

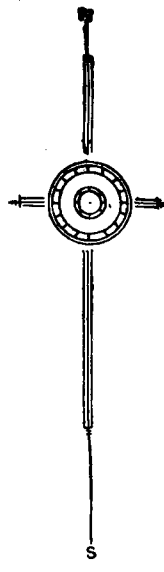
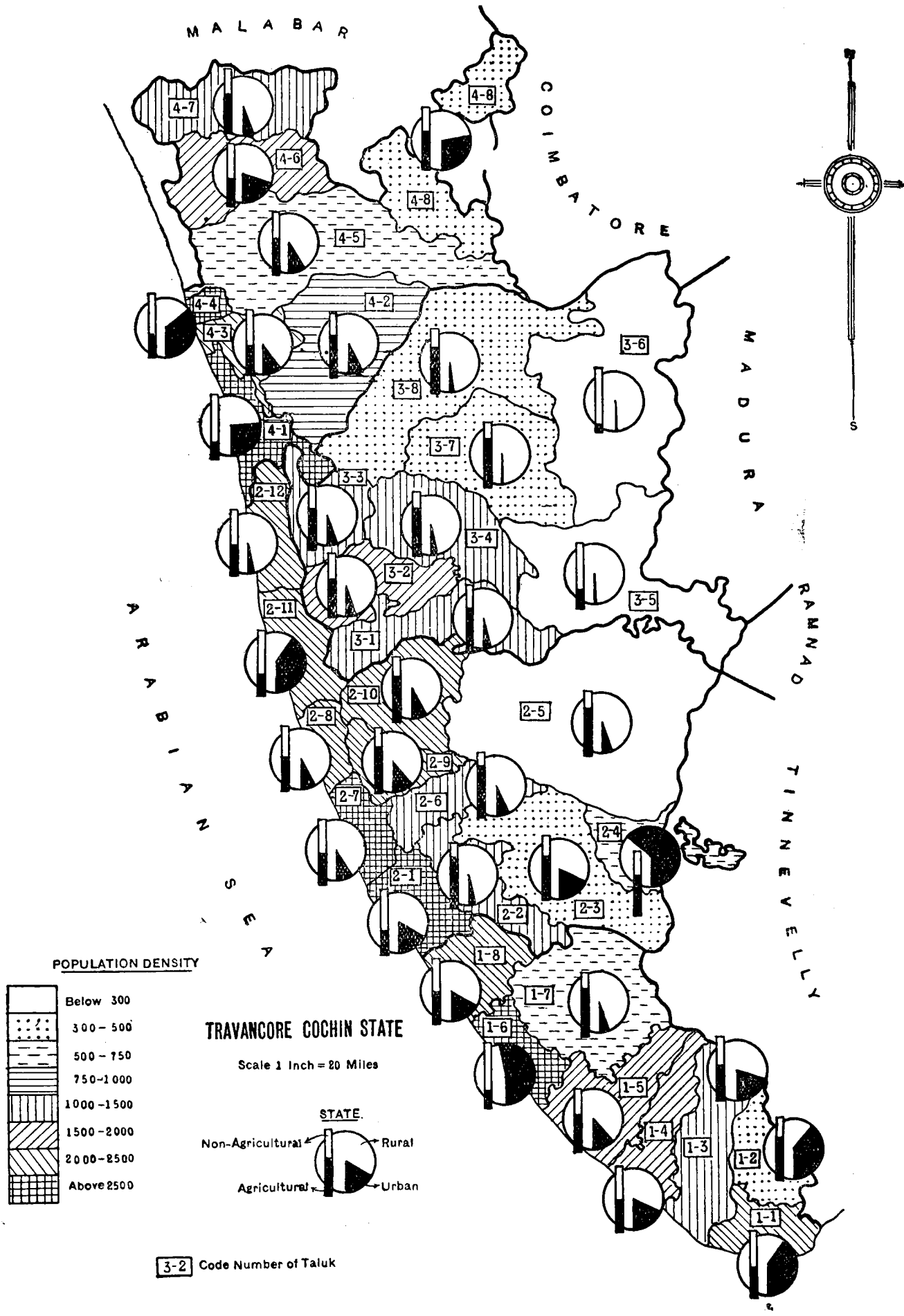


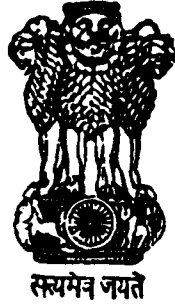
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME XIII

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

PART IA—REPORT





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PART I A—REPORT

by

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Price Rs. 13—0—0.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS BRANCH,
CIVIL LINES, DELHI

1953

PRINTED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESSES
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM.

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PREFATORY NOTE

The 1951 Census Report consists of four volumes:—

1. Part I—A. Report
2. Part I—B. Subsidiary Tables
3. Part II Tables
4. Administrative volume

Parts I-B and II contain the results of the processing of census enumeration slips. Part I—Report—is a brief study of the main population characteristics as revealed by census data. This study confines itself to the population of the state as a whole and contains only brief references to district figures. The statements made and conclusions drawn in the Report are wholly mine and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.

Detailed figures for taluks within the four districts of the state have been assembled and published in the four District Census Handbooks. These handbooks contain besides the district tables, a description of the district and its population, a Gazetteer and certain essential statistics relating to every village in the district.

I take this opportunity to record my deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Travancore-Cochin for their generous assistance at all stages of census work. I must particularly express my obligations to Sri K. G. Menon, I. C. S., and Sri V. N. Rajan, I. C. S.—the two Chief Secretaries to the State Government during the tenure of my appointment as Census Superintendent—for their help and prompt action on my numerous and often troublesome requests.

The Secretaries to Government, Revenue Department, with whom, I had a great deal to do, were uniformly helpful to me. To them, I tender my sincere thanks.

The heads of almost all the departments of Government have helped me in my work and I am deeply indebted to them all. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record my gratitude to the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Public Health and the Chief Conservator of Forests who readily supplied the basic manpower required for census operations.

The success of the census enumeration goes entirely to the energy and enthusiasm of the District Collectors, the Tahsildars, Municipal Commissioners and the Divisional Forest Officers. I feel extremely happy to record that these officers devoted themselves to the work wholeheartedly and with ability. They have laid me under a deep sense of obligation.

It is difficult for me to express adequately my appreciation of the work done by the large army of Census Supervisors and Enumerators. They have carried out their census duties efficiently in the face of serious difficulties, personal inconveniences and even financial loss at times. They have brought credit to themselves and to the state.

The enumeration of the personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force in this state was kindly undertaken by Officers of the respective Services. The enumeration in the Cochin Harbour area was arranged by the Administrative Officer, Cochin Port. It is a pleasure for me to place on record my appreciation of their services.

The estates devoted to plantation crops in this state cover a large area of the hilly tract. The proprietors and managers of these estates have placed me under a deep debt of gratitude by readily undertaking the responsibility for enumeration in their estates and discharging it in a praise-worthy manner.

The Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum and his staff have been extremely helpful in the printing of the large volume of census materials. It was only the personal interest taken by the Superintendent and the assistants detailed for this work, at a time when the Press was working at high pressure, that prevented possible dislocation of census work. The elegance of the printing and get up of the census volumes are due to their initiative and skill. To them, I tender my warm acknowledgment.

There was great difficulty in housing the Tabulation Office. Brigadier, P. N. Kripal, General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Unit at Trivandrum came to my rescue by placing

at my disposal a number of barracks to accommodate the Tabulation Office. To the Brigadier and his staff, who gave me all facilities in my work, I am deeply indebted.

Sri P. S. Narayanaswamy, B. A., L. T., was my Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Tabulation Office. His enthusiasm, tact and initiative are responsible for the efficient manner in which the tabulation-work was conducted in the state. I wish to record my gratitude to Sri Narayanaswamy and his staff — the Technical Assistants, the Supervisors, the Compiler-Checkers and Sorters—for the great pains they took in the efficient discharge of their duties.

I wish to make mention of the meritorious service rendered by each and every member of my office staff. My Personal Assistant, Sri K. Parameswara Menon, M. A., always stood by me in the discharge of my duties as Superintendent of Census. With an eye for absolute efficiency, thoroughness and prompt disposal Sri Menon, has given me of his very best during the few years we worked together. I take this opportunity

to record my great appreciation of the services rendered by Sri K. Parameswara Menon.

The work that fell upon my Head Clerk, Accountant and the Typists was extra-ordinarily heavy. They shouldered the responsibilities placed on them to my entire satisfaction and I have the greatest admiration for their excellent performance.

Whatever success I may claim in my experiment with Census, is due to the prompt, critical and always sympathetic help unstintedly given by Sri R. A. Gopaldaswamy, I. C. S., Registrar General, India. I wish to place on record my gratitude to him.

Sri D. Natarajan, Assistant Census Commissioner, has helped me a good deal. His experience in census work was always available and to him I offer my grateful thanks.

Sri P. N. Kaul, the Tabulation Officer, has given me very substantial help. He has checked the tables with scrupulous care and pointed out several mistakes in some of the tables. For this great help, I am deeply grateful to him.

U. SIVARAMAN NAIR,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Importance of the 1951 Census

1. Census history in Travancore-Cochin goes as far back as 1816. In Travancore, censuses were subsequently conducted in 1836, 1854 and 1875; in Cochin, censuses were taken in 1820, 1836, 1849, 1858 and 1875. From 1881, censuses in both states synchronised with the Indian Censuses. As the earlier attempts at population count do not appear to have been very systematically organised, the first regular systematic census is believed to be that of 1875. The present census is thus the eighth decennial (and the ninth systematic) census to be held in this state.

2. The 1951 Census will go down in census history as a memorable event. To it belongs the distinction of having been the first census to be taken after India's attainment of independence. It is also the first census of the integrated state of Travancore-Cochin. (The states of Travancore and Cochin were integrated with effect from 1st July, 1949.)

3. From the legal and constitutional point of view the 1951 census marks a new development. Previously, censuses were conducted under the authority of Acts passed by the legislatures in the two states, though of course, the operations were carried out under the general guidance of the Census Commissioner to the Government of India. Under the Constitution of India which came into force on the 26th January, 1950, census is a central subject. The Central Government had already enacted a piece of permanent legislation—the Indian Census Act (Act XXXVII of 1948)—to regulate the conduct of census operations. As it was pointed out that at the time of passing this Act, the Government of India could not legislate for this state, the Census (Amendment) Act of 1950 was passed extending the Indian Census Act to this state; the amendment came into force from the 6th August, 1950. Thus for the first time census operations in this state came to be governed by central legislation.

2. New features

4. While each census inevitably makes some innovations on its predecessor, no previous census can claim so many new features as the 1951

census. The most important change made at this census is the abandonment of the collection and tabulation of data for separate castes or communities and the emphasis laid on the gathering of economic data relating to every citizen. The only exception is in regard to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians. The caste and community tables which were a serious head-ache to previous Superintendents (and perhaps served little purpose) were dropped.

5. Emphasis was rightly laid on the collection of economic data, because basic data on the economic life of the nation, essential for proper planning were sadly lacking. As the census was the only administrative effort reaching every household in the country it was decided that at the census special attention should be devoted to the collection of economic data. Three questions (questions 9, 10 and 11) out of a total of 14 in the census questionnaire were set apart to gather information relating to the economic status and means of livelihood of each citizen.

6. The National Register of Citizens prepared for the first time at this census represents the result of an administrative effort of immense magnitude and usefulness. The Register, compiled in separate parts for each village and ward in town or city, contains the names of all persons enumerated at the census arranged by households in the house-numbering order; it also gives the more important census data relating to each citizen.

7. Another important new development was the decision to compile and publish District Census Handbooks, under the auspices of the State Government. At previous censuses, no doubt, some essential data relating to villages and towns were published under the title 'Village Statistics'. The District Census Handbooks were designed to be more comprehensive, in fact, to take the place of the old gazetteers; the volumes were to be published as soon as tabulation was over and the census tables ready. Besides village statistics, the Handbooks include all the important census data in respect of each district, a descriptive account of the district with special reference to its population, a gazetteer and an index of the names of villages and towns; they represent the

Results of great co-operative effort and labour. Judging from the nature and volume of enquiries received in this office from official and non-official sources the Handbooks appear to fulfil a real need.

8. The award of the 1951 Census Medals in the name of the President of the Indian Republic to those census workers who showed outstanding zeal and quality in their work was another new feature; this was in addition to the recognition of meritorious census work by the State Government by way of appropriate entries in the Service Books of the officers concerned. It helped to stimulate enthusiasm and a spirit of emulation among many census workers. The number of medals was fixed at the rate of approximately three per lakh of population; there were two varieties of medals, silver and bronze, in the ratio of 1:2. This state got 86 silver and 172 bronze medals. The presentation of medals was made at appropriate functions held at district and taluk headquarters.

9. For the first time, a sample verification of census enumeration was conducted to check the accuracy of census enumeration. This was conducted by magisterial officers of the State Government in March, immediately after the census. This sample check was intended to determine the limits of errors of census enumeration.

10. A new arrangement to improve the efficiency of training census workers was the conduct of a Training Sample Census, undertaken at the instance of the Registrar-General. It was also intended to give advance publicity to the census; the tabulation of the material collected at this census was to be used in fixing the out-turn of work in the Tabulation Office to be opened later. The Training Sample Census was to be a dress rehearsal of the census in selected sample households, to be conducted after the 'class-room training' was over. In this state it was held during October 1950. It proved extremely useful, for the results of the sample census revealed deficiencies in the training of the supervisors themselves. Revised instructions with special emphasis on the weak points disclosed at the census were, therefore, issued and a programme of intensive training laid down, in order to equip the field staff properly for their work.

3. Travancore-Cochin—a short sketch

11. The Travancore-Cochin state was formed by the integration of the two ancient states of

Travancore and Cochin, as a result of the policy of integration of Indian states initiated by Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Travancore and Cochin along with Malabar and adjacent territories constituted the ancient Chera kingdom. When the authority of the Chera emperors waned, the kingdom broke up into a number of small independent principalities, the physical configuration of the country favouring the growth of centrifugal forces. The early histories of Travancore or (Venad as it was called in ancient times) and Cochin (or Perumpadappu as it was known) are shrouded in obscurity. Travancore was originally a small kingdom whose territories were confined to the extreme south. The expansion of the kingdom was the work of ^{the} great warrior-king Marthanda Varma (1729-58) who conquered all the principalities lying between Travancore and Cochin. During the reign of his successor, Cochin had to cede to Travancore some of its southern possessions for help against the powerful Zamorin of Calicut. Both states made common cause against Hyder Ali and his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1790 Tippu Sultan marched his armies into the country as far as Alwaye; the intervention of the East India Company, however, prevented further aggression. The establishment of friendly relations with the British power in India about this period secured for the two states protection from external invasion. The establishment of internal peace and order took some more years. The feudal chieftains who for centuries exercised vast powers in their respective territories were curbed and brought under control. The national militia was disbanded and replaced by a trained standing army, the administrative machinery was reorganised and strengthened, communications were improved and a strong police force created to stamp out offences against life and property. A succession of enlightened rulers and able ministers helped the two states to make such progress in all nation-building activities that from about the middle of the nineteenth century these states came to be held up as models for other Indian states. The integration thus brought together two states which though linked together by common geographical features and a common cultural heritage had remained two separate political units for several centuries.

4. Area and physical features

12. The state of Travancore-Cochin (lat. 8° 4' N and 10° 50' N; long. 76° 5' E and 77° 38' E) lying at the southwest corner of India between

the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is one of the most beautiful regions of India. Its total length, from the Bharathapuzha in the north to Cape Comorin (Kannyakumari) in the south is about 250 miles; the breadth varies irregularly from about 20 miles in the extreme north and south, to a maximum of 75 in the middle. There are two isolated pieces of Travancore-Cochin territory—portion of Chittur taluk in the north and of Shenkotta taluk about the middle — lying engulfed within the Madras state. The littoral in the extreme north forms part of Madras state. Lying within the state are three small isolated bits of territory about a square mile in total extent, under the jurisdiction of Madras state; they are the municipal town of Fort Cochin (area 657 acres 5 cents) in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk, and Tumbolipattom (area 13 acres 98 cents) and Katturpattom (area 4 acres 60 cents) in the Ampalapuzha taluk. The total area of the state according to the figures furnished by the Surveyor-General, India, is 9,143.9 sq. miles.

13. There was no change in the areas of the two states between 1941 and July 1949. The area of the integrated state was almost unaffected by the territorial changes which accompanied the coming into force of the Constitution of the Indian Republic. Under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950, a few bits of territory were added to this state from Madras and a few enclaves were surrendered to Madras, with effect from the 25th January, 1950. The additions (the chief of which were Anjengo in the Trivandrum district and Tangasserri in the Quilon district) amounted to 643 acres and the losses to 360 acres; the losses were all from the Trichur district.

14. The erstwhile state of Travancore consisted of three districts, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. The integration of Travancore and Cochin resulted in the creation of a fourth district, Trichur, formed by the addition of two taluks—Kunnathunad and Parur—from the Kottayam district to the erstwhile Cochin state. As the four districts in the state lie more or less parallel to each other from south to north, each district has its area distributed among the three natural sub-divisions, a feature peculiar to this state.

The area, number of taluks comprised in and

the head-quarters of each district are as follows:—

District	Area in sq. miles	No. of taluks	District Head-quarters
Trivandrum	1491.8	8	Trivandrum
Quilon	2729.6	12	Quilon
Kottayam	2954.1	8	Kottayam
Trichur	1968.4	8	Trichur

15. The physical configuration of the state is singularly diversified. The forest-clad Western Ghats lie on the eastern border of this state at a distance varying from about 20 to 75 miles from the sea. The average elevation of the Ghats is 4000 feet. There are several peaks above 7000 feet. Anamudi (8837 feet) is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and also the highest point in India, south of the Himalayas. A few passes lie across the Ghats; a railway line and roads connecting this state with Madras have been constructed along the easiest of these passes.

16. From the Western Ghats in the east the country undulates to the west and presents a series of hills and valleys intersected by numerous rivers running east to west. The waters of these rivers spread themselves out into a number of lakes or lagoons near the coast. These have been connected by artificial canals to facilitate inland navigation. Starting from the north, the chief rivers are Chalakkudi (90 miles), Periyar (142 miles), Muvattupuzha (62 miles), Pampa (90 miles), Kallada (70 miles) and Karamana (42 miles). The largest lake (Vembanad) is about 50 miles long and 9 miles broad while the smallest is barely three-fourth of a mile long and half a mile broad. Some of these lakes open out into the sea as at Cranganur, Cochin, Kayamkulam and Neendakara.

17. A heavy annual rainfall, a warm humidity of the atmosphere and a fairly uniform temperature throughout the year are the characteristic features of the climate of the state, as of the Malabar coast generally. The seasons are mainly controlled by the two periods of rainfall viz., the south-west monsoon from June to August and the retreating or north-east monsoon from October to December. December to February is mainly a clear bright season with fairly cool nights, the average minimum temperature being 74° F and the maximum 87° F. From March to May, the atmosphere gets hotter and more moist and during the latter half of the period, clouding increases and afternoon thunder showers occur. The

thunder showers account for 19 inches of rain at Cochin and about 15 inches at Trivandrum. The average maximum temperature during this season is 89° F and has never risen above 93° F. The southwest monsoon bursts on this coast towards the end of May and is usually associated with a depression or storm.

18. June to September, when the southwest monsoon holds sway, is the season when nearly two-thirds of the annual rainfall are received. Skies are heavily clouded and rainfall occurs on about 25 days each in June, July and August. In September, stations north of Alleppey have about 15 rainy days, while the number of rainy days is smaller and the rainfall less, for stations south of Alleppey.

19. During October and November when the south-west monsoon retreats and the north-east monsoon establishes itself over the country, the intensity of the rainfall increases slightly. During this season, there is more rainfall on the hills than on the plains.

20. The annual rainfall is heavy and is also fairly regular and uniform. As mentioned above, the south-west monsoon brings in the greater portion of the rainfall. Two essential features of the distribution of the rainfall are its progressive increase from the south to the north and a similar increase from stations on the coast to stations at the foot of the Ghats. The average rainfall at Trivandrum is about 67 inches, at Cochin about 115 inches and on the Cardamom Hills on the Western Ghats, about 200 inches. In the wettest year, Trivandrum has received 120 inches and Cochin 166; in the driest year Trivandrum received 40 inches and Cochin 80.

21. As the state receives the benefit of both monsoons complete failure of rains and famines are unknown; this does not, however, rule out the possibility of the seasonal distribution of rain being unfavourable to the agriculturist. There are occasionally heavy floods in the basins of some rivers causing considerable damage to crops.

22. This state falls within the Western Ghats and Coastal Region and Malabar-Konkan Sub-Region in the scheme adopted at this Census for the division of India by natural regions. On the basis of physical features, the state is

divided into three natural sub-divisions, each having its own soil, rainfall and vegetation— (i) the highland comprising the Ghats, which gradually decrease in height as they go west (ii) the midland, or the central belt, consisting of series of uplands and plains which sink gradually in level towards the west and (iii) the lowland or the littoral tract.

23. The highland, covering the eastern portion of the state and containing most of its reserve forests occupies an area of 4,135 sq. miles; this forms about 45 per cent of the total area of the state. The annual rainfall ranges between 100 inches in the south and 200 inches in the north; Peermade receives 201 inches and Neriamangalam 209. The climate is cool and bracing. Despite the lack of communications, plantation crops like tea, rubber and cardamom were introduced in this area from the sixties of the last century by European planters. A number of good roads built during the past two decades have developed transport facilities.

24. The midland consists of uplands of varying elevation through which the rivers have carved out for themselves long narrow valleys; it covers an area of 3,361 sq. miles (37 per cent of the total area of the state). The rainfall ranges from 55 to 140 inches. Rice is grown in the valleys while tapioca, cocoanut, pepper, ginger and rubber are cultivated on the hill slopes. Road facilities are fairly well developed.

25. The lowland covering 1,648 sq. miles (18 per cent of the area of the state) is narrow and irregular in shape and consists mainly of recent deposits of sand and alluvium. It is low, and in some places even swampy and liable to inundation during monsoons. One of the most characteristic and picturesque features of this area is the almost continuous line of lagoons or backwaters lying parallel to the coast and receiving the drainage of several rivers. They are connected with the sea at some places. The rainfall ranges from 35 inches in the extreme south to 110 inches in the north. The soil is peculiarly suited for the cultivation of cocoanut and rice. Fisheries, both inland and marine, constitute an important source of food and of wealth. Water and road communications are excellent. Almost all the cultivable area has been brought under cultivation.

26. The heavy rainfall and diversity of physical features have resulted in a great variety

and abundance of vegetation. The reserve forests of the state cover 2456 sq. miles and contain about 600 species of timber trees (including teak, blackwood, ebony) and 3600 other plants, many of which like bamboos and reeds are of great economic value.

27. Rice, the staple food of the people on this coast, is the most important food crop cultivated in the state. The dominant factor in rice cultivation as of agriculture generally is seasonable rainfall.

28. Among other agricultural products, coconut is the most important, providing as it does, raw material for the coir, oil and soap industries. Plantain and arecanut are grown extensively in the lowland and midland. The midland produces spices like pepper and ginger and also lemon grass oil for which the state holds a monopoly in India. Hill produce consists of rubber, tea, cardamom and coffee. This state is the chief producer of rubber and cardamom in India.

29. The fisheries of the state, comprising as they do, freshwater fisheries, (including rivers, tanks and channels) backwater or estuarine fisheries and the most valuable of all, marine fisheries, are very important. Marine fisheries extending to about 8000 sq. miles of sea (of which only 1200 sq. miles are harvested at present) include the Wadge Bank, one of the richest fishing grounds in the Indian Ocean. The annual catches are estimated at about one lakh tons. Fish forms an important article of food and also of the export trade of the state.

30. The state contains large reserves of white clays and pottery clays used in the manufacture of tiles, bricks and pottery. There are small deposits of phlogopite and graphite in south Travancore; there is a small production of phlogopite mica from central Travancore (amounting from 500 to 1000 tons per annum). The beach sands along the Travancore coast carry large reserves of ilmenite, monazite, garnet, as well as zircon, rutile and sillimanite. A factory has been opened at Trivandrum for the manufacture of titanium dioxide from ilmenite. Another factory for the processing of cerium and thorium compounds from monazite, has been established at Alwaye. Iron, coal or mineral oil deposits are absent in the state. It has, therefore, been said that water constitutes the chief mineral wealth in the state,

because there are sufficient heads in the rivers to enable production of a large volume of hydroelectric power. However, the seasonal nature of water supply in the rivers necessitates the construction of costly storage reservoirs. The falls at Pallivasal have been harnessed; as the present production does not suffice for the requirements in the state, other projects have been taken up. The electric power generated in the state is 158.38 million units during 1951—52.

31. Though Travancore-Cochin is predominantly an agricultural country, there are a number of industries, most of them started in recent years. The chief factory industries in the state are coir-matting, cocoanut oil, cotton textiles, rayon, rubber, paper, glass, soap, ceramics, aluminium, match, plywood, chemicals and fertilisers and cement. About a lakh of persons are employed in factories. Small industries like coir, cotton weaving, mats and baskets, palmyra jaggery, lace and embroidery, wood and ivory carving, pottery, oil crushing, leather and metal works give employment to a large number of people.

32. The extensive river and backwater system in the state affords easy and cheap water communication particularly in the lowland. There is a well developed system of road communications in the state with bridges across most of the rivers. The total length of roads is about 7500 miles giving 1.5 miles of road for every sq. mile of cultivated area. There are two stretches of railway in the state, the metre gauge line from Trivandrum to Shencotta (length 99 miles) and the broadgauge line from Cochin Harbour to Shornur (length 72 miles). Cochin and Trivandrum have aerodromes which are halting places for regular air services.

33. The chief port in the state is Cochin, the best harbour on the coast south of Bombay; other ports with fairly convenient anchorage are Alleppey, Kolihottam, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.

5. Government and Finance

34. Under the Constitution of India, Travancore-Cochin like other unions of Indian States, is a Part 'B' state; the executive power is vested in the Rajpramukh and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. There is a Council of Ministers headed by

the Chief Minister to advise the Rajpramukh. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Rajpramukh, who also appoints the other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

35. The revenues for the year 1950—51 amounted to Rs. 1,399 lakhs including contributions from the Government of India towards the revenue gap and subsidies for the Grow More Food Campaign. The expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 1,274 lakhs and that on the capital investments, Rs. 275 lakhs.

6. The Census Questionnaire

36. The 1951 census questionnaire consists of 14 questions as against 18 in 1941. Out of these 14 questions, one (question 6) is on Displaced Persons* and another** (question 13) is for any special enquiry in which the state may be interested. For purposes of comparison, the two sets of questions are arranged below in parallel columns.

1951 census	1941 census
1. Name and relation to head of household	1. Name
2. (a) Nationality (b) Religion (c) Special groups	2. Race, tribe or caste 3. Religion
3. Civil condition	4. (a) unmarried (b) married (c) widowed (d) divorced
4. Age	5. Age
5. Birth place	13. Birth place
6. Displaced persons	No question
7. Mother-tongue	14. Mother-tongue
8. Bilingualism	15. Other languages commonly used

* A 'displaced person' means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two dominions of India and Pakistan.

**As the steady growth of population at a high rate is the most urgent aspect of the population problem in the state and as fertility enquiries were attempted at the 1931 and 1941 censuses, permission of the state government was obtained to use this question for a study of the maternity pattern in the state.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. Economic status | 6. (a) Wholly dependent
(b) Partly dependent
(c) Not dependent |
| i. Dependency | |
| ii. Employment status | Nil |
| 10. Principal Means of Livelihood | 10. Means of Livelihood |
| 11. Secondary Means of Livelihood | 7. Means of Livelihood of person on whom dependent |
| 12. Literacy and Education | 16. (a) Language read and written
(b) Languages read only
(c) Illiterate |
| | 17. (a) How far studied
(b) Highest examination passed |
| | 18. Literate in English |
| 13. Duration of marriage and size of family | 3. Duration of married life |
| (a) Completed years of married life | 4. Age of mother at first maternity |
| (b) Age of mother at first maternity | |
| (c) Number of children born | (1) Number of children born
(a) Male
(b) Female |
| (d) Number now alive | (2) Number of children alive
(a) Male
(b) Female |
| 14. Sex | Separate slips were used to enumerate males and females. |
- Question 9 (ii) of 1951 giving the employment status of self-supporting persons has no counterpart in 1941. However, four questions in 1941 are on employment. These are:—
- (8) Number of paid assistants
(a) members of household
(b) others

- (9) (a) **Employed**
- (b) **Unemployed**
- (c) **In search of employment**
- (d) **How long in search?**

(11) **Means of Livelihood-period**

(12) **If employed, name of employer's business. Question 18 of 1941 in regard to literacy in English has been omitted in 1951.**

37. The above comparison shows that the important change in the 1951 census is in regard to the questions regarding economic status and means of livelihood. **Self-supporting persons** have been described as employer, employee or

independent worker at the 1951 census while a similar classification was absent in 1941.

38. Abbreviations were used to record the answers to census questions in the enumeration slips. This made the entries precise and ruled out illegible writing. At the tabulation stage there was considerable saving in time also.

39. The size of the enumeration slip was only $4\frac{3}{8}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " nearly and the fourteen questions were indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. At the top of each slip, the district, taluk, village, town or ward and the house number were entered in terms of location code numbers.