

SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION

WORKS & ACTIVITIES (DETAILS)

1. CENSUS WORKS:

1.1 Enumeration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In Census, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) population figures along with relevant socio-economic and demographic characteristics are being tabulated and published since 1951 Census. The SCs and STs figures are mandatory to meet various constitutional requirements of reservation of seats in Parliament and in State Legislative Assemblies.

In each decennial Census since 1951, the SC and ST population have been enumerated strictly as per the lists of SCs and STs notified vide the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 in pursuant of the Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The lists of SCs and STs, as amended from time to time, are State /Union Territory specific.

Persons professing Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism only deem to be members Scheduled Castes as per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act 1990. There is no religion bar in case of Scheduled Tribes. There is no SC in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and A & N Islands, while no ST in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, and Puducherry.

1.1.1 Compilation of the SCs and STs lists for Census Enumeration

Prior to the 1st phase (i.e., the House Listing Phase of Census) the lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) for each State and Union Territory are compiled and updated considering all amendments enacted in the said lists since the preceding Census. The updating process, however, continued incorporating all possible amendments made in the lists before the commencement of the Population Enumeration Phase (i.e., 2nd phase) of Census. The nodal ministries viz., the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for SCs) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (for STs) are consulted in compiling the updated lists of SCs and STs for Census enumeration.

1.1.2 Census Schedule for Enumeration of SCs and STs

Question No. 8 of the Household Schedule of Population Enumeration Phase pertains to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST). Any person belonging to a SC or a ST returned her/his caste or tribe as a synonym or generic name, it would be reckoned as SC/ST only if that name is found in the notified lists of SCs/STs. Any generic reply (e.g., *Harijan*,

Girijan or *Achhut*, *Adivasi*, etc.) would not be recorded as belonging to the SC/ST straight away. In such a case, the enumerator has to ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name is found in the list, then only the person is reckoned as belonging to SC or ST as the case may be. If a person insisted on calling herself/himself merely as '*Harijan*' or '*Achhut*' or '*Adivasi*' or '*Girijan*' or by any other synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe but not appearing in the lists of SCs/STs, he/she must be told that this description is not adequate for census purposes and he/she should be persuaded to give the actual name of the SC or ST, as the case may be. If enumerators have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organized movement, the SCs or the STs are not being truthfully returned, he/she should record them as returned by the respondent and make a report to their Supervisory Officer for verification. It is to be noted that in a household, some of the members may belong to SC or ST while others may not. Again, there may be situations where members do not belong to the same SC or ST or some of the family members may be SC and others ST. Therefore, this question is to be asked to all members of a household. That means the entry made in this question for the head of the household or the respondent may not be simply repeated for other members of that household.

1.1.3 Preparation of Code Directory

A Dynamic Code Directory containing six-digit code for each Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) name (as main entry and sub-entries under the main entry) specific to each State/UT is prepared to facilitate Computer Assisted Coding for computerized data processing. This six-digit code has two parts, the first 3-digits represent the main caste/tribe and next 3-digits represent their synonym or sub-group. The sub-castes/ synonyms of a SC are grouped together with a group code. Similarly, the sub-tribes/synonyms of a ST are grouped together with a group code. The Dynamic Code Directory is so called because any new Census return classified into an appropriate SC/ST category is provided with a new unique code which eventually becomes part of the directory.

1.1.4 Classification of Unclassified SCs/STs Returns

The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population are enumerated in Census strictly as per the notified lists of SCs and STs as applicable at the time of conducting the Census Operation. And the enumerators are given clear instruction to record only the valid SC/ST name as per the notified lists. However, despite all such precautions, the Census enumeration of SCs and STs inadvertently records several un-identified/new SCs and STs names. Such unclassified returns are encountered due to several reasons e.g., enumerator driven mistake (e.g., incorrect spelling), data entry operator's mistake (e.g., incorrect coding), respondent driven mistake (e.g., respondent compel the enumerator to record a specific SC/ST name due to prevailing local situation), etc. Often the local alternate name of a caste/tribe, which may be a genuine sub-caste/ sub-tribe name of a notified SC/ST, is recorded.

Such unclassified SC/ST returns are appropriately classified to finalize the Census figures of the SCs and STs.

1.2 Enumeration of Religion

Question No.7 of the Household Schedule of Population Enumeration Phase pertains to Religion. The Religion of each member of a household as returned by the respondent in reply to the Question No.7 of the Household Schedule is enumerated in Census. Recording of the religion professed by each member of the Household separately is considered necessary as all the members in a household may not profess the same religion. The census enumerators are clearly instructed not to presume that the religion of the head of the household or the respondent is necessarily the religion of every member of that household. For operational convenience, since 2001 Census, numeric code in the Census Schedule itself is provided to six numerically major religions viz., Hindu (code-1), Muslim (code-2), Christian (code-3), Sikh (code-4), Buddhist (code-5), and Jain (code-6). This practice does not confer to any advantage or privilege to the any of the said religions. In fact, a unique numeric code is provided to each and every religion name as returned in Census enumeration purely for computerized data processing purposes.

While recording the response under this question the census enumerator is to write the name of the religion and to enter its code in the appropriate box provided for this purpose. While making entry for any religion other than Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, and Jain, the census enumerators are instructed to record faithfully the actual name of the religion as returned by the respondents under this question. In such a case no numerical entry is to be made in the box meant for recording the code number. In case a person says that she/he has no religion, the census enumerator is instructed to record "No Religion" in such a case. The enumerators are instructed not to enter into any argument with the household for recording entry under this question and they are bound to record faithfully whatever religion is returned by the respondent for herself/himself and for other members in the household.

1.2.1 Classification and Publication of Religion Returns

The enumeration of religion through open-ended response allows the respondents to freely write the name of their religion/persuasion. This being a practice several new religion/persuasion/sect/etc. names are returned in each decennial census. In Census 2011 a total of 3,235 new religions/persuasions/sects/etc. names were returned. The corresponding number was 2,875 in the preceding Census (i.e., 2001 Census). The examination and classification of such unclassified returns required to be done immediately for finalizing the district level data for Primary Census Abstract (PCA) purpose, since the returns of Scheduled Castes depend on the religion of the respondents. The earlier Census records contain wealth of information on religions/persuasions/sects/etc. These reports and the various available published literatures are used to classify the religion returns enumerated in Census.

The religion data of Census are published under eight major heads i.e., (1)Hindu, (2)Muslim, (3)Sikh, (4)Christian, (5)Buddhist, (6)Jain, (7)Other Religions & Persuasions (ORP), and (8) Religion Not Stated. The religious sub-sects/sub-groups/belief system under any of the six numerically major religions and under the ORP are treated accordingly as per the practices followed in Census since the earliest time. The classifications under these major heads, however, do not deprive any religion/persuasion/sect/etc. as returned in Census enumeration. The details of each and every religion return classified under the major heads are also published giving the detail breakups in annexure/appendix tables for religion. The details of each sub-sects/sub-groups/belief system under any of the six numerically major religions, as mentioned, are tabulated and published separately in *Annexure of the Table C-1*. While the details of the ORP are published in *Appendix Tables C-1*.

1.3 Finalization of Tables

The total population of both Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are finalized by aggregating the population data of individual SCs and STs at the appropriate administrative level. Data relating to the demographic, socio-economic, and cultural profile of each SC and ST area wise and sex wise at national, state, and district level are validated prior to their release. Data of following Tables are validated and finalized in the Social Studies Division.

- **A - 8 & 9 Union/State Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for SCs & STs**
- **A-10 & A-11 State PCA for Individual SC & ST**
- **SC - Series: Individual SC-wise Tables (Special Tables)**
14 cross-classified tables on Age, sex, marital status, economy, education, religion & fertility aspects
- **ST – Series: Individual ST-wise Tables**
16 Tables - same as above with two Additional tables on Mother tongue & Bilingualism
- **Religion Related Tables**

1.4 Delimitation and Recasting of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Data

The Social Studies Division provides the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Census figures to the Election Commission for delimitation of constituencies and reservation of seats for the SCs and STs. This involves recasting of the latest Census data for readjustment of seats for SCs & STs in Constituencies as per the Constitution provision for delimitation.

Under the provision of Articles 330 and 332 and the Delimitation Act the Election Commission is empowered to carry out readjustment of reservation of constituencies based on the changed population of SCs and STs ascertained as on the specific date of the **last**

Preceding Census. Since for delimitation purpose the population figures of the last Preceding Census is used, any amendment to the lists of SCs and STs in between the preceding and the succeeding Censuses requires ascertained figures of SCs and STs for the Preceding Census so as to adjust the population of SCs and STs keeping in view of the amendments to the lists of SCs and STs done in between the preceding and the succeeding Censuses. The ascertained population of SCs and STs and their proportion to the total population of the concerned States/UTs are required to be notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary by the Census Commissioner of India. The notified figures and ascertained population of SCs and STs at the State/UT level and corresponding figures at the lowest administrative level both for rural and urban areas of the said States/UTs are provided to the Election Commission for delimitation of constituencies and reservation of seats for the SCs and STs purposes.

[* Until 2011 Census the Social Studies Division also involved in finalization of the Urban Frame, Identification of Census Towns, Urban Agglomeration, and Urban Outgrowths, District Census Hand-Book, and Village and Town Directories, as hereunder. From 2021 Census, these activities/works have been transferred to the Census Division]

1.5 Finalization of Urban Frame*

The Census of India presents demographic data by rural and urban areas. The unit of classification/tabulation of data is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. The Social Studies Division finalizes the lists of statutory and Census Towns on the basis of inputs from the Directorate of Census Operations of States/UTs after the scrutiny of their proposals prior to both phases of Census viz., House Listing Phase and Population Enumeration Phase.

1.5.1 Census Town and Statutory Town

The definition of a town is as follows:

- (a) All places which have been notified under law and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, municipal boards, municipal town committees, cantonment boards, notified areas, notified area committees, town committees, town areas, town boards, town municipalities, sanitary boards, nagar panchayats, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000 (All villages having a population of 4000 or more at the Census 2001 were identified).
 - (ii) At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits (while applying this criterion, the workers engaged in the agricultural activities, namely (a) Cultivators, (b) Agricultural Labourers and (c) Plantation,

Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and allied activities were excluded for computing the percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits).

- (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (villages that satisfied the above two criteria and had a density of 400 persons per sq. km. were classified as Census Towns).

The units that fall under category (a) above are designated as “Statutory Towns” and those in category (b) are designated as “Census Towns”. In Census 2011, a total of 7,933 towns were identified. The corresponding number in Census 2001 was 5,161. Out of these, as many as 4,041 were designated as Statutory Towns and 3,892 were designated as Census Towns. The corresponding numbers in Census 2001 was 3,799 and 1,362 respectively.

1.5.2 Urban Agglomeration

Proposals regarding Urban Agglomerations (UAs) forwarded by the State/UT Directorates of Census Operations are scrutinized and finalized in Social Studies division. In 1961 Census the concept of 'Town Group' was adopted to obtain a broad picture relating to urban spread. This was refined in 1971 with the concept of Urban Agglomeration to obtain better feedback in regard to urban contiguity, processes, trends of urbanization and other related matters. This concept remained operative in 1981, 1991, 2001, and in 2011 Censuses without any change or modification.

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. In some cases, railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. would 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. Each of these individual areas may by itself not satisfy the criteria for it to qualify as an independent urban unit but may qualify to be clubbed with the existing towns as their continuous urban spread (i.e., an Outgrowth). For the purpose of identification of Urban Agglomerations following criteria are adopted:

- (a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town.
- (b) The total population of an Urban Agglomeration (i.e., all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the Preceding Census.

In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.

1.5.3 Outgrowth

The Outgrowth is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. 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 Urban Agglomeration.

On the basis of above criteria, in 2011 Census a total of 474 Urban Agglomerations were identified against 384 in the preceding Census (i.e., 2001 Census). Similarly, a total of 981 Outgrowths was identified in 2011 Census, against 960 in 2001 Census.

1.6 District Census Hand-book*

The District Census Hand-book (DCHB) is being brought out un-interruptedly by the Census organization since 1951 Census. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics of each village and town of the district along with the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc. For this purpose, the non-census data at village and town level are collected in the Village and Town Directory Schedules. The scope of the DCHBs has got enhanced with every Census by adding new items for collection of data at village and town level so as to measure the development that have taken place in the intervening period as well as to identify the possible gaps that to be filled through plan schemes by the authorities concerned. The new items have been added, keeping in view the pace of economic development in the country. The objective behind this publication is to present data at micro-level, particularly on village statistics for administrative planning and development purposes at grass-root level. This publication is widely referred in field based social science research in India, and invariably always remained the starting point to a researcher to identify the area and the unite villages for study.

The data of DCHB of 2011 Census have been presented in two parts, Part-A contains the Village/Town Directory data and Part-B contains the Primary Census Abstract (village/town) along with data on Households Amenities and Assets (Rural/Urban) at District and Sub-District level. Both the Parts have been published in separate volumes.

1.7 Village Directory and Town Directory*

The Village Directory (VD) and the Town Directory (TD) data are collected with the help of the district authorities. The VD data on amenities like electricity, latrines, drinking water, waste water disposal outlets, telephones/mobiles, etc. are cross checked with the data published in Housing Tables (Houses, Household Amenities, and Assets) of Census collected during the House Listing Operation i.e., the 1st Phase of Census. A total of 48 of new amenities have been included in the Village Directory of 2011 in addition to those of 2001. These newly added amenities are:

Pre-Primary School, Engineering College, Medical College, Management Institute, Polytechnic, Non-formal Training Centre, Special School for Disabled, Community Health Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Mobile Health Clinic, Medical Practitioner with MBBS Degree, Medical Practitioner with no degree, Traditional Practitioner and faith Healer, Medicine Shop, Community Toilet, Rural Sanitary Mart or Sanitary Hardware Outlet in the village, Community Bio-gas, Sub Post Office, Village Pin Code, Public Call Office, Mobile Phone Coverage, Internet Cafes/ Common Service Centre, Private Courier Facility, Auto/Modified Autos, Taxis and Vans, Tractors, Cycle-pulled Rickshaws, Carts driven by Animals, village connected to National Highway, State Highway, Major District Road, and Other District Road, Availability of Water Bounded Macadam Roads in village, ATM, Self-Help Group, Public Distribution System(PDS) Shop, Mandis/Regular Market, Weekly Market (Haat), Agricultural Marketing Society, Nutritional Centres (ICDS), Anganwadi Centre, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), Sports Field, Public Library, Public Reading Room, Assembly Polling Station, and Birth & Death Registration Office.

The Community Development (CD) Block wise data of Village Directory and Village PCA have been presented in DCHB of 2011 Census as presented in earlier Censuses. In the Town Directory, seven statements containing the details and the data of each town have been presented viz., (i) Status and Growth History of towns, (ii) Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, (iii) Civic and Other Amenities, (iv) Medical Facilities, (v) Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, (vi) Industry and Banking, and (vii) Civic and Other Amenities in Slums. For the first time the DCHB 2011 Part A containing VD/TD data in excel format and e-Book of Part B containing PCA and data on Household Amenities & Assets for all States/UTs have been released online at the Census of India website <https://censusindia.gov.in>

2. NON-CENSUS WORKS:

2.1 Revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Government of India through the Presidential Notification has notified for the first time the Lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) vide “The Constitution (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950” under the Constitution provisions of Articles 341 & 342. The said lists revised time to time by addition or by deletion or by both through amendments of the 1950 Order.

2.1.1 Articles 341

"341. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

2.1.2 Articles 342

"342. (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification".

2.1.3 Modalities

The modalities of 1999 (revised in 2002) approved by Union Cabinet for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from, and other modifications in the Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes lists defined the role of the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) and other stake holders on the matter, as under:

- The proposal to modify the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is made by the concerned State Govt./Union Territory(UT) Administration to the nodal ministry (the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for SCs and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for STs).
- The proposal is then referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI) seeking ORGI comments.
- The proposal once not agreed to by ORGI is referred back to the concerned State Govt./UT Administration, for seeking further justification on their proposal in the light of the ORGI comments.
- The proposal, if received back from concerned State Govt./UT Administration with further justification, is again referred to the ORGI for consideration.
- If the proposal is not agreed to by the ORGI second time, the Govt. of India may consider rejection of the proposal.
- The proposal agreed to by the ORGI is referred to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)/ National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) as the case may be seeking their comments.

- If the proposal is not agreed to by the NCSC/NCST, it is rejected with the approval of Minister, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment/ Minister, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Such proposals, which have been agreed to by the ORGI and the NCSC or NCST are processed further by the nodal ministries as a Bill for consideration and enactment by the Parliament as required under Article 341 (2) and Article 342 (2) of the Constitution of India. After the Bill is enacted by both the Houses of Parliament, assent of the President is obtained, and the amendments are notified.

2.1.4 Criteria

The Constitution Articles 341 and 342 remain silent about the criteria for enlisting communities as SCs and STs. However, Article 341 give clear direction that castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes can be enlisted as SCs, whereas as per the Article 342 only the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities can be STs. Thus, the broad parameters for identification of SCs and STs are very clear in the said Constitution Articles.

Working definitions of caste, race, and tribe are familiar in Anthropological and Sociological literatures. Nevertheless, technical/measurable tests to identify communities as SCs or STs remained rather open-ended.

The Advisory Committee constituted in 1965 under the Chairmanship of Sri B. N. Lokur for revision of the lists of SCs and STs recommended criteria for deciding claims of any caste for scheduling as SC as: "Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness of Castes arising out of the traditional custom of untouchability".

The first serious attempt to enlist communities as "primitive tribes" was made in 1931 Census. Subsequently, under the Government of India Act 1935, a list of "backward tribes" was specified. The list of STs under Constitution Article 342 is notified in 1950 Order. This list of STs by and large is a revised form of the list of backward tribes earlier notified under the Government of India Act 1935. In 1931 Census it was "primitive tribes" while in 1935 Order it was "backward tribes". Both, the primitiveness and backwardness were the tests applied in preparing the list of STs in 1950 Order under Constitution Article 342. In revising the list of STs, the Advisory Committee recommended a set of five criteria [e.g., (1)*Primitive traits*, (2)*Distinctive culture*, (3)*Geographical isolation*, (4)*Shyness of contact with the community at large*, and (5)*Backwardness*] for identification of a community as Scheduled Tribe. The Committee also considered that tribes whose members have by and large mixed up with the general population are not eligible to be in the list of STs.

2.1.5 Examination of Proposals

The proposals of a State Govt. / UT Administration on the matter of the revision of the lists of SCs/STs duly forwarded by the concerned nodal ministry i.e., the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for SCs) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (for STs) is examined by the Office of the Registrar General of India as per the modalities. Such proposals are examined meticulously based on the information furnished by the State/UT Govt. and the information available in various Census Reports and in other published sources of standard. The Office of the Registrar General of India library is well equipped with relevant materials and information for examining such proposals. Census Reports of earlier decades contain a veritable mine of ethnographic/ethnological details on castes, communities, and tribes. The old ethnographic information is used to identify the ethnic status of a community. Standard published literatures are also referred to assess whether the proposed community possess the requisite characteristics of a tribe/caste. The old literatures are considered relevant to establish the historical practice of *Untouchability* or historical antecedent of a community as tribe, whereas for assessment the current social, economic, educational status, recent literatures including Census publications and the information furnished by the State Govt./UT Administration are referred.

2.2 Inter-Census Social Studies Projects

Since its inception in 1961 the Social Studies Division has undertaken several studies of socio-economic, cultural, and administrative relevance. Worth mentioning among them are the socio-economic survey of villages, the special studies on selected towns, the scheduled survey of handicrafts, fairs & festivals, specific studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

3. PROJECTS, STUDIES & PUBLICATIONS:

3.1 Village Studies

1961-1971 Censuses

During the inter-census period (1963-68) about five hundred villages all over India were taken up for a comprehensive socio-economic survey. The villages were selected on such a way so as to cover adequately the geographical, occupational, and ethnic diversity of India. Some villages were of medium size with multi-ethnic population and having variegated occupations though primarily dependent on agriculture, while others had one dominant community with one predominant occupation, like fishing, pottery, etc. or were primarily inhabited by a Scheduled Tribe community. The village studies provide a diachronic perspective (i.e., change extending through time) to similar studies undertaken by others. A few of the villages were studied earlier, thus giving a scope to examine changes over time. These Reports provide an excellent source of materials as 'benchmark' data for undertaking diachronic studies either in their totality or in regard to in-depth analysis of one of the many aspects covered in these studies. A total 331 Monographs on village studies were published.

1971-1981 Censuses

During 1971-1981 inter-census period, attempts were made to re-study some of the villages that were studied earlier with a view to have an insight in the changing scenario of rural societies in India under influence of planned development programs of the Government as well as rapid industrialization, urbanization, and modernization processes. The villages selected for re-studies were primarily on the basis of their location in relation to the nearby effective urban center. Besides, a few villages situated in specific area viz., Rural Development Plan Area were selected as inter-census village re-studies. A total of 77 villages were re-studied in 1970's and an equal number in 1980's. A total of 68 Village Re-study Reports/ Monographs were published.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Study/Re-Study of Villages

India is characterized by its village communities. Despite rapid industrialization and urbanization processes, the basic socio-economic structure of India's village life, particularly in remote countryside has remained unaffected. To have a 'feel' of Indian social matrix it is essential to 'know' about the village India. With this focus in view, it was decided to take up a socio-economic survey of villages situated in a varied socio-cultural setting as ancillary to 1961 Census. To this pursuit about 400 Village Study Reports/ Monographs were published.

During the inter-census period of 1971-1981, the focus of social studies was further enhanced by undertaking town studies and handicraft studies besides re-study of villages.

3.3 Town Studies

1971-1981 Censuses

Till 1971 Census the anthropological/sociological studies carried out by the Census Organization were mostly confined to backward groups and rural societies. An ancillary to 1971 Census, for the first time the Census of India attempted Urban Studies of small and medium towns. It was realized that the findings of the socio-economic surveys of villages undertaken in 1960's had somewhat limited relevance unless these are supplemented by urban studies to have an idea of not only the close linkage and network of relations between the rural and urban areas but also to understand the socio-economic processes generated by urbanization on the rural neighborhood. These somewhat detailed studies of small and medium towns distributed all over the country were in addition to Directories of Towns published. In all, 26 Towns Reports were published during 1971-1981 and about 50 during the 1981-1991 Censuses.

3.4 Ethnographic Studies

1961-1971 Censuses

Ethnographic studies were resumed in 1960's after a gap of three decades. These were primarily focused on the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities, and were undertaken to study socio-economic changes of these communities to meet various requirements of planned development programs. The ethnographic monographs brought out by the Census Organization from 1961 onwards documented detail ethnographic profiling of the studied communities. In view of the Constitutional benefits accruing to the members of SCs and STs, a number of claims are staked identifying a group with one or the other SC/ST community on the ground of synonymous name or segment. The caste indices of 1891 and 1901 Censuses and the detailed particulars available on castes and tribes in previous census reports have been extremely useful in verifying such claims. It is for this reason that the monographs brought out by the Census organization lay stress on social structure in relation to segments and synonyms of a community.

These ethnographic studies attempted at two levels i.e., State level and National level studies. The National series monographs are somewhat more detailed studies of individual SC and ST communities, while the State series monographs brought out by the Census Directorates generally include shorter ethnographic notes on a number of SC and ST communities. The monographs on SCs lay stress on such issues as their present social status, the extent to which these castes suffer from social disabilities, the changes coming in this regard as a result of social legislation, and changes in values due to social mobility, education, and similar factors. A total of 98 Ethnographic Notes on SC communities and 94 on ST communities were published.

1971-1981 Censuses

Field investigations on Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various States/UTs continued. A total of 24 Ethnographic Notes on SCs and 7 on STs were published.

1981-1991 Censuses

Fresh ethnographic studies were not taken up but a few reports on which field investigations were done during 1971-1981 Censuses were published.

3.5 Handicraft Survey

1961-1971 Censuses

The craft survey intended to obtain a picture of the artisan himself as of his craft, the extent to which tradition-bound the craftsman and the manner in which he adjusted himself to the changed conditions, such as competition posed by modern technology and money economy. In the light of the social structure of the rural societies, the ramifications of the various processes were to be understood in terms of dependence on socially preordained clientele and their regulation under seemingly unalterable laws of social customs. At the same time, there was the full realization of the fact that the social structure of the rural societies was undergoing change. The change in the *Jajmani* (patron-client) relationship and the social stratification assumed to have direct impact on the traditional crafts. An understanding of this

problem was a pre-requisite for revival of the dying crafts. The impact of education and consequent occupational mobility resulting in giving up of traditional crafts was also an aspect that merited consideration.

It was realized that the traditional craft could not be revived or strengthened unless they were geared to the needs of modern times and technology and also adjusted to social and cultural changes. The organizations like the *All India Handicrafts Board* and the *Handloom Board* also gave attention to the handicrafts industry. They provided the necessary institutional support for the promotion of sales, particularly of export-oriented crafts and consequent development of skills of the craftsmen, improvement of designs and supply of raw materials, etc. The craft surveys were undertaken by the Census Organization also went into these issues in some detail but as mentioned earlier, they mainly sought to examine the close nexus between artisan and craft and thereby considered the social and ethnic perspective in relation to the ancientness of the craft and associated legends.

The craft surveys were carried out with twin objectives. First, these surveys were designed to provide essential statistics for planning and development of the traditional crafts and households industry. Second, to study the craftsmen in relation to their social setting and inter-relationships that bound the artisan castes with agricultural and other consumer castes within the broad network of sanctified relations. The primary aim of this study was to obtain the picture of the artisan himself as of his craft, the extent to which the prevalent tradition bounds the craftsmen and the manner in which they adjusted to the changed conditions, such as competition posed by modern technology and money economy. In all about 150 reports on different crafts were published.

1981-1991 Censuses

Further, several rural-based crafts reports (which were discontinued during 1971 Census) were taken up as inter-census studies during 1981-1991 Censuses. In all, 45 Handicrafts Studies were taken up for study. Out of which 31 Handicrafts Reports were published.

3.6 Studies on Fairs and Festivals

During 1961-1971, State volume was brought out covering all the important fairs and festivals of the concerned State. For some States having rich and unique culture of fairs and festivals, such as Andhra Pradesh, district wise volumes on fairs and festivals were published. Besides, in-depth studies on some culturally and historically significant festivals like *Ugadi* (also *Samvatsarādi* is the New Year Day according to the Hindu Calendar celebrated in Southern States) in South and *Moharram* in Delhi and Lucknow were published. In all, about 50 volumes Reports/Monographs on India's fairs and festivals were published.

3.7 Town Directory

During the inter-census period of 1971-1991, the State Town Directory and the All India Town Directory were published. These publications provide all the relevant information of towns and cities in India primarily based on 1971, 1981, and 1991 Census data.

3.8 Glossary Notes on Scheduled Castes

The Social Studies Division compiled A Glossary Notes on Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. For this, primary data were collected from field with especial focus to ethnic identity, social organization, and social status of the SC communities. The field data were collected using a set of Schedules from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and Rajasthan.

3.9 Bibliography on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Selected Marginal Communities

An exhaustive Bibliography on Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has been published in three volumes. This publication has help in cataloguing the innumerable literatures available on the topic that proved to be of great use to the planners, administrators and researchers interested on SCs and STs subject. The first volume (A-K Series) was published in 1970, while the second volume (L-Z Series) was brought out in 1972. The supplementary volume covering references up to 1980 with a separate section on references dealing with SCs and STs was published in 1982.

3.10 Miscellaneous Studies

Studies conducted during inter-census period of 1961-1971 include studies on Folklores, Temples of Madras State, Family Planning Attitudes in Madras City, etc. The 1971-1981 studies include study of Music of Kinnaur (under the project ethno-musicology), *Muharram* in Hyderabad City, Modernization & Elites in Arunachal Pradesh, etc.

3.11 Plan Schemes (under Five-Year Plan)

A study on “Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and the Levels and Trends of Urbanization” under Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plan was taken up. The project continued through the Eight Five-Year Plan. The basic objective was to study in a time series the pattern of spatial distribution of amenities, like educational institutions, medical facilities, drinking water supply, approach roads, post & telegraph, the supply of electricity, etc. in rural areas of different States and Union Territories.

The objective was to provide inputs in determining the size of investment for providing institutional and basic infrastructural facilities especially in rural areas. Side by side, it was also envisaged to study various aspects of urbanization at different levels. Such a study expected to provide useful data for urban development planning. The study report presented a time series data for rural and urban areas for successive census years keeping the 1971 census data as the benchmark in a longitudinal perspective in regard to the distribution of infrastructural facilities in rural areas and levels and trends of urbanization.

The scheme, as was approved by the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) under the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This was necessary as the targets set by the Planning Commission in

respect of availability of amenities mostly covered under the “Minimum Needs Program” were supposed to be achieved in a phased manner. As in the case of the rural areas, the data on levels and trends of urbanization and suburban sprawl were required to be examined on the basis of time series data from 1971-81 onwards.

Tenth Five-Year Plan

Under the Tenth Five-Year Plan a proposal was made to undertake analysis of data on infrastructural facilities available in large size villages. The study was one of the components of Plan Scheme "Study Rural-Urban Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanization" under the Major Plan Head "Techno-Socio Demographic Study based on Census Data". The Large size villages were selected for the survey on the availability of various infrastructural facilities and other amenities because of their importance of having potential of growing into urban areas. It is expected that the provision of basic facilities, other amenities and services will bridge the gap between rural and urban disparity and improve the quality of life. Such an exercise is expected to help both the Planners and the Administrators. The Study also enables to find out the pattern of spatial distribution of amenities and services to identify any disparity and imbalances in terms of their distribution in large size village of different States and UTs.

The villages having a population of 5,000 and above were identified as Large Size villages in larger States and Union Territories. Whereas in twelve smaller States and UTs viz., Goa, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and A & N Islands, where the minimum population limit for a village to be selected for this study were 2,000 persons.

It was decided to undertake the survey with the help of field staff of Department of Posts, Govt. of India. The Department of Posts also agreed to provide the services of Branch Post Master (BPM), the officials of village level Post Offices along with the supervision of District Superintendent of Posts at the district level for data collection in each village. The Village Schedules along with Instruction Manual prepared in the Social Studies Division were supplied to all the Census Directorates. It was considered appropriate to undertake the field survey in a phased manner so that the officers of the Census Directorates could supervise the fieldwork and at the same time quality of data provided in filled-in Schedule could be checked.

A total number of 19,349 Large Size villages out of 593,616 total inhabited villages in India as per 2001 Census were surveyed. The data were analyzed (not published).

3.12 Reports and Publications (under Plan Schemes)

(1) *Study on Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and levels and Trends of Urbanization, Occasional Paper-I, 1986.* [This report presents analysis of data collected during 1971 Census on distribution of infrastructural facilities in different regions reflecting urbanization process. The report provides a detailed account of the phenomenon of urban growth in India. The progress of urbanization in India since 1901 (with analysis of regional and sub-regional disparities), factors associated with urban population growth during

1951-81, emerging trends of sub-urbanization and on certain aspects of housing conditions in large urban centers and dispersal of key infrastructural facilities in small towns.]

(2) *Negative Aspects of Urbanization – A study on the Civic and other Amenities available in notified Slums of Class I and II Towns*, Paper III, 1988. [This report is based on data of 1981 census]

(3) *Availability of Infrastructural Facilities in Rural Area of State and Union Territories (1971-81)*, A Report. [This report provides a detailed analysis of data on infrastructural development at district, state and zonal level during the decades 1971-1981]

(4) *Emerging Trends of Sub-urbanization and Urban Sprawl*, A report. [This report based on 1981 census data on Standard Urban Areas]

(5) *Dispersal of Infrastructural Facilities in Small Towns*, A Report. [This report provides information on whether infrastructural growth has kept pace with the temporal and spatial growth especially in small towns highlighting the role of small towns in regional development]

3.13 Census Data on Household Size and Structure

1981 Census

Following 1981 Census, a maiden attempt was made to study the household size and structure (kinship/ relationship-based structure) in different States/UTs of India based on 1981 Census. The objective was to find out any correlation of household types with kinship norms, demographic features, and socio-economic conditions. This exercise resulted in the publication of *The Household Structure in India*, Occasional Paper No.1, 1991.

2001 Census

After the maiden attempt of classification, tabulation and analysis of 1981 Census data on household size and kinship structure/type of households, the 2001 Census data have been classified and tabulated. Importance of the household data by composition and size cannot be overemphasized in the face of rapid social and economic transformation of the world. The 2001 Census data of households by composition and size were analyzed in the Social Studies Division. The definition of household types are further elaborated while keeping conformity with the 1981 definitions. The details of the household sub-types making into each of the household types are systematically categorized and defined by elemental components. This has helped in easy and error-free coding and classification of the Census data. The household data of 2001 Census is published in the form of a brief publication: *Table: HH-4: Household Composition and Size, Census 2001*.

4. RESOURCES:

4.1 The Census of India Publications (Old and Current)

Available in the Office of the Registrar General of India's Library at Seba Bhawan, Ramakrishna Puram, Sector – 1, New Delhi – 110066.

The current publications are available online at Census of India website <https://censusindia.gov.in>

4.2 Online Resources

Census Tables (2011 Census) on subjects of Social Studies Division

1. For DCHB of all States

<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

2. For Religion/ORP/Sect

(a) https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Religion_PCA.html

(b) https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html in the table C-01 Annexure : Details of Sects/Religions Clubbed Under Specific Religious Community- 2011 (India & States/UTs)

(c) C-01 Appendix : Details of Religious Community Shown Under 'Other Religions And Persuasions' In Main Table C-1- 2011 (India & States/UTs)

3. For individual SC/ST

(a) <https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/PCA/SC.html>

(b) <https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/PCA/ST.html>

4. For Total SC/ST:

https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html in the tables

(a) Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Castes (SC) (India & States/UTs - District Level) (Excel Format)

(b) Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Castes (SC) (District/Sub-Distt/Town Level)

(c) Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes (ST) (India & States/UTs - District Level) (Excel Format)

(d) Primary Census Abstract Data for Scheduled Tribes (ST) (District/Sub-Distt/Town Level)

5. For Scheduled Caste population by Religious community.

<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/SCST-Series/SC14.html>

6. For Scheduled Tribe population by Religious community

<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/SCST-Series/ST14.html>

7. Marital Status for SC/ST for all States/UTs

<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/c-2.html>