



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

META DATA



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Introduction:

The Census Operations in India are carried out in two phases - the Houselisting and Housing Census followed by the Population Enumeration. The objective of the Houselisting and Housing Census is to systematically list out all the structures, houses and households throughout the country for preparation of a sound frame for conduct of the Population Enumeration. All the buildings and houses wherever necessary are numbered for easy identification at the time of actual enumeration. The Houselisting and Housing Census was conducted in different States and Union Territories during April-September 2010. In addition to collecting data on characteristics of the house, information on availability of certain amenities and assets to the households were also collected in this first phase.

The Population Enumeration was undertaken during 9th to 28th February 2011 (both days inclusive). A revisional round was conducted from 1st to 5th March 2011. The Census Moment, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population is taken, is 00.00 hours of 1st March 2011. In parts of the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are snow-bound in February, the Population Enumeration was carried out non-synchronously from 11th September, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 with a revisional round from 1st October, 2010 to 5th October, 2010. The houseless population, as has been the usual practice, was enumerated on the night of 28th February 2011.

Certain concepts which are common to both the operations are described below followed by the metadata on specific operations:

Rural-Urban Areas

Urban area: Urban areas are comprised of two types of administrative units – Statutory Towns and Census Towns.

- a) **Statutory Towns:** All administrative units that have been defined by statute as urban like Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc., are known as Statutory Towns.
- b) **Census Towns:** Administrative units satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns:
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000 persons *;
 - ii) 75 per cent and above of the male main working population being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

* For the purpose of identification of places that qualify to be classified as 'Census Towns', all villages with a population of 4000 and above as per the Census 2001, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having

at least 75 per cent of male main working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered.

City: Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are categorized as cities.

Urban Agglomeration: An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity. Examples: Greater Mumbai UA, Delhi UA, etc.

Out Growth: An Out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camp, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc., educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA. Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.

Rural area: Any administrative area that was not classified as Urban (Statutory/Census Town) is treated as a rural area. Generally, revenue village is the basic administrative unit in the Census.

Premises: Premises has been defined as a building along with the land and/or common places attached to it. A building may not always have a compound wall or fencing. In such cases, the land or the common place as the case may be, that is available to the household is treated as 'Premises'.

Building: A 'building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Usually a building has four walls and a roof. However, in some areas, the very nature of construction of building is such that there are no walls as in the case of conical structures. Such conical structures are also treated as buildings. Sometimes, it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units are used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum- residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, residence-cum-doctor's clinic etc.

Census House: A 'Census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because it has a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. It may be occupied or vacant and may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

Households: There are three types of households in Census:

Normal Household: A 'Normal household' in Census is defined as a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevents any of them from doing so. The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a Census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, they are not considered a part of a common household. Each such person is treated as a separate household.

Institutional Households: A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggars' homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc. are all covered in this type of household.

Houseless Household: Households which do not live in buildings or Census houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are to be treated as Houseless households. Houseless Households are not to be covered in Houselisting phase.

Location Code Directory

As per the recommendations of the Metadata & Data Standards (MDDS) Committee a new coding pattern for various geographical entities in India has been devised. The Location Code Directory has been provided unique codes on All India basis which can be used for various e-Governance purposes. The coding convention used is as described below:

1. The State code of 2 digits starting from 01 was used like earlier census.
2. All the Districts in India were assigned with 3 digits codes continuously starting from 001.
3. Five digit continuous codes were used for Sub-districts within India.
4. The Village code of 6 digits was used continuously within India. Range of 000001 – 799999 was kept for Villages. Likewise, the towns (only statutory towns) within India have been coded continuously starting from 800001. The town code range was 800001 - 899999.

Metadata on Houselisting & Housing Census

Predominant material of Floor: Seven categories of floor materials have been specified in Census 2011.

The Enumerators were instructed to ascertain the predominant material of the floor and assign the appropriate code. If in a house only the drawing room had a mosaic floor while all other rooms and corridors had cement floor, the material of floor was recorded as 'Cement' (predominant material). Material not falling under any of the first six specified categories was treated as 'Any other'.

Material for Floor	Code
Mud	1
Wood/Bamboo	2
Burnt Brick	3
Stone	4
Cement	5
Mosaic/Floor Tiles	6
Any other	7

Predominant material of Wall: There is a change in this question since the last Census. 'Stone packed with mortar' and 'stone not packed with mortar' have been listed as separate categories. This is aimed at giving better clarity on the type of material used.

While the first category is likely to be categorised as permanent material, the latter (stone not packed with mortar) is likely to be treated as non-permanent material. Enumerators were instructed to note the material used in the major portion of the walls of the house and record the appropriate code. In case of any confusion on account of the outside surface being plastered and painted, the predominant material of the wall was to be ascertained from the respondent.

Material of Wall	Code
Grass/thatch/bamboo etc.	1
Plastic/polythene	2
Mud/unburnt Brick	3
Wood	4
Stone not packed with mortar	5
Stone packed with mortar	6
G.I./metal/asbestos sheets	7
Burnt brick	8
Concrete	9
Any other	0

For example, in cases of walls made of mud, unburnt brick or brick plastered with cement and painted, it is not possible to record the material accurately. In such cases, the actual material such as 'Mud/unburnt Brick' or 'Burnt Brick' was ascertained from the respondent and only then appropriate codes given. In case the respondent expressed his ignorance about the material, it was classified as 'Any other'. 10 Codes - '0-9' as mentioned below were used in Census 2011.

Predominant material of Roof: The codes for predominant material of the roof in Census 2011 are listed below. There are two changes in this question since the last Census. 'Tiles', which had a single code in the last Census has been sub-divided into two categories i.e. Handmade tiles and Machine made tiles. Handmade tiles are known by various names such as Penkulu, Kavelu, desi nalia, khaprail etc. in different parts of the country. The category 'Brick' has been slightly modified as 'Burnt Brick'.

Material of Roof	Code
Grass/thatch/bamboo/wood/mud etc.	1
Plastic/polythene	2
Hand made tiles	3
Machine made tiles	4
Burnt brick	5
Stone	6
Slate	7
G.I./metal/asbestos sheets	8
Concrete	9
Any other	0

For determining the material of roof, the material used for the outer roof exposed to the weather is recorded, and not the material used inside ceiling.

For example, if the roof of the ground floor is made of wood, and the roof of the top floor which is exposed to the weather is made of concrete, the roof of the Census houses located in the building was taken as 'Concrete'.

Pucca Building:

A pucca building was treated as one which has its walls **and** roof made of the following materials :

Wall material: Stones (duly packed with lime or cement mortar), G.I./metal/asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Concrete.

Roof material: Machine-made tiles, Cement tiles, Burnt bricks, Cement bricks, Stones, Slate, G.I./Metal/Asbestos sheets, Concrete.

Kutcha Building:

Buildings, the walls and/or roof of which are predominantly made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, plastic/ polythene, loosely packed stone, etc., were treated as Kutcha buildings.

Use of Census house:

This has two parts - one for recording the code number for the use to which the Census House is put to and the second part for actually writing down a description of the use. The Enumerators were instructed to ascertain the actual use of the Census house and record the appropriate code from the ten listed categories listed.

Use of Census House	Code
Residence	1
Residence-cum -other use	2
Shop/Office	3
School/College etc.	4
Hotel/lodge/guest house etc.	5
Hospital/Dispensary etc.	6
Factory/workshop/workshed etc.	7
Place of worship	8
Other non-residential use	9
Vacant	0

Condition of Census house: The Enumerators were instructed to enquire regarding the condition of the Census house only if it was used for residential or partly residential purpose and if a normal household was found occupying the Census house.

Based on the perception of the respondent, condition of the Census houses, was classified as 'good', 'livable' or 'dilapidated' and code '1', '2' or 3 assigned respectively.

Ownership status of Census houses: The information regarding ownership status of every household was collected. If a household was self-occupying the Census house owned by it and not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household was considered as living in an 'owned' house. A household was treated as living in 'rented' house if rent was paid or contracted for by the household in cash or kind. Accommodation provided by employer like Government quarters, etc. was also treated as rented. The codes used were, Owned-1/Rented-2/Any other-3.

Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of the household: The number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of the household was recorded. The concept of a dwelling room in Census is any room with walls, a doorway and a roof having width and length enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., a length of not less than 2 metres, a breadth of at least 1.5 metres and a height of 2 metres. It was specifically clarified to the enumerator that a dwelling room includes living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms provided it satisfies the criterion of above dimensions. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally used for living were not considered as dwelling rooms.

Number of married couples living in the household: The Enumerators were instructed to include all currently married couples normally living in the household irrespective of their age.

Main source of drinking water: Data was collected regarding the main source of drinking water for the household. The source, which was availed during the greater part of the year was to be recorded as the main source. The following ten codes were used for this item:

Tap water was bifurcated in two categories, i.e. 'Tap water from treated source' and 'Tap water from un-treated source'. Similarly Well water was separately canvassed under 'covered well' and 'Un-covered well'. Handpump code was used where ground water was extracted manually. Tubewell/Borehole code was used where sub-soil water was taken out through electricity or diesel pump.

Main Source of Drinking Water	Code
Tap water from treated source	1
Tap water from un-treated source	2
Covered well	3
Un-covered well	4
Handpump	5
Tubewell/borehole	6
Spring	7
River/canal	8
Tank/pond/lake	9
Other Sources	0

Other sources included those cases where drinking water was made available by tankers or bottled water was used by the household.

Availability of drinking water source: Information on availability of drinking water source was collected depending upon the distance at which it was available. This gives an idea of the location of drinking water source.

- i) Within the premises: Code '1' was assigned if the source was located within the premises where the household lived.
- ii) Near the premises: Code '2' was assigned if the source was located within a range of 100 metres from the premises in urban areas and within a distance of 500 metres in the case of rural areas.
- iii) Away from the premises: Code '3' was recorded if the drinking water source was located beyond 100 metres from the premises in urban areas and beyond 500 metres in rural areas.

Main source of lighting: The source of lighting used for major part of the preceding year was treated as the main source of lighting. Six sources and their codes used in Census 2011 are as follows:

Main Source of Lighting	Code
Electricity	1
Kerosene	2
Solar	3
Other oil	4
Any other	5
No lighting	6

Availability and type of latrine within the premises: Two questions were canvassed during Houselisting & Housing Census, 2011 to ascertain the availability and type of latrine within the premises. The first question related to whether latrine facility was available within the premises. Based on the response to this question, the appropriate codes for the type of latrine were recorded. The set of codes used during Census 2011 are given below:

Type of Latrine Facility	Code
Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	
Piped sewer system	1
Septic tank	2
Other system	3
Pit Latrine	
With slab/Ventilated Improved Pit	4
Without slab/open pit	5
Night soil disposed into open drain	6
Service Latrine	
Night soil removed by human	7
Night soil serviced by animals	8
No latrine within premises	
Public Latrine	9
Open	0

If the pour flush latrine was connected to a system of sewer pipes that collected both human excreta and wastewater and removed them from the household environment Code '1' was recorded. Sewerage system consisted of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater. This system is usually underground and is maintained by the public authorities. If the pour flush latrine was connected to a septic tank that collected both human excreta and wastewater and removed them from the household environment Code '2' was recorded. Septic tank refers to a system for excreta collection

consisting of a water-tight settling tank normally located underground, away from the house. These Septic tanks undergo cleaning periodically (usually after a few years) either manually or by machines. If the flush/ pour flush latrine was connected to any system other than Piped sewer system or Septic tank, e.g., excreta flushed to the street, yard/plot, drainage ditch or other location, it was given Code '3'.

Defecation into pits dug into the ground for the reception of night soil directly without flushing were reckoned as pit latrines. A pit latrine with a squatting slab or platform or seat firmly supported on all sides which was raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit and easy to clean was recorded as 'Pit latrine with Slab'. Such pit latrines were sometimes ventilated by a pipe extending above the latrine roof and the open end of the vent pipe was covered with mesh or fly-proof net. This was referred to as Ventilated Improved Pit latrine. 'Code 4' was recorded for both these types of latrines. A pit latrine without a squatting slab or platform or seat was given Code '5'.

In some parts of the country there is facility of a latrine within the premises but the waste material is disposed directly into the open drain. Code '6' was recorded for these types of latrines

In some parts of the country, the human excreta is collected in a bucket or other container or even allowed to collect in the open and is removed physically by human beings or animals. In case it was removed by human beings, Code '7' was recorded and in case it was serviced by animals, Code '8' was recorded.

Waste water outlet connected to:

Closed drainage-1/Open drainage-2/ No drainage-3

The system of disposal of waste water and other liquid wastes from the house is known as drainage system. It may be understood that waste water may consist of kitchen waste water, bath and wash water. However, it does not include the wastes from the latrines. If the Census house has water outlet connected to some form of drainage system to carry away the waste water generated by the household(s) living in it, it was ascertained if it is connected to closed drainage or open drainage. If this waste water outlet was connected to closed drainage, code '1' was recorded and if it is connected to open drainage code '2' was recorded. If the waste water outlet is not connected to any drainage system and the water flows in an unregulated manner, code '3' was entered under this column.

Bathing facility available within the premises:

Yes : Bathroom-1, Enclosure without roof-2/ No-3

If an exclusive room within the premises is used for bathing, then code '1' was recorded in this column. If an enclosure without roof for taking bath is available within the premises, code '2' was entered. If neither bathroom nor an enclosure without roof for taking bath is available within the premises, '3' was given. The household may have more than one bathroom within the premises; in such a situation the main concern was the availability of the facility and not the number of bathrooms.

In case more than one household lives in any Census house and they are sharing a common bathroom/Enclosure without roof for taking bath available within the premises, it was considered that the facility is available to all the households and code '1' or '2' as the case may be was entered under this column for the respective households. Similarly, if in any house bathing and latrine facilities are available collectively in a single room/enclosure without roof within the premises, the household was considered to have both the facilities available.

Availability of Kitchen:

If meals are cooked by the household in a kitchen available as a separate room within the house (Census house) code '1' was recorded under this column. If the household cooks meals within the house in an unenclosed space (i.e., a separate room is not available for cooking) code '2' was recorded.

Availability of Kitchen	Code
Cooking inside house	
Has Kitchen	1
Does not have kitchen	2
Cooking outside house	
Has Kitchen	3
Does not have kitchen	4
No cooking	5

Code '3' was given, if meals are cooked by the household outside the house in a kitchen (i.e., a separate room is available for cooking). If meals are cooked by the household outside the house in the open, then code '4' was recorded. In case due to exigencies of work or any other reason if the household does not cook, code '5' was used irrespective of the fact whether the household has a kitchen or not. If the available kitchen is shared by two or more households living in a common Census house, this was considered as available to all the households in this house.

Fuel used for cooking

Types of fuel used mostly for cooking along with their codes are given in the box.

The type of fuel used mostly for cooking was ascertained and the appropriate code was recorded. If the household is using more than one fuel for cooking, the predominant fuel used for cooking was recorded. If no cooking is done, Code '0' is to be recorded.

Fuel used for cooking	Code
Firewood	1
Crop residue	2
Cowdung cake	3
Coal/Lignite/Charcoal	4
Kerosene	5
LPG/PNG	6
Electricity	7
Bio-gas	8
Any other	9
No cooking	0

Assets possessed by the household

Questions on this aspect intend to ascertain whether certain assets viz. Radio/Transistor, Television, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/Mobile Phone, Bicycle, Scooter/Motor Cycle/ Moped and Car/Jeep/Van are available to the household. For the particular item, if available in the household the appropriate code is recorded. The importance was on availability of the asset and not the source/ownership or number of assets etc. Thus, an asset may have been provided to one or more members of the user

household by the corporate office or any other company, government, etc. In such cases the asset was deemed to have been available with the household and code '1' was entered. Assets possessed and available to the household was considered as 'available' even if it is mainly used for commercial purposes.

Availing Banking Services

If the head of the household or any other member in the household is availing banking services provided by the bank or post office bank as a holder of any type of bank account, '1' was recorded. If not, '2' was recorded. This covered all commercial banks such as nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and co-operative banks. It was clarified that credit and thrift societies, Self-help Groups, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies etc. do not form part of the banking system and as such these services are not covered under banking services.

Metadata on Population Enumeration

Persons Enumerated

- i. All those who normally resided and were present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e., from 9th February to 28th February, 2011 (both days inclusive);
- ii. Also those who were known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period in the household (9th February to 28th February, 2011) but were not present at the time of visit of the enumerator;
- iii. Also those who were known to be normally residing in the household and were not present at the time of visit of the enumerator but expected to return by 28th February, 2011; and
- iv. Visitors who were present in the household and expected to be away from the place(s) of their normal residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors were treated as normal residents of the household where they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they were not enumerated elsewhere.

Head of the household

The head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex.

Relationship to head

The head of household is recorded as 'Head'. For others the relationship to the head is recorded in full. For example, niece/nephew is recorded as brother's/sister's son/daughter. In case of an institutional household all the members are recorded as unrelated even if any two individuals are related to each other.

Sex

The codes used to record the responses are Male-1, Female-2 and Other-3. For the first time in the history of Census in India, provision was made to collect the information on third gender. In case the respondent wished to return other than code 1 or 2 then code '3' was recorded.

Date of birth

The date of birth is recorded as per the English calendar based on the declaration of the respondent. In case the respondent does not know or failed to recall, then the date of birth was ascertained with the help of certain documents such as birth certificates, school leaving certificates etc. In some other cases, where respondent could neither recall nor refer to any

such document, further probing was done with reference to some national, historic, local events and approximate date was estimated.

Age

The age for each person is recorded in completed years as on last birthday. In respect of infants who had not completed one year of age by the day of enumeration, the age was recorded as '0'. Very often a tendency has been observed that the running age, or with numeric figures ending in '0' or '5' is reported or even persons may overstate their age. More attention was paid and careful probing was made to closely estimate and record the age.

Marital Status

The codes used were: Never married-1, Currently married-2, Widowed-3, Separated-4, Divorced-5. This was enquired of all persons irrespective of their sex and age. At some parts of the country child marriage or pre puberty marriage is still prevalent and gauna takes place at a later age. Such cases were treated as currently married. Currently married applies to all those whose marriage subsists and their spouse is alive irrespective of their age and years of marriage. Another term "Ever married" is also used in Census which is the sum of the population returned with codes 2 to 5 as mentioned above.

Age at marriage

This question was asked only to the ever married persons. The age at marriage was recorded in completed years. If a person has married more than once, the age at which she or he got married for the first time was recorded.

Religion

The religion was recorded for every individual. It was specifically mentioned that different members of the household may profess different religions. Thus enquiry was made in respect of each member of the household independently. Six codes viz. Hindu-1; Muslim-2; Christian-3; Sikhs-4; Buddhists-5; Jains-6 were recorded along with their respective names. For other religions, name of the religion in full was recorded without giving any code number.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Codes used were SC(1) and ST(2)

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory. Similarly, Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

Further, under the Constitution, only persons returning any of the Scheduled Castes notified for that State/Union territory and professing Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist religion are to be considered as Scheduled Castes. However, Scheduled Tribes can be from any religion.

Disability

This question was asked in respect of all persons of the household. As this was a sensitive question, ample care was taken to ask this question skilfully so as to avoid hurting the sentiment of any member of the household. This question was asked in three parts. The question along with the codes are produced below:

9(a) Is this person mentally / physically disabled?
Yes-1/No-2

9(b) If 'Yes' in 9(a), give code in the box against 9(b) from the list below

9(c) If 'multiple disability' (Code '8') in 9(b), give maximum three codes in boxes against 9(c) from the list below

Codes for 9(b) and 9(c)

In Seeing	1	Mental Retardation..	5
In Hearing.....	2	Mental Illness.....	6
In Speech.....	3	Any Other	7
In Movement...	4	Multiple Disability....	8

Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood was considered to be the mother tongue of the person. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother was recorded. Since a household may consist of related or unrelated members or a mix of both, this question was asked for every person because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same – these may be different for different members in the Household.

Other languages known

Up to two languages, Indian or foreign, in order of proficiency excluding mother tongue were recorded. The person need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. If she/he had a working knowledge of these languages to enable her/him to converse in those languages with understanding, then such languages were recorded.

Literacy Status

Codes used were: Literate-1, Illiterate-2

Definition of literate: A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate (code '2') by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write.

Status of attendance in educational institution

This question was asked for every member of the household, irrespective of age and sex. In case the person was attending any educational institution at the time of enumeration, one of the codes 1 to 6 was recorded depending on the type of educational institution being attended. For any person's temporary absence, educational institute last attended was recorded. In case the person was not attending any educational institution at the time of enumeration, codes 7 or 8 was recorded as per applicability.

- School-1 ; (Attending from kindergarten to XIIth standard)
- College-2 ; (Attending institution that is recognised to award Graduate or Post graduate degree)
- Vocational-3 ; (Professional courses such as agriculture, Fine arts, Journalism, Library Science etc.)
- Special Institution for disabled-4 ; (Braille school or institutions for mentally/physically disabled)
- Literacy Centre-5; (Attending adult literacy centres)
- Other Institution-6 (Attending some religious courses such as giani, maulvi etc.)
- For those who are not attending any educational institution may be given codes 7 or 8.
- Not attending : Attended before-7, Never attended-8

Highest educational level attended

This question was asked of only those who were literate and for whom, '1' (i.e. literate) was recorded under the status of literacy. The highest educational level of those persons were ascertained and suitably recorded. For persons studying in a particular class, the previous class i.e. the one she/he has actually passed was treated as the highest educational level. In case a person holds general and technical qualifications, which are of equivalent level or of varying levels such as B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S., M.Sc. (Maths.) and B.E. (Electronics), both the technical and general qualifications were recorded under this question. The qualification along with subject of specialization, if any, was recorded accurately and with sufficient details.

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons (irrespective of age and sex) who participated in any economically productive activity for any length of time during the reference period are defined as **workers**. Normally, production for self-consumption is not treated as economic activity. However, for the purpose of census an exception has been made in the case of persons who are engaged in growing of crops (except plantation crops), rearing of animals and milk production for self-consumption. These categories have been treated as

economic activity. Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Workers

Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers.

Marginal Workers

Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Marginal Workers. Marginal workers are further bifurcated into two categories i.e. those who worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months and those who worked for less than 3 months.

Non Workers

A person who did not work at all in any economically productive activity during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration was treated as non worker. This category includes students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, beggars, etc. provided they were not engaged in any economically productive activity during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration

Cultivators

For purpose of the Census, a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivate on land, is not treated as cultivator.

Agricultural Labourers

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

Household Industry Workers

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry consists of members of the household. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory where more than 10 persons with power or 20 persons without power is in use as it would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

The main criterion of a Household industry even in urban areas is the participation of one or more members of a household. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas, where organized

industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live.

Other Workers

Workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as 'Other Workers' (OW). Examples of such type of workers are government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

Occupation

This question was asked of those workers (both main and marginal) whose work category was classified in "Household Industry" or "Other Worker". The nature of occupation or the actual work that a person did during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration was ascertained and recorded under this question. This description of work was irrespective of the type of industry, trade or service, etc., in which she/he might have worked. In case of persons who were self-employed, the description of the actual work in which they were engaged was recorded.

Nature of Industry, Trade or Service

Like occupation, this question too, was asked of those workers (both main and marginal) whose work category was classified in "Household Industry" or "Other Worker". The nature of industry, trade or service where they were engaged was recorded under this question. For self-employed, the nature of industry, trade or service was the one to which her/his actual work recorded under occupation relates.

Class of worker

The codes used were Employer-1, Employee-2, Single Worker-3, and Family Worker-4. The class of worker was ascertained and recorded under this question in respect of those workers (both main and marginal) whose work category was classified in "Household Industry" or "Other Worker".

Non-Economic Activity

This question was asked of those persons who were recorded as "Marginal Worker" or "Non-Worker". The non-economic activities of Marginal Workers and Non-Workers were grouped into seven categories and assigned code numbers. If the person has worked for less than 6 months, it implies that she or he was not engaged in any economically productive activity for most of the time during last year. Thus, under this question we are interested to know how she/he spent her/his time mostly in non-economic activity. If she or he is a Non-Worker throughout the year, the category of Non-Workers she or he belongs to was ascertained and recorded appropriately. The codes used are: Student-1/ Household duties-2/ Dependent-3/ Pensioner-4/ Rentier-5/ Beggar-6/ Other-7.

Seeking or Available for Work

This question was asked only for Marginal and Non-workers. Seeking work means that the person may have got herself/himself registered in the employment exchange or she/he

may be applying for jobs or she/he may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking in the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job with the intention to offer herself/himself for employment. This is more applicable in urban areas where there are facilities of employment exchanges and greater awareness about availability of jobs. In rural areas, there may be no facilities of employment exchanges. The person may be available for work but not actually seeking work either because of lack of knowledge of work being available or absence of employment exchanges. Thus, for rural areas where there is no formal mechanism of seeking employment, any Marginal Worker or Non-Worker, if available when offered work, was considered as seeking work. However in urban areas, all such Marginal Workers or Non-Workers who are actually making some efforts for employment were recorded as seeking work. The codes used were, Yes-1, No-2.

Travel to Place of Work

This question was asked only for the "Other workers" i.e. other than cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry workers. In addition, this question was also not applicable for the defence forces and similar paramilitary personnel. If the person was engaged in more than one economic activities during the last year, this question was asked with reference to the main economic activity. This question has two parts:

- (a) One way distance from residence to place of work in kilometers: In case the journey from the residence to place of work is carried out through any mode of land transport, the road distance was recorded. However, if the journey was performed by any modes relating to water transport, then the aerial distance was recorded.
- (b) Mode of travel to place of work: The mode of travel i.e. how the distance from the residence was covered by the person to reach her/his place of work was ascertained and appropriate code was recorded. The codes used were: On foot-1, Bicycle-2, Moped/Scooter/Motor cycle-3, Car/Jeep/Van-4, Tempo/Auto rickshaw/Taxi-5, Bus-6, Train-7, Water transport-8, Any other-9, No travel-0.

Birth Place

This question was recorded only for those whose birth place was outside the village/town of enumeration. If the birth place was within India, the present name of the village/town, district and state was recorded. If outside India, only the present name of the Country was entered. If birth place was within the village/town of enumeration, then dashes (-) were put.

Place of Last Residence

This question was recorded only for those persons who had come to the village/town of enumeration from elsewhere. It refers to the present name of the village/town from where the person has migrated to the place of enumeration. If a person is living at the place of enumeration since her/his birth and never gone out except on temporary visit to their relatives, pilgrimage, tour etc., she/he was considered to be a non-migrant by place of last residence and dashes (-) were entered in all the relevant boxes. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration but shifted to another village/town for any reason say study/work etc., and subsequently had returned to the place of enumeration, she/he was considered as a migrant by place of last residence.

Reasons for Migration

This question was asked of those person who had come from elsewhere to reside at the place of enumeration. The code used are: Work/employment-1, Business-2, Education-3, Marriage-4, Moved after birth-5, Moved with household-6 and Any other-7. The reason for migration was determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration was taken to be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Duration of Stay

The period of continuous residence at the place of enumeration was enquired and recorded in completed years. This question was applied even to persons born at the place of enumeration who had subsequently moved to some other place and came back again to reside in the same village/town. However, this question was not applicable to defence and similar paramilitary personnel.

Children Surviving

This question was asked only in respect of all ever married women. The number of children surviving at the time of enumeration was ascertained which included the number of daughters and sons presently not staying with the household. The daughters and sons surviving at present included all daughters and sons surviving from the time she first got married, if married more than once. This did not include the adopted children and the children her husband had from his earlier marriage(s).

Children Ever Born

This question was also asked only in respect of all ever married women. The total number of children ever born alive to the woman (includes both living and dead daughters and sons) was ascertained and recorded appropriately. The number of daughters and sons ever born alive to a mother included the children born to her out of her earlier marriage(s), if any. The children that her husband had from his earlier marriage(s) were not included. Adopted daughter(s) or son(s) were also not counted for the purpose of this question.

Number of children born alive during last one year

This question was asked only for the **currently married women** of the household. The number of daughter(s) or son(s) born alive to a currently married woman in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration (i.e. after 1st March, 2010 but before 28th February, 2011) was ascertained and recorded. If the daughter or son was born alive, and even if died soon after birth, the answer was taken to be 'Yes', to this question. Stillbirth, i.e., a child that is born dead was not taken into account for this question.

Commonly used formulae

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population; it is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \times 1000$$

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)

Child Sex-ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 males in the same age-group in the population.

It is expressed as 'number of female children aged (0-6) years per 1,000 male children aged (0-6) years'.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0 - 6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0 - 6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0 - 6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

Effective Literacy Rate

Effective literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above

$$\text{Effective Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Literates}}{\text{Population age 7 +}} \times 100$$

Work Participation Rate

Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work Participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

List of Abbreviations

C.B.	Cantonment Board/Cantonment
C.M.C.	City Municipal Council
E.O.	Estate Office
G.P.	Gram Panchayat
I.N.A.	Industrial Notified Area
I.T.S.	Industrial Township
M.	Municipality
M.C.	Municipal Committee
M.C.I	Municipal Council
M.Corp.	Municipal Corporation/Corporation
N.A	Notified Area
N.A.C.	Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council
N.P.	Nagar Panchayat/Nagar Parishad
N.P.P.	Nagar Palika Parishad
N.T	Notified Town
N.T.A	Notified Town Area
S.T.C.	Small Town Committee
T.C.	Town Committee
T.A.C.	Town Area Committee
T.M.C.	Town Municipal Council
T.P.	Town Panchayat
T.S.	Township
C.T.	Census Town
U.A.	Urban Agglomeration
O.G.	Out Growth