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CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

EMPOWERING THE ELECTED PRI REPRESENTATIVES THROUGH CENSUS

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT



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Ensure Registration of
Every Birth and Death



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INTRODUCTION

The Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab welcomes you. As you are aware the Census Operations for Population Enumeration are scheduled to be conducted w.e.f. 9th February-28th March, 2011. The Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab has launched a special initiative in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat, Government of Punjab and State Institute of Rural Development, Punjab for capacity building of elected PRI members towards Census Operations.

The Constitution 73rd Amendment mandated local planning at the village panchayat, intermediate panchayats and district panchayat levels as well as in urban local governments and their consolidation into a district plan. District planning is the process of preparing an integrated plan for the local government sector in a district taking into account the resources available. The various steps involved in the preparation of district plan include putting together the available data based on which a future vision can be projected by identifying the key reasons for backwardness/development shortcomings and address issues impeding development. The training and education for capability building of Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies for planning is indeed a critical component for which Census data is vital.

HISTORY OF CENSUS IN INDIA

Population Census taking in India has a long history. The earliest references can be traced back to Kautilya's Arthshastra and in Ain - e - Akbari. In the modern times, the year 1872 marks the beginning of Population Census taking in India. It is a matter of great pride for all of us that ever since 1881, Population Censuses in India have been conducted after every ten years regularly and uninterruptedly. Census 2011 is the 15th in this unbroken series and 7th after independence. Census is not only the counting of heads. Through Census we collect data on socio economic characteristics of population, type of amenities available to the households, etc. It is a gigantic task of great national importance and its success lies in the cooperation and active participation of each one of you.

The Census of India is conducted under the Census Act, 1948, the census Amendment Act, 1993, the Census Rules, 1990 and the Census (Amendment) Rules, 1994. The Act lays down roles and responsibilities of the Census officials and the public at large. It also ensures confidentiality of individual information and Census records are neither open to inspection nor admissible in evidence



Conducting population census is the biggest in terms of scale, magnitude and diversity. The Census operations in India are carried out in two phases - Houselisting Operations followed by Population Enumeration. The first phase, viz; Houselisting and Housing Census was undertaken during April, 2010 to August, 2010 in the country. In Punjab, the first phase has been successfully completed during 1st May, 2010 to 15th June, 2010. During this period nearly 55,000 enumerators and supervisors visited every house and household to canvass houselisting schedule and household schedule for preparation of National Population Register (NPR). *Preparation of National Population Register prepared for the first time during the first phase was the additional feature of Census 2011.*

PREPARATION OF NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)

The Government of India has decided to create National Population Register (NPR) which would contain information on specified data items for each individual in the country. It envisages collection of personal details of all residents and would provide comprehensive data base. Besides strengthening security of the country, this would help in better targeting of benefits and services under various Government schemes/programmes and improve planning. NPR is being undertaken under the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The data collected will be entered into computers in local language of the state as well as in English. After creation of data base biometrics such as photograph, 10 fingerprints and possibly Iris information will be added for all persons aged 15 years and above by organizing camps at every village in case of rural areas and at ward level in case of urban areas. Thereafter, the data will be printed out and displayed at prominent places within the village/ward for the public. Objections will be sought and registered at this stage and enquired into by Local Revenue officer. Gram Sabha/Ward Committee has to give clearance or objection within the fixed period. These authenticated lists will be sent to UIDAI for de ó duplication and issue of UID Numbers.

HOUSELISTING OPERATIONS

Houselisting Operations in Punjab were carried out during 1st May to 15th June, 2010. During Houselisting Operations, data were collected on availability of amenities and specified assets of the households. Enumerators are required to truthfully record the information as stated by the respondent. The houselist schedule canvassed during houselisting operations i.e. first phase included information on following items:-

- Predominant material of the floor, wall and roof of the census house.
- Actual use to which a census house is put.
- Availability of drinking water source (within premises/near the premises/away from the premises).

- Type of house
- Type of house existing in the household
- Head of the household, sex and SC or ST status
- Ownership status of the house
- Number of dwelling rooms in possession of the household
- Number of married couples in the household
- Main source of drinking water
- Main source of lighting
- Latrine within premises
- Type of latrine facility
- Waste water outlet connected to drainage
- Bathing facility available within premises
- Availability of kitchen
- Fuel used for cooking
- Assets possessed by the household: Radio/Transistor; Television; Computer/Laptop; Telephone/Mobile phone; Bicycle; Scooter/ Motor Cycle/Moped; Car/Jeep/ Van
- Availing Banking services.

In the houselist schedule, information on tap water, treated or untreated; well, covered or un-covered; method of removal of night soil; availability of computer, mobile were the main additional features. The data collected will provide a comprehensive database on the housing stock, its quality and living conditions of the occupants.

POPULATION ENUMERATION

The Population Enumeration would be undertaken during 9th to 28th February, 2011 with a re-visional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011 so as to give the profile of population as on 1st March, 2011 (00.00 hrs), the referral time. The houseless population, as has been the usual practice, will be enumerated on the night of 28th February, 2011. One of the essential features of population enumeration is that each person is enumerated without omission/duplication and her/his individual particulars are collected at a well defined point of time by canvassing household schedule. The household schedule to be canvassed during population enumeration i.e. second phase will contain information on following items:

- Name of the person and relationship with head
- Sex
- Date of birth and age
- Current marital status
- Age at marriage
- Religion
- Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe status
- Disability with type of disability
- Mother tongue
- Other languages known
- Literacy status
- Status of attendance in educational institution
- Highest educational level attained
- Main workers, marginal workers and non ó workers
- Category of economic activity
- Occupation of workers in non ó agricultural activities

- Class of worker
- Non ó economic activity of marginal workers and non - workers
- Marginal workers or non ó workers seeking or available for work
- Travel and mode of travel to place of work of -Other Workersø
- Birth place
- Place of last residence
- Reason for migration
- Duration of stay in village/town where being enumerated
- Fertility particulars of ever married and currently married women

THE CENSUS ACT

Legal Provisions

- Asking of questions and obligation to answer {Section 8 (1) and (2)}.
- Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers {Section (9)}.
- Records of Census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence, Section (15)}.
- Protection of service interests of members of Census staff (Section 15 A).
- Protection of action taken in good faith (Section 15 B).

Obligation of the Census Officers/ Staff

- Cannot refuse duty
- Cannot obstruct anyone from performing duty
- Cannot put offensive, improper or unauthorized question (s)
- Cannot knowingly make a false return
- Cannot disclose any Census information

Obligation of the Public (Sec. 8/9 of the Act)

- To allow entry to the Census staff in her/his house
- To allow painting of the number on her/his house
- To give correct information to the best of her/his knowledge & belief.

Punishment

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and /or fine upto Rs. 1000/- (Sec. 11 of the Act)

KNOW ABOUT YOUR VILLAGE THROUGH CENSUS

73rd Constitution Amendment Act envisages Panchayats as the institutions of Local Self Government in rural areas. The villages/panchayats are the smallest administrative unit over which the entire planning process stands. It is therefore important and necessary for the villages/panchayats to have with them the pre ó requisite data to evaluate the developments made and for framing future policies and programmes

of the common man. All these require information at the grass
data is the source.

Ever since 1951 Census (the first Census after independence), the Census directorate is producing District Census Handbooks (DCHBs) on behalf of the State government. These DCHBs contain data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population along with the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities etc for every village in case of rural areas and ward in the town. It is also used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and serves as a valuable tool for district administration. More importantly, it has been planned to release data collected during 2011 Census at Panchayat level also. This would help in strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions as a means for an effective decentralized planning system for inclusive growth.

The main features of village level data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics are; area, number of households, population by sex, population in age group 0-6, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population, literates/illiterates, workers/non-workers and classification of workers. The village level data on civic amenities and infrastructural facilities mainly includes availability of educational facilities; medical facilities; water and sanitation; communication and transport facilities; banks, credit and other miscellaneous facilities; electricity and other power/fuel availability; land utilization and irrigation; main commodities manufactured, etc. All this apart, the data is released on housing characteristics, availability of amenities and specified assets to the households separately for rural and urban areas up to tahsil level. The elected members of *Panchayati raj* institutions and members of *Gram Sabha* members should extensively use this data in formulating policies and the programmes of the government at grass root level.

DISTRICT HOSHIARPUR – A BRIEF PROFILE

Administrative set up

According to Census 2001, Hoshiarpur district is divided into four tahsils namely; Mukerian, Dasua, Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar. All these four tahsils have sub-division status. There are 1,417 villages out of which 31 villages are uninhabited (having no population). Out of 12 towns, 9 towns have statutory status and 3 are census towns. There are 10 C.D. blocks in the district. As per the jurisdictional frame finalized for Census 2011 there are 1,416 villages (including 31 uninhabited villages) and 13 towns (including 4 census towns).

Area and Population

Hoshiarpur district covers an area of 3,386.0 sq. km out of which 3,253.3 sq. km. is rural and 132.7 sq. km is urban. As per Census 2001, it has a population of 1,480,736 out of which 765,132 is rural and 715,604 is urban. As such, Hoshiarpur district constitutes 6.7 percent of State's area and 6.1 percent of population. 19.7 percent of the

and this percentage is the lowest among all the districts in the State. The population of the district is distributed over 1,386 inhabited villages. Classification of villages by population size class is as under.

Inhabited Villages by Population Size Class: 2001 – HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

Population Size class	No. of inhabited villages
Less than 200	162
200-499	355
500-999	460
1000-1999	307
2000-4999	97
5000 and above	5
Total inhabited villages	1386

Decadal Variation in Population, 1901 – 2001

The Census organization makes available the population of the earlier censuses by recasting data as per the present jurisdictions. Hoshiarpur district had a population of 650,662 in 1901 which increased to 712,440 in 1951, the first Census after independence. First 50 years recorded an increase of 61,778 (9.5%). The population of the district has almost doubled during 1951 ó 2011 showing an increase from 712,440 to 1,480, 736 (107.8%).

Decadal Variation in Population 1901-2001 HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	650,662	588,112	62,550
1951	712,440	61,7089	95,351
1961	782,483	687,897	94,586
1971	948,270	821,047	127,223
1981	1,115,799	942,809	172,990
1991	1,298,712	1,076,574	222,138
2001	1,480,736	1,188,662	292,074

Literacy rate

Hoshiarpur district with a literacy rate of 81.0 percent is the most literate district in the State. The rural ó urban and male ó female differentials in the literacy rate are relatively less compared with the State. In the district 75.3 percent of the females and 86.5 percent of males are literate. Similarly, 79.8 percent of the rural population is literate compared with 85.8 percent in urban areas. Scheduled Caste literacy rate in the district is also high. In the district, 77.5 percent of the scheduled population in rural areas and 78.8

illiterate. The following Table shows number of villages by population and scheduled caste population.

**Villages by Literacy Range: 2001
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT**

Literacy Range	Total Population	SC Population
20% and less	04	06
21-40%	04	08
41-60%	21	64
61-80%	702	742
80% and above	645	454

Female work participation rate

According to Census 1991, only 4.4 percent of females are workers, main and marginal and this percentage was the lowest in the country. The invisibility of women in economic pursuits in some states had generated lot of heat among scholars. Special efforts were made to draw the attention of the enumerators and supervisors in order to properly capture the part ó time and unpaid work of women. In the instruction manual of Census 2001, a number of economic activities were depicted through illustrations in which women are engaged in paid or unpaid work and are occasionally not reported as work. The efforts made did help in getting more accurate picture of women’s work.

According to Census 2001, 17.6 percent of the females in Hoshiarpur district are workers as against 19.1 percent in the State. In rural areas, 19.3 percent of females are workers. Among villages, female work participation rate is less than 5 percent in 240 villages and it is in the range of 5.00 to 9.99 percent in 254 villages. The work participation rate is 20 percent or more in 580 villages in the district.

**Female Work Participation Rate by Villages: 2001
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT**

Range (% of female workers)	No. of villages
Below 5.00%	240
5.00-9.99%	254
10.00-19.99	312
20.00% and above	580

GENDER ISSUES

Indian Census has the tradition of presenting sex ó wise data on different socio ó economic, cultural and demographic aspects on which information is collected during the Census. The Census organization has been constantly working on devising strategies for

ata for this segment of population. Public awareness is a
sensitization.

Sex ratio and Child Sex ratio (in age group 0 – 6)

Sex ratio is measured as number of females per 1,000 males. Compared with the overall sex ratio in Punjab (876), the Hoshiarpur district has 935 females per 1000 males. The rural and urban sex ratio of the district is 946 and 891 respectively. However, the child sex ratio in Hoshiarpur district is quite low (814). The rural child sex ratio in the district (815) is better than the urban (800). Significant disparity is noted at village level in the over all sex ratio and the child sex ratio in Hoshiarpur district.

Out of 1,386 inhabited villages in Hoshiarpur district, nearly one ó half villages (644) have a child sex ratio of less than 800 while there are only 80 villages where the over all sex ratio is less than 800. Furthermore, as many as 371 villages have a child sex ratio of less than 700 and the corresponding number of villages with an over all sex ratio of less than 700 is 28.

Villages by Sex Ratio Ranges: 2001 HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT

Sex ratio range	No. of villages	
	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Below 700	28	371
700-749	08	146
750-799	44	127
800-849	91	148
850-899	217	140
900-949	353	111
950-999	290	79
1000 & above	355	264

Low child sex ratio in bigger villages is a matter of greater concern. There are 102 villages having a population of 2,000 + each. Among them 12 have a child sex ratio of less than 700, 16 fall in the child sex ratio range of 700 ó 749 and 13 in the range 750 ó 799. As such, 41 villages have a child sex ratio of less than 800, while in case of overall sex ratio there are only four villages under this range.

Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of Villages with Population 2000+

Sex ratio range	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Below 700	01	12
700-749	01	16
750-799	02	13
800-849	01	27
850-899	20	17
900-949	33	13
950-999	26	04
1000 & above	18	-



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Hoshiarpur district are large size each having a population of 5,000 and more. village Badha Bar has a child sex ratio of 697 while the overall sex ratio is 897; a gap of 200 points between the two. Likewise, village Miani which is female biased (1,027) has a child sex ratio of 744. Among these villages, Bajwara is the only exception where child sex ratio (972) is better than the total sex ratio (904).

Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of Villages with Population 5000+		
Village	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Miani	1027	744
Badha Bar	897	697
Bhangala	924	819
Rakri	981	801
Bajwara	904	972

District Census Hand Book - Village level data on Civic amenities and Infra – structural facilities

The village level data on civic amenities and infra ó structural facilities released includes availability of educational facilities; medical facilities; water and sanitation; communication and transport facilities; banks, credit and other miscellaneous facilities; electricity and other power/fuel availability; land utilization and irrigation; main commodities manufactured, etc. In addition, data on housing characteristics, availability of amenities and specified assets to the households separately for rural and urban areas up to tahsil level is also released.

S OF INDIA 2011

POPULATION ENUMERATION:	9th to 28th FEBRUARY, 2011
REVISIONAL ROUND:	1st to 5th MARCH, 2011
REFEREL TIME:	1st MARCH, 2011 (00.00 hrs)

- **CONDUCTING OF POPULATION CENSUS IS A GREAT NATIONAL TASK.**

“HELP THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR TO HELP YOU”.

- **INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION COLLECTED THROUGH CENSUS IS KEPT CONFIDENTIAL UNDER THE CENSUS ACT.**

“DO NOT HESITATE TO GIVE COMPLETE AND CORRECT INFORMATION WHEN CENSUS ENUMERATOR VISITS YOU”

- **UNDER THE CENSUS ACT EVERY PERSON IS LEGALLY BOUND TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

“OBEY CENSUS RULES AND ANSWER QUESTIONS TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF”

- **CENSUS ENUMERATOR WILL DISPLAY IDENTITY / APPOINTMENT CARD.**

“YOU CAN ASK THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR IF IT IS NOT DISPLAYED”

- ***“KNOW ABOUT YOUR AREA THROUGH CENSUS”***

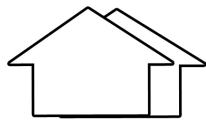
- ***“CENSUS ENUMERATES EACH ONE WITHOUT OMISSION OR DUPLICATION”***

OUR CENSUS OUR FUTURE



2011

Interpretation



Houselisting & Housing Census



t Adult Female

n



e Female Child

r



w Adult Male

p



l Male Child

E



Star with 10 points, representing decennial Census



People's participation for inclusive growth



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