

**MOST IMMEDIATE
CENSUS OF INDIA 2011**

 <p>भारत की जनगणना CENSUS OF INDIA 2011</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab Janganana Bhawan, Plot No. 2-B, Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh– 160019</p>	<p>Tel: 0172-2541812, 2781803 Fax: 0172-2541812 E-mail: dco- pun.rgi@censusindia.gov.in</p>
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CENSUS 2011 – CIRCULAR NO. 5

Subject: - Formation and identification of Slum Enumeration Blocks for Slum

Demography.

1. Cities have always been the epicenter of economic growth. The economic vibrancy of these large urban centers offer diverse employment opportunities and means of livelihood and attracts rural migrants to the urban areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply, drainage, sanitation etc. is not so adequate in the cities. This forces the migrant rural poor to settle for informal solutions resulting in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. The quality of life thus suffers due to continuous influx of rural migrants and, consequently, widens the gap between demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructure in the areas.

2. Despite continuous efforts by the State /UT administrations to restrain the number of slum dwellers, the slums have become an integral part of the phenomenon of urbanization and are, in a way, manifestation of overall socio-economic policies and planning in the States and the Country. Its rapid growth puts tremendous pressure on the existing urban basic services and infrastructure. The fact, however, that the slum dwellers contribute significantly to the economy of the city being a source of affordable labour supply for production in both the formal and informal sectors of economy, cannot be ignored. **Comprehensive information on the slums is thus essential for formulation of an effective and coordinated policy for their improvement/ rehabilitation.**

3. The 2001 Census made an innovative attempt to collect detailed demographic data about slum areas across the country in cities and towns having population of 50,000 and above. For the first time in the history of Census in the country, slum demography was presented on the basis of actual count.

4. Carrying this further, 2011 Census proposes to collect and tabulate Census data for 'Slums' in all statutory towns irrespective of population size. To make this possible, the formation and identification of the Slum Enumeration Blocks prior to the conduct of 2011 Census is a pre-requisite. For collection of data on slums **no separate or additional**

questionnaire will be canvassed. The same schedule as canvassed during the Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration will be used. However, the distinct identity of such areas termed as 'Slums' will be maintained for each statutory town to enable separate tabulation.

5. The concept of slums and their definition vary considerably across the States depending upon the socio-economic conditions or local perceptions. There are regional differences in the names by which slums are known in India. But physical characteristics in most of these slums are essentially the same. They are usually a cluster of hutments with dilapidated and infirm structures having common or no toilet facilities, suffering from lack of basic amenities, inadequate arrangement for drainage and for disposal of solid wastes and garbage. These inadequacies make the living conditions in slums extremely suboptimal, unhygienic and results in usually higher incidence of air and water borne diseases for the dwellers.

6. In India, Under Section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, Slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty designs of buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Thus, conceptually Slums are perceived as compact overcrowded residential areas (and not isolated or scattered dwellings) unfit for habitation due to lack of one or more of the basic infrastructure like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc. In addition to this Central Legislation, several States have independent Acts where 'Slums' are defined.

7. It is proposed to continue the definition used in the 2001 Census for 2011 Census. The definitions of different types of slums and codes to be assigned are as follows: -

- (i) All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' may be considered as **Notified slums and assigned code 1;**
- (ii) All areas recognised as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as **Recognized slums and assigned code 2;**
- (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by DCO. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as **Identified slums and assigned code 3.**

8. You are requested to **identify Slum in all the statutory towns, within your jurisdiction, irrespective of their population size.** District wise list of statutory towns in the State has already been sent to you vide Circular No. 2. In case of all those towns which have notified or recognized Slums, a copy of the list/notifications may also be

forwarded to this office. While forming enumeration block in any ward or town, separate block or blocks should be formed for slum areas both at the Houselisting Stage and later at Population Enumeration. By keeping a separate identity of the 'Slum Enumeration Blocks', it will be possible to compile and tabulate the special tables for 'Slums' both at the Houselisting as well as the Population Enumeration stages. However, **care should be taken to see that a block formed out of 'Slum' does not cut across ward boundaries and no non-slum area is tagged to a 'Slum Enumeration Block', however, small it may be.** Similarly, if it becomes necessary to make readjustments in the boundaries of Houselisting Blocks at the time of Population Enumeration, these may be done within the area of 'Slum' so that comparable data for Houselist and that collected through Household Schedule are available. **The concordance may be ensured between Houselisting and Population Enumeration Blocks for the linking of two sets of information i.e. Houselisting and Population Enumeration.**

9. It has been envisaged that each Houselisting Block/Enumeration Block will be assigned one of the four codes, namely, **Notified slum-1, Recognized slum-2, Identified slum-3** (as defined in para 7) and **Non-slum-4**. A separate column will be provided in the Charge Register for this purpose. The size of Slum Enumeration Block should usually be the same as the normal Enumeration Block i.e. 600 - 650 population. However, to meet various local situations, the Charge Officer in consultation with the representative of the Census Directorate may use his/her discretion carefully while fixing the size of the Slum Enumeration Block. For example, if the population is say 750 in a slum area, then only one Slum Enumeration Block needs to be formed. Similarly in case the population is lower than the range given above but not less than 300, then only one independent Slum Enumeration Block will be formed. It will not be coupled with the neighbouring normal enumeration block. In yet another situation the population of the slum area may be 900. In such a case you should form two independent Slum Enumeration Blocks of roughly equal size. You may also ensure that the list of slum blocks in each charge is prepared/finalized and may also sent to this Directorate by **20th February, 2010**. This list of slums giving details of Houselisting and Enumeration Blocks will prove very useful at the time of generation of special tables for slums areas.

10. It is reiterated that that 'Slum Enumeration Blocks' may be carefully identified and displayed properly in the Charge Registers in every statutory town.

(Seema Jain, IAS)
Director, Census Operations, Punjab
(Chief Principal Census Officer)

No. Q-27001/IV/2002-Pb

Dated:

Copy forwarded to the following with the request to go through the contents of the circular meticulously and to ensure timely action:-

1. All the Deputy Commissioners/Commissioners of Municipal Corporation (Principal Census Officers)

2. All the Additional Deputy Commissioners in the State (District Census Officers)
3. All the Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisors in the State (Additional District Census Officer)
4. The Assistant Commissioners of Municipal Corporations (City Census Officers)
5. All the Sub-Divisional Magistrates (civil)(Sub-Divisional Census Officers)
6. All the Executive Officers of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats/Cantonment Boards in the State (Town Census Officers)
7. All Tahsildars in the State (Charge Census Officers)

(Bhagirath Singh)
Assistant Director

No. Q-27001/IV/2002-Pb

Dated:

Copy for information and necessary action to :-

1. The Chief Secretary to Government of Punjab
2. The Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. The Financial Commissioner (Rural Development and Panchayats), Punjab, Chandigarh.
4. The Principal Secretary, Local Government, Punjab, Chandigarh.
5. The Principal Secretary, School Education, Punjab, Chandigarh.
6. The Principal Secretary, Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. The Principal Secretary, Home, Punjab, Chandigarh.
8. The Principal Secretary, Information and Public Relations, Punjab, Chandigarh.
9. All the Divisional Commissioners in the State.
10. The Director, Local Government, Punjab, Chandigarh.
11. The Director, Public Instructions (Secondary), Punjab, Chandigarh.
12. The Director, Public Instructions (Elementary), Punjab, Chandigarh.
13. The Director, (Rural Development and Panchayats), Punjab, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali).

(Bhagirath Singh)
Assistant Director

No. Q-27001/IV/2002-Pb

Dated:

Copy for information to :-

1. The Registrar General & Census Commissioners of India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
2. All the Directors of Census Operations in the States/Union Territories

(Bhagirath Singh)
Assistant Director

