

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

Recd 21/XII/1960



INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS



Issued by

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
KERALA.

-----000-----

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

The 1961 Census count will relate to the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The count will be spread over a period of 19 days, beginning on the 10th February and ending on the 28th February, 1961. During this period you should visit every household in your block for enumeration. On the night of 28th February you will have to go round your enumeration block and enumerate all persons who are houseless. (In large cities the enumeration of houseless persons will have to be undertaken in a different manner for which more elaborate arrangements will be made.) During the period ~~1st~~ March to ~~5th~~ March you will have to pay a revisional round to every household and verify that your earlier work of enumeration has been completed in every respect. If during this revisional round you find that a birth has taken place in any household between the time of your first visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, you will have to fill up a new slip for this birth; if there has been a death in any household during the same period you will have to cancel the slip of the dead person; if there is a visitor in any household who has come to stay during the same period and has not been enumerated elsewhere, you will have to fill up a new slip for this visitor. But you will not have to take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

You will have been supplied by your Supervisor household schedule forms in books of 50 or 25 each for recording information relating to the household as a whole and enumeration pads consisting of 100 or 25 slips each to record information of individuals living in the household. Instructions for filling up the household schedule and the individual slips are given in this booklet. You should carefully observe them when filling each household. You can fill up the household schedule first or the enumeration slips first but for every household you should fill up both before you leave the household and also fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the household Schedule.

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, taluk, town/Village/Forest Division/Special area, Kara/Muri/Desom/Ward/Forest Range/Special area. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the Census a Census House has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the

road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the Household list given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an institution?" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chummeries should also be regarded as census households but of 'un-related persons living together'. In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household Schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

recorded as
Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home, if he should be

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week-days in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person who is in charge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the full name of the Head of the Household marked SC/ST. If the Head of the household is a member of

the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your district you should write the name of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe you should put 'X' within the parallelogram. If the person belonging to a SC/ST returns the Caste/Tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or Tribe write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste/Tribe as per the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given to you within brackets. A list showing the synonyms or generic names with the corresponding name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is appended to this. But this list should not be treated as exhaustive or final. Even if a synonym or generic name which is not included in the list of synonyms or generic names is mentioned by a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe you should record it in the same manner as if it had been included in the list of synonyms or generic names given to you. The correctness of the synonyms or generic names will be examined before tabulation.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows.) Three categories of land are given in items I(1), I(ii) and 2. Items I(i) and I(ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in I(i) and I(ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions, you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to the local name of right on land. In respect of land given by the household to private persons for cultivation purposes you need not record the local name of the right on land but only enter the extent of land so given. Category I(i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held ~~from Government~~ ~~in owner-like possession~~ in owner-like possession, e.g., land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and

heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category I(ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession; (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:-

- (a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);
- (b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);
- (c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.
- (d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and
- (e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) the following:-

- (a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,
- (b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,
- (c) land taken for a share of the produce,
- (d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and
- (e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category I(ii).

Categories I(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively

supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right and record it in Acres and Cents in the column relating to area in acres. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

Cultivation for purposes of sub-part A of the household schedule involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and consists of the following:-

1. Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet etc., sugarcane etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur urd, Khesari, other gram.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

It is not possible for the household to supervise the cultivation of land situated at a great distance from the household. But at the same time if the head of the household insists that he is cultivating the land it would not be feasible to question his statement. In such a case the position should be explained to the head of the household as per the above instructions. Even after explaining the position if the head of the household insists that the land is cultivated by the household it should be recorded as such.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly three-fold:

- (a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.
- (b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the Household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.
- (c) Location also is important, for proximity ~~des~~ ^{des} participation by members of the household. In a Village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the Household to move about freely in the Village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Bidi-makers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll bidis at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence, at 'place of work' or where women folk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write I under the column 'Head' and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholtime employment during ~~the~~ last working season or should be in wholtime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers

engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work hereon.

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATING INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS.

I. GENERAL.

1. Enumerate all persons who are normally resident in the household, i.e., those who live in the household and also those who have recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other vital social or domestic ties and are present at the time of your visit.

2. Enumerate also all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit, provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961, are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

3. Enumerate a visitor, a boarder, or a guest found in the household at the time of your visit, if he had not been enumerated before and if he will be away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961, and warn him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he goes back by 1st March, 1961.

4. Do not enumerate pavement dwellers or others who do not form part of the household when you are enumerating the households. These along with persons who do

not normally reside in houses, i.e. members of wandering tribes, tramps, sadhus, etc., would be separately enumerated on the night of the 28th February and on the 1st and 2nd March, 1961.

5. Each individual has to be enumerated in one slip. Before commencing enumeration of an individual make sure to fill the Location Code in each case. The Location Code in the slips will be the same as in the household schedule to which the individuals relate.

6. The questions have been briefly printed in the slips, but only briefly and you should study the detailed question forms and instructions for answering them without which you will be liable to miss some of the range and implications of the questions. You should ask the questions in the order in which they are given in the slips and proceed to record the answers in their given order. You should make use of the abbreviations recommended in these instructions for recording the answers to the various questions. All abbreviations required to be entered within the geometric designs should be written well within the designs.

7. Make repeated enquiries about new born babies and very young children for they are liable to be missed because they neither talk nor walk and no meals are usually cooked for them.

8. Before leaving one household for the next make doubly sure that all the persons that are to be enumerated in the household have been enumerated. As soon as you have completed the enumeration of the household fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule for that household before you proceed to the next household. Strike the total for the number of males and females in the household and check it with the number of enumeration slips used before you sign the Census Population Record.

9. You should revisit every household in your block during the period of final check (1st to 3rd March) when you should enumerate every birth that has taken place in the household since your visit but before sunrise of 1st March. You should cancel the slip for any death that might have taken place since your last visit but before sunrise of 1st March by drawing a bold line diagonally across the slip and write DEATH along the diagonal line. You should enumerate any visitor who may have arrived to stay since your last visit and who says he has not been enumerated anywhere else. But you should not take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961. After your revisit if you have added any new slip or cancelled any slip already prepared you should make corresponding changes in the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule.

10. As soon as you have completed a pad, you should fill up the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the pad.

After you have completed the enumeration of your block and filled up all the abstracts in the pads, you should total up your figures and prepare your abstract for your entire block and hand it over to your supervisor along with your pads.

11. Under the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with the information you need for recording your answers. You must not ask information on any matters not necessary for the purposes of the census, for example, the amount of any person's income. Nor must you disclose to any unauthorised person any information given to you or the results of the enumeration. All census entries are confidential and cannot be admitted as evidence in any civil proceeding whatever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution for a census offence.

II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SLIPS.

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

LOCAT- Write the Location Code of the household in each
ION CODE. slip. For instructions please see Section A above.

Q.I(a) Write the name of the person enumerated. If a
NAME woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write 'father's or mother's name'.

Q.I(b) In the case of the Head of the household write
Relation 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of
ship to the Household' has been fully explained in Part A. All
the Head relationships in this question should be recorded in respect
of the of that person. In the case of relations write the rela-
household. tionship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or
uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or
daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's
brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or
'Step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visi-
tors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or
'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 3rd March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, chummeries, etc. where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

Q.2. Age in completed years last birthday.

Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write '0'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

For never married	Write	NM	Q.3. Marital
Married	Write	M	Status.
Widowed	Write	W	
Separated or Divorced	Write	S	

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable de facto union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable de facto union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|----------------------|
| 1. If born in village or town in which enumerated. | Write | PL | Q.4(a)
Birthplace |
| 2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated | Write | D | |
| 3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration. | Write name of district. | | |
| 4. If born in another State in India. | .. Write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State. | | |
| 5. If born in a country outside India e.g, Pakistan or any other country. | .. Write name of country. | | |
| 6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport e.g, buses etc., should be entered as such. | .. | | |

- 1.If born in a village Write R
- 2.If born in a town which is consi-
dered a town at the present time
even if it was not so considered Write U
at the time of birth

Q.4(b)
whether
born in
Village or
Town

For the purpose of answering this question a list of towns in Kerala recognised for purposes of Census is appended to this. For a person born in the towns mentioned in that list record 'U' in the circle. So far as other States are concerned record R or U according as the answer given by the person as to whether he is born in a town or a Village. But, if the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a Village or a town write the name of the place of birth as returned by him. You need not enter R/U in such cases.

- 1.For a person born in Village
or town or city in which Write X
enumerated.

Q.4(c)
Duration
of Resi-
dence.

- 2.For a person born in another
village or town or city of
district of enumeration or
who was not born in the dis-
trict of enumeration.

Write the number of
completed years this
person has been in the
Village/town/city of
enumeration.
(Do not take into acc-
ount periods of tempo-
rary absence on leave
or holiday or tour or
business.)

- 3.If the duration of ~~residen-~~
ce is less than one year. Write 0

If the duration of residence Write the actual num-
is one year or over. ber of completed ye-
ars of residence.

- 4.For Indian nationals. . . . Write I

Q.5(a)
Nationa-
lity.

- 2.For other nationals. Write the nationality
in full.

For Hindu..... Write H

Q.5(b)
Religion.

Muslim Write M

Christian Write C

Jain Write J

Budhist Write B

Sikh Write S

For others write the answers actually returned.

Q.5(c)
Scheduled
Castes &
Scheduled
Tribes.

The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given elsewhere in these instructions.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his Caste/Tribe by a synonym or generic name of a Caste/Tribe write the name as returned and the name of the relevant Caste/Tribe as per the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given to you within brackets. A list of synonyms and generic names with the corresponding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe is given as an appendix to this. But this list need not be treated as exhaustive and even if a synonym or generic name which not included in the list is mentioned by a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe which is not included in the list of synonyms or generic names you should record it in the same manner as if it has been included in the list of synonyms and generic names.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5(b). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q.6.Lite-
racy & Edu-
cation.

I. Illiterate or Literate

For a person

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language.....Write 0

2. Who can both read and write Write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e, if

the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. Standard of Education

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q.7(a)
Mother
Tongue

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother Tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother dies in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q.7(b)
Any other
language(s)

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Q.8 to 11
Working.

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answers in questions 8,9,10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q.8 and Q.9, Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q.8 and Q.10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8,9,10, and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

xx

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing

before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q.12. below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult women who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or seeling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A Public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q.11.

After you have filled up the answers to questions 8 to 11 if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded i.e. more ~~xxxxxx~~ than one of the questions 8,9,10, or 11. has been filled up by some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question 8,9,10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11 i.e. more than two of the questions 8 to 11 i.e. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the right hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly.

Q.8. Working as Cultivator

For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as Cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the Census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) Cultivation of land or supervision ~~or and (a) Cultivation of land~~ ^{owned or} or direction of cultivation of land held from ~~private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share~~ Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruitgrowing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, Rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in ~~only~~ Q.11 only e.g. workers in Tea Estate, orchardry etc.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another persons' land ~~xxxxxx~~ only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for

taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Cultivation of the following will come within the scope of this question.

1. Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet etc. sugarcane etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, Khesari, other gram.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

Q.9. Working as Agricultural Labourer.

Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e. a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season. Those engaged in operations on land in fruit groves, orchards, plantations and other items not included in the definition of cultivation should not also be treated as agricultural labourers for purposes of question 9.

Qs. 10(a) & 10(b) Household Industry.

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the Industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural areas if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

^ Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

Q.10(c)1. This question will be filled up only for a person Employee who is working as a paid employee in another person's in House- Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. For all hold In- others put X. dustry.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(a) to 10(c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry:

Q.10 - Working at Household Industry.

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry.	(c) If Employee.
1. Spinning yarn.	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha.	X
2. Dyeing and printing yarn.	Handloom weaving.	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain.	Flour making chakki	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil.	Oil Ghani.	E.E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements.	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements.	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln.	Earthenware pottery.	E.E.
7. Throwing and Turning pottery.	Earthenware pottery.	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows.	Carpentry.	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac.	Goldsmithy.	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine.	Hosiery.	E.E.

(a) Nature of work.	(b) Nature of Household Industry.	(c) If Employee.
11. Keeping Accounts. Hosiery.		X
12. Polishing and Scraping metal.	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron iron hoop on cartwheels.	Cartwheelwright.	E.E.
14. Repairing of guns.	Gunsmithy.	X
15. Bee Keeping.	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle.	Livestock raising.	X

Q.11. Doing work other than 8, 9, or 10

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q.11(a) Nature of work.

In the case of persons not working or who work only as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q.11(b) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service.

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(a), you should write here the nature of Industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person from whom an X is put in Question 11(a) put an X in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11(a) and 11(b)

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding, cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. Labourers- For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazaar porter, labourer employed on road, digging, brick-layer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. Machine Operators- Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any,

7. Shop-Keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants- If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale

or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesman in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. Transport Workers- Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. Services- For a person engaged in the Defence Services write Service of Central Government.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman etc. should be given the department/branch wherever applicable e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves:-

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer, and iron works, etc.

11. Domestic services- In the case of any private servant e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e. they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. Commerce- Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handles should be clearly indicated.

13. The following types of cultivation will come under question 11.

A. Other Field Produce.

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in question 8.
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut etc.).
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass etc.

4. Production of juice by tapping palms.
5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Sl.No.2 and flowers not covered above.

B. Plantation Crops.

1. Production of tea in plantation.
2. Production of coffee in Plantation.
3. Production of rubber in plantation.
4. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation).
5. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron etc.
6. Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

Q.11(c)
Class of
worker.

For a person who is:-

1. an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q.11(a). Write MR
2. an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Q.11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind. Write EE
3. a single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q.11(a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives. Write SW
4. a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q.11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind. Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs.11(a) and 11(b) put an X in this question also.

Explanation:-

(i) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q.11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q.11(a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power

to employ another person in his place or to employ his own employer or employers.

(ii) An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in the capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q.11(C) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q.11. such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q.10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership joint stock company or registered factory. ~~For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.~~ For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q.11.(d) Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.
Name of Establishment.

For a person for whom an X is put in Qs.11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) put X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(a) to 11(d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8,9 or 10.

Q.11- DOING WORK OTHER THAN 8, 9 or 10.

Q.11(a)	Q.11(b)	Q.11(c)	Q.11(d)
Nature of work.	Nature of Industry Profession, Trade or Service.	Class of Workers.	Name of Estab- lishment.
1	2	3	4
1. Cutting trees in forests.	Logging in forests.	EE	Forest Department of Government.
2. Hunting for fur.	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work.
3. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard.
4. Paid farm labourer	Coffee Plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector.	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway.
6. Senior Scientific Officer.	Indian Ceramic Institute.	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
7. Foreman.	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute.	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
8. Contractor.	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory.
9. Accountant.	Locomotive Factory.	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives.
10. Goods Porter.	Railway Station porter.	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station.
11. Day labourer.	Road digging in Mathura Road.	EE	C.P.W.D.
12. Labourer.	Assistant brick layer in house building.	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi.
13. General Labourer.	No fixed job.	SW	No fixed place of work.
14. Machine Operator.	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station.	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation.
15. Shop Assistant.	Retail shop in Stationery Stores.	FW	Madan Brothers

Q.11. Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
16. Dealer.	Wholesale Stores in grains and Cereals.	MR	Sahu & Co.
17. Salesman.	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery.	FW	Dayanand and Sons.
18. Sales Manager.	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico	EE	Kaka Agrico
19. Boiler Room Foreman.	Indian Iron and Steel Company.	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company Burnpur.
20. Air Pilot.	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation.
21. Busdriver.	Motor transport service.	EE	Government Motor Transport service.
22. Manager and Proprietor.	Motor Truck Goods Transport.	MR	Prakash Transport Service.
23. Radiologist.	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta.
24. Plant Nutritionist.	Plant Protection Research.	EE	I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi.
25. Chemist.	Sugar Factory.	EE	Bimla Sugar Factory.
26. Chemist.	Pharmaceutical factory.	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory.
27. Secretary.	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation.	EE	L.I.C. Delhi.
28. Assistant Secretary.	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras.	EE	Government of Madras State.
29. Supervisor.	Jewellery Works.	FW.	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur.
30. Machinist.	Lathe Department in Engineering Works.	EE	Hooghly Docking Company.
31. Private cook or domestic servant.	..	EE	Master's house.
32. Cook.	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

Q.11. Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
33. Khansama.	Boarding House and Club.	EE	XYZ Club
34. Grocer.	Retail Trade in grocery.	SW	Home
35. Chartered Accountant.	Steel Production Factory.	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant.
36. Accountant.	Jute Mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill.
37. Cinema Artist.	Cinema Company.	EE	ABC Cinema Co.,
38. Sign Painter.	Commercial Sign Painting.	EE	Rupaleka Company..
39. Canvas bag maker.	Cement Company.	EE	Portland Cement Co.,
40. Sharebroker.	Broker in tea and Jute shares.	SW	ABC Share Exchange.
41. Discount broker.	Discounting of bills in business house.	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.,
42. Die Caster.	General Engineering Works.	EE	Ramachandra Engineering Co.,
43. Ochre grinder.	Wood Paint Factory.	EE	ABC Paint Factory.
44. Distillation Plant Operator.	Brewery Factory.	EE	Solan Breweries.
45. Grinder.	Chemical Factory.	EE	ABC Chemical Factory.
46. Cleaner.	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling Mills.
47. Ticker Collector.	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema.
48. Iron moulder.	Iron and Steel Foundry.	EE	ABC Engineering Works.
49. Foreman.	Packing Department in oil mill.	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company.
50. Foreman.	Swa mill in Wagon factory.	EE	ABC Wagon Company.
51. Foundry Caster.	Aluminium Factory.	EE	ABC Aluminium Company.
52. Furnaceman.	Boiler Shop, Iron foundry works.	EE	ABC Iron Foundry.

Q.11. - Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10 - Contd.

1	2	3	4
53.Mono Printer.	Printing Works.	EE	Government Printing Press.
54.Brass turner.	Small tools production.	EE	ABC Small Tools Company.
55.Honorary Social Worker.	State Social Welfare Board.	SW	State Social Welfare Board.
56.Member of Parliament.	Parliament.	SW	Parliament, Delhi.
57.Free Lance Journalist.	Writing for news papers and periodicals.	SW	No fixed journal.
58.Political Worker.	Political Work.	SW	Name of Party.

59.

Q.12. Acti-
vity, if
Not Working.

This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working.

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business. Write ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business. Write HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. Write D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work. Write R

5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence. Write B
6. For a convict in Jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or Charitable institution. Write I
~~Write I~~
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time. Write NE
8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment. Write UN

Explanation:- If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Q.13.
SEX.

Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.

For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION

Non-Indian Nationals, who are members of the staff of diplomatic and consular missions in India of foreign and Commonwealth countries stationed in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Delhi and members of their families need not be enumerated. But Indian Nationals residing in the premises occupied by the above personnel and employed in foreign Mission should be enumerated.

2. It is proposed to take a census of technical personnel, who possess either a degree or a diploma, equivalent to a degree. You will be given a few special cards to be handed over to such persons when you visit a household. Make sure that only if there are technical graduates or holders of technical diplomas equivalent to a degree in a household such cards should be handed over by you. When you hand over the cards to the household make a request that the card should be filled up by the person concerned and handed over to you when you visit the house on your revisional round. Do not compel anyone to fill up this card. On your revisional round these cards should be collected back and given to your supervisor with the census records. If by any chance the card has not been filled up, when you go for revisional round instruct the person concerned or the head of the household to send it duly filled up to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Kerala, Trivandrum. It is not necessary to affix stamps to the cards.

The qualifications for those to whom the cards may be distributed are as follows:-

1. Science:- Anybody holding B.A. or B.Sc., M.A. or M.Sc., or higher degrees (Ph.D. etc.) in Science subjects like physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Agriculture, Geology, Geo-Physics, Geography etc.

2. Engineering:- Anyone holding recognised Degree or Diploma in Engineering.

3. Technology:- Anyone holding Degree or Diploma in technical subjects like Chemical Technology, Leather Technology, Textile Technology. Glass and Ceramic Technology, Food Technology etc.

4. Medicine:- Persons holding Degree or Diploma in medicine and/ or surgery.

Thus the Under-Graduates scientists (i.e., those who have not got any Bachelor's Degree) or Mechanics and Technicians even though holding certificates will not come under the enumeration.

3. It has been stated in the instructions in the previous pages that you have to fill up the household schedule in respect of each census household. You will come across some houseless people who wander about as a whole family and sleep on pavements etc. It is not necessary to fill up household schedules in respect of such families. Individual slips need alone be filled up in respect of the houseless persons. The household Schedules should be filled up only in the case of those households residing in houses i.e., those households including residential institutions for which census numbers have been allotted.

4. While filling up the location code and the individual slip in respect of houseless persons or persons enumerated in boats and other inland vessels, after entering the code numbers of District/Taluk/Town/Village or Forest Division/ and Ward/Kara/Desam/Muri or Forest Range or Special area, record the letter 'H' for the 5th element of the location code viz. for house number. The word 'H' would indicate that the individual slip relates to a houseless person and there is no house number to be allotted.

5. Under the instructions for filling up the household Schedule it has been stated that if the head of the household is a person who spends the week days in town and the week-ends at home he should be recorded as the head of the household and enumerated at his home, but if he would be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person in charge of the household in his absence should be recorded as the head of the household. Similarly, under the instructions for enumerating individual members of the households it has been stated that you should enumerate also all persons who are normally resident in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit provided they left the household on or after the 10th February 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February 1961, are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March 1961. In the light of these instructions you have to bear in mind the followings:-

x a) It is necessary to inform any absentee head of the household or any absentee member whom you have enumerated at the time of your visit that he has been enumerated in that household failing which there is a possibility of their being enumerated a second time in some other place. Hence, you should instruct those in the household that such persons should be informed immediately that they have been enumerated in this household and they should not permit themselves to be enumerated elsewhere.

b) In some cases the head of the household might have a temporary residence in his place of work etc. in addition to his permanent residence elsewhere. He might be spending his week-ends in his permanent house. In the light of the instructions referred to above he will be enumerated as the head of the household in his permanent residence. At the same time, the enumerator of the place of his temporary residence should bear certain points in mind. One is that no individual slip should be prepared for such a person in his temporary residence as it will lead to duplication. If the temporary residence of such a person has a separate household he will have to be recorded as the head of the household in the household schedule of the temporary residence and letters 'EPR' recorded in the same line, indicating that he has been enumerated at his permanent residence. This will offer an explanation for not filling up an individual slip for him at his temporary residence. If there are other members in this temporary residence the relationship to the head of the household in the individual slips in respect of those persons should be recorded in relation to this head of the household though no individual slip has been prepared for him. This head of the household should be told that he should not mention anything relating to his permanent household for filling up the household schedule at his temporary residence. It

~~xxxxxxx~~ has also to be remembered that if this head of the household is not residing temporarily as a separate census household but in some hotel or institution or as a visitor in some other household there is no question of considering him as the head of the household in his temporary residence. In such a case it is enough if no individual slip is prepared for such a person as the individual slip has been prepared at his permanent residence.

(c) The Head of some of the households might not be spending their week-ends at home and might also be absent throughout the enumeration period of 1961. He might also be residing in a temporary residence. In his permanent residence some other person would have been recorded as the head of the household by the enumerator of that place. He would not have been also enumerated as a member of that permanent household. If this person is residing in a separate census house at his temporary residence the enumerator of that place will have to fill up a household schedule at his temporary residence and enumerate him as the head of the household. An individual slip will also have to be prepared for him. While so doing he should be warned that he should not give particulars about his permanent household in the household schedule and should confine the information to his temporary residence alone as the particulars about his permanent residence would have been recorded by the enumerator there. If such a warning is not given, it is likely that this person would give the particulars about his permanent household to the enumerator thus causing duplication. If such a person is residing in a hotel or institution it is not necessary to fill up a household schedule for him. Individual slip will, however, have to be prepared for him.

6. In the Houselist Extract which will be given to you, column 5 is devoted to the number of the census house and the sub-number of the census household. You have to enumerate all the households which have been or should have been entered in this column. But, if any such census house happens to be vacant throughout the enumeration period you should report that fact to the Supervisor and record in the Houselist Extract 'Vacant' against that particular house and sign. You should also return this Houselist Extract to the supervisor along with the other census records.

7. The previous decision was that after completing the enumeration between 10th and 28th February 1961 the revisional round should be conducted from 1st to 3rd March. But, it has subsequently been decided that the revisional round should be between 2nd and 5th March 1961. Hence, you should read the entry in the note at the bottom of the Household Schedule '1st March to 3rd March' as "2nd March to 5th March".

8. It is possible that some of the household schedules and individual slips might not be fully readable due to illegible printing. In such cases, please refer to the household Schedule and individual slips given in your instructions.

9. There is a complaint that fishermen are not fully enumerated in the population censuses. The reason for this is said to be that because some of them are also cultivators they are recorded only as cultivators. But in the questionnaire of this census there can be no scope for such a complaint. If

a fisherman is also a cultivator and agricultural labourer the particulars regarding his cultivation can be recorded against Question 8, about his agricultural labour against Question 9 and about his fishing avocation against question 11. In the case of other workers also you should make every attempt to record the particulars fully.

10. The procedure which you should adopt in case you find during your revisional round of visits that a person who had died between the date of your enumeration and 1st March 1961 has been detailed in the foregoing portions. But, if the person who is found dead is the head of a household you should score off his name from the column relating to the head of the household in the Household Schedule and record a foot note that he is dead.

11. You will receive a list through your supervisor of landing places of boats and other inland vessels in your block. You should enumerate the passengers found in such boats or inland vessels at such landing places on 26th February 1961 if they have not been enumerated elsewhere. They should also be warned that they should not permit themselves to be enumerated again in any other place.

12. You should note in advance the place within your block where the houseless persons usually spend their nights like pavements etc. A list of such resorts should be prepared by you and furnished to the supervisor before 20th February 1961. On the night of 28th February 1961 you should enumerate all the houseless persons in your block. In case you require police help for your protection for this work you should inform your supervisor before 20th February 1961 and he will inform the Charge Officer who will request for Police help.

13. The enumeration in the following institutions should be done on the dates mentioned against them. There will be special enumerators for some of these institutions. Such institutions for which special enumerators have been appointed will not be entered in the Houselist Extracts given to the general enumerators. The general enumerators have to visit all institutions for which special enumerators have not been appointed and fill up the household schedule and individual slips in respect of them. It need hardly be mentioned that only one household Schedule should be filled up in respect of one institution.

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Date of enumeration.</u>
Residential hotels including rest houses Dak Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and similar institutions which are meant for temporary halts.	26th & 27th February 1961.
Residential hospitals including T.B. Sanatoria, Leprosy Hospitals or Asylums, Central Jails, Sub-Jails, Mental Hospitals, Penal Institutions Rescue Homes, Borstal Schools, Reformatories and Lock-ups.	26th, 27th and if necessary on 28th February 1961.

The enumeration of all other households may be done on any day between 12th and 28th February 1961 and completed before 28th February 1961.

14. For the enumeration of ships landing in the ports special enumerators will be appointed and general enumerators are not concerned about it.

15. An Enumerator's Block is formed on the basis of a certain number of census households. But, at times it so happens that this number of houses will have to be taken from more than one Kara/Desom/Muri or Ward as the case may be. But no one Block should consist of households in more than one Kara/Desom/Muri or Ward. Therefore, some enumerators might get only one block of the entire number of households while some others may get more than one block of smaller number of houses each block consisting of the households in a separate Kara/Desom/Muri or Ward. The enumeration pads of each of such blocks should be packed in separate bundles by the enumerator and submitted to the supervisor along with the Block Abstract for each such Block. Thus certain enumerators may have to prepare more than one bundle and Block Abstract and submit to the supervisor. As you bundle up the pads in each block you should affix a label to that bundle and fill up the columns printed on the label. The census documents to be filled up by the enumerator are given below seriatim.

1. Household Schedule: (This should be filled up at the rate of one per household. On the reverse of the household there is the population record which should also be filled up).

2. Household Schedule Abstract pasted on the household Schedule Pads. (In each of this you enter the abstract of the household pad.)

3. Individual slips. This should be filled up one for each individual.)

4. Enumerator's Abstract on the pads of the individual Slips (In this should be entered the Abstract of each pad).

5. Block Abstract. (In this should be entered the Abstract of each Block).

6. Block Label. (This is to be affixed duly filled up on the bundle of census records relating to each block.)

7. You should note 'Vacant' in the Houselist Extract against any house which has been entered in the Extract but falls vacant during the period of enumeration.

16. The abbreviations to be used for filling up the individual slips have been given under the instructions on each question. For ready reference to these abbreviations they have been printed in a separate pulp board which will be supplied to you. It is desirable that you should refer to this board when filling up the individual slips. You should take the necessary pads and forms required for your block(s) from your supervisor.

17. While filling up the answer to the column SC/ST score off the words S.T. in the case of Scheduled Castes and S.C. in the case of Scheduled Tribes both in the Household Schedule and

in the individual slip. You should carefully go through the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Particular note should be taken of the items applicable to the whole State and particular areas. While recording the answers to the question relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Trichur and Palghat Districts special attention should be paid to locate the items applicable to the portions of the former Malabar District included in these taluks and other areas. Similarly, those items of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mentioned in the list about Kasargode Taluk apply both to the present Kasargode and Hosdrug taluks.

18. One enumerator would have been allotted more than one block in some cases. Such enumerators should treat each block separately, bundle up the forms for each block and submit separate block abstracts to the supervisor. If there are unused slips in the last pad used for the enumeration of one block don't use the same pad for the next block. You should start the enumeration of the next block with a separate pad. When you are reaching the close of enumeration of a block use pads of 25 slips so that wastage of slips can be avoided.

~~18.~~ 19. On the evening of 5th March 1961 each enumerator should submit the bundle of pads along with the Block Abstract in respect of each block under him to the supervisor in person.

20. All forms should be filled up in ink.

~~20.~~ 21. You should take particular care in filling up the forms correctly. If there is any mistake in filling up a form the corrections should be made neatly. If any form has been rendered shabby by corrections cancel that form and use a fresh form. Don't tear off any form from the pad. The pads should be used in the serial order.

22. Section 11 of the Census Act is one which you should carefully read. The following are the offences punishable under this Act.

"11. Penalties:- (1)(a) any census Officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purposes of, a census return or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes, secretes, damages or destroys any census document or deals with any census document in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulation of census result, or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel, or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who, removes, obliterates, alters, or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the Census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule, knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under Part (b) or (c) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Local Names of Rights on Land for filling up PART A of the Household Schedule.

The local names of the rights on land for inclusion under sub-part A 1(I) of the household schedule i.e., "land under cultivation by a household owned or held from Government" are given below:-

IN THE TRAVANCORE AREA EXCEPT THE FORMER SHENCOTTAH TALUK.

1. Pandarapatton.
2. Kudijenmam
3. Pandaravaka Otti
4. Karamozhivu (These are assessed to tax now. Manibham, Ardhamanibham and Sarvamanibham are included in this).
5. Jenmom (This includes Adhikara Ozhivu, Devaswom, Erahmaswam and Madambimarvaka. (Most of the Jenmom lands will be outstanding with tenants. Therefore, only if the jemmies themselves are directly cultivating this land you should include them in A1(1).)
6. Sirkar Devaswomvaka (These have been converted into Pandaravaka.
7. Edavaka.
8. Inams granted by Sirkar like Adima, Anubhogam, Thiruvullam, Thuruvo-dayam, Pandaravaka, Kudijenmom etc.)
9. Inams granted for performing certain services like viruthies.
10. Kuthakapatton
11. Kandukrishi (This includes Kandukrishi pattom and Kandukrishi Thanathu)

IN THE PORTIONS OF THE FORMER SHENCOTTAH TALUK RETAINED IN KERALA.

1. Perimpathu.
2. Udama Umbalam.
3. Bhata Viruthi, Madappuram, Nandavanapuram, Devadasapuram, Ubhaya Umbalam, Irayali.
4. Brahmadayam.
5. Devalayam.
6. Ayan.
7. Kuthakapatton.

IN THE COCHIN AREA.

1. Pandaravaka Verumpattom.
2. Pandaravaka Kanam.
3. Puravaka.
4. Inams granted by Sirkar like Adima, Anubhogam, Dhanom, Karaima, Irakiraima etc.
5. Lease or licence granted by Government.

IN THE MALABAR AREA EXCEPT KASARGOD AND HOSDRUG TALUKS.

1. Jenmom
2. Inams granted by Sirkar like Adima, Anubhogam, Dhanom, Karaima, Irakiraima etc.
3. Lease or license granted by Government.

IN KASERGOD & HOSDRUG TALUKS

1. Mulwarg
2. Kumki.
3. Hasagame Warg
4. Hakal
5. Kumri
6. Lease or licence granted by Government.
7. Inams granted by Sirkar.

NOTE:- It is possible that besides the above there might ^{be} some local names of right on land. The names of the same and the particulars may be ascertained and if necessary, included in the answer to this sub-part.

The local names of Right on land under A 1(1) of the Household Schedule, i.e. "Land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share" are given below:-

IN THE TRAVANCORE AREA.

1. Sreepandaravaka & Sreepadavaka land outstanding with tenants.
2. Kanom or Kanapattom
3. Marayapattom or Patta Otti
4. Marapattom or Karampattom.
5. Venpattom or Verumpattom
6. Ravotti or Ura Otti.
7. Karanma

8. Inams granted by private parties or institutions
(These include Adima, Anubhogam etc.)

a. *Varam*

IN THE COCHIN AREA.

1. Kanom
2. Verumpattom
3. Inams granted by private parties or institutions
like Adima, Anubhogam etc.
4. Varam.

IN THE MALABAR AREA EXCEPT KASARGOD AND HOSDRUG TALUKS.

1. Kanam
2. Kanam Kuzhikanam
3. Kuzhikanam
4. Customary Verumpattom
5. Cultivating Verumpattom.
6. Kudiyirippu.
7. Varam.

IN THE KASARGOD AND HOSDRUG TALUKS.

1. Mulgeni
2. Arthamulgeni.
3. Iladarawara Mortgage.
4. Arwar; Bhogyo etc.
5. Chalgeni.
6. Inams granted by private parties or institutions.
7. Varam.

NOTE:- It is possible that besides the above there
may be some local names of right on land.
The names of the same and their particulars
may be ascertained and if necessary included
in this sub-part.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES - KERALA STATE.

1. Throughout the State:-

1. Chakkiliyan
2. Kuraven, Sidhanar
3. Nayadi
4. Pallan
5. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)
6. Valluvan

2. Throughout the State except Kasargod taluk of Malabar district:-

1. Kanakkan or Padanna
2. Panan

3. Throughout the State except Malabar district (excluding Kasargod taluk):-

Paravan

4. Throughout the State except Malabar district:-

1. Ayyanavar
2. Bharatar
3. Boyan
4. Domban
5. Kakkalan
6. Kavara
7. Kootan (Koodan)
8. Mannan
9. Padannan
10. Palluvan
11. Pathiyan
12. Perumannan
13. Pulayan or Cheramar
14. Thandan
15. Ulladan
16. Uraly
17. Vallon
18. Vannan
19. Velan
20. Vetan
21. Vettuvan

5. In Malabar district:-

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES - KERALA STATE (CONTD.)

9. Bellara.
10. Chamar or Muchi
11. Chandala
12. Cheruman
13. Godagali
14. Godda
15. Gosangi
16. Holey
17. Kadaiyan
18. Kalladi
19. Karimpalan
20. Koosa.
21. Kudumban
22. Mailla
23. Mavilan
24. Moger
25. Mundala
26. Nalakeyava
27. Pambada
28. Panchama
29. Puthirai Vannan
30. Raneyar
31. Samagara
32. Samban
33. Semman
34. Thoti

6. In Malabar District (excluding Kasargod taluk):-

1. Gavara
2. Malayam
3. Pulaya Vettuvan

7. In Kasargod taluk of Malabar district:-

1. Bathada.
2. Hasla
3. Nalkadaya.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES - KERALA STATE.

1. Throughout the State:-

1. Kadar
2. Irrular or Irulan.
3. Mithuwan, Mudugar or Muduvan
- 4.

2. Throughout the State except Malabar District:-

1. Eravallan.
2. Hill Pulaya
3. Kanikaran or Kanikkar.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Melakkuravan.
6. Malai ~~Randaram~~ Arayan.
7. Malai Pandaram.
8. Malai Vedan.
9. Malayan.
10. Malayarayar

11. Mannan
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill Dwellers)
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

3. In Malabar district:-

1. Adiyar.
2. Arandan.
3. Kammara.
4. Kattunayakan.
5. Konda Kanu
6. Kondareddis.
7. Koraga.
8. Kota.
9. Kudiya or Melakudi.
10. Kurichchan.
11. Kurumans
12. Malla Malasar
13. Malasar.
14. Malayekandi.
15. ~~Raviyan~~ Palliyar.
16. Paniyan.
17. Pulayan.

4. In Malabar district (excluding Kasargod taluk):-

Kurumbas.

5. In Kasargod taluk of Malabar district:-

Marati.

.....

APPENDIX III.

X. SYNONYMS AND GENERIC NAMES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

In Volume I of the Instructions to Enumerators at Para 51 it has been stated that if the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his Caste or Tribe by a Synonym or a generic name of a Caste or Tribe, as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant Caste or Tribe as per printed list within brackets. A list of some of such synonyms and generic names and the corresponding scheduled castes or Tribes is given below. This list will be finally accented only after further investigation. But, for purposes of Census this can be provisionally used. This list should not be considered as exhaustive. There may be synonyms or generic names which have not found a place in this. If any person returns an answer that by virtue of a synonym or generic name of his caste or tribe he belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled Tribe given in the list of scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes, you should consider his case as one included in this list and you should record the synonym or generic name returned by him and write the corresponding name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe within brackets against Question 5(C) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe as instructed earlier. The above instruction as well as the instructions contained in para 51 of the 1st Volume of the Instructions to Enumerators are applicable for filling up the answer to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in the Household Schedule also. A decision will be taken before tabulation of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes regarding the acceptance of the synonyms and generic names recorded by you. The synonyms and generic names of Scheduled Castes and Tribes given below are those current either in the respective Districts or Taluks noted against them and they are applicable only to those areas.

L I S T.

Area where the Synonym or generic name is current.	Synonym or gene- ric name of Sched- uled Caste.	Correspond- ing name of the Schedu- led Caste.	Synonym or generic name of Sche- duled Tribes.	corres- ponding name of the Sched- uled Tribe.
1	2	3	4	5
Hosdrug Taluk.	Madiya (or Madiga.	Chakkilliyan	..	..
Canmanore } District. }	Mera	Moger	..	..
-do-			{ Mulluva Karu- man { Then Kuruman { Uraly Kuruman { Vettu Kuruman	Kurumans
Kozhikode } District. }	Cherunnu- kuthi Tholper- inkollen	Chakkilli- yan	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
Kozhikode District	Moker	Moger	..	..
-do-	..	..	Kurumban	Kurumber
-do-	..	..	Kurichiyan	Kurichchan
Portions of Trichur District included in the Palghat District.	Peruvannan Poozhimannan	Mannan	..	..
-do-	Poozhimannan.	Perumannan.	..	..
-do-	Cheruman	Pulayan or Cheramar	..	..
Palghat District except the portions added from the Trichur District.	Kavara	Gavavara	..	..
Palghat District.	..	..	Malasar	Malayan
Palghat District except the portions added from the Trichur District.	..	..	Kotar	Kota.
-do-	..	....	Kurichar	Kurichchan.
Trichur District except portions added from Malabar District.	Pullavan	Palluvan	..	..
Ernakulam District.	Chakkathi Pillaai.	Chakkilliyan	..	...
Kottayam District.	Varnavar	Vannan	..	..
-do-	Chakkamar	Volan Kakkalan	..	..
Allepney District.	Kakkan	Kakkalan	..	..
-do-	Pullon	Pulluvan	..	..
Quilon District.	Thechchan.	Thandan	..	..
Chirayinkil Taluk.	Chozhavan	Paravan	..	..
Neyyattinkara Taluk.	Thechchan.	Thandan	..	..
-do-	Varnavar	Vannan	..	..

A P P E N D I X I V

Household Industries commonly found

In the instructions to the enumerators under Paragraphs 19 and 20 of Vol.I, the definition of household industry has been given. The list of household industries commonly found in Kerala is given below:-

It is possible that there may be industries not included in the above list. Those may also be included among household industries. Similarly, even for household industries included in this list, it should be ascertained whether the household industry conforms strictly to the specifications: and if it conforms fully, then only it should be considered as a household industry. e.g. Handloom Industry may be conducted without inclusion of the members of the household and this need not necessarily be a household industry. On the other hand, such handloom industries where the members of the household are working and where such industries are conducted in the same village, such industry can be reckoned as Household industry. Subject to the above, the names included in the lists should be considered only as examples and the forms should not be filled merely based on this list.

LIST

1. ~~Pottery~~ making
2. Coir making
3. Making pappadam
4. Beedi manufacture
5. Tailoring
6. Spinning
7. Handloom Weaving
8. Manufacture of copper vessels
9. Manufacture of ornaments.
10. Soda Foundry
11. Manufacture of Palm-leaf Umbrellas
12. Bakery
13. Art work in Ivory, Horns etc.
14. Manufacture of goods with Thuthanagam
15. Flour Mill
16. Rice Mill
17. Manufacture of jaggery
18. Manufacture of articles in wood
19. Watch repair
20. Painting
21. Dairy Farm
22. Soap manufacture
23. Copra Milling
24. Manufacture of basket, mat, etc.
25. Smithy
26. Bell Metal Industry
27. Manufacture of candles
28. Manufacture of hand made paper
29. Manufacture of ratten goods
30. Grinding imitation stones.
31. Manufacture of things from granite
32. Limekilns

A P P E N D I X VErrors seen in the filling of Individual slips
and Household Schedules

The following are the mistakes observed in filling up Individual Slips and Household Schedules when a Pre Test was conducted in certain places in Kerala. This may be helpful to avoid such mistakes in future.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

- (1) It is seen that the column 'location code' has not been filled in some cases. Even in cases where that has been filled, the last element of the code i.e., number of the household has been omitted. This should be filled.
- (2) In the column "Full Name of the Head of the Household", the name of the house and the surname are not seen written in some cases. This should be fully given.
- (3) Against column "(A) Cultivation 1. Land under cultivation by household (i) owned or held from Government", lands not under the possession of the family are also seen included. This is wrong. Under lands directly cultivated by the Household, details of such land, owned or held from Government should alone be included in this column. In some cases, against this column and for the entry under area in acres 'Nos. 1, 2 alone is seen noted. '1 a, 2a, 1a, 1Oct.' etc. should be noted, to denote acre and cents in this column.
- (4) Against the column "(A) cultivation 1. Land under cultivation by Household (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, lands taken on lease or kanam by the Household, but not cultivated directly is seen included. This is wrong. A Kanam land though held by the Household if not cultivated directly should not be included in this column. Intermediaries have no place in this.
- (5) Under the heading "(1) land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share, it is seen that local name of right on land is noted in certain cases. This is unnecessary. It is enough that the column 'area in acres' alone is filled.
- (6) Under the heading "C Workers at cultivation or Household Industry", it is seen that the entry '(1) Household cultivation only' and '(2) Household Industry only' are seen numbered and filled. But in Item (3) both in 'Household cultivation' and 'Household Industry' the Nos. under items (1) and (2) are seen totalled and noted. This is wrong. Column No.3 is not meant to show the total of columns 1 and 2. On the other hand, in the case of a Household, where there is both Household cultivation and Household Industry, this should be filled. In the case of such Households, 'X' should be marked in columns 1 and 2. Column 1 should be filled only in the case of Households with Household cultivation only and column 2 should be filled only in the case of Household with Household Industry only. In such cases, 'X' should

~~be marked in the other columns.~~

be marked in the other columns.

- (7) It is seen that after noting a Head of a Household as engaged in household cultivation against question C(1) of the Household Schedule, (X) is marked against Question (8) working as cultivator in the Individual Slip relating to him. This is self-contradictory. In such cases, in the Individual Slips against the 8th Question 'C' should be marked.

INDIVIDUAL SLIPS

- (1) In column "1(a) name", it is seen that in certain cases, house name and surname are seen noted in full whereas in some cases, only 'name' is seen noted. Both are wrong. What is required is that the first letter in the house name and the first letter of the name of the father or uncle should alone be noted. e.g., P.K. Raman.
- (2) Against column (1)(V) "relationship to head" it is seen that in certain cases, nothing has been noted regarding the head of the Household. What is required is that a noting should be made as head of the Household. It is seen that in certain cases, words like brother-in-law, son-in-law, etc. are noted. This is wrong. Words like Sister's husband, Sister's son should be clearly stated when filling up this column.
- (3) Against the question 4(a) "Birth place", it is seen noted 'PL' while under 4(c) 'Duration of residence if born elsewhere'; number of years is seen noted. This is self-contradictory. The marking of 'PL' against 4(a) denote that the person was born in the village where the census is taken. In this case therefore, against Question 4(a) 'X' should be marked. If only born in a place other than where the person is staying, the duration of residence at the place where the census is taken need be noted.
- (4) In a case where from the location code, the place is seen as 'Rural', under 4(a) 'Birth place' 'PL' is seen noted, while at the same time under 4(b) 'Born' - R / U", 'U' also is noted. This also is self-contradictory. When it is clear from the location code and from the answer under 4(a) that the person was born in a rural area, what is required to be written against Question 4(b) is 'R'.
- (5) It is seen that in filling up Question under 5(c) SC/ST that proper attention is not seen bestowed. It is essential that the list of SC and ST should be examined and it should be ascertained whether the particular person comes under any one of the categories before the question is answered. If the person declares any name akin to that of a SC or ST or any Synonyms or Generic names, when recording his answer, the correct name of the SC or the ST should also be written within brackets.
- (6) When land is shown as being cultivated by the household and noted as such in the household schedule, 'X' is seen

marked against question 8 "working as cultivator in the Individual slips with the members of that Household". When the persons of the Household are engaged in Household cultivation, it will be wrong to note otherwise in the Individual Slips. Care should be taken to see that such contradictory notings are avoided.

- (7) Against Question 5(b) 'religion' religion other than Hindu, Sikh is seen noted. While at the same time for Question under 5(c), SC and ST, it is seen noted as SC. This is wrong. The SC person can only be a Hindu or Sikh, whereas ST person can belong to any religion.
- (8) It is seen that answers to Questions Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are not correctly seen recorded by many. In view of the importance of this Question, it is necessary that the instructions thereon should be properly read before filling up the same.
- (9) It is seen that in certain cases, abbreviations are wrongly given. The necessity to fill up this carefully cannot be over emphasized. The Pulp board containing the abbreviations supplied should be properly looked into before filling up the entries regarding abbreviations.
- (10) Certain Enumerators even in cases where names of males are noted in the individual slips, against Question No.13 'F' is noted. It need hardly be said that this is due to careless filling up of the forms.

The errors commonly seen in filling up the forms have been indicated above. It is necessary that care should be taken to see that this and other mistakes are avoided in filling up the forms.

.....

APPENDIX VI

LIST OF TOWNS RECOGNISED FOR THE CENSUS OF 1961

A list of towns in the State which have to be recognised for the purpose of answering question "4(b) whether born in urban or Rural area, R/U" is given below. The lists of the towns in other States are not given in this. So far as those States are concerned you should accept whatever answer is given by the person as to whether he is born in an urban or rural area. But so far as this State is concerned only if the person was born in one of the places mentioned in this list you should record U in answer to Question 4 b.

LIST OF CENSUS TOWNS IN KERALA STATE

CANNANORE DISTRICT

KASARGODE TALUK

1. Manjeshwar
2. Kumbla
3. Kasargode

HOSDRUG TALUK

4. Kanhangad
5. Nilesishwar

TALIPARAMBA TALUK

6. Taliparamba
7. Trichambaram

CANNANORE TALUK

8. Pappinisseri
9. Azhicode
10. Baliapatam
11. Chirakkal
12. Puzhathi (Chirakkal)
13. Chalath
14. Puzhathi
15. Cannanore
16. Cannanore Cantonment
17. Chovva

TELLICHERY TALUK

18. Tellichery

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

BADAGARA TALUK

19. Badagara

QUILLANDY TALUK

20. Panthalayini

KOZHIKODE TALUK

21. Elathur
22. Edakkad
23. Puthiyangadi
24. Calicut
25. Parayancheri

- 26. Nellikode
- 27. Kommeri
- 28. Beypore
- 29. Olavanna

TIRUR TALUK

- 30. Kadalundi
- 31. Feroke
- 32. Parappanangadi
- 33. Tanur
- 34. Trikkandiyur

ERNAD TALUK

- 35. Manjeri

PALGHAT DISTRICT

PONNANI TALUK

- 36. Ponnani

OTTAPALAM TALUK

- 37. Pattambi
- 38. Shoranur
- 39. Ottapalam

PALGHAT TALUK

- 40. Palghat

CHITTUR TALUK

- 41. Chittur-Thathamangalam
- 42. Nemmara

TRICHUR DISTRICT

TALAPPILLY TALUK

- 43. Pazhanji
- 44. Kunnankulam
- 45. Wadakkanchery

TRICHUR TALUK

- 46. Trichur

CHOWGHAT TALUK

- 47. Chowghat

MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK

- 48. Irinjalakuda
- 49. Chalakudi

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

PARUR TALUK

- 50. Parur

ALWAYE TALUK

51. Alwaye

KUNNATHUNAD TALUK

52. Perumbavoor

KANAYANNUR TALUK

53. Edappally
54. Ernakulam
55. Trippunithura

COCHIN TALUK

56. Njarakkal
57. Fort Cochin
58. ~~Mattancherry~~ Mattancherry.

MUVATTUPUZHA TALUK

59. Muvattupuzha
60. Piravam

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

MEENACHIL TALUK

61. Palai

VAIKOM TALUK

62. Vaikom

KOTTAYAM TALUK

63. Ettumanoor
64. Kottayam

CHANGANACHERY TALUK

65. Changanachery

KANJIRAPPALLY TALUK

66. Kanjirappally
67. Mundakkayam

VALLEPPEY DISTRICT

SHERTALLAI TALUK

68. Shertallai

AMBALAPUZHA TALUK

69. Alleppey

TIRUVELLA TALUK

70. Tiruvella

CHENGANNUR TALUK

71. Chengannur

KARTHIGAPALLY TALUK

72. Haripad

73. Kayamkulam

MAVELIKARA TALUK

74. Mavelikara

75. Pandalam

QUILON DISTRICT

QUILON TALUK

76. Kundara

77. Kilikkollur

78. Quilon

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

CHIRAYINKIL TALUK

79. Varkala

80. Attingal

TRIVANDRUM TALUK

81. Kadinankulam

82. Meenankulam

83. Attipra

84. Katakampally

85. Trivandrum

86. Muttathura

87. Nemom

NEYYATTINKARA TALUK

88. Vizhinjam

89. Balaramapuram

90. Poovar

91. Neyyattinkara.

APPENDIX VII.

C A L E N D A R O F E V E N T S.

It is highly probable that most of the illiterate people may not be in a position to furnish their correct age in answer to Question 2 of the Individual slip. Such persons should be helped to calculate their age by referring to important events of general or local interest in their early years, recollect their age when those events happened and calculate their present age from them. ^
Calendar of events is given below for the purposes:-

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

<u>1871 A.D.</u> 1046 M.E.	Census in Malabar.
<u>1875 A.D.</u> 1050 M.E.	Census in Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1881 A.D.</u> 1056 M.E.	Earth quake (Please see local events also)
<u>1881 A.D.</u> 1056 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1882 A.D.</u> 1057 M.E.	Floods (Please see local events also)
<u>1889 A.D.</u> 1064 M.E.	Visit of Prince of Wales to India and the agitation consequent thereon.
<u>1891 A.D.</u> 1066 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1900 A.D.</u> 1075 M.E.	Earthquake (Please see local events also)
<u>1901 A.D.</u> 1076 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1914 A.D.</u> 1089 M.E.	Commencement of World War No. I.
<u>1914 A.D.</u> 1089 M.E.	German Warship shelled Madras.
<u>1918 A.D.</u> 1093 M.E.	First World War ends.
<u>1920 A.D.</u> 1095 M.E.	Civil disobedience movement in connection with the Independence for India.
<u>1921 A.D.</u> 1096 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1921 A.D.</u> 1096 M.E.	Mappila Ryots in Malabar.
<u>1924 A.D.</u> 1099 M.E.	High floods (Please see local events also).

<u>1930 A.D.</u> 1105 M.E.	Salt Sathyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi.
<u>1930 A.D.</u> 1105 M.E.	Civil disobedience movement.
<u>1931 A.D.</u> 1106 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1934-1935 A.D.</u> 1109-1110 M.E.	Nivarthana movement in Travancore.
<u>1937 A.D.</u> 1112 M.E.	Temple Entry proclamation in Travancore.
<u>1937 A.D.</u> 1112 M.E.	Congress Ministries assumed Office ⁱⁿ Madras and other provinces.
<u>1938 A.D.</u> 1113 M.E.	The first popular ministry in Cochin under Diarchy.
<u>1939 A.D.</u> 1114 M.E.	II World War began Resignation of Congress Ministries in Madras and other provinces.
<u>1939 A.D.</u> 1114 M.E.	Agitation for Responsible Government in Travancore and Police firing.
<u>1941 A.D.</u> 1116 M.E.	Cyclone (Please see local events also).
<u>1941 A.D.</u> 1116 M.E.	Census in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.
<u>1942 A.D.</u> 1117 M.E.	Vizag was bombed by the Japanese.
<u>1942 A.D.</u> 1117 M.E.	Quit India Movement.
<u>1943 A.D.</u> 1118 M.E.	Japanese bombed Madras.
<u>1945 A.D.</u> 1120 M.E.	II World War ends.
<u>1947 A.D.</u> 1122 M.E.	Indian Independence.
<u>1947 A.D.</u> 1122 M.E.	Establishment of a Full Responsible Government in Cochin.
<u>1948 A.D.</u> 1123 M.E.	Demise of Mahatma Gandhi.
<u>1948 A.D.</u> 1123 M.E.	Full Responsible Government established in Travancore and the first Congress Ministry came into power.
<u>1949 A.D.</u> 1124 M.E.	Integration of Travancore and Cochin States.

- 1949 A.D.
1124 M.E. Closing of Travancore Chokis.
- 1950 A.D.
1125 M.E. First Indian Republic Day.
- 1951 A.D.
1126 M.E. Census in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin.
- 1952 A.D.
1127 M.E. Lifting of control on food grains.
- 1954 A.D.
1129.M.E. Coming into power of the P.S.P. assumed Office for the first time in Travancore-Cochin.
- 1956 A.D.
1131 M.E. The first President's Rule in Travancore-Cochin.
- 1956 A.D.
1131 M.E. Proprietary Right was conferred on tenants in Edavaka lands in Travancore-Cochin.
- 1956 A.D.
1131 M.E. Formation of Kerala State.
- 1957 A.D.
1132 M.E. Opening of Ernakulam-Kottayam Railway.
- 1957 A.D.
1132 M.E. The Communist Party came into Power in Kerala.
- 1959 A.D.
1134 M.E. The President's Rule in Kerala.
- 1959 A.D.
1134 M.E. Opening of the Kottayam-Quilon Railway.
- 1960 A.D.
1135 M.E. End of President's Rule and the coming into power of the Coalition Ministry.

LOCAL EVENTS.

CANNANORE DISTRICT.

- 1957 A.D.
1132 M.E. Formation of Cannanore District.

KASARGOD TALUK.

- 1908 A.D.
1083 M.E. Opening of Kannoor-Kumbla Railway Line.
- 1916 A.D.
1091 M.E. Hindu-Muslim Ryot at Kalanda in connection with Chandragiri festival.
- 1944 A.D.
1119 M.E. Land Acquisition for Military purpose in Kumbla.
- 1945 A.D.
1120 M.E. Bandvan Floods.
- 1957 A.D.
1132. M.E. Formation of new Kasargod Taluk.

-55-
HOSDRUG TALUK.

- 1908 A.D.
1083.M.E. Commencement of construction of Railway line.
- 1941 A.D.
1116 M.E. High floods and cyclone.
- 1947 A.D.
1122 M.E. Introduction of Prohibition.
- 1957.A.D.
1132.M.E. Opening of new Hosdrug Taluk.

TALIPARAMBA TALUK.

- 1926 A.D.
1101 M.E. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visits Payyannur.
- 1931 A.D.
1106 M.E. Salt Satyagraha at Payyannur.
- 1941 A.D.
1116 M.E. Floods.
- 1953 A.D.
1128 M.E. Cholera Epidemic.
- 1954 A.D.
1129 M.E. Cyclone and Floods.
- 1957 A.D.
1132 M.E. Formation of Taliparamba Taluk.

CANNANORE TALUK.

- 1894 A.D.
1069 M.E. The First strike of the tappers of Panipoly.
- 1923 A.D.
1098 M.E. Floods.
- 1937 A.D.
1102 M.E. Construction of Bridge for Koodakadavu river.
- 1933 A.D.
1108.M.E. Hindu-Muslim Ryot of Cannanore.
- 1939 A.D.
1114.M.E. Morazha Murder Case.
- 1946 A.D.
1121 M.E. Police Firing at ~~Kayyampattin~~ Kavumpal.
- 1946 A.D.
1121 M.E. Fire out-break at Mayil.
- 1952 A.D.
1127 M.E. Construction of Rail-Road bridge at Baliapatam.

TELLICHERRY TALUK.

- 1924 A.D.
1099 M.E. Floods at Muttannur Firkha.
- 1924 A.D.
1099 M.E. Cyclone.

1942-1943 A.D. Cholera ~~Epidemic~~ Epidemic
1117-1118 M.E.

1944 A.D. Commencement of Food rationing in rural areas.
1119 M.E.

1954 A.D. Last Elections to the District Board.
1129 M.E.

1955 A.D. Separation of Tirur Taluk from Ponnani Taluk.
1130 M.E.

1957 A.D. Separation of Chowghat Taluk from Ponnani Taluk.
1132 M.E.

1957 A.D. Formation of Palghat District.
1132 M.E.

TRICHUR DISTRICT.

1921 A.D. Mappila Ryot in Chowghat Taluk.
1096 M.E.

1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.

1924 A.D. ~~Mappila Ryot in Chowghat Taluk~~
1099 M.E. Enamavu Dam gives way.

1930 A.D. Floods in Mukundapuram Taluk.
1105 M.E.

1932 A.D. Guruvayoor Satyagraha.
1107 M.E.

1942 A.D. Plague in Trichur.
1118 M.E.

1947 A.D. Guruvayoor Temple Entry.
1122 M.E.

1955 A.D. Water supply from Peechi Dam.
1130 M.E.

1955 A.D. Starting of the Cherupushpa womens' College at
1130 M.E. Chowghat Taluk.

1956 A.D. Cyclone in Pappanivattom village of Chowghat
1131 M.E. Taluk.

1957 A.D. Out break of fire in the Kottapadi Bazaar of
1132 M.E. Chowghat Taluk.

1957 A.D./1132 M.E. Cyclone in Edathuruthi Village in Chowghat Taluk.

1958 A.D. Starting of the Sree Ram Poly Technic at Triprayar
1133 M.E. of Chowghat Taluk.

1958 A.D. Reorganisation of the Trichur District.
1133 M.E.

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT.

1881 A.D. Earthquake (Cochin & Similar Coastal areas affected)
1056 M.E.

1900 A.D. Earthquake-(Parur Taluk affected)
1075 M.E.

1907 A.D.
1082 M.E. Floods in Parur Taluk.

1919 A.D.
1094 M.E. Floods in Thodupuzha Taluk.

1924 A.D.
1099 M.E. Floods.

1931 A.D.
1106 M.E. Famine in Cochin Taluk.

1948 A.D.
1123 M.E. Paliyam Satyagraha.

1956 A.D.
1132 M.E. Formation of Alwaye and Cochin Taluks.

1958 A.D.
1133 M.E. Formation of Ernakulam District.

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT.

1870 A.D.
1045 M.E. Starting of Kannan Devan Hills Produce Office at Munnar.

1882 A.D.
1057 M.E. Floods in Changanacherry, Kottayam and Vaikom Taluks.

1897 A.D.
1072 M.E. Starting of Devicoolam Taluk Office.

1920 A.D.
1095 M.E. Famine in Changanacherry Taluk.

1924 A.D.
1099 M.E. Vaikom Satyagraha.

1925 A.D.
1100 M.E. Opening of Alwaye-Munnar Road.

1929 A.D.
1104 M.E. Floods in Kanjirappally, Changanacherry, Kottayam, Meenachil and Vaikom Taluks.

1934 A.D.
1109 M.E. Starting of Pallivasal Power House.

1942 A.D.
1117 M.E. Construction of Kundala Dam.

1943 A.D.
1118 M.E. Commencement of Food rationing in Changanacherry Taluk.

1943 A.D.
1118 M.E. Cholera Epidemic in Changanacherry Taluk.

1944 A.D.
1119 M.E. Construction of Mattupetty Dam.

1956 A.D.
1132 M.E. Formation of Kanjirappilly & Udumbanchola Taluks.

1958 A.D.
1133 M.E. Floods and Land slide.

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT.

1882 A.D.
1057 M.E. Floods.

1924 A.D.
1099 M.E. Floods.

1957 A.D. Formation of Alleppey District.
1132 M.E.

SHERTHALLAI TALUK.

1865 A.D. Establishment of Thama Tamkruz Church, Aroor.
1040 M.E.

1900 A.D. Fire accident of Sastha Temple, Vallarimangalam.
1075 M.E.

1910 A.D. Planting of Flag Staff of Thaikkattussery Temple.
1085 M.E.

1918 A.D. Cholera Epidemic at Vayalar.
1093 M.E.

1919 A.D. Opening of Government Hospital at Thaikkattussery,
1094 M.E.

1941 A.D. Cyclone at Thuravoor.
1116 M.E.

1947 A.D. Vayalar ryot.
1122 M.E.

1958 A.D. Pallipana Festival of Thaikkattussery Temple.
1133 M.E.

AMBALAPUZHA TALUK.

1882 A.D. Floods.
1057 M.E.

1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.

1929 A.D. Floods.
1104 M.E.

1947 A.D. Vayalar Punnapra Ryot and the attack of Alleppey
1122 M.E. North Police Station.

THIRUVALLA TALUK.

1882 A.D. Floods.
1057 M.E.

1883 A.D. Small Pox- ~~Epidemic~~ Epidemic.
1058 M.E.

1884 A.D. Famine.
1059 M.E.

1919 A.D. Theft of the Gold Cross of the Niramom Church.
1094 M.E.

1919 A.D. Opening of the Thiruvalla-Ranni Road.
1094 M.E.

1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.

1929 A.D. Floods.
1104 M.E.

1947 A.D. Floods.
1122 M.E.

1959 A.D. Floods.
1134 M.E.

KANTHIGIPALLY TALUK.

- 1921 A.D. Floods.
1096 M.E.
- 1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.
- 1924 A.D. Boat accident leading to the death of Poet Laurist
1099 M.E. Kumaran Asan.
- 1932 A.D. Hindu-Muslim Ryot of Keerikad.
1107 M.E.
- 1942-1943 A.D. Cholera Epidemic of Arattupuzha Haripad and
1117-1118 M.E. Trikunnapuzha.
- 1947-1955 A.D. Sea Erosion of Trikunnapuzha.
1122-1130 M.E.
- 1947-1957 A.D. Sea Erosion of Arattupuzha.
1122-1132 M.E.

KUTTANAD TALUK.

- 1832 A.D. Floods.
1057 M.E.
- 1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.
- 1929 A.D. Floods.
1104 M.E.
- 1952 A.D. Construction of the Alleppey-Changanacherry Road.
1127 M.E.
- 1956 A.D. Formation of Kuttanad Taluk.
1132 M.E.
- 1958 A.D. Floods due to landslide.
1133 M.E.

MAVELLIKARA TALUK.

- 1907 A.D. Small Pox Epidemic at Vellikunnam.
1082 M.E.
- 1911 A.D. Cholera Epidemic.
1086 M.E.
- 1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.
- 1949 A.D. Floods.
1124 M.E.

CHENGANNUR TALUK.

- 1956 A.D. Formation of Chengannur Taluk.
1132 M.E.

QUILON DISTRICT.

- 1924 A.D. Floods. QUILON TALUK.
1099 M.E.

1925 A.D. Starting of Travancore Minerals.
1100 M.E.

1928 A.D. Opening of Neendakara Bridge.
1103 M.E.

1933 A.D. Floods,
1108 M.E.

1957 A.D. Bifurcation of the Quilon District.
1132 M.E.

1958 A.D. Establishment of the Civil Station.
1133 M.E.

KOTTARAKKARA TALUK.

1901 A.D. Small pox Epidemic.
1076 M.E.

~~1939 A.D.~~ ~~1080 M.E.~~ ~~Kadakkal~~
1905 A.D. Small Pox Epidemic.
1080 M.E.

1939 A.D. Kadakkal Ryot.
1114 M.E.

PATHANAPURAM TALUK.

1882 A.D. Floods.
1057 M.E.

1887 A.D. Opening of ^{the} Suspension Bridge at Punaloor.
1062 M.E.

1888 A.D. Starting of the Punaloor Paper Mills.
1063 M.E.

1901 A.D. Opening of the Aryankavu Railway Tunnel.
1076 M.E.

1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.

1933 A.D. Floods.
1108 M.E.

PATHANMTHITTA TALUK.

1882 A.D. Floods.
1057 M.E.

1902 A.D. Small Pox Epidemic.
1077 M.E.

1924 A.D. Floods.
1099 M.E.

1929 A.D. Floods.
1104 M.E.

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT.

- 1861 A.D. Famine.
1036 M.E.
- 1869 A.D. Lord Napier Governor of Madras visited, Trivandrum.
1044 M.E.
- 1897 A.D. Establishment of the L.M.S.Church at ~~xxxxxxx~~ Pulimoth.
1072 M.E.
- 1901 A.D. Lord ^{Curzon} ~~xxxxxxx~~ Viceroy of India, visited Trivandrum.
1076 M.E.
- 1915 A.D. Sree Narayana Guru installed an idol in the Azhoor
1090 M.E. Bhagavathi Temple.
- 1923 A.D. Cyclone and Heavy ~~xxxx~~rains.
1098 M.E.
- 1930 A.D. Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, Visited, Trivandrum.
1105 M.E.
- 1933 A.D. Floods.
1108 M.E.
- 1934 A.D. Lord ^{Wellington} ~~xxxxxxx~~ Viceroy of India visited Trivandrum.
1109 M.E.
- 1935 A.D. Malaria Epidemic at Ottasekharamangalam, Perumkada-
1110 M.E. vila, and Kunnathukali.
- 1935 A.D. Establishment of the Travancore Rubber Works.
1110 M.E.

1928 A.D. Demise of Sri Narayana
1104 M.E. Guru Swami
(to be read along with
the important events.)

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961
 (To be filled up during Enumeration)
 PART I - HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

Is this an Institution?

LOCATION CODE: -----

Full Name of Head
 of Household -----

S.C.
 S.T.

A. CULTIVATION		Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household			
(i) owned or held from Government			

(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.			

(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)			

2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.			

B. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted.
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas			
(a)			
(b)			
C. WORKERS AT CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		Members of family working	
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole time during current or last working season.		Head	Other Males
			Other females.
			Total
			Hired workers
1. Household cultivation only			
2. Household Industry only			
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry.			

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note:- Part II - Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 2 March to 3 March, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL



CENSUS 1961

Location Code -----

1(a) Name -----

Relationship to Head ----- Age last birthday

3 Marital status ----- 4(a) Birth place -----

4(b) Born R/U 4(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5(a) Nationality ----- 5(b) Religion -----

5(c) S.C./S.T. ----- 6 Literacy & Education -----

7(a) Mother tongue ----- 7(b) Any other language(s) -----

8. Working as Cultivator ----- 9. Working as Agricultural labourer. -----

10. Working at Household Industry. { (a) Nature of Work ----- (b) Nature of Household Industry ----- (c) if Employee

11. Doing work Other than 8, 9 or 10 { (a) Nature of Work ----- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or service ----- (c) Class of worker (d) Name of Establishment -----

12. Activity if Not Working

13. Sex