

- (a) Homestead.  
(b) Arable. -  
(c) Irrigated.  
(d) Non-arable.

*Section (D).—Irrigation Note.*

	No.	Total area irrigated.	By whom maintained.
(1) Private wells for irrigation	...		
(2) Public wells for irrigation	...		
(3) Tube-wells for irrigation	...		
(4) Tanks for irrigation	...		
(5) Major irrigation works	...		

*Detailed list of minor irrigation works.*

Name and location.	Total area irrigated.	Original cost.	By whom maintained.	Remarks.

*Section (E).—Note on Cottage Industries.*

*Section (F).—Note of historical or archaeological remains or any <sup>objects</sup>tradition of interest.*

4. The purposes intended to be served by the proposed register are as follows:—

(i) *Local extraction of census information.*—The customary census tabulation is limited by the need for ensuring that census reports are published within a reasonable time after the enumeration. It will be necessary, therefore, to concentrate attention, during the census tabulation stage, on the purely demographic and economic aspects of census data. Tabulation in respect of religion, caste, tribes, languages, etc.,

and cross tabulations will be restricted to the unavoidable minimum. It should, however, be made possible, in later years, to extract and compile further information for various purposes as and when this may be found necessary or convenient by the State Governments (either for themselves or on behalf of the Central Government). This consideration applies with special force to data relating to size, internal structure and composition of family households (which will be collected at the 1951 census for the first time). Cross tabulation of such data with other census data is likely to yield very useful information. Similar considerations apply also to data regarding castes and tribes which might in due course be required by the Backward Classes Commission, to be set up under the new Constitution.

(ii) *Frame work for social economic surveys based on random sampling.*—A special committee appointed by the Government of India consisting of experienced administrators, economists and statisticians under the Chairmanship of Sir Theodore Gregory made the following recommendation :—

“ We had the opportunity of consulting Professor R. A. Fisher on the possibilities of the random sampling method in connection with future economic survey in India and we desire to record his opinion with which we are in agreement, that for any such enquiry it is necessary to have a framework to proceed on and that the household is the appropriate starting point for the purpose. We would accordingly recommend that an attempt should be made to have registers of households prepared and maintained for both urban and rural areas. The urgency of the need for preparing and maintaining a register of households has been stressed by more than one committee, viz., the Population Data Committee and the Health Survey and Development Committee, as such a House-list can provide a basis for demographic as well as socio-economic enquiries. We would, therefore, strongly recommend that the preparation of the register of households should be taken up early.”

The proposed register is intended to implement this recommendation.

(iii) *Maintenance of Electoral Rolls.*—The electoral rolls which are at present being prepared throughout the country for general elections under the new Constitution will have to be maintained hereafter from year to year. It is expected that every year approximately 6.3 millions non-adults in India will become adults entitled to vote, and should be brought on the electoral rolls, while 3.6 millions voters will die and

should be removed from them. Since the proposed register will contain a record of the ascertained age of every citizen, it will be possible annually to extract from it the age-group which has become newly entitled to the vote. Thus, whatever may be the procedure eventually decided upon for the maintenance of electoral rolls, the proposed register will be one of the basic records to be used for the purpose. In the absence of such a record, the maintenance of electoral rolls will be found to be difficult and costly.

(iv) The prescription of such a register is also likely to improve the standard of efficiency in census enumeration and supervision.

(v) The details given on the cover will be of invaluable assistance to the State and local authorities for administrative purposes and for social planning. They will also form the basis for compilation of village and district statistics and help in the compilation and revision of official Gazetteers.

5. These registers will be treated as unpublished administrative records available for reference by authorised persons only either for administrative purposes or for any socio-economic enquiries which may be undertaken by or with the assistance or approval of the Government of India or the State Government. Unauthorised persons will have no access to them. Like other census records, they will be inadmissible in evidence.

6. It is the duty of each enumerator/assistant enumerator to fill up the columns of the register in respect of the persons enumerated by him. This should not prove difficult. The column-headings of the register, it will be seen, are practically the same as the census questions. Therefore, all that the enumerator has to do is to copy out the relevant answers from the enumeration slips. Considering that previously enumerators used to prepare long household schedules which have been dispensed with now, this can hardly be regarded as a heavy addition to their normal duties. The extension of the period of enumeration to 20 days (besides 3 days for the final check) gives them enough time for this work. Ordinarily, one enumerator/assistant enumerator will not be in direct charge of the work of enumeration of more than 120 houses (or say approximately 600 persons). It should not be difficult for an average enumerator to make entries in the register in respect of 600 persons in 23 days' time. It is open to him to use the authorised contractions in filling up the columns of the register. This will save time and labour.

It should be realised that in the process of writing up of the register, enumerators will get an opportunity of rectifying any errors, and omissions which may have been committed due to hurry in the filling up of the enumeration slip.

7. This work *must* go hand in hand with enumeration and *be completed by the 3rd of March, 1951*, for it is essential that the enumeration slips as well as the National Register of Citizens should reach the regional tabulation offices immediately after the final check of enumeration. It should, accordingly, be strongly impressed upon enumerators that corresponding entries in the National Register should be made simultaneously with the inking of the enumeration slips.

8. The following instructions for the writing up of the register should be clearly borne in mind :—

- (1) The entries in the register should be made in black ink only, as the register is intended to be maintained as a permanent unpublished administrative record.
- (2) The register *must be written up neatly, and kept clean and intact.*
- (3) The household population should be given first in the register.
- (4) One horizontal line should be left blank after completing entries for every household to allow for the insertion of new births between the date of enumeration and the reference date.
- (5) Entries relating to persons whose slips are cancelled due to death or other reasons should be clearly scored out in all columns with an entry in the remarks column stating the reason for cancellation.
- (6) Two horizontal lines should be left blank after details for every 25 households have been entered.
- (7) The institutional population should be entered next after the household population.
- (8) The houseless population should be recorded last of all.
- (9) Clear distinction should be maintained in the register in respect of the three different population categories (e.g. household, institutional and houseless). For this, it will be necessary, (i) to write the words "Household population", "Institutional population" and "Houseless population" at the top of the page before the first entries are made in respect of persons of these categories, and (ii) to commence entries in respect of the three classes on separate pages.

9. The principle that census enumeration work is an honorar public duty imposed in the interest of the community has always been enforced in India, and is recognised in the Census Act, 1948. Ou

census has, therefore, rightly been acclaimed as "one of the greatest achievements of honorary endeavour". It is absolutely necessary that there should be no departure in this respect. If enumeration work has to be paid, the census would become an impossible undertaking financially. But quite apart from this, the principle that the census enumeration should be carried out by the citizen himself is itself very valuable and important. Besides other things, there is the educative value of the census for the large number of census workers and others associated with it. Government are of the view that the work of writing up of the national register being incidental to census enumeration, it should not be regarded as a job for which payment is due. Some honorary enumerators may in fact regard the offer of payment as an affront to their dignity. To avoid hardship, District and Sub-divisional officers are, however, authorised to make, where necessary, small payments to enumerators to cover the cost of ink, pencil and pen, etc., or by way of honorarium. Allotment of funds for this will be made in due course,

## CHAPTER XIV.—TRAINING.

The main burden of the census falls on the honorary supervisors and enumerators. Their total number in this State runs into a lakh (approximately). They are men drawn from all walks of life. Many of them may not have received much education. The quality of census enumeration will, therefore, depend very largely on the efficiency with which they are trained and organised. It will not be enough to provide each of them with a printed manual. The manual will be useful for purposes of reference and revision, but the imparting of personal instruction to each supervisor and each enumerator by word of mouth, and practising them in the work of enumeration and filling in of slips must be regarded as *absolutely essential*.

2. The District census officer should visit every subdivision in his district between the 25th of September to 18th October 1950, and in consultation with the subdivisional officers draw up a comprehensive programme for the training of supervisors during October-November 1950, and of enumerators from December 1950 till the commencement of the enumeration period. It will be the duty of the district census officer to inform the District Officer and the State Superintendent of Census Operations if there is any lacunæ or defect in the training programme, or neglect or failure in its proper implementation.

3. As in other matters relating to the census, the subdivisional officer will be held personally responsible for the efficient training of the census staff of his subdivision. During previous censuses, he was also expected ordinarily to conduct the training personally with occasional assistance from the district census officer. The rule restricting the employment of officers other than district census officers and subdivisional officers on census training work was based on the fear that other officers not being sufficiently familiar with the instructions may not be able to give correct advice on all points. This danger can be obviated by the district census officer or the subdivisional officer giving a full course of training, both theoretical and practical, to all gazetted officers and others whom it is proposed to utilise for purposes of training. The subdivisional officer *must*, however, satisfy himself *in every case* that an officer entrusted with instructional duties has himself understood the instructions correctly. He should also see that a co-ordinated programme is followed for visits to training centres by all the officers concerned so that every area gets adequate attention. The subdivisional officer must, *in all cases*, personally hold at least one training class in each police-station and each urban area; and inspect the training classes held by other officers as frequently as possible. District census officers and additional district census officers will also assist in the work of training by personally holding as many training classes as possible, and also by frequent inspections of training classes held by others.

4. The programme for the training of supervisors should provide for visits by the district (or additional district) census officer, the subdivisional officer or other officers specially deputed for this work by the subdivisional officer to each police-station between October, 1 and November, 30. On the date of the visit, all supervisors within the police-station or ward should be summoned to be present at the police-station. To the extent this is feasible, the charge superintendent should also remain present. The visiting officer should establish personal contact with the supervisors and should go through the instructions with them explaining and illustrating the code system, the questionnaire and the procedure for filling in of enumeration slips, and the National Register of Citizens. After the instruction has thus been explained, each of the supervisors present should be required to enumerate at least two persons residing in neighbouring houses in the presence of the officer.

NOTE.—(1) If any supervisor is unable to be present on the date of this visit, he should be instructed in the course of a second visit.

(2) One copy of the enumeration pad and the manual of instructions for supervisors should be handed over to each supervisor during this visit.

5. It is considered that a training census or a dress rehearsal of the census should be held towards the end of November or in the first week of December in selected areas to provide thorough field training for census supervisors (and charge superintendents) under the personal supervision of district or additional district census officers and subdivisional officers. One or two villages in each police-station and a certain number of blocks in urban areas should be selected for this purpose. In the villages and blocks thus selected, supervisors should be concentrated and each required to enumerate a specified number of houses exactly like an enumerator. The charge superintendent should function at this operation in the role of the supervisor. This will ensure maximum efficiency in training and also secure advance local publicity for the census. A copy of the programme for holding training census should be sent to the State Census Superintendent direct by subdivisional officers.

6. Instruction classes for enumerators should be held during the period December 1, 1950 to February 5, 1951 more or less on the same lines as for supervisors. Enumerators of two or three Circles will be summoned to some central point in their own neighbourhood and after the instructions have been briefly gone through, each enumerator should be asked to do a sample enumeration. The extent to which the enumerators have grasped the instructions will then be evident and any difficulties which arise can be cleared up timely.

7. To make sure that the progress of training of enumerators is proceeding satisfactorily in all charges, subdivisional officers should hold

a monthly conference with charge superintendents and supervisors at each police-station and in each urban area during the months of December, 1950 and January, 1951. If the subdivisional officer is unable to attend all such conferences personally, he may depute another officer in his place and obtain a full report from him.

8. A fortnightly return should be submitted by each subdivisional officer to the State Census Superintendent on the 1st and 16th of the four months, November, 1950 to February, 1951, in the following form :—

Date of visit.	Name of Charge	Circles covered by the instruction.	Number of supervisors present.	Number of enumerators present.
1	2	3	4	5

9. District census officers and subdivisional officers are expected to spend a minimum of 20 days in the month on census touring during the months of November to February. Subdivisional officers will no doubt combine their census tours with other work, e.g., inspections of institutions, grow more food drive, keeping in touch with life and opinion in their subdivisions, etc.

NOTE.—As in the past, additional allotment will be made to each district for expenditure on census touring.

## CHAPTER XV.—THE CONCLUDING STAGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Distribution of enumeration pads.*—Enumeration pads have already been supplied to every district. Each pad contains 100 enumeration slips. District census officers should distribute the pads among the different subdivisions by the 15th November 1950 on a population basis allowing for a 12 per cent increase over the 1941 census population. The balance will be retained temporarily at the district headquarters as reserve. Further supply may be made to each subdivision on as required when the charge superintendent's abstracts are received in the first week of December, 1950. The final distribution of pads among different subdivisions *must* however be completed latest *by the 15th December 1950*. Subdivisional officers should arrange to distribute the pads among enumerators through the charge superintendent and supervisors between the 5th and the 31st of December 1950 as it is desirable to allow sufficient time to the enumerators to familiarise themselves fully with the enumeration slip. Distribution to enumerators should be based on the estimates given, in the charge superintendent's abstract, but a small reserve not exceeding 2 per cent of the estimated requirement may be kept at each police-station.

2. During the period of enumeration and final check (9th February to 3rd March, 1951), the charge superintendent must move actively throughout his charge and make sure that the work of enumeration has been started in all circles, and is proceeding smoothly. District census officers and subdivisional officers will also tour widely throughout their respective jurisdictions to supervise the progress of enumeration work. They should personally check the accuracy of enumeration work in as many cases as possible. For this, enumerators and supervisors may be summoned to the police-station or at a conveniently central place in the charge. It will be the responsibility of the charge superintendent to secure the attendance of supervisors and enumerators on the date fixed.

3. *Provisional totals.*—It is obviously desirable to inform Government and the public of the population totals discovered by the census at the earliest possible moment. These totals will be provisional in the sense that it will not be a formally sorted total, but they must be dimensionally very close. On the occasion of previous censuses, several districts were able to inform the Provincial Government headquarters of the provisional totals (which were later found to be completely accurate) within 24 hours of the final count.

4. Largely, this is a matter of training and organisation. The enumerator should be instructed to note down the number of males and females, and of literates on the cover of each pad as soon as it is completed. He should make necessary modifications in these figures

after the final check, and then add the total figures and enter them in the enumerator's abstract of which the form is as follows :—

(1)

Name of district.	Code no.
Name of police-station.	Code no.
Name/no. of Mauza/Ward.	Circle no.

Enumeration—

Date of commencement.

Date of conclusion.

Number of pads used.

(2)

1. Number of occupied houses.

	Males	Females	Total
2. Population—			

3. Literate—

4. Displaced persons—

5. On the 3rd March (or the morning of 4th March) as soon as the final check has been completed, the enumerators should meet the supervisor at some central spot previously arranged, bringing with them their pads, house-lists, national registers and abstracts. The supervisor will then make the final check scrutinising the entries and making sure that all the pads, house-lists and national register forms have been brought in and returned. When he has approved of the pads, he must have the numbers of occupied houses, males and females and literate males and literate females in each abstract independently added up by two other enumerators separately. If the two totals agree, the supervisor should sign the enumerator's abstracts. The abstracts having

been thus passed, he should post them in the circle summary of which the form is given below :—

Name of district..... Code no.....

Name of charge..... Code no.....

Circle no.....

Name and number of Mauza/Urban unit.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons.			Number of persons who can both read and write.			Number of displaced persons.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...										

Signature of Supervisor.....

6. On the 4th/5th of March, 1951, supervisors will report to their charge superintendents with (1) their circle summaries, (2) their circle registers, (3) the house-lists in duplicate, (4) all the enumeration pads issued to them and (5) the national register of each Mauza/Ward. The charge superintendent will thereupon compare each circle summary with the charge registers and with the enumerator's abstracts in order to make sure that no unit has been incidentally omitted and that enumerator's figures have been correctly posted. He must have the totals of each circle summary checked independently by two selected supervisors. When he has finished the check of a circle, he should give the supervisor a receipt showing the total number of pads, house-lists and national register volumes received by him. He will then post the totals of the circle summaries in his charge summary and add them up with the help of a selected superior and get the total checked independently by two other supervisors. After this, he should attach to the charge summary, all the circle summaries for the charge arranged in the serial order and send the entire set of summaries to the subdivisional headquarters by the *quickest possible means*. The summaries must reach the subdivisional officers concerned latest by the 6th of March, 1951.



## **APPENDICES.**



## APPENDIX I.

*An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of census in the Provinces and Acceding States of India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Census Act, 1948.

(2) It extends to all the Provinces of India and also to any Acceding State for which the Central Legislature has for the time being the power to make laws as respects census.

2. *Interpretation.*—In this Act, all references to the Provinces of India shall be construed as including references to the Acceding States to which this Act for the time being extends, and in relation to any such Acceding State, all references to the Provincial Government shall be construed as references to the Government of that Acceding State.

3. *Central Government to take census.*—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 thereupon the census shall be taken.

4. *Appointment of Census Staff.*—(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 Superintendent of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several provinces.

(2) The Provincial 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 Provincial 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 Provincial Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing Census Officers conferred by subsection (2).

5. *Status of census authorities as public servants.*—The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all Census Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

6. *Discharge of duties of Census Officers in certain cases.*—(1) Where the District Magistrate, or such authority as the Provincial 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 forces 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, work-house, prison, reformatory or lock-up or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,
- (d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any *sarai*, hotel, boarding house, lodging house, emigration depot or club,
- (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 (XLV of 1860).

7. *Power to call upon certain person to give assistance.*—The District Magistrate, or such authority as the Provincial 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-holder, 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 of 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 taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees, or in the premises of factories, firms and other establishments, or within the area 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 (XLV of 1860).

8. *Asking of questions and obligation to answer.*—(1) A Census Officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Provincial 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 question 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.

9. *Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers.*—Every person occupying any house, 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.

10. *Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.*—(1) Subject to such orders as the Provincial 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 the Provincial 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 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 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.

11. *Penalties.*—(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 Provincial 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 any 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, 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 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.

12. *Sanction required for prosecutions.*—No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

13. *Operation of other laws not barred.*—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act of 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.

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

15. *Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence.*—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 (I of 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.

16. *Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities.*—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 Superintendent of Census Operations, or with such other authority as the Provincial 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 authorised by or under this Act.

17. *Grant of statistical abstracts.*—The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the Provincial 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 for the Provinces of India or the Province, 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.

18. *Power to make rules.*—(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.

## APPENDIX II.

*Extracts from the Code of Census Procedure for Bihar, Part I—  
Preliminary arrangements.*

\* \* \* \*

6. *Railway Areas.*—So far as to the census is concerned, the railway men and the soldiers are same as other citizens. For the sake of convenience, however, where an appreciable railway colony exists the enumerator and supervisor should, as far as possible, be drawn from railway staff. To the extent this is possible, all railway census officers should be drawn from the branch as the senior railway officers-in-charge of the operations, as this conduces towards discipline. This need not, however, be insisted upon, if the railway authorities find it more convenient to draw men from different branches.

7. *Cantonment and Defence Services.*—Similarly soldiers within their units, that is in barracks, should be enumerated by persons nominated by the officer-in-command. It is a first principle of the census that separate administrative units should be completely identifiable and distinct throughout enumeration. This implies the drawing up of the census units in such a form as to secure this end throughout. No census units, therefore, should be partly in a cantonment and partly in a civil area.

It is also an accepted census principle that strictly military areas should be kept distinct and distinguishable in the enumeration books and also that in strictly military areas, military and civil population should be kept distinct.

Another established census principle is that as far as possible, enumerators shall be drawn from the main element of the population they deal with. First points for action are therefore :—

- (1) establishment of early contact between civil census authorities and officers commanding stations;
- (2) determination of zones to be treated as (i) cantonment and (ii) non-cantonment; and
- (3) within one as (a) strictly military area and (b) other areas. A suitable person should be nominated in charge of enumeration for the part of a cantonment which does not come within the strictly military area. This section of the cantonment will be treated as far as possible as a civil region. The officer commanding station or such officer as he may select for this purpose should be in charge of enumeration in the strictly military area. Such nominations and all nominations of military or cantonment personnel as Census Officers should be invariably obtained from the military authorities concerned, but the formal order appointing such persons as Census Officers under section 6 of the Census Act, 1948 should issue under the signature of the District Magistrate.

NOTE.—Specimen forms of orders of appointment of Census Officers under sections 4 and 6 of the Census Act, 1948 are given in Appendix 'A' at the end of this Part.

8. Very small railway stations need not be treated as special units and may be enumerated along with the rest of the Mauza or town ward as the case may be, but it would be convenient to constitute large railway stations and settlements as separate circles or charges depending on the size and population. Important railway settlements like Katihar, Samastipur, Chakradharpur, Khagaul (Dinapur) are obviously suitable for formation into separate and independent charges under railway officials. Large cantonments will be similarly constituted as separate charges under military officer. Smaller military units can be made into separate circles or blocks (Special enumeration units) as convenient. Officers in charge of independent circles comprising railway settlements or defence service establishments will work directly under the guidance of Subdivisional Officers but should go round the boundaries of their units with the supervisors of neighbouring circles to make sure that there is no misunderstanding regarding their jurisdictions.

NOTE.—A complete list of defence services, railway stations and settlements in the areas should be drawn up early by all Subdivisional Officers.

9. The principles stated in paragraphs 6 to 8 above apply generally speaking also to Jails, Hospitals, Leper and Lunatic Asylums, Mines, Mills, Factories, Tea Gardens, Police Lines, Coolie Depots, and similar other units. The Subdivisional Officers concerned will themselves be responsible for the proper demarcation and classification of such units and for superintendence of the enumeration work in them. It is obviously necessary, firstly, to ensure that there should be no omissions or overlaps during enumeration, and secondly, that the totals of such special units are incorporated in the district, revenue thana, and police-station or town ward totals.

\* \* \* \*

14. *Sanction for prosecution.*—No prosecution under the Census Act should be instituted without the previous sanction of the State Government. Requests for such sanction should be addressed to the State Superintendent of Census Operations, who will obtain the necessary orders of Government. Every effort should be made to avoid resort to prosecutions.

15. *Payment of Census Officers.*—The principle that census work is a public duty imposed in the interest of the community has always been enforced and is recognised in the Census Act of 1948. Except in very special cases, all Census Officers, whether they are Government servants or other citizens, are expected to render honorary service. Paid men should never be employed except where they have to work at a long distance from their own houses and that only with the previous sanction in writing of the State Superintendent.

After the census is over, District Officers should report the names of Government servants and non-officials who render meritorious service in the census, separately for record and for issue of merit certificates.

## APPENDIX III.

*Determination of Indian Nationality.*

Question 2(a) relates to nationality. The principles for determination of Indian Nationality are as follows :—

(1) Every person (a) who had his domicile in the territory of India or (b) who was born in the territory of India or (c) either of whose parent was born in the territory of India or (d) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding the 26th January, 1950 is a citizen or National of India. The phrase "territory of India" means the territory of India as at present constituted.

(2) Every person who migrated from Pakistan to India *before the 19th July, 1948* would also be a citizen of India if he or any of his parents or grand-parents was born in undivided India and if he has been ordinarily resident in India since his migration.

(3) A person who migrated from Pakistan to India on or after the 19th July 1948 but before the 25th July 1949 can be regarded as a citizen of India only if he possesses a citizenship certificate.

(4) *No person who migrated from Pakistan to India on or after the 25th July 1949 should be regarded as an Indian citizen*

## APPENDIX IV.

*Brief Note on Code Numbers.*

No column has been provided in the Census Enumeration slips for writing the name of the district, police-station, or village. The intention is that code numbers should be written instead of names to identify the place to which a particular enumeration slip refers. Thus 4 code numbers have to be given on every slip, the first to denote the district, the second to denote the police-station (or town), the third to denote the Mauza (or ward), and the fourth being the house number.

2. The district code number will be found printed on the enumeration slip. The code number of each police-station and town is shown in the statement below. The code number of the Mauza will be the same as its thana or jurisdiction list number.

3. It will be the duty of the supervisor to see that the code numbers for the police-station, town, and the Mauza/ward are noted on the first slip in each enumeration pad before it is delivered to the enumerator. The enumerator will fill in the code number for the police-station or town and the Mauza or town ward, as the case may be, on the remaining slips. He will, of course, be responsible for filling in the fourth number (viz., the house number) on each slip including the first.

NOTE.—A dash should be given after the first, second, and third code numbers to keep them distinct and distinguishable, e.g., 1—6—31—50. In this 1 denotes the district (Patna), 2, the police-station, 3, the thana no. of the Mauza and the last number is the house number.

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
Patna	...	1
	...	:
		Pirbahore ... I
		Sultanganj ... II
		Alamganj ... III
		Khajekalan ... IV
		Kadamkuan ... V
		Chowk Kalan ... VI
		Malsalami ... VII
		Bankipur ... VIII
		Patna Administration ... IX
		Committee.
		Dinapur Cantonment ... XI
		Dinapur Nizamut Municipality. ... XII
		Khagaul Municipality ... XIII
		Dinapur E. I. Railway Junction. <del>XIV</del> ;
		Barh Municipality ... <del>XV</del>
		Mokamah Notified Area Committee. XVI
		<del>Bihar Municipality ... XVI</del>

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Sultanganj ... 1
		Alamganj ... 2
		Chowk ... 3
		Malsalami ... 4
		Phulwari ... 5
		Digha ... 6
		Kotwali ... 7
		Masaurhi ... 8
		Punpun ... 9
		Kadamkuan ... 10
		Maner ... 11
		Dinapur ... 12
		Khagaul ... 13
		Bikram ... 14
		Paliganj ... 15
		Naubatpur ... 16
		Futwa ... 17
		Barh ... 18
		Bakhtiarpur ... 19
		Mokamah ... 20
		Sarmera ... 21
		Bihar ... 22
		Asthawan ... 23
		Giriak ... 24
		Silao ... 25
		Chandi ... 26
		Hisla ... 27
		Ekangerserai ... 28
		Islampur ... 29
Gaya	... 2 ...	Gaya Municipality ... I
		Tikari Municipality ... II
		Sherghati Union Com- III mittee.
		Nawada Union Com- IV mittee.
		Jehanabad Union Com- V mittee.
		Daudnagar Municipality VI
		Aurangabad Union Com- VII mittee.
		Gaya Mufassil ... 1
		Bodh Gaya ... 2
		Wazirganj ... 3
		Paraiya ... 4
		Atri ... 5
		Khizirserai ... 6
		Tikañi (Rural) ... 7

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Belaganj ... 8
		Barachatti ... 9
		Fatehpur ... 10
		Sherghati (Rural) ... 11
		Gurua ... 12
		Imamganj ... 13
		Dumaria ... 14
		Konch .. 15
		Nawada P.-S. (Rural) ... 16
		Hasua ... 17
		Gobindpur .. 18
		Warsaliganj ... 19
		Rajauli .. 20
		Pakribarawan . 21
		Kawakole .. 22
		Jehanabad P.-S. (Rural) 23
		Kurtha .. 24
		Ghosi .. 25
		Makhdumpur .. 26
		Arwal ... 27
		Daudnagar P.-S. (Rural) 28
		Goh .. 29
		Nabinagar .. 30
		Kutumba ... 31
		Aurangabad P.-S. (Rural) 32
		Rafiganj . 33
		Obra . 34
		Madanpur .. 35
		Barun .. 36
Shahabad	.. 3 ..	Arrah ... I
		Sasaram .. II
		Dumraon ' ... III
		Buxar ... IV
		Jagdishpur .. V
		Dehri ... VI
		Nasriganj ... VII
		Bhabua ... VIII
		Arrah Mufassil ... 1
		Sandesh ... 2
		Barhara ... 3
		Shahpur ... 4
		Jagdishpur ... 5
		Piro ... 6
		Sahar ... 7
		Tarari ... 8
		Buxar ... 9

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Rajpur . . . 10
		Itarhi . . . 11
		Dumraon . . . 12
		Nawanagar . . . 13
		Brahampur . . . 14
		Bikramganj . . . 15
		Dinara . . . 16
		Dawath . . . 17
		Kargahar . . . 18
		Nokha . . . 19
		Sasaram . . . 20
		Rohtas . . . 21
		Chenari . . . 22
		Dehri . . . 23
		Nasriganj . . . 24
		Mohania . . . 25
		Ramgarh . . . 26
		Durgauti . . . 27
		Kudra . . . 28
		Bhabua . . . 29
		Chainpur . . . 30
		Adhaura . . . 31
		Chand . . . 32
Saran	4	Chapra Town . . . I
		Revelgunj Municipality . . . II
		Siwan Municipality . . . III
		Mirganj Municipality . . . IV
		Gopalganj Municipality . . . V
		Revelgunj . . . 1
		Chapra Mufassil . . . 2
		Baniapur . . . 3
		Garkha . . . 4
		Manjhi . . . 5
		Ekma . . . 6
		Parsa . . . 7
		Marhaura . . . 8
		Masrakh . . . 9
		Sonepur . . . 10
		Dighwara . . . 11
		Basantpur . . . 12
		Maharajganj . . . 13
		Siwan . . . 14
		Mairwa . . . 15
		Barauli . . . 16
		Darauli . . . 17
		Guthni . . . 18

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Raghunathpur ... 19
		Siswan ... 20
		Mirganj ... 21
		Bhore ... 22
		Kateya ... 23
		Kuchaikot ... 24
		Gopalganj ... 25
		Barauli ... 26
		Baikunthpur ... 27
Champaran	... 5 ...	Motihari Municipality ... I
		Luathaha Notified Area ... II
		Sugauli ... III
		Raxaul ... IV
		Chakia ... V
		Kessariya ... VI
		Bettiah Municipality ... VII
		Chanpatia Bazar ... VIII
		Shikarpore ... IX
		Bagaha ... X
		Motihari Town P.-S. ... 1
		Motihari Mufassil P.-S. ... 2
		Sugauli P.-S. ... 3
		Raxaul P.-S. ... 4
		Adapur P.-S. ... 5
		Ghorasahan P.-S. ... 6
		Dhaka P.-S. ... 7
		Patahi P.-S. ... 8
		Madhuban P.-S. ... 9
		Kesaria P.-S. ... 10
		Pipra P.S. ... 11
		Gobindganj P.-S. ... 12
		Harsidhi P.-S. ... 13
		Majhaulia P.-S. ... 14
		Bettiah P.-S. ... 15
		Nautan P.-S. ... 16
		Chanpatia P.-S. ... 17
		Jogapati P.-S. ... 18
		Shikarpur ... 19
		Sikta P.-S. ... 20
		Mainatar P.-S. ... 21
		Lauriya P.-S. ... 22
		Ramnagar P.-S. ... 23
		Bagaha P.-S. ... 24
		Dhanha P.-S. ... 25

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
Muzaffarpur	... 6 ...	Muzaffarpur ... I
		Hajipur ... II
		Sitamarhi ... III
		Lalganj ... IV
		Muzaffarpur Cantonment ... V
		Dumri Notified Area ... VI
		Mahnar Bazar ... VII
		Sitamarhi ... 1
		Sonebarsa ... 2
		Bela ... 3
		Sheohar ... 4
		Bargania ... 5
		Mogolganj ... 6
		Belsand ... 7
		Pipri ... 8
		Sursand ... 9
		Parsa ... 10
		Sahebganj ... 11
		Bararaj ... 12
		Muzaffarpur ... 13
		Minapur ... 14
		Shakra ... 15
		Katra ... 16
		Mahua ... 17
		Pattypur ... 18
Lalganj ... 19		
Hajipur ... 20		
Mahnar ... 21		
Raghopur ... 22		
Saidpur ... 23		
Kurhani ... 24		
Kanti ... 25		
		<i>Urban Areas.</i>
Darbhanga	... 7 ..	Darbhanga ... I
		Madhubani ... II
		Samastipur ... III
		Rosera ... IV
		Mow ... V
		Jainagar ... VI
		Dalsingserai ... VII
		Benipatti ... 1
		Harlakhi ... 2
		Madhwapur ... 3
		Khajauli ... 4
		Ladania ... 5
Jainagar ... 6		

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Madhubani ... 7
		Jhanjharpur ... 8
		Phulparas ... 9
		Laukahi ... 10
		Madhepore ... 11
		Darbhangā ... 12
		Jalley ... 13
		Bahera ... 14
		Samastipur ... 15
		Tajpur ... 16
		Rosera ... 17
		Singhia ... 18
		Warisnagar ... 19
		Dalsingserai ... 20
		Mohiuddinnagar ... 21
		Biroul ... 22
		Laukaha ... 23
		<i>Urban Areas.</i>
Monghyr	8	Monghyr Municipality ... I
		Jamalpur Municipality ... II
		Kharagpur (Urban) ... III
		Lakhisarai (Urban) ... IV
		Burhee (Urban) ... V
		Shaikhpura (Urban) ... VI
		Barbigha (Urban) ... VII
		Jamui (Urban) ... VIII
		Jhajha (Urban) ... IX
		Khagaria Notified Area Committee. ... X
		Begusarai Notified Area Committee. ... XI
		Phulbaria (Urban) ... XII
		Teghra (Urban) ... XIII
		Gogri ... 1
		Parhatta ... 2
		Khagaria ... 3
		Bakhtiarpoore ... 4
		Chauthani ... 5
		Teghra ... 6
		Bachhwara ... 7
		Begusarai ... 8
		Ballia ... 9
		Bariarpore ... 10
		Monghyr Mufassil ... 11
		Surajgarha ... 12
		Lakhisarai ... 13
		Burhee ... 14

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.	
		Kharagpore	15
		Tarapore	16
		Shaikhpura	17
		Barbigha	18
		Sikandra	19
		Jamui	20
		Chakai	21
		Lachhmipore	22
		Jhajha	23
		<i>Urban Areas.</i>	
Bhagalpur	9	Bhagalpur City Municipality.	III
		Colgong Municipality	IV
		Sultanganj	1
		Shahkund	2
		Bhagalpur Mufassil	3
		Nathnagar	4
		Colgong	5
		Gopalpur	6
		Pirpainti	7
		Bihpur	8
		Sonaula	9
		Naugachia	10
		Anarapur	11
		Rajoun	12
		Katoria	13
		Belhar	14
		Banka	15
		Dhuraiya	16
		Bousi	17
Saharsa	10	Supaul	1
		Nirmali (Dagmara in 1941 Census).	2
		Tirbeniganj	3
		Partapganj	4
		Bhimmnagar	5
		Kishanpur	6
		Chhatapore	7
		Bangaon	8
		Madhipura	9
		Murliganj	10
		Kishnaganj	11
		Sonbarsa	12
		Singheswar	13
		Dharhara	14
		Sourabazar	15
		Alamnagar	16

Name of district.      Code no.      Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.

		<i>Urban Areas.</i>	
Purnea	... 11 ...	Katihar	... I
		Katihar Railway Colony...	I(a)
		Purnea	... II
		Kishengunj	... III
		Forbesganj	... IV
		Araria	... 1
		Palasi	... 2
		Sikti	... 3
		Forbesganj	... 4
		Raniganj	... 5
		Kishengunj	... 6
		Góalpokhar	... 7
		Bahadurganj	... 8
		Dighalbank	... 9
		Terhagach	... 10
		Islampur	... 11
		Chopra	... 12
		Thakurganj	... 13
		Purnea	... 14
		Kasba	... 15
		Khazanchihat	... 16
		Amour	... 17
		Baisi	... 18
		Dhamdaha	... 19
		Rupauli	... 20
		Dharahra	... 21
		Korha	... 22
		Barari	... 23
		Karandighi	... 24
		Kadwa	... 25
Barosi	... 26		
Azamnagar	... 27		
Katihar	... 28		
Manihari	... 29		
Narpatganj	... 30		
		<i>Urban Areas.</i>	
Dumka	... 12 ...	Sahibganj	... I
		Deoghar	... II
		Madhupur	... III
		Dumka	... IV
		Deoghar	... 1
		Jasidih	... 2
		Mohanpur	... 3
Sarwan	... 4		
Madhupur	... 5		
Sarath	... 6		

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Dumka Thana ... 7
		Dumka Mufassil ... 8
		Katikund ... 9
		Gopikandar ... 10
		Shikaripara ... 11
		Ranishwar ... 12
		Ramgarh ... 13
		Jarmundi ... 14
		Masaliya ... 15
		Sarayahat ... 16
		Godda ... 17
		Mahagama ... 18
		Parayahat ... 19
		Chandna ... 20
		Boarijore ... 21
		Jamtara ... 22
		Narainpur ... 23
		Nala ... 24
		Kundahit ... 25
		Rajmahal ... 26
		Barharwa ... 27
		Sahibganj ... 28
		Barhait ... 29
		Boria ... 30
		Pakaur ... 31
		Pakuria ... 32
		Maheshpur ... 33
		Hiranpur Bazar ... 34
		Litipara ... 35
		Amrapara ... 36
Hazaribagh	... 13	...
		Giridih ... I
		Hazaribagh' ... II
		Kargally ... III
		Chatra ... IV
		Baidkaro ... V
		Bermo ... VI
		Ramgarh Cantonment (New). ... VII
		Jhumri Telaiya Union Board. ... VIII
		Barhi ... 1
		Hazaribagh ... 2
		Ichak ... 3
		Bagodar ... 4
		Barkagaon ... 5
		Ramgarh ... 6

Code no.			Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
			Gola ... 7
			Gomian ... 8
			Mandu ... 9
			Paterbar ... 10
			Koderma ... 11
			Jainagar ... 12
			Chauparan ... 13
			Itkhorī ... 14
			Hunterganj ... 15
			Pratappur ... 16
			Chatra ... 17
			Simaria ... 18
			Gawan ... 19
			Satgawan ... 20
			Jamua ... 21
			Deori ... 22
			Dhanwar ... 23
			Birni ... 24
			Giridih ... 25
			Bengabad ... 26
			Gande ... 27
			Dumri ... 28
			Nawadih ... 29
			Pirtanr ... 30
			Bermo ... 31
			Jeridih (new P.-S.) ... 32
Ranchi	...	14	...
			Ranchi ... I
			Lohardaga ... II
			Doranda Notified Area ... III
			Bundu ... IV
			Lohardaga ... 1
			Kuru ... 2
			Burmu ... 3
			Mandar ... 4
			Bero ... 5
			Lapung ... 6
			Ranchi Sadr ... 7
			Ranchi Kotwali ... 8
			Ormanjhi ... 9
			Silli ... 10
			Angara ... 11
			Kara ... 12
			Torpa ... 13
			Khuntī ... 14

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
		Bundu ... 15
		Sonahatu ... 16
		Tamar ... 17
		Bishunpur ... 18
		Chainpur ... 19
		Ghaghra ... 20
		Sisai ... 21
		Gumla ... 22
		Raidih ... 23
		Palkot ... 24
		Basia ... 25
		Bano ... 26
		Kolebira ... 27
		Simdega ... 28
		Thethaitangar ... 29
		Kurdeg ... 30
		Bolba ... 31
Purulia	... 15	Purulia ... I
		Raghunathpur ... II
		Balrampur ... III
		Adra ... IV
		Jhalda ... V
		Chas ... VI
		Jhalda ... 1
		Jaipur ... 2
		Purulia ... 3
		Balrampur ... 4
		Hura ... 5
		Arsha ... 6
		Puncha ... 7
		Baghmundi ... 8
		Chandil ... 9
		Ichagarh ... 10
		Barahbazar ... 11
		Patamda ... 12
		Bundwan ... 13
		Manbazar ... 14
		Raghunathpur ... 15
		Santuri ... 16
		Neturia ... 17
		Kashipur ... 18
		Para ... 19
		Chas ... 20
		Chandankiary ... 21

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
Dhanbad	16	Dhanbad Municipality ... IV
		Dhanbad Railway Colony V
		Dhanbad Jharia Town ... XVII
		Dhanbad Sindri XVIII
		Gobindpore ... 1
		Jharia ... 2
		Kenduadih ... 3
		Dhanbad ... 6
		Topchanchi ... 7
		Baghmara ... 8
		Katras ... 9
		Nirsa ... 10
		Chirkunda ... 11
		Tundi ... 12
		Baliapur ... 13
		Jorapokher ... 14
Jagta ... 15		
Sindri ... 16		
Daltonganj	17	Daltonganj (Urban) ... III
		Garhwa (Union Board) ... IV
		Husainabad (Union Board) V
		Daltonganj P.-S. (Rural) 1
		Lesliganj ... 2
		Panki ... 3
		Garha P.-S. (Rural) ... 4
		Untari ... 5
		Ranka ... 6
		Bhandaria ... 7
		Chhatarpore ... 8
		Hariharganj ... 9
		Patan ... 10
		Bisrampore ... 11
		Manatu ... 12
		Husainabad ... 13
		Bhaunathpur ... 14
		Balumath ... 15
		Chandwa ... 16
		Latehar ... 17
Barwadih ... 18		
Mahuadar ... 19		
Garoo ... 20		
Chaibassa	18	Chaibassa Municipality ... I
		Chakradharpur ... II
		Manoharpur ... III
		Gua ... IV

Name of district.	Code no.	Code number allotted to police-stations and towns.
Nuamandi	...	V
Seraikela	...	VI
Kharsawan	...	VII
Jamshedpur Notified Area	...	VIII
Jugsalai Notified Area	...	IX
Mushabani Town	...	X
Ghatsila Town	...	XI
Chaibassa Mufassil	...	1
Manjhari P.-S.	...	2
Jhinkpani P.-S.	...	3
Majhgaon P.-S.	...	4
Jamda P.-S.	...	5
Manoharpur P.-S.	...	6
Chakradharpur P.-S.	...	7
Kharsawan P.-S.	...	8
Seraikela P.-S.	...	9
Kandra P.-S.	...	10
Gobindpur P.-S.	...	11
Bistupur P.-S.	...	12
Sakchi P.-S.	...	13
Gulmuri P.-S.	...	14
Jugsalai P.-S.	...	15
Potka P.-S.	...	16
Ghatsila P.-S.	...	17
Chakulia P.-S.	...	18
Baharagora P.-S.	...	19

## APPENDIX V.

*Question Slip.*

1. *Name and relationship to head of household.*—After the name write 1 for the head of the household. For near relatives (viz., wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, father, mother) write actual relationship in full. For other relatives write 2. For unrelated persons (if any) living in the household write 0.

2. (a) *Nationality*, (b) *Religion* and (c) *Special Groups.*—*Part (a).*—*Nationality.*—Write 1 for all Indian Nationals. For others write Nationality in full.

*Part (b).*—*Religion.*—Write 1 for Hindu; 2 for Muslim, 3 for Christian; 4 for Sikh; 5 for Buddhist, 6 for Jain and 7 for Parsis. For others, write the answer in full as actually returned.

*Part (c).*—*Special Groups, e.g., Anglo-Indians, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.*—If the person belongs to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or a backward class, the name of the caste or tribe should be recorded. The list of these castes and tribes is given separately. You should refer to this.

Write A for Anglo-Indians and 0 for persons not belonging to any of these groups.

3. *Civil Condition.*—Write 1 for unmarried, 2 for married, 3 for widowed. If divorced write 4.

4. *Age.*—Write age last birthday; that is, the actual number of completed years. Write 0 for infants below 1.

5. *Birth-place.*—Write 1 for every person born in your district. For others write the name of the district, State or foreign country where he was born, according to the answer given.

6. *Displaced persons.*—If the person enumerated is not a displaced person, write 0 in both compartments. If he is a displaced person, write the date of arrival in India, in the first compartment; and the district of origin in Pakistan in the second compartment.

7. *Mother tongue.*—Record the answer in full as returned.

8. *Bilingualism.*—If a person commonly speaks any Indian language other than his mother-tongue, record it. For others write 0.

9. *Economic status—Part One—Dependency.*—Write 1 for a self-supporting person, 2 for a non-earning dependant, and 3 for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

*Part Two—Employment.*—If a self-supporting person earns his Principal means of livelihood as an employer write 1, as an employee write 2, as an independent worker write 3. Write 0 in other cases. Write the answer in the second compartment.

10. *Principal means of livelihood.*—An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to

a dependant (whether earning or non-earning), record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons, it is the only means of livelihood.

*Use the following contractions.*—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or in kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood, write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

11. *Secondary means of livelihood.*—For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant, write the means of livelihood which provides the earning. Use contractions given in question 10.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood write 0. In the case of non-earning dependant also write 0.

12. *Literacy and Education.*—Write 0 for a person who can neither read nor write; write 1 for a person who can read but cannot write; write 2 for a person who can read and write. If a person who can read and write has also passed any examination note the highest examination passed instead of writing 2.

13. *Fertility question.*—If the person enumerated is a married woman, a widow, or a divorcee, ascertain the number of children born (if any), the number surviving, and the age of the mother at the time of birth of the first child. The answer to the second part of the question, i.e., number of surviving children should be mentioned within brackets after the answer to the first part has been written and the answer to the third part of the question should be recorded after that.

If no children were born write 0. If the person enumerated is not a married woman, a widow or a divorcee write X.

14. *Sex.*—Write 1 for a male and 2 for a female.

APPENDIX VI.

*Replica of enumeration slip.*

- 1.....
- 2a.....b.....
- c.....
- 3.....4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- .....
- .....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13..... 14.

## APPENDIX VII.

## MINISTRY OF LAW.

## NOTIFICATION.

*New Delhi, the 10th August, 1950.*

S.R.O.-385.—The following Order made by the President is published for general information :—

**THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER, 1950.**

C.O.-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely :—

(1) This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes, specified in Parts I to XVI of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those Parts of that Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste :

Provided that every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Mazhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or the Patiala and East Punjab States Union shall, in relation to that State, be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes whether he professes the Hindu or the Sikh religion.

(4) Any reference in the Schedule to this Order to a district or other territorial division of a State shall be construed as a reference to that district or that territorial division as existing on the 26th January, 1950.

**RAJENDRA PRASAD.**

*President.*

*The Schedule.*

- \*                    \*                    \*                    \*
1. Throughout the State—
 

(1) Bauri.	(12) Kanjar.
(2) Bantar.	(13) Kurariar.
(3) Bhogta.	(14) Lalbegi.
(4) Chamar.	(15) Mochi.
(5) Chaupal.	(16) Musahar.
(6) Dhobi.	(17) Nat.
(7) Dom.	(18) Pan.
(8) Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi.	(19) Pasi.
(9) Ghasi.	(20) Rajwar.
(10) Halalkhor.	(21) Turi.
(11) Hari, including Mehtar.	
  2. In Patna and Tirhut Divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau—  
Bhumij.
  3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts—  
Bhuiya.
  4. In Shahabad district—  
Dabgar.

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**MINISTRY OF LAW.**
**NOTIFICATION.**

*New Delhi, the 6th September, 1950.*

S.R.O.-510.—The following Order made by the President is published for general information:—

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER, 1950.

C.O.-22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

(1) This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

(2) The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities, specified in Parts I to XIV of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule.

(3) Any reference in the Schedule to this Order to a district or other territorial division of a State shall be construed as a reference to that district or other territorial division as existing on the 26th January, 1950.

RAJENDRA PRASAD,  
*President.*

\* \* \*

*The Schedule.*

## 1. Throughout the State—

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Asur.        | (15) Kharwar.        |
| (2) Baiga.       | (16) Khond.          |
| (3) Bathudi.     | (17) Kisan.          |
| (4) Bedia.       | (18) Kora.           |
| (5) Binjhia.     | (19) Korwa.          |
| (6) Birhor.      | (20) Lohara.         |
| (7) Birjia.      | (21) Mahli.          |
| (8) Chero.       | (22) Mal Paharia.    |
| (9) Chik Baraik. | (23) Munda.          |
| (10) Gond.       | (24) Oraon.          |
| (11) Gorait.     | (25) Parhaiya.       |
| (12) Ho.         | (26) Santal.         |
| (13) Karmali.    | (27) Sauria Paharia. |
| (14) Kharia.     | (28) Savar.          |

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum—  
Bhumij.

LIST OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

Names of castes or groups.	Area of recognition.
1. Bari	} Throughout the State.
2. Banpar	
3. Beldar	
4. Bhathara (Muslim)	
5. Bherihar	
6. Bhuiva	
7. Bind	
8. Chik (Muslim)	
9. Dafali (Muslim)	
10. Dhanuk	
11. Dhunia (Muslim)	
12. Gorhi (including Chhabi)	
13. Hajjam	
14. Kahar	
15. Kasab (Kasai-Muslim)	
16. Kewat (Keut)	
16A. Khatik	
17. Mali (Malakar)	
18. Mallah (including Surahiya)	
19. Madari (Muslim)	
20. Miriasin (Muslim)	
21. Nat (Muslim)	
22. Noniya	
23. Pamaria (Muslim)	
24. Sheikhra	
25. Tentis (Tatwas)	
26. Turba	

*List of backward castes or groups to be recognised as such only in particular localities.*

Names of castes or groups.	Area of recognition.
1.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... }	Patna.
2.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Kalandar (in Nawada)   ... } (4) Muriari           ...           ... }	Gaya.
3.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Korku (in Bhabua)       ... }	Shahabad.
4.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Dhamin           ...           ... } (4) Gandharb       ...           ... } (5) Kalandar (in Siwan)   ... } (6) Khatwe           ...           ... }	Saran.
5.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Dhamin           ...           ... } (4) Gandharb       ...           ... } (5) Khatwe           ...           ... } (6) Mangar (Magar)       ... } (7) Tharu           ...           ... }	Champan.
6.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Dhamin           ...           ... } (4) Gandharb       ...           ... } (5) Khatwe           ...           ... }	Muzaffarpur.
7.	
(1) Aghori           ...           ... } (2) Chain           ...           ... } (3) Dhamin           ...           ... } (4) Dhimar           ...           ... } (5) Gandharb       ...           ... } (6) Khatwe           ...           ... } (7) Medara           ...           ... }	Darbhanga.

Names of castes or groups.	Area of recognition.
8.	
(1) Bediya           ...       ... )	} Bhagalpur.
(2) Chain           ...       ... )	
(3) Gandharb       ...       ... )	
(4) Gangauta (Gangola) ... )	
(5) Kadar           ...       ... )	
(6) Naiya           ...       ... )	
(7) Tiar             ...       ... )	
9.	
(1) Bediya           ...       ... )	} Monghyr.
(2) Chain           ...       ... )	
(3) Gangauta (Gangolia) ... )	
(4) Naiya           ...       ... )	
(5) Tiar             ...       ... )	
10.	
(1) Abdal           ...       ... )	} Purnea.
(2) Bediya           ...       ... )	
(3) Chain           ...       ... )	
(4) Gagai (in Kishanganj) ... )	
(5) Gangauta (Gangola) ... )	
(6) Kaibartta (in Kishanganj) ... )	
(7) Kochh           ...       ... )	
(8) Namassundra ((Chandal) ... )	
(9) Naiya           ...       ... )	
(10) Tiar            ...       ... )	
11.	
(1) Banjara         ...       ... )	} Santal Parganas.
(2) Bediya           ...       ... )	
(3) Chain           ...       ... )	
(4) Chapota         ...       ... )	
(5) Dhekaru (in Dumka) ... )	
(6) Gangauta (Gangola) ... )	
(7) Jadupatia       ...       ... )	
(8) Kadar           ...       ... )	
(9) Khelta          ...       ... )	
(10) Konai          ...       ... )	
(11) Kumarbhag     ...       ... )	
(12) Paharia (in Rajmahal and Pakur).	
(13) Markande      ...       ... )	
(14) Muriari        ...       ... )	
(15) Naiya          ...       ... )	
(16) Tiar            ...       ... )	

Names of castes or groups.	Area of recognition.
12.	
(1) Bhar            ...            ...	} Ranchi.
(2) Bhuinhar     ...            ...	
(3) Dhanwar     ...            ...	
(4) Gorait        ...            ...	
(5) Gulgulia     ...            ...	
(6) Kawar        ...            ...	
(7) Khetauri     ...            ...	
(8) Majhwar      ...            ...	
(9) Malar (Malhor) ...            ...	
(10) Pradhan     ...            ...	
(11) Pahira      ...            ...	
(12) Pando        ...            ...	
(13) Pangania    ...            ...	
(14) Saunta (Sauta) ...            ...	
(15) Tamaría     ...            ...	
13.	
(1) Bhar            ...            ...	} Hazaribagh.
(2) Bhuinhar     ...            ...	
(3) Dhanwar     ...            ...	
(4) Gulgulia     ...            ...	
(5) Kawar        ...            ...	
(6) Khetauri     ...            ...	
(7) Majhwar      ...            ...	
(8) Malar (Malhor) ...            ...	
(9) Pardhan      ...            ...	
(10) Tamaría     ...            ...	
14.	
(1) Bagdi            ...            ...	} Manbhum.
(2) Bhar            ...            ...	
(3) Bhuinhar     ...            ...	
(4) Dhanwar     ...            ...	
(5) Gulgulia     ...            ...	
(6) Kaibartta    ...            ...	
(7) Kawar        ...            ...	
(8) Khetauri     ...            ...	
(9) Majhwar      ...            ...	
(10) Malar (Malhor) ...            ...	
(11) Maulik        ...            ...	
(12) Pradhan     ...            ...	
(13) Pahira      ...            ...	
(14) Tamaría     ...            ...	

Names of castes or groups.	Area of recognition.
15.	
(1) Bhar            ...            ...	} Singhbhum.
(2) Bhuinhar     ...            ...	
(3) Dhanwar      ...            ...	
(4) Gulgulia     ...            ...	
(5) Kaora         ...            ...	
(6) Kawar        ...            ...	
(7) Khetauri     ...            ...	
(8) Majhwar      ...            ...	
(9) Malar (Malhor)     ...            ...	
(10) Pradhan     ...            ...	
(11) Saunta (Sauta)    ...            ...	
(12) Tamaría     ...            ...	
16.	
(1) Agaria (in Latehar and Gumla).	} Palamau.
(2) Bhar            ...            ...	
(3) Bhaskar        ...            ...	
(4) Bhuinhar      ...            ...	
(5) Dhanwar        ...            ...	
(6) Gulgulia      ...            ...	
(7) Kawar         ...            ...	
(8) Khetauri      ...            ...	
(9) Majhwar        ...            ...	
(10) Malar (Malhor)    ...            ...	
(11) Pradhan      ...            ...	
(12) Tamaría      ...            ...	

## APPENDIX VIII.

*Extract from the Census Report of India, 1941 and Home Department's letter no. 45/14/38, dated the 9th November, 1938, regarding Centre-States co-operation in census matters.*

(1) *Extract from page 21 of the Census of India, Report, 1941, Volume I, Part I.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The Indian census is unique in more ways than one. One way is the fact that although technically a purely central undertaking it is inseparable from the fullest use of province and State organisation and staffs of every kind, and a use which does not contemplate technicalities of debit. If it did, the position would be fundamentally altered. Actually our census is an operation deserving in the highest degree that much abused attribute, All-India, for in essence the provinces, States and the whole country put their shoulders to the wheel and carry it through, not without grumbling, not without friction, but on the whole with an acceptance which is enormously to the credit of the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

(2) *Extract from Home Department's letter no. 45/14/38-Public, dated the 9th November, 1938.*

\* \* \* \* \*

2. The Indian census represents probably a major administrative achievement, for about one-fifth of the human race has hitherto been regularly enumerated in a single operation. Although in theory the census has always been a central subject, in practice the achievement represented by the Indian census has been the result of Central-Provincial collaboration and its continuance is really possible only if that collaboration also continues. An Indian census must, if only because of the problem of illiteracy, be operated through large bodies of enumerators, and the training of these enumerators and their distribution so as to cover the entire country have been made possible in the past only by the fullest use of Provincial administrative systems and by the fact that hitherto census duties have been accepted as a national service and on a voluntary basis, save for a few exceptions of detail.

3. \* \* \* \* \* A strict application of theoretical considerations might prompt requests for payment by the Central Government to Provincial, municipal and other staffs for census duties performed, or on account of travelling on census duty even when combined with their ordinary duty, while suggestions might be made that enumerators should be paid for their services. The Government of India are satisfied that if either of these circumstances, and a fortiori both together, would, if they occurred, add so greatly to the financial burden as to imperil the continuation of the Indian census series.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. The determinations which result from an Indian census are of great importance, interest and value to the provinces and the towns and populations in them. In effect, the census represents a great national effort in which all citizens take their part with the object of producing material which shall be of service to all. The object of this letter therefore is to invite the co-operation of the Provincial Governments to this end and in particular to obtain an assurance that provincial officers and administrative systems would be, as in the past, put at the disposal of the census system without claim on the Central fisc for travelling allowance or remuneration apart from such exceptional cases as have existed in the past, e.g., cases of remote tracts, etc. The other assurance invited is that the Provincial Government would accept and stress the honorary aspect of the census enumerators' work and thus obviate demands for remuneration.

## APPENDIX IX.

*Extract from letter no. G.L.-31/50-385-R.T., dated the 21st June 1950, from Mr. S. C. Mukherji, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar, to all Heads of Departments.*

I am directed to address you on the subject of the forthcoming census which will be held from the 9th of February, 1951 till the 1st March, 1951. Census enumeration in the past has been possible only by the fullest use of all existing administrative agencies and by the co-operation of citizens, both officials and non-officials. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to instruct all officers under you to place themselves at the disposal of the Magistrates of their districts for the work of census enumeration. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, as well as District Magistrate will make every endeavour to see that the census duty which these officers are asked to perform will not interfere with their ordinary work.

2. It might be mentioned that the obligation to render voluntary assistance for census work as a civic duty is well recognised principle which finds legal recognition in the Census Act (no. XXXVII) of 1948, and it is only appropriate that Government servants should give the lead in this matter by offering their services voluntarily for census work.

*Extract from the letter no. MIVM-142/50-9459-L.S.-G., dated the 19th August 1950, from Pandit S. C. Mishra, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bihar, to all Commissioners of Divisions.*

I am directed to say that complaints of apathy and neglect of municipal authorities towards census work have come to the notice of Government. The forthcoming census, which is to be held from the 9th February, 1951 to the 1st March, 1951, would be the first census in Republican India. It will also be the first complete census after 1931, i.e., after a gap of 20 years during which tremendous changes have taken place in the country. This census includes several special features which may justly be regarded as being particularly useful from the view point of local administration and of great interest to local authorities. Amongst these, mention may be made of the decision to prepare a register for each municipal ward containing not only a directory packed with information of general interest relating to each ward, but also a detailed list of houses and households, housing conditions, the name, age, sex, literary education, economic status and occupation of each person enumerated at the census. This register is intended to serve among other things, as the basis for revision of electoral rolls and to provide a permanent frame-work for more detailed economic and statistical enquiries in future. Other items of interest and value to local bodies would be (1) a census of small industries including all home and Cottage Industries, a survey of the intelligentsia—particularly persons in the higher educational groups with reference to their qualification, employment and economic status and (3) compilation of data regarding total number of children born and surviving to married women.

2. I am to request that the importance of census determinations to the nation and to local bodies may be duly impressed upon the municipalities and notified area committees in your division who may be advised not only to co-operate with and assist the census authorities in the districts but to regard census work in the municipal areas their direct responsibility. It may, further, be suggested to them that bad census work on the part of their staff should be punished with censure and good census work rewarded with commendation.

3. With regard to the incurring of expenditure by municipal bodies on the carrying out of census operations I am to say that municipalities and notified area committees may be advised to incur the expenditure under section 68(1) (XXVI) of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act with the sanction of Government. It may be explained that obligation to render voluntary assistance for census work as a civic duty is a well recognised principle which finds legal recognition in the Census Act, 1948, and as such no extra payment need be made to municipal staff for field work in connection with the census unless there is a clear precedent for this.

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*Extracts from letter no. 20-1343/2, dated the 1st August 1950, from H. S. C. Martin, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar, to the Commissioner of the Patna/Tirhut/Bhagalpur/Chota Nagpur Divisions.*

The managers of Court of Wards and encumbered estates may kindly be instructed immediately to place themselves at the disposal of the District and Subdivisional Officers concerned for the forthcoming census work to the extent this can be done without interfering unduly with their ordinary work.

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*Extracts from Director of Gram Panchayats, Bihar's memo. no. 1350-DGP—GP.IM-41-50, dated Patna, the 4th August, 1950, to all District Panchayat Officers.*

The collection of village statistics for the census work will be useful to the Gram Panchayats also and you should therefore extend full co-operation to this work.

The Gram Sewak can very conveniently take over the duties of an enumerator for his panchayat. This work will give him useful training in the collection of statistics and maintenance of the national register. You should, therefore, issue a circular directing the Gram Sewaks to offer themselves for appointment as enumerators for their respective panchayats.

The census work is a national duty which must be performed without any idea of profit or reward. Nevertheless good work done in this connection will be suitably recognised while severe disciplinary action will be taken for neglect of this work.

*Extracts from the Police Circular issued by the Police Department  
regarding the duties of Police Officers in relation to the Census.*

\* \* \* \*

5. Thana Officers have no doubt other important duties and responsibilities to discharge, but the census is a matter of basic importance to the Nation.....

6. .... The police have always played a very important role in the operations, and I am directed to appeal to every officer in the police to lend his whole-hearted support to these operations which are indeed of paramount national importance.

7. Government have already directed all officers in the districts to place their services at the disposal of the Magistrates of their district for the work of census enumeration, but I have been directed to send you this circular for the operations this year and in the coming year are even of greater importance than the operations in the past and, therefore, require harder work in addition to the normal duties that we all have to perform.

8. The Inspector-General directs that transfers of officers who are in-charge of police-stations must be avoided, unless there are very grave reasons, during the critical period of the census operations, that is, between the months of November 1950 and March 1951. During the census operations of 1940-41, two Superintendents of Police had disregarded this request from the Census Superintendent, but it is hoped that there will be no occasion for such a complaint being made this year.

The Inspector-General also directs that good census work done by Thana Officers should be quickly recognised by rewards, commendations, etc., but at the same time there would be no hesitation in visting neglect of this work with severe punishment.

M. K. SINHA,  
*Deputy Inspector-General of Police,*  
*Administration, Bihar*

## APPENDIX X.

*Extract from letter no. 1405-R., dated the 10th February 1950, from Mr. S. P. Sinha, Secretary to the Government of Bihar, to all District Officers.*

I am directed to say that Mr. Ranchor Prasad has been appointed Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, for the census of 1951. All correspondence about the census should hereafter be addressed to him, and circulars issued by him treated as orders of Government and given prompt and careful attention.

## APPENDIX XI.

*Copy of a memorandum no. 50356/AG/ORG/ASO.1(a), dated the 18th March, 1950, from Army Headquarters, A.G.'s Branch, New Delhi, to Headquarters, Southern Command/Eastern Command/Western Command.*

SUBJECT.—Statistics—The 1951 All-India Census.

The Ninth All-India Census will relate to sunrise on the 1st March 1951.

2. An extract from the instructions issued by the Registrar-General to the Census Superintendents on the General Scheme for 1951 Census and a list of the Census Superintendents are attached.

3. You will instruct all Officers Commanding Stations that they are to immediately contact their respective Census Superintendents and effect the closest possible liaison.

4. Where an Officer Commanding Station is unable to personally devote constant attention to the Census Operations he shall appoint an officer as the Military Census Officer. The Officer Commanding Station, however, will continue to maintain executive control over the Census Operations under the advice of the Census Superintendent.

5. The Census Superintendent shall lay down the plans for the Census campaign and the general directions, objectives, method of training enumerators, etc., but the Military Census Officer shall have to carry it out.

6. (a) The following particulars in respect of the nominated military or Cantonment personnel as Census Officer will be forwarded to these headquarters at the earliest :—

- (a) Rank.
- (b) Name.
- (c) Appointment.
- (d) Office Address.
- (e) Residential Address.
- (f) Office Telephone No.
- (g) Residential Telephone No.

(b) Amendments to this list will be forwarded as and when they occur.

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*Copy of Railway Board's letter no. E50CE2/2, dated New Delhi, June 20, 1950, to the General Managers, All-India Railways.*

SUBJECT.—Decennial Census to be held in 1951.

Please refer to this office letter no. E-39CE2/2, dated October 28, 1939, containing instructions issued in regard to census in 1941. It is proposed to take the decennial census in 1951. The procedure will generally be the same as that adopted in 1941.

2. The plans for the census, general directions, objectives, method of training enumerators, etc., will be laid down by the Census Superintendents/Commissioners but the railway officers appointed for the purpose will be responsible for carrying them out. A list of Census Superintendents/Commissioners is enclosed. It is desired that respective Census Superintendents/Commissioners should be contacted immediately and efforts made to maintain closest possible liaison with them.

3. The Railway Board trust that as on previous occasions, Railways will co-operate with the civil authorities in the matter.

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*Copy of Defence Ministry's letter no. 15647-G/-D8(a)/49, dated the 17th January 1950 to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.*

SUBJECT.—1951 Census.

The Government of India have decided that the expenses in connection with the forthcoming census in 1951 in Cantonments should be met from the Cantonment Funds concerned. Under clause (D) of section 17 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), they declare that the expenditure on that census is an appropriate charge on the Cantonment Funds.

2. I am directed to request that the Cantonment Boards in your jurisdiction may be informed accordingly and may be asked to co-operate with the Census Officers in their work.

## APPENDIX XII.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING A CENSUS OF SMALL INDUSTRIES.

1. In this enquiry we want to find out something about small industries such as Cottage and Home Industries, small workshops, etc., where articles are produced required or otherwise treated for sale, use or for disposal; and small mines. The enquiry will be confined to cases where people are regularly associated together for such work.

2. We want to know the number of looms in use and what they are used for. Even when there is only one loom in a house fill in the form about it.

3. You need NOT therefore concern yourself with the following :—

(a) Men who work on their own and do not employ other people (unless they are using looms in which case act according to paragraph 2).

(b) If 20 or more people are employed.

(c) If they use engine power and employ 10 or more people.

(d) If they already send in regular returns to the Provincial Government under the Factory Act or the Mines Act.

If you have any doubt whether a certain place should be counted or not ask the supervisor.

4. If there are two or more distinct activities in the same house and different persons are employed for each, use a separate form for each activity.

5. For each industry, etc., you think should be reported, use one form. You need not write the text of the question on the slip. This will save writing as well as paper. Always have the instruction with you and thus you can read the question from it and write the answer against the proper number on your slip.

6. Your district, thana and village have a permanent code number. Enter this at the top of every slip and add the number of the house where you find an industry going on. If it is a mine, etc., which does not have a house number put down the survey number of the field or other simple identifying detail.

## QUESTIONS.

Question no. 1.—

(Name of the establishment or proprietor).

Where the establishment has a distinct and recognised name write the name of the establishment. Otherwise write the name of the proprietor.

Question no. 2.—

(Nature of the business.)

Describe the business clearly so that it can be easily identified and classified, e.g., cycle repairing, cotton ginning, coir mat making, etc. If the same persons are employed in more than one activity give all the activities, e.g., furniture making and repairing, etc.

Question no. 3.—

(Number of owners.)

If the activity is owned jointly by more than one person give the number.

Question no. 4.—

(Do all the owners belong to same family or are there any outsiders?).

If the owners belong to the same family write 1;

if there are outsiders write 2. If there are both family and non-family owners, add the number of outsiders.

Question no. 5.—

(Is the establishment perennial or seasonal?),

If seasonal, for which months in the year does it work?

If an activity is pursued for nine months or more in every year treat it as perennial and put as √. If it only goes on for less than nine months in the year write the months for which the establishment works. For purposes of simplicity adopt the English months January to December. If you are not conversant with the English months write the name of the months in full according to your almanac in your language.

Question no. 6.—

(Number of looms in textile establishment and material woven, e.g., cotton, wool, silk, etc.)

Write the number of looms and within brackets the material woven, e.g., 6 (cotton). If more than one material are woven in the same place write the number of each separately, e.g., 6 (cotton), 5 (silk), etc.

Question no. 7.—

(Number of persons employed.)

Age here means completed years. Employed includes owners as well as members of family working in the establishment.

If you come across a skilled or highly reputed artisan please note his name and address on the reverse of the enumeration form.

Indian census, in particular, covers the largest population in the world..... It is also one of the greatest achievements of honorary endeavour; for instance, the process of enumeration would involve visits by over a million honorary enumerators to about 64 million homes inhabiting 350 million citizens,