

## 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 evaluation 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:

### 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 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.

Apart from these, the outgrowths (OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations': Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a villages or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

## City

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

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## Scheduled Castes and 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 the specification of 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 of 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 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 an appropriate entry.

## 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 only read but cannot write, 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 in exchange 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) are 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).

## Agricultural Labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. (S)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 (s)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 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.

## Other Worker

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'.

## 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'.

Number of females

Sex-ratio = ----- x 1000

Number of males

### Sex-ratio (0-6 years)

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 females per 1000 males'.

Number of females <sub>(0-6)</sub>

Sex-ratio (0-6 years) = ----- x 1000

Number of males <sub>(0-6)</sub>

### Literacy rate

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

Number of literates

Literacy rate = ----- x 100

Population aged 7+

### Work Participation Rate

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

Total Workers (Main+Marginal)

Work participation rate = ----- x 100

Total Population

### Location Code structure adopted in Census 2001

In the Census 2001 the following location code structure has been adopted

<i>Area</i>	<i>Number of digits</i>
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, 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 and code number 35 has been allotted to Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Generally the administrative jurisdiction below a district is a sub-district, for example Tahsil 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. The geographical units adopted as sub-districts in various States and Union territories are listed in Annexure-1.

In Assam, Mizoram and Orissa there are a few sub-districts which cut across the district jurisdictions. In such situations the sub-districts have been provided a separate series of code numbers viz. 9000, 9001 etc.

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 district/tahsil 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 depicting two zeros '00'. These zeros are reserved as buffer to be used for coding any new village(s) that may come up between two 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 soon.

The location code number for a town is also an eight digit number starting with the digit 4 situated at the extreme left acting as the unique identifier. 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 for 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.

The Out-Growths of towns have not been given any independent location code numbers. These have been given notional ward codes after the last ward code of the respective towns to which these OGs relate to.

## Presentation of data

In this special publication the presentation has been made in the following format

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State	Total Rural Urban
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District 1	Total Rural Urban
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Sub-district 1	Total Rural Urban
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Sub-district 2	Total Rural Urban
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Sub-district n	Total Rural Urban
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Town 1	Urban
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Town 2	Urban
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Town 3	Urban
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Town m	Urban
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In case of towns having Out-Growth(s) the presentation style is as follows

Town (M+OG) (*Here M is the abbreviation for Municipality*)

Town (M)

OG 1

OG 2

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In West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland and Pondicherry the statutory towns are not jurisdictionally placed within the sub-districts (Development Block). Therefore, the urban populations of sub-districts in these States and the Union territories do not include the population of the statutory towns. In these four States/Ut the statutory towns have been presented below the district and do not contribute to the urban population of the sub-district. However, the populations of the Census towns and Out-Growths are included in the urban portions of the sub-districts. There are six towns in India whose jurisdiction cuts across district boundaries. They are Dev Prayag (in Uttaranchal), Siliguri (in West Bengal), Imphal (In Manipur)--. In such cases the populations of parts of such towns have been included in the urban populations of the concerned districts.

### 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.G.	-	Outgrowth