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Introduction

1. The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another. This data will form the benchmark for framing of the welfare and development policies for billion plus human resources living in this country.

2. The Census Act, 1948, forms the basis for the conduct of population censuses in independent India. The Census of India, 2001 was conducted in two distinct but inter-related phases. The first phase, the Houselisting Operation was conducted between April- September, 2000 in different states and union territories as a prelude to the exercise of undertaking the decennial Population Census. The houselisting exercise provided the basis for uniform and unambiguous frame to undertake the Population Enumeration with the ultimate objective of achieving as full a coverage as is humanly possible without any omission of an area or household. During this Houselisting Operation, data on housing conditions, amenities and assets available to the households were also collected. The second phase of census i.e. Population Enumeration, was undertaken between February, 9-28th 2001 (both days inclusive) with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2001. The Census moment was 00.00 hours of 1st March, 2001, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population of the country was taken. This was a departure from the earlier census tradition, as until the 1991 Census (except 1971), the sunrise of 1st March of the relevant Census year was the census moment. The enumeration of houseless population was carried out on the night of February 28th, 2001.

3. In certain inaccessible and snow bound areas of the country, population enumeration was preponed for administrative and technical convenience and carried out non- synchronously. Thus in Jammu & Kashmir and certain snow bound areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal the Population Enumeration was conducted during 11th – 30th September, 2000 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th October, 2000. In Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh, the Population Enumeration had to be deferred due to flash floods in August, 2000 and was conducted from 12th - 31st May, 2001 with reference date as 1st June, 2001. In Jammu and Kashmir, due to certain constraints, the enumeration period was extended from 1st October, 2000 to 15th November, 2000 with a reference date of 16th November, 2000 in the six districts viz., Srinagar, Badgam, Anantnag, Baramulla, Kupwara and Pulwama of Kashmir Valley and four blocks namely, Banihal, Ramso, Marwa and Wardwan of Doda district in Jammu Division. It was further extended in Srinagar town and Pulwama districts until 15th December, 2000 with reference date being 16th December, 2000.

4. Further, due to the devastating earthquake in Gujarat on 26th January, 2001 just two weeks prior to the commencement of the nation wide Population Enumeration, this schedule in the affected areas of Gujarat had to be postponed. These included the entire district of Kachchh, Morvi, Maliya-Miana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district and Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district. The Population Enumeration in these areas was undertaken during 9th-28th February, 2002 with 1st March, 2002 as the reference date. Although enumeration in certain areas of the country have been undertaken at different points of time and with different reference dates, no adjustments have been made to the enumerated population so as to bring all of them to the common reference date of 1st March, 2001. This, if at all, will have a very minor, almost negligible bearing on the population totals for the country or state or even the districts in most cases.

5. This gigantic operation (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5463 sub-districts, 5161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation (Annexure-I). The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration. To facilitate quick tabulation for bringing out Provisional Population Totals, provision for page totaling were made in the schedule itself for a few items namely population, males, females, population aged 0-6 years by sex, literates, illiterates and workers and their categories by sex. The Provisional Population Totals were put in the public domain on 26th March, 2001 within three weeks of the completion of the enumeration. Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001 and Supplement to Provisional Population Totals of 2001 provided the basic statistics of the population, literates upto district level classified by sex. The Directorates of Census Operations also released provisional data at the district, sub-district and town levels for their respective States/Uts through the publication of Paper 1, 2 and 3 of Provisional Population Totals. Subsequently, the distribution of population by rural and urban areas and economic activity characteristics of the population by rural and urban areas at district/sub-district/town level were also released in electronic format at the national level and print form at the state level. All the provisional population totals released so far are also available on census website : http://www.censusindia.gov.in

6. In addition to the provisional population totals, the final results of the Houselisting Operations were released in April, 2003 which provided valuable information on the housing stock, amenities and assets available to the household. Houselisting data is available in the hard copy form in 'Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets by India and States'. Similar publications are also available for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes households separately. This data is also available in hard copy and electronic format for India and all the States/Union territories at district, sub-district and town level. The Houselisting data is immensely useful to the policy makers, planners and administrators to improve the quality of life for countrymen as well to the corporate sector for formulating marketing strategies in reaching the rural masses.

Data Processing

7. A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centres across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

8. After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas specially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

9. A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality and the coverage and only after the full possible satisfaction of the TFQA, the population data was cleared.

10. There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of an individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

11. The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

12. The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

13. The final population figures were released at first which provided details on the total population including the houseless and institutional population, the Scheduled Caste population and the Scheduled Tribe population for the Country/State/Union territory/District/Tehsil/Town by sex and residence will be of immense use to the data users. These data are presented in the Table titled : Final Population Totals-1 (FPT-1) - Total Population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population by sex and place of residence-State / Union territory/ District / Tehsil/ Town: 2001.

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Concepts and Definitions

It is important for the data users to familiarize themselves with the concepts and the definitions of the terms used for proper appreciations of the data contained in this publication. At the same time, it is all the more important to understand the implications of the terms used at the Census of India 2001, for making meaningful comparisons of the similar data generated by various other agencies within the country and with the data produced by other countries in the world. The concepts and definitions adopted at the Census of India, 2001 are as given below:

01. Persons enumerated
02. Rural-Urban Areas
03. City
04. Household
05. Institutional Household
06. Houseless Households
07. Head of the Household
08. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
09. Literates
10. Work
11. Main Workers
12. Marginal Workers
13. Cultivator
14. Agricultural Labourers
15. Household Industry Workers
16. Other Workers
17. Non Workers
18. Sex ratio
19. Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)
20. Literacy rate
21. Work Participation Rate
22. Location code structure adopted in Census 2001
23. Migration
24. Abbreviations used for civic status of cities or towns

01. Persons enumerated

Generally speaking, persons who are present in the household during the entire period of enumeration or who are known to be usual residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period or who are not present at the time of visit of the enumerator but are expected to return by 28th February, 2001 are eligible to be enumerated. For the purpose of enumeration the following persons are enumerated in a household:

(i) All those who normally reside and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration, i.e. from 9th February to 28th February, 2001 (both days inclusive);

(ii) Those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period in the household (9th February to 28th

February, 2001) but are not present at the time of the visit of enumerator.
(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing in the household and are not present at the time of the visit but expected to return by 28th February, 2001; and
(iv) Visitors who are present in the household censused and expected to be away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors were treated as normal residents of the household where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they were not been enumerated elsewhere.
In Census, every person irrespective of age, sex, caste, creed, region, origin or religion is counted only once, without omission or duplication provided she/he satisfied the criteria of enumeration listed above. Foreigners who are expected to stay within the geographical limits of this country throughout the enumeration period are to be counted wherever they are found, if not enumerated elsewhere. Those foreigners who are expected to stay in India for a part of enumeration period are not eligible for enumeration. It may also be important to state that the foreigners and their families who were having diplomatic status were not enumerated. But Indian nationals employed and staying with them were enumerated.

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02. Rural-Urban Areas

The data in the table on Final Population Totals are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows: (a) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. (b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
i) a minimum population of 5,000;
ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).
For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b)(ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.
An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. Examples of OGs are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., that may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.
For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites: (a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and (b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e. towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census). With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted: (i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths; (ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

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03. City

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities

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04. Household

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. 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, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.A household with at least one Scheduled Caste member is treated as Scheduled Caste Household. Similarly, a household having at least one Scheduled Tribe member is treated as a Scheduled Tribe household.

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05. Institutional Household

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

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06. Houseless Households

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc. are treated as Houseless households.

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07. 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. In case of an absentee de jure 'Head' who is not eligible to be enumerated in the household, the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of household rests was to be regarded as the head irrespective whether the person is male or female.

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08. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes 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 Castes and / or 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.
It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September, 1956, by an

amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the population professing the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to their inclusion as Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist professing population were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

For finalizing the list of Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes notified in each state/union territory, all the constitutional amendments that have taken place prior to the conduct of 2001 census were taken into account. Since there is no Scheduled Castes list for the state of Nagaland and the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep; and no Scheduled Tribes list for the States of Delhi, Haryana and Punjab and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Pondicherry, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population figures are furnished for only the relevant category in respect of these States and Union territories.

The instructions to the enumerators for recording the individual responses on religion and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes were more or less the same as in the past censuses. Each enumerator was provided with a notified list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of his/her state/union territory. The religion for each individual was first of all determined. Then it was ascertained from the respondent for each individual whether she or he belonged to a Scheduled caste or a Scheduled Tribe

through Question No.8 & 9 of the Household Schedule. If in reply to either of this question, the answer was in the affirmative, the name of caste / tribe to which the individual belonged was ascertained. If the name of caste / tribe returned by the respondent appeared in the approved list for the state the enumerator was expected to treat the individual, as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and record the appropriate entry.

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09. Literates

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who were blind and could read in Braille are treated to be literates.

A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but cannot write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing, are treated as illiterate.

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10. 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 engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

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

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11. Main Workers

Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.

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12. Marginal Workers

Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.

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13. Cultivator

For purposes 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 cultivation of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops - tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

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14. 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.

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15. 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 which 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 is confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas, even if the members of the household run an industry by themselves but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it is not considered as a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

Household Industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. Some of the typical industries that can be conducted on a household industry basis are: Foodstuffs : such as production of floor, milking or dehusking of paddy, grinding of herbs, production of pickles, preservation of meat etc. Beverages: such as manufacture of country liquor, ice cream, soda water etc., Tobacco Products : such as bidi, cigars, Textile cotton, Jute, Wool or Silk, Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Paper and Paper Products, Leather and Leather Products, Petroleum and Coal Products : such as making foot wear from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, Chemical and Chemical Products :such as manufacture of toys, paints, colours, matches, fireworks, perfumes, ink etc., Service and Repairing of Transport Equipments : such as cycle, rickshaw, boat or animal driven carts etc.

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16. Other Workers

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in Household Industry, are 'Other Workers(OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all 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. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

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17. Non Workers

A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as non-worker. The non-workers broadly constitute Students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid, household duties who were attending to daily household chores like cooking, cleaning utensils, looking after children, fetching water etc. and are not even helping in the unpaid work in the family form or cultivation or milching, dependant such as infants or very elderly people not included in the category of worker, pensioners those who are drawing pension after retirement and are not engaged in any economic activity. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and persons having unidentified source of income and with unspecified sources of subsistence and not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period. Others, this category includes all Non-workers who may not come under the above categories such as rentiers, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions doing no paid or unpaid work and persons who are seeking/available for work.

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18. 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'.

$$\text{Sex-ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

19. 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 1000 males in the same age-group in the population. It is expressed as 'number of female children age (0-6) years per 1000 male children age (0-6) years'.

$$\text{Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years)} = \frac{\text{Number of female children (0-6)}}{\text{Number of male children (0-6)}} \times 1000$$

20. Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.

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

21. Work Participation Rate

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

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

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22. Location Code Structure adopted in Census 2001

There are two different sets of codes namely the location codes for villages and the location codes for the towns. The Location Code Structure adopted in Census 2001 is described below

Administrative Area	Number of digits
State/ Union territories	Two digits (within the country)
District	Two digits (within the state/ut)
Sub-district	Four digits (within the district)
Village	Eight digits (within the state/ut)
Town	Eight digits (within the district)
Ward	Four digits (within the town)

The general pattern followed in coding of any geographical unit was a serpentine one, except for the wards in the towns, beginning from the North-west corner and completing at the farthest South-east corner within the defined higher level of the geographical hierarchy. In so far as the State/Ut is concerned Jammu & Kashmir has code number 01 (north-west corner) and code number 35 (south east corner) has been allotted to Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Generally the administrative unit below a district is a sub-district, for example Tehsil or Taluk. However, in certain states and union territories exceptions had to be made since the nomenclature for sub-districts is not uniform throughout the country. For example, in Orissa Police station is the sub-district, in West Bengal it is the Community Development Block and so on.

After the completion of Houselisting Operation, three new states namely, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand were created in November, 2000 barely three months before the commencement of Population Enumeration. These states were carved out of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar respectively. This resulted in redoing the coding exercise in all the jurisdictional units of these six affected states and much time and effort initially put in had to be invested again to ensure that the processing of Houselisting records is not adversely affected among other things.

In Assam, Mizoram and Orissa there are a few sub-districts which cut across the district jurisdictions. In such situations these sub-districts only have been provided a separate series of code numbers viz. 0090, 0091 etc., whereas those sub-districts which do not violate the district boundaries have been given the normal code numbers i.e. 0001, 0002 etc. the sub-districts which cut across two districts are 1) Sidli Circle (Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon districts), 2) Dhakuakhana Circle (Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts) and 3) Subansiri Circle (Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts) in Assam, 4) Tlangnuam Rural Development

Block (Kolasib and Aizawl districts), 5) Thingsulthliah Rural Development Block (Aizawl and Serchhip districts) and 6) East Lungdar Rural Development Block (Champhai and Serchhip districts) in Mizoram and 7) Ramagiri Police Station (Ganjam and Gajapati districts) in Orissa.One of the major initiatives taken in the Census 2001 was the allotment of Permanent Location Code Number (PLCN) to each and every village within the State and not within a sub-district as in the earlier censuses. PLCN was thus assigned as one continuous number from the first village in the first district to the last village in the last district. PLCN is an eight digit unique location code number with the first six digits representing the code number of the village and the last two digits are by default two zeros '00' as future provision. These zeros are reserved as buffer to be used for coding any new village(s) that may come up between two existing villages in future. For example, if a new village comes up between two villages with PLCNs 01254600 and 01254700, the new village will be allotted PLCN 01254601 and so on.

The location code number for a town in every state is also an eight digit number starting with the digit 4 situated at the extreme left acting as the unique identifier for any town in the state. The next two digits depict the code number of the district in which the town falls followed by two digits representing the town serial number in the district. There are three zeros at the end as buffer mainly to meet the requirement of bringing the number of digits to eight to match the number of digits in the PLCN for the villages. Thus a town location code number 40305000 represents the town serial number 5 of the district number 03 in a State.

There are ten towns in the country that spread over more than one district.

These are 1) Devaprayag (Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts) in Uttranchal, 2) Delhi Municipal Corporation (all the nine districts) and 3) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (New Delhi, Central, Sourth West and South districts) in Delhi, 4) Imphal, Municipal Council (Imphal West and Imphal East districts), 5) Lilong, Nagar Panchayat, (Thoubal and Imphal East districts), 6) Nambol, Municipal Council (Bishmipur and Imphal West districts) and 7) Samurou, Nagar Panchayat, (Thoubal and Imphal West districts) in Manipur, 8) Siliguri, Municipal Corporation (Darjiling and Jalpaiguri districts) in West Bengal, 9) Greater Mumbai, Municipal Corporation (Mumbai Suburban and Mumbai districts) in Maharashtra and 10) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts) in Andhra Pradesh. Although, the parts of such towns falling in two different districts have been coded independently, the last five digits of these towns are the same since the same town serial numbers have allotted within the districts to these different town parts. However, the district code being an element of the eight-digited town code structure; the same town has two different eight digited codes. For example, Siliguri (M.Corp.) falling in two districts, namely, Darjiling (01) and Jalpaiguri (02) has codes 40109000 and 40209000 respectively.

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23. Migration

Internal Migration

It inclds any movement within the political boundaries of a nation which results in a change of usual place of residence. It may consist of the crossing of a village or town boundary as a minimum condition for qualifying the movement as internal migration. Thus, the concept of internal migration involves implicitly an imposition of boundary lines which must be crossed before a movement is counted as internal migration.

Migrant

Migrant is usually defined as a person who has moved from one politically defined area to another similar area. In Indian context, these areas are generally a village in rural and a town in urban. Thus a person who moves out from one village or town to another village or town is termed as a migrant provided his/her movement is not of purely temporary nature on account of casual leave, visits, tours, etc.

Non- Migrants (Immobiles)

People, who are seen living their entire life-time and die in the same village/town in which they were born, are defined as Immobiles or non-migrants.

Birth Place Migrant

If at the time of Census enumeration, there is a change in the usual place of residence of an individual with reference to his/her birth place, he/she is defined as a migrant in accordance with ‘birth place’ concept.

Last Residence Migrant

If at the time of Census enumeration, a change in the usual place of residence of an individual is noted with reference to his/her previous usual residence, he/she is termed as a migrant in accordance with ‘last residence’ concept.

In-migrant

A person, who crosses the boundaries of a village/town for the purpose of residing at the place of enumeration, is an in-migrant.

Out-migrant

If a person moves out from the place of enumeration (village/town) to another politically defined area (village/town) for usual residence, he or she is termed as an out-migrant.

Intra-district Migrant

When a person moves out from his place of usual residence or birth to another politically defined area (village/town), which is within the district of enumeration, he/she is termed as an intra-district migrant.

Inter-district Migrant

A person who is in the course of migration crosses the boundary of the district of enumeration but remains within the State of enumeration, is termed as an inter-district migrant.

Intra-state Migrant

When a person crosses the boundary of his/her village/town for usual residence elsewhere within the State of enumeration, the person concerned is treated as an intra-State migrant. Thus intra-district and inter-district migrants together constitute the intra-State migrants.

Inter-State migrant

If the place of enumeration of an individual differs from the place of birth or last residence and these lie in two different States, the person is treated accordingly as an inter-State migrant with regard to birth place or last residence concept.

Life-time In-Migration

It denotes the total number of persons enumerated in a given area at a particular Census who were born outside the area of enumeration but within the national boundaries.

Life-time Out-Migration

It gives the total number of persons born in a given area but now enumerated outside the area within the national boundaries at the time of particular Census.

Life-time Net-Migration

The difference between life-time in-migration and life-time out-migration is termed as life-time net-migration.

Migration rate

It is taken as the ratio of total migrants counted in the Census to its total population multiplied by 1000. While discussing the migration result, the term population

mobility is taken as a synonym to migration rate.

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24. Abbreviations Used

The following abbreviations of civic status of cities or towns are used while presenting the data in the Table on Final Population Totals:

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.B.	Municipal Board
M.C	Municipal Committee
M.Cl	Municipal Council
M.Corp.	Municipal Corporation/Corporation
N.A.	Notified Area
N.A.C	Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council
N.P	Nagar Panchayat
N.T	Notified Town
N.T.A	Notified Town Area
S.T.C	Small Town Committee
T.C.	Town Committee/Town Area Committee
T.M.C	Town Municipal Council
T.P	Town Panchayat
T.S.	Township
C.T	Census Town
O.T	Out Growth

Definition of Slum

Slums have come to form an integral part of the phenomena of urbanization in India. Comprehensive information on the slums being essential for formulation of effective and coordinated policy for their improvement. Formation and identification of slum enumeration blocks prior to the conduct of 2001 Census has made it possible to compile and repare special tables for slums. It is for the first time in the history of census in the country that the slum demography is being presented on the basis of the actual count. The systematic delineation of slums for collection of primary data on their population characteristics during population enumeration itself may perhaps be the first of its type in the world.

For the purpose of Census of India, 2001, the slum areas broadly constitute of :-

(i) All specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a 'Slum Act'.

(ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act;

(iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

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