



CENSUS OF POPULATION 1971

SRI LANKA

GENERAL REPORT

1963		10.6M
1971		12.7M



DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS



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DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

5th July, 1977.

The Hon. Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike,
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs,
Colombo.

(Thro' Secretary to the Ministry of Planning
and Economic Affairs)

Madam,

I have the honour to submit a Report on the 1971 Census of Population which was taken on the directions of Government by Order dated 17.11.1970 under Section 2 of the Census Ordinance. The 1971 Census of Population is particularly significant in the history of regular census taking in Sri Lanka in that it is the centenary year of population censuses, the first in the series having been taken in 1871. Mr. L.B. Rajakaruna, the then Director of Census and Statistics, was appointed as Superintendent of Census to superintend the Census operations.

The Census was taken on 9th October, 1971. The preliminary organisational work for taking the Census commenced in early 1969. The preliminary work, the taking of the Census and the subsequent work of processing and tabulating the information collected was carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics.

The taking of the Census involved several complex field operations which were carried out with the assistance of various organisations and persons throughout the country. As provided for in the Census Ordinance, the Government Agents of the districts functioned as Commissioners of Census in their areas, except in the Urban areas where the Mayors of Municipal Councils and the Chairmen of Urban Councils and Town Councils functioned as Commissioners of Census for their respective areas of administration. The Divisional Revenue Officers functioned as Chief Supervisors in their Divisions, while the Secretaries or other Senior Officials of Municipal, Urban, and Town Councils functioned as Chief Supervisors for their respective areas. These Officials were actively assisted by various other Government and Local Government officials in the carrying out of the Census. The success which attended the conduct of the Census operations was due largely to the assistance and willing co-operation rendered by these officials.

The co-operation and assistance received from various other Government and private organisations and institutions has also to be acknowledged. A special word of appreciation is due to the general public for the co-operation extended by them to help the Census to be conducted smoothly.

The Planning and execution of the Census and subsequent work on it, including the preparation of material for this report, was the responsibility of the Demography Division headed by Mr. T. Nadarajah, Assistant Director. Mrs. I.W. Kannangara, the then Deputy Director, was also associated in the initial planning stages. The Department also had the benefit of the advice of Miss Kathleen Jupp, ESCAP Regional Adviser in Demography in early 1970.

The information collected at this Census was tabulated by computer in the Department's Data Processing Division headed by Mr. D.P. Gunaratne, Assistant Director.

The statistical data compiled from the Census are being published separately as Volume I and II of the Census Reports. The General Report comprises Volume III of the Census Reports. Chapter I of the Report gives an outline of the taking of the Census while the rest

of the Chapters present an analysis of the results in relation to past trends. The various Chapters of the Report were prepared by Assistant Directors, Mr. D.F.S. Fernando (Chap. 7), Mr. T. Nadarajah (Chaps. 1, 2 and 8), Mr. R.C. Amerasingham (Chap. 9), and Statisticians, Mr. V.S. Ratnasingham (Chaps. 4 and 5) and Mr. P.G. Dharmadasa (Chaps. 3 and 6). The whole report was edited by Mr. T. Nadarajah. Mr. S. Selvaratnam, Senior Project Expert, UN-ESCAP also went through the report and made valuable comments. My thanks are due to all these officers for their contribution in preparing this report.

With Mr. Rajakaruna's transfer from the Department on 1st April 1974, Mr. L.N. Perera, Deputy Director who was also associated with the Census work, was appointed Acting Director of Census and Statistics, and functioned in this capacity until 1st February 1976, when I took over as Acting Director of Census and Statistics.

While I have the privilege of presenting this Report, I must acknowledge the contribution made by my predecessors and the other officers of the Department responsible for the preparation of the material for the report.

I am Madam,
Your Obedient Servant,

Heathcote

Department of Census and Statistics,
Colombo 7.

Acting Director of Census & Statistics.

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- Table B Employed population classified by industry and sex.
- Table C Distribution of persons employed in manufacturing industries by sex and status.
- Table D Employed population classified by occupation and industry - 1971.

Appendix 2. The Census Ordinance

Appendix 3. Census schedules and instructions

- i. a. Pre-listing form - list of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units.
- b. Population Schedule (General).
- c. Population Schedule (Special).
- d. Housing Schedule.
- ii. Instructions for listing and numbering of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units.(IP1)
- iii. Instructions to enumerators of Census Blocks.(IP4)
- iv. Instructions to outdoor enumerators - final census.(IP6)
- v. Notes for the guidance of Chief Occupants and persons in charge of Institutions.(IP8)
- vi. Instructions to Supervisors.(IP7)

CHAPTER I

TAKING OF THE CENSUS

A Census of the Population of Sri Lanka was taken on 9th October 1971. This was the eleventh in the series of periodic censuses that have been taken in Sri Lanka of which the first was taken in 1871. The subsequent censuses followed at regular decennial intervals until the year 1931. On account of the World War II, the eighth census which was due in 1941 could not be taken until 1946. Although the ninth census was planned for 1951 it had to be put off until 1953 on account of a shortage of paper. The tenth was taken in 1963. The eleventh census taken in 1971 is therefore significant for two reasons. Firstly it was taken one hundred years after the first census. Secondly it reverts to the tradition of taking a census in the year ending in 1 which had been maintained until 1931. It is hoped that this tradition and the decennial interval could be maintained in the future.

1.1 Census legislation

The series of censuses taken since 1871 have all been carried out under the provisions of a Census Ordinance.¹ The first Census Ordinance enacted in 1868 empowered the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, "from time to time as he may deem necessary, to cause an enumeration to be made of the inhabitants of the Island, or any portion thereof, and to make the necessary arrangements". The Ordinance as it now stands² (Cap. 143) states that it shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time by order published in the Gazette, to direct that a census be taken of the population, agriculture (including animal husbandry) trade, labour, industry or commerce or such other matters as he may deem necessary for ascertaining the social, civil or economic conditions of the inhabitants of Ceylon". The present Ordinance covers not only a population census but also a census of agriculture, industry, commerce e'

The Census Ordinance casts an obligation on the part of every person to answer all questions asked in connection with obtaining the information necessary for the census to the best of his knowledge and belief. At the same time it safeguards the individual by causing any information collected in a census to be inadmissible as evidence in a Court of Law.³

1 Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

2 Ordinance No. 9 of 1900.

3 "23. No entry in any book, register, or record made by a Census Officer or by any other person in the discharge of his duty under this Ordinance shall be admissible as evidence in any civil or in any criminal proceeding, save and except a prosecution instituted under this Ordinance, in respect of such entry against the person who made, signed or delivered the same, or caused the same to be made, signed or delivered, anything in any enactment to the contrary notwithstanding".

1.2 The utility and modern conception of a population census

A census of population is defined as "the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or determined territory".⁴ With regard to the usefulness of population censuses it states: "The population census is a statistical operation of great value to every country. It is the primary source of basic national population data for administration and for many aspects of economic and social planning. The census provides a reference point for current statistics and a statistical frame for sampling surveys and studies".

Recognising the basic importance of population censuses the United Nations have made numerous recommendations with regard to census taking and published a number of documents aimed at increasing the scope and validity of population censuses and for improving their national value and international comparability. The 1971 Census of Population has, as far as it was possible, been taken in accordance with these international recommendations.

1.3 Preliminary preparations

Although the formal order for the taking of the Census was gazetted in November 1970, preliminary arrangements for the Census commenced long before this date. As the previous census had been taken in July 1963, an important decision that had to be made was whether the next population census was to be taken in 1973, exactly 10 years later, or in 1971, to restore the traditional practice which prevailed up to 1931, of taking the census in years ending in 1. After some consideration of the matter the decision to take the Census in 1971 was made as far back as 1966.

The proposal to take the Census of Population and Housing in 1971 and a Census of Agriculture in 1972 was submitted to the Cabinet in March 1969 with a request for the allocation of the necessary funds. This was approved in July 1969.

In September 1969 the tentative proposals⁵ of the Census were prepared, and distributed for comments among Government Departments and other organizations interested in population and housing statistics.

In January 1970 a Pilot Census was conducted in order to test a preliminary version of the Population and Housing Schedules. Technical advice on the Census was also obtained from the ESCAP* (then ECAFE). The Regional Advisor on General Demography, Miss K. Jupp, was attached to the Department for about two months in early 1970 to review the plans for the Census. She made two reports "Notes on the plans for the 1971 Census of Ceylon" and "Proposals for Analysis of the 1971 Census of Ceylon". These reports have proved invaluable to the Census staff of the Department. A second Pilot Census covering about 100,000 persons was

4 United Nations publication "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses" (ST/STAT/SER.H/27).

5 Department of Census and Statistics "1971 Census of Population and Housing: An outline of the scope and content of the Census".

* ESCAP - Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific.

* ECAFE - Economic Council for Asia and the Far East.

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conducted in the second half of 1970 with a view to testing the questionnaire in more or less its final form as well as to obtain a sufficient number of completed schedules for a trial tabulation on the IBM 360/25 computer which was newly installed for the purpose of processing the data gathered in the Census.

- 1.4 Order for the taking of a census and appointment of the Superintendent of Census.

In November 1970 the Minister for Planning and Employment directed that, "for the purpose of ascertaining the social, civil and economic conditions of the inhabitants of Ceylon, a Census of :

- (a) Population, and
- (b) Housing

of the Island shall be taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy one⁶"

The then Director of Census and Statistics, Mr. Leslie Bertram Rajakuruna, was appointed as Superintendent of Census.

- 1.5 Administrative organisation for the census

The Census was conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of Census assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendents and other headquarters staff. This central organization was assisted by regional offices each in charge of a Commissioner of Census who had certain specified duties under the Census Ordinance. The Census Ordinance provides that the Government Agent of a district shall function as the Commissioner of Census for his district and that the Mayor of every Municipality or Chairman of every Urban Council or Town Council shall be the Commissioner of Census for the local area of such Municipality or Urban Council or Town Council.

Provision also exists in the Census Ordinance for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Census to any district or area. For the 1971 census the Assistant Government Agent of a district or other Senior Officers at the Kachcheri such as an Office Assistant or the Headquarters D.R.O. was appointed as the Assistant Commissioner for a district. In the case of Municipalities, Urban Councils or Town Councils no Assistant Commissioners were appointed in view of the small area covered by each such Council. The Divisional Revenue Officer of each D.R.O. Division was appointed as the Chief Supervisor for his division while in the Municipalities and Urban and Town Councils a suitable officer of the local government body was appointed as Chief Supervisor. Under the Chief Supervisors were appointed Supervisors. A Supervisor was responsible for the supervision of the census arrangements and the work of the census enumerators within the area allotted to him, called a Census Circle. The 1971 Census like its predecessors utilized to advantage the hierarchical organisation of the district administration.

1.6 Topics covered in the census

The topics that were finally selected for inclusion in the Population and Housing schedules of the 1971 Census were as follows. (It may be mentioned that while information in respect of most of the topics was obtained on the basis of complete enumeration, information in respect of few other items was obtained from a sample of households).

(a) The Population Schedule

Information obtained from all persons in the country. .

1. Name
2. Relationship to head of household
3. Sex
4. Date of birth and age
5. Marital status
6. Religion
7. Ethnic group
8. Citizenship
9. Literacy
10. Attendance at school or other educational institution
11. Educational attainment
12. Type of activity
13. Principal occupation
14. Industry
15. Employment status
16. If employed, whether actually at work or not for at least one day during the preceding week
17. If unemployed, whether actively seeking work and if so for how long.

Information obtained from a sample of households.

18. Place of birth
19. Usual residence
20. Duration of stay at usual residence
21. Previous residence
22. In the case of married, widowed, divorced or legally separated women under 50 years of age -
 - (a) Age at first marriage
 - (b) Duration of first marriage
 - (c) If married more than once, duration of subsequent marriage/marriages
 - (d) Number of children now living
 - (e) Number of children ever born alive
 - (f) Date of birth of last child born alive, if born within the last five years only.

(b) The Housing Schedule

Information on housing was obtained in respect of housing units and living quarters other than housing units in all census blocks in urban areas but only in respect of 10 percent samples of census blocks in rural areas.

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1. Description of unit i.e (a) whether housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit
(b) whether used for residential purposes only.

2. Is the unit occupied or vacant?
3. Type of structure
4. Principal material of outer walls
5. Principal material of roof
6. Principal material of floor
7. Year of construction of unit

The following information was obtained from occupied housing units only

8. Water supply : Type and whether for exclusive use or shared
9. Bathing facilities : Type and whether for exclusive use or shared
10. Toilet facilities : Type and whether for exclusive use or shared
11. Principal type of lighting
12. Number of rooms
13. Floor space
14. Cooking facilities
15. Tenure
16. Rent
17. Number of families and persons occupying unit
18. Number of households in the unit

Copies of the two schedules appear in the Appendix. The definitions and concepts in regard to the above items are contained in the Instructions to Enumerators which is also reproduced in the Appendix.

1.7 . Changes from the 1963 Census in the topics covered

There were a few changes between 1963 and 1971 in regard to the topics covered. The following additional topics were included in the 1971 Population Census.

- (a) Attendance at school or any other educational institution
- (b) If employed, whether actually at work or not
- (c) If unemployed, whether actively seeking work and if so for how long
- (d) Usual residence
- (e) Duration of stay at usual residence
- (f) Previous residence, and
- (g) Questions on marriage, children born and children living.

On the other hand the questions on ability to speak Sinhala, Tamil or English and the ability to read and write Sinhala, Tamil or English which were included in 1963 were omitted in 1971. Information on infirmities although collected in 1963 was omitted in 1971.

The following items of information on housing which were not collected in 1963, were introduced in 1971 :

- (a) Type of structure of the unit
- (b) Year of construction
- (c) Bathing facilities

TABLE 1.1 : THE TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE POPULATION SCHEDULE
AT THE CENSUSES IN SRI LANKA : 1871 - 1971

The Topics included in the Population Schedule	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931 ⁽¹⁾	1946	1953	1963	1971
DEMOGRAPHIC AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to head of family or household	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Sex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Date of birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x
Age	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Marital status	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethnic group or nationality	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Religion	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Ability to speak Sinhala or Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-
Ability to speak English	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Literacy	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Literacy in English	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Educational attainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs	x	x
School attendance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS											
Type of activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x
Principal occupation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xs	x	x
Subsidiary occupation	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Employment status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Salary or wages (Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	xs	-	-
Dependency (means of subsistence of earner on whom dependent)	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
Period for which unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs	-	x
MIGRATION AND RESIDENCE INFORMATION											
Place of birth	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xs
Place of usual residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Duration of stay at usual residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Place of previous residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Length of residence in Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
NUPTIALITY AND FERTILITY											
Date of marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	xs	-	-
If previously married, date of first marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	xs	-	-
Age at first marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Duration of first marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
If married more than once duration of subsequent marriages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Age at birth of first child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	xs	-	-
Number of children ever born	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	xs	-	xs
Number of children living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
Date of last live birth within the past five years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xs
OTHER TOPICS											
Infirmary	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-
Orphanhood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-

Note:

x denotes that the information was collected from all persons
xs denotes that the information was collected from a sample only.
- denotes that the information was not collected.

(1) Details were obtained from all persons within the Colombo Municipality only.
In the rest of the country only a head count was taken.

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A tabular statement showing the topics that have been investigated at each of the censuses from 1871 is shown in Table 1.1 Table 1.2 is a similar statement in respect of the topics investigated in the Housing Census. It should, however, be mentioned that a full scale housing census using a separate schedule was taken for the first time in 1953. In 1946 the information on housing was collected only in respect of a limited number of items and these were included in the Population Schedule.

1.8 Design of census schedules

A main area for the advance preparations for the 1971 Census was the redesigning of Population and Housing schedules in order to minimise the time required for coding the data. One of the reasons for the delay in tabulation of information from the earlier censuses particularly the 1953 and 1963 censuses was the inordinately long time taken at the Head Office to code the information before punching the information on cards. With a view to avoiding such delays it was decided to have as much of the coding as possible done in the field itself by the enumerators. Topics such as Sex, Marital Status, Religion, Ethnic Group etc., which consist of a few well defined categories could be easily entered on the schedules in the form of codes. A schedule designed for this purpose was tested at the first Pilot Census. In this schedule, however, the codes for each category were shown at the bottom of the schedule and hence the enumerator had to frequently shift his eyes up and down between the cage in which the entry was to be made and the section at the bottom of the schedule showing the codes. This proved to be somewhat strenuous and time consuming. Some of the codes were easily remembered by the enumerator e.g. Male 1, Female 2. But in the case of other items like Ethnic Group & Marital Status which contain more than 4 or 5 categories, the possibility of some mixing up of codes existed, leading to inaccuracy. On the basis of the experience of the first Pilot Census, the schedule was redesigned and the codes were shown against the question in respect of which answers were sought from the respondents and the enumerator was required to indicate the answer by circling the appropriate code. This lay out of the schedule eliminated errors resulting from marking of a wrong code which was possible in the case of schedules used at the first Pilot Census.

A similar procedure, however, could not be adopted in respect of such topics as educational attainment, occupation and industry, in respect of which the number of possible entries were quite large. In these cases the enumerator wrote down the answers and the coding was done later, in the office, by specially trained coding staff. The Housing Schedule was also designed on the same basis.⁷

The schedule which contained the item in respect of which information was collected from all persons in the country was called the Population Schedule (General) and was printed on white paper to distinguish it from the Population Schedule (Special) printed on pink paper. The Population Schedule (Special) contained in addition to those on the Population Schedule (General) items which were to be collected from a sample only. The Housing Schedule was printed on blue paper.

See Appendix for copies of Population and Housing Schedules.

1.9 Use of sampling in the 1971 Census

In recent years sampling methods have found increasing application in population censuses in many countries. Experience has shown that most of the demographic data needed could be collected from a carefully selected sample population at considerable saving of time and money. Topics which are suitable for enumeration on a sample basis are those for which accuracy is not absolutely essential, and those for which tabulations are not required for very small administrative units of the country.

The lists of topics enumerated on a complete basis and on a sample basis at the 1971 Census are shown in Section 1.6.

TABLE 1.2 : INFORMATION ON HOUSING OBTAINED AT
THE CENSUSES IN SRI LANKA : 1946 - 1971

	1946	(1) 1953	(2) 1963	1971
Whether housing unit or other living quarters	-	-	-	x
Whether used for residence only or for business too	-	-	x	x
Whether occupied or vacant	-	-	x	x
Type of structure (house, flat etc.)	-	-	-	x
Material of walls	x	x	x	x
Material of roof	x	x	x	x
Material of floor	-	-	x	x
Year of construction	-	-	-	x
Water supply	-	-	x	x
Bathing facilities	-	-	-	x
Toilet facilities	-	-	x ⁽³⁾	x
Type of lighting	-	-	x	x
Number of rooms	x	x	x	x
Floor space	-	-	x	x
Availability of kitchen	-	-	x	x
Fuel used for cooking	-	-	x	-
Tenure (whether rented or owned)	x	x	x	x
If owned and mortgaged, rate of mortgagee	x	-	-	-
Rent	-	x	x	x
Number of families in household/households occupying unit	-	x	x	x
Number of persons in households occupying unit	x	x	x	x
Length of residence in present dwelling	-	x	-	-

Note:

- (1) At the 1953 Census the enumeration was done on a "Household Schedule" in which the particulars were obtained regarding the dwelling or portion of a dwelling occupied by the household.
- (2) The enumeration covered only private housing units i.e. excluding institutions, boarding houses, hotels etc.
- (3) The question "Is the housing unit provided with electricity?" was introduced in 1963.

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1.10 Sample design

The population data collected on a sample basis, was confined to ten percent of the census blocks within each stratum. The urban, rural and estate areas of each district were treated as separate strata. The sample blocks in each stratum were selected on a systematic basis using a separate random start for each stratum. All persons within a selected sample census block were included in the enumeration.

For the Housing Census a complete enumeration was carried out in the urban areas and a sample enumeration in the rural and estate areas. The sample census blocks in these areas were the same as those selected for the Population Census. Within each sample census block a 100 percent enumeration of all housing units and living quarters other than housing units was carried out.

Only about 10 percent of the enumerators had to ask the additional questions. Hence it was easy to select the better qualified enumerators to be posted to the sample census blocks. These enumerators were also given additional training in respect of the additional topics they had to cover.

1.11 Pre-Listing

The first major stage of the Census consisted of preparing a list of all "Housing units", "living quarters other than housing units" and non "housing units".⁸ This operation was one of the most important tasks that had to be carried out in preparation for the actual census enumeration to follow.

In urban areas, the lists were prepared by suitable officers selected for the purpose from the respective Municipal, Urban or Town Council while in the rural areas listing was the duty of the Grama Sevakas. These officers were familiar with the areas they had to visit and cover. For the preparation of the list, the listing officer had to personally visit each unit, affix a number to the unit, on a special label, and obtain information such as the address, name of chief occupant, number of persons usually spending the night in the premises etc. In the urban areas about eighty to ninety units and in the rural areas about seventy to eighty units constituted a census block in a group of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units. For convenience of enumeration, however, a small village or a ward of a town was taken as a separate block even if the number of units was much smaller than indicated above. One census block was placed in charge of one enumerator.

At the time of the preparation of the lists the listing officer was required to visit and number the units in a convenient and suitable order and group the units into "Census Blocks" using a separate listing form for each block. As the primary purpose of this listing was to furnish the enumerator with a list of the units which would also serve as a guide to the area he had to cover, a sketch map was drawn for each block at the end of the listing form. This work which commenced on 1st January 1971 was completed in most areas on schedule by 15th Feb. 1971.

⁸ For a definition of these concepts, see appendix 3-(1a): Instructions for listing and numbering of household units.

TABLE 1.3 : NUMBER OF CENSUS BLOCKS IN EACH
DISTRICT BY SECTOR - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Sector			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate
S R I L A N K A (Total)	55,065	7,629	42,315	5,121
Colombo	8,381	3,676	4,589	116
Kalutara	2,853	405	2,201	247
Kandy	4,570	367	3,020	1,183
Matale	1,489	96	1,178	215
Nuwara-Eliya	1,881	74	980	827
Galle	3,468	502	2,790	176
Matara	2,459	173	2,080	206
Hambantota	1,646	113	1,526	7
Jaffna	2,437	730	1,703	4
Mannar	531	29	500	2
Vavuniya	695	62	633	-
Batticaloa	1,159	187	968	4
Amparai	1,161	99	1,060	2
Trincomalee	727	200	517	10
Kurunegala	6,059	116	5,733	210
Puttalam	2,021	170	1,745	105
Anuradhapura	2,177	107	2,058	12
Polonnaruwa	734	49	683	2
Badulla	2,792	145	1,867	780
Moneragala	1,160	16	1,092	52
Ratnapura	3,586	156	2,895	535
Kegalle	3,079	157	2,497	425

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In the case of estates which were 20 or more acres in extent and employing 10 or more resident labourers, listing was undertaken by a member of the estate staff under the direction of the Superintendent of the estate. Such estates were treated as separate census blocks. Estates with less than 10 resident labourers were listed by the Grama Sevaka as a part of the village in which the estate was situated. A list of all estates conforming to the specifications had been prepared sometime before the commencement of the listing work and the names of such estates in each area were supplied to the listing officer so that duplication could be avoided.

1.12 Enumerators and supervisors

The main function of the enumerator was to enumerate all persons in his Census Block during the period of the Census and record particulars on the Census Schedules. Accuracy of the data collected at the Census depended on the efficiency and care with which the enumerator performed his duties. Persons appointed as enumerators were required as far as possible to have a pass in the Senior School Leaving Certificate Examination or equivalent and be thoroughly familiar with the area they had to work in. Government employees were preferred for appointment as enumerators but if the number available in an area was inadequate other suitable persons were also appointed. Besides the general enumerators who were entrusted with the enumeration work in respect of Census Blocks there were also appointed, outdoor enumerators and reserve enumerators.

A number of Census Blocks grouped together according to contiguity and compactness formed a Census Circle, each of which was placed in the charge of a Supervisor. Only persons possessing administrative capacity and of high integrity and education were chosen as Supervisors. Generally, government or local government officers of intermediate grades were so appointed. The Supervisor was responsible for the supervision of the census arrangements and the work of the census enumeration within his circle.

The appointments of enumerators and supervisors were made by the Commissioners of Census with the assistance of the Chief Supervisor. The enumerators in estates were selected from the estate staff and appointed by the Superintendents of the respective estates. Acts of appointments were issued to all Enumerators and Supervisors. Enumerators, and Supervisors as well as all other "Census Officers" had to subscribe to an Oath or Affirmation binding them not to divulge any information acquired by them in the course of their duties to unauthorised persons.

1.13 Training

Training classes were organized for the Census Supervisors and for the large number of enumerators. A few Master Trainers drawn from the permanent cadre of Statisticians and Statistical Officers of the Department were first given training on the various aspects of the Census work. These Master Trainers were then sent to the various districts to impart the necessary training to Supervisors. Each Supervisor in turn conducted a training class for the Enumerators assigned to his circle. Training classes for Supervisors were held during the period 16-31st August 1971. The training of Enumerators was carried out during the first two weeks of September 1971.

1.14 Payments to supervisors and enumerators

The rates of payment were as follows :

1. (a) Enumeration in urban, rural and estate areas on Special Population and Housing Schedules -
 - i. Supervisor - Rs. 100.00
 - ii. Reserve Supervisor - Rs. 25.00
 - iii. Enumerator of a Sample Census Block - Rs. 70.00
- (b) Enumeration in urban areas on General Population and Housing Schedules -
 - Enumerators of Census Block - Rs. 57.50
- (c) Enumeration in rural and estate areas on General Population Schedules only :
 - Enumerator of a Census Block - Rs. 45.00
2. Final Census only
 - Outdoor enumerators - Rs. 20.00
3. Reserve enumerators - Rs. 15.00

1.15 Preliminary Census

The enumeration for the Preliminary Census commenced on 20th September 1971 and was completed within ten days. During the Preliminary Census, the enumerator of each census block was required to personally visit every housing unit, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units in his block using the prelisting form as a guide. Any unit that was found to have been omitted from the pre-listing form was also to be visited and included.

The object of this visit was to obtain and record in the Population Schedules, the particulars of information required in respect of the inmates of the units, and in the Housing Schedules, (if the Block happened to be in the sample) the information required in respect of the housing units and living quarters. In the case of Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas, an inquiry was made at the time of the pre-listing as to whether the chief occupant or other responsible person in the unit was capable of filling in a schedule in Sinhala, Tamil or English. If such a person was available in the unit this was indicated against the unit on the pre-listing form for the block. In the case of such units, the enumerators handed over a Population Schedule to be filled in by the inmates. As it was advisable to get information, where possible, direct from the persons enumerated, the enumerator was instructed to visit the units when all or most of their inmates were likely to be within, say in the morning between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. or in the evening between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

At the Preliminary Census only those persons who were likely to be present in the unit on the night of the Final Census i.e. 9th October 1971 were included in the Population Schedules. Any person who was temporarily away from home, on a visit, or travelling or in hospital was to be enumerated if he or she was likely to be back on the final census night. On the other hand visitors who were likely to have left the unit on the final census night were not to be included in the schedules. The principle was that only those persons who were likely to be in that unit on the Final Census night were to be enumerated at the Preliminary Census.

16

Final Census

The Final Census enumeration which consisted of a final check on the information obtained at the Preliminary Census was carried out between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. on the night of 9th October 1971. During the enumerator's visit to each unit he had to cross out the entries in respect of any person who was enumerated in the unit at the Preliminary Census but was not present in the unit on the Final Census night. Any persons not enumerated in the unit at the Preliminary Census, but present in the unit at the time of the enumerator's visit on the Final Census night, were to be enumerated unless he produced an Enumeration Pass to indicate that he had already been enumerated on the Final Census night. The enumerator was also instructed to :

- (1) Enumerate himself
- (2) Enumerate persons who were found out of doors and issue enumeration passes to such persons
- (3) Enumerate persons in temporary huts or tents and new buildings not included in the list for the Census Block.

Appeals had been made to the general public to remain indoors on the Final Census night to facilitate the enumeration. However, a complete cessation of all activities could not be expected and special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by train, bus etc. Special out door enumerators were also posted at public places like bus stands, street junctions, etc. to enumerate persons found there. Special railway enumerators were appointed in railway stations to enumerate passengers and railway staff. All persons enumerated outdoors were issued enumeration passes to indicate that they had already been enumerated and prevent their being enumerated a second time by some other enumerator.

17

Announcement of first results

Three days after the taking of the Census, the first results - total population of the Island, population of each district and principal town - were released to the public over the radio and through the press. These early results were based on the special abstracts which the enumerators were instructed to prepare. The total population figures were furnished by the Enumerators to the Supervisors who in turn furnished them to the Chief Supervisors. The total for each Chief Supervisor's area was intimated to head office in Colombo by telegram. Each estate too transmitted their figures of total population to the Commissioner of Census for the district who compiled the total estate population for the district and transmitted the information to the Census Head Office in Colombo.

18

Editing and coding

The Enumerators Abstract referred to earlier, showed in addition to the total population for the Census Block, the following classification of the population.

- (a) Males and females
- (b) Number under 18 and number 18 years and over
- (c) Ethnic Group
- (d) Religion
- (e) Citizenship

The Enumerators' Abstracts were forwarded to the Head Office immediately after the census enumeration. Editing and coding of the enumerators' abstracts were completed in about 6 months. The abstracts were then passed on to the Data Processing Division of the Department for tabulation.

The Census Schedules, on receipt in the Head Office, were checked for possible shortages and then edited and coded where necessary by specially trained staff, prior to being passed on to the Data Processing Division, for punching and tabulation. The schedules relating to the 10 percent sample of Census blocks were processed first in order to release advance information based on the sample.

On a directive from the Cabinet the tabulation of the Housing Census Schedules was given priority.

1.19 Computer processing of census data

It was in respect of the 1971 Population Census that, an electronic computer was used for the first time in Sri Lanka to process census data. As IBM System/360 Model 25 installed in 1970 was inadequate, the system was enlarged in 1972 to cope with the voluminous work involved.⁹

The design of the system took into account the limitations in capacity, the need for early publication of the preliminary results, the report based on a 10 percent sample, the district reports, and finally the all island tables. The data processing staff were associated with every stage of planning the population census and therefore it was possible to have the computer programs ready when the documents were received for processing. As noted earlier the Enumerators' abstracts relating to Census Blocks were processed at the end of 1971 to provide the preliminary results. Thereafter the Census Schedules relating to the 10 percent sample blocks and finally the schedules relating to the remaining 90 percent of the blocks, were processed. At each stage the computer print-outs were made available for final checking and publication.

Data Preparation : Work on punching and verifying commenced in August 1972. Twenty IBM 024 punchers and Nineteen IBM 056 verifiers were used for punching and verifying over 12 million cards. Verifying was done on a quality control basis and averaged about 10 percent to 25 percent of the records. For 17 months the machines were used on a double shift. The data preparation work took approximately 21 months.

Computer Editing : Before the punched cards were transferred to the computer room for processing, certain manual checks for control figures and sight checks were carried out for administrative regions. A comprehensive editing procedure was done on the computer. The computer program which checked the records comprised of five basic edits. They were (1) checking to ensure that all data was numeric (2) checking the validity of numerical codes entered for descriptive data (3) checking the range of codes (4) checking the consistency of related data (5) checking and imputation of a limited amount of data for omissions.

⁹ The computer was a tape system with a card reader, printer, punch and a central processing unit with 24 K bites of memory. In 1972 it was enlarged by doubling the memory to 48 K bites and adding two disc drives thus enabling it to work under the disc operating system.

Editing to ensure that all data was numeric enabled the detection of errors occurring due to punching and verifying machine faults. All the other edits provided a complete check for validity and consistency of the records. Only records which satisfied all edit checks were written on tape while the error records were appropriately printed by districts. These error lists were referred to the appropriate division for correction. The corrected records were repunched and passed through the edit program again. This procedure was adopted for each district until no errors were printed. At the commencement of processing 4 error lists for each district were referred back, but with experience gained in the correction of error lists, the reference was cut down to two lists.

Computer Processing : The basic approach of the systems design was to create sub-master files for groups of tables containing variables that were required only for that particular set of tables. This enabled the creation of short records with subsequent advantages in processing. Processing was done at district level except for four tables where aggregations were done at D.R.O. and G.S. Division levels. The processing programme created aggregated records for each table which were updated as each district was processed. On completion of the last district the aggregated records for each table gave the all island figures which were formatted and printed. Thus, the programming was in four stages (a) programs which created the submasters (b) programs which processed the data by districts and created summaries by districts (c) programs which processed the district summaries to create the all island summaries and (d) programs which printed out the summary figures. In all 76 programs were written in Assembly and Report Program Generator Languages. At the beginning, all programs were written in Report Program Generator Language so that the programs could be written in a short period of time. The processing time of such programs, however, was found to be too long. Hence, as the work progressed, the programs were written in Assembly Language to minimise the processing time. The processing of all data from the enumerators' abstracts, ten percent sample schedules and hundred percent general schedules, was completed in approximately twenty months.

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Publications :

The following publications containing results based on the Enumerators' abstracts have been published :-
Publications on population

Census of Population 1971 : Preliminary Release No. 1 :

Population of Districts, Towns and DRO
Divisions by Sex, Age (under 18 years and 18
over). Ethnic Group and Religion (June 1972).

Census of Population 1971 : Preliminary Release No. 2 :

Population of Electorates by Sex, Age (Under
18 years and 18 and over). Ethnic Group
and Religion.

Census of Population 1971 : Preliminary Release No. 3 :

Parts 1 - 22, one part for each District

This release contains the Population of Wards of Towns and Grama Sevaka divisions in rural areas classified by sex, age, ethnic group and religion.

The following publication issued in 1974 contains all Island tables based on the 10 percent sample.

Census of Population 1971 : Preliminary Report

The final report containing results based on the full census data is as follows :

Census of Population 1971 - Volume I : Parts 1-22 District Reports
(One part for each district)

Census of Population 1971 - Volume II : All Island Tables - Part I
General Characteristics of
Population. Part II - The
Economically Active Populat

Census of Population 1971 - Volume III : General Report.

Publications on Housing :

Housing Census 1971 - Volume I - All Island Tables

Housing Census 1971 - Volume II - Parts 1-9 (District Tables).

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS GRADES OF CENSUS OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

A : CENSUS HEAD OFFICE

DUTIESDesignation

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| i. Superintendent of Census
(Director of Census & Statistics) | } | General control and supervision and directions of all Census operations. |
| ii. Deputy Superintendent of Census | | |
| iii. Assistant Superintendent of Census | | |
- Responsible for arrangements for Census operations in a region comprising one or more districts.

B : DISTRICTS - RURAL AREAS

DUTIESDesignation

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| i. Commissioner of Census
(Government Agent of the District) | } | General control and supervision of Census arrangements in the rural areas in the district. |
| Assistant Commissioner of Census
(Asst. Govt. Agent/Office Assistant) | | |
| ii. Chief Supervisor
(D.R.O./A.G.A.) | | |
- Responsible to the Commissioner of Census for the general control and supervision of Census arrangements in the rural areas of the division.
- iii. Supervisor
- Responsible for census work in the Census Circle (comprising one or more G.S. Divisions). Duties include supervision and training of enumerators.
- iv. Enumerator
- Enumeration of all persons within a Census block.

C : DISTRICTS - URBAN AREAS, M.C., U.C., & T.C.

DUTIESDesignation

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| i. Commissioner of Census
(Mayor/Chairman of the
Local Authority) | } | General control and supervision of all Census arrangements within each particular local area. |
| ii. Chief Supervisor | | |
| iii. Supervisor | | |
- Responsible to the Commissioner of Census for supervision of the census arrangements in urban areas.
- Responsible for census work within each particular census circle in the urban area. Duties include supervision of and instructions to enumerators.
- iv. Enumerators
- Enumeration of all persons within a census block.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

2.1 Population Growth 1871-1971

The total population of Sri Lanka as at the eleventh Census taken on 9th October 1971 was 12,689,897. This represents a five-fold increase over the population of 2,400,380 enumerated a hundred years earlier at the first Census taken on 27th March, 1871. The population enumerated at each of the censuses, the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period and the average annual rates of growth in each period are shown in Table 2.1.

It will be noted from the table that there has been a continuous growth in the population of the country, although the rate of growth has not been uniform. The average annual rates of growth during the intercensal periods have varied between 0.9 and 1.7 percent in the period upto 1946. Since 1946 there has been an acceleration in the rates, the highest rate ever recorded being 2.8 percent. The significance of these growth rates lies in the fact that while it took about 55 years for the population of 2 million in 1871 to double itself around 1926, it took only 32 years, from 1931 to 1963 to double itself again. At the 1971 rate of growth of 2.2 percent the population will again double in approximately 35 years. (See Chart 2.1)

TABLE 2.1 : POPULATION, NUMERICAL INCREASE AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE, SRI LANKA 1871-1971

Year	Date of Census	Population*	Numerical increase over previous Census	Percent increase	Average annual rate of growth	Rate of natural increase
1871	March	27	2,400,380	-	-	-
1881	February	17	2,759,738	359,358	15.0	1.4
1891	February	26	3,007,789	248,051	9.0	0.9
1901	March	01	3,565,954	558,165	18.6	1.7
1911	March	10	4,106,350	540,396	15.2	1.4
1921	March	18	4,498,605	392,255	9.6	0.9
1931	February	26	5,306,871	808,266	18.0	1.7
1946	March	19	6,657,339	1,350,468	25.4	1.5
1953	March	20	8,097,895	1,440,556	21.6	2.8
1963	July	08	10,582,064	2,484,169	30.7	2.7
1971	October	09	12,689,897	2,107,833	19.9	2.2

* The population enumerated is the de facto population exclusive of foreign military and shipping personnel.

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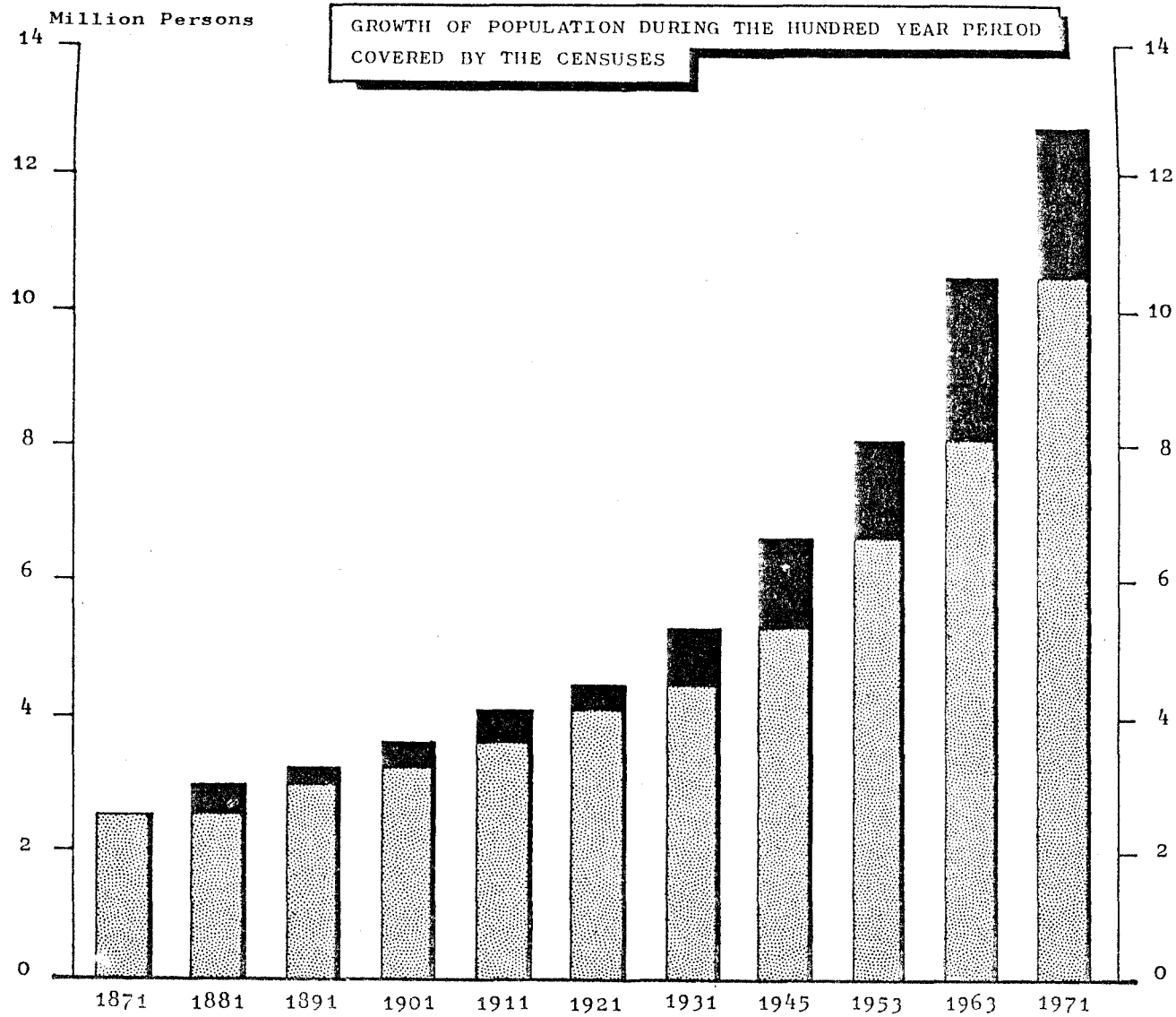


Chart - 2.1

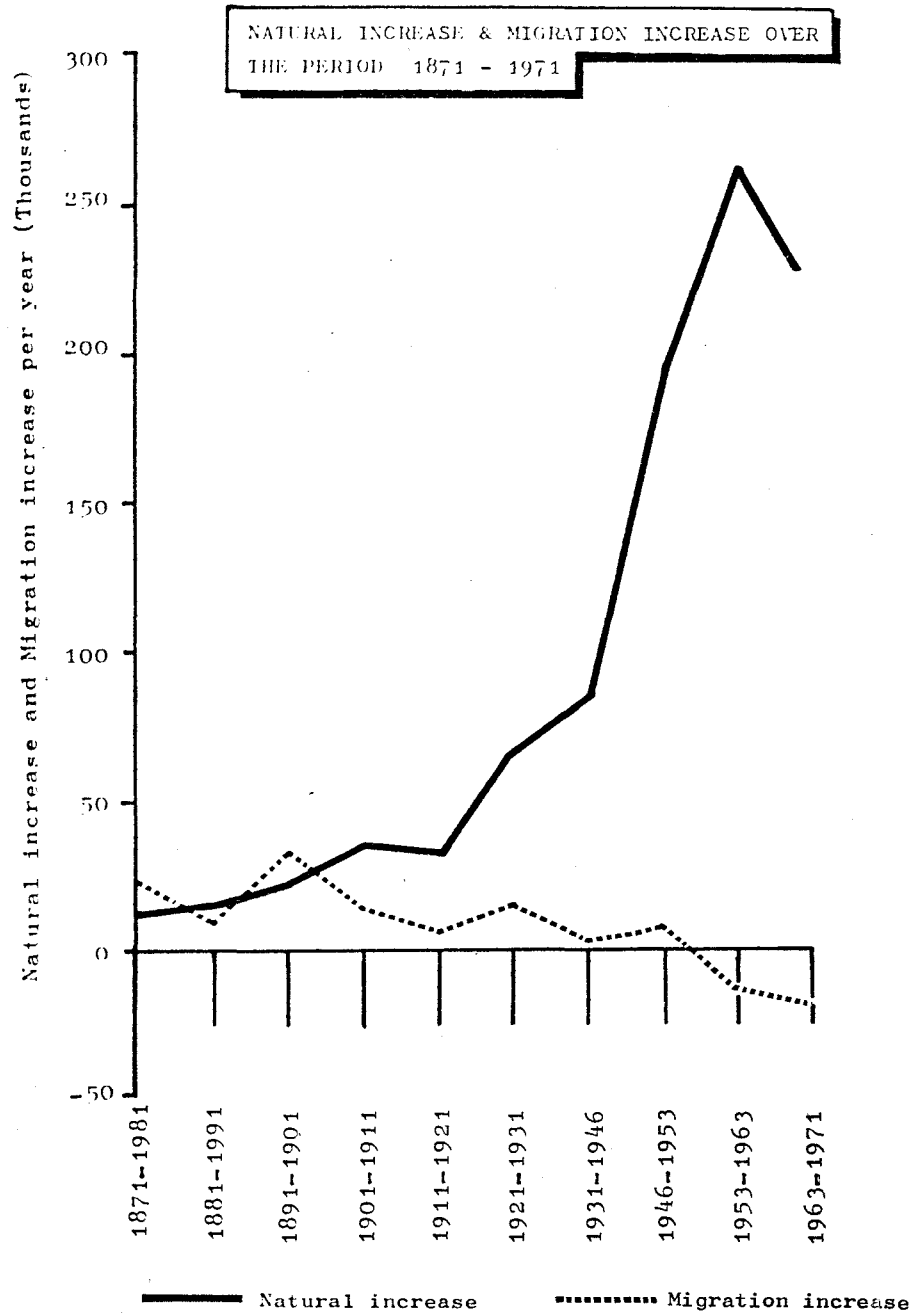


Chart. 2.2

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The population of the Island during the 100 years covered by the censuses has grown both on account of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) as well as migration balance (difference between immigration and emigration). Table 2.2 shows the contributions of these two factors to total population increase during each intercensal period. It will be noted that during the two decades 1871-81 and 1891-1901 the increase in population due to net migration exceeded that due to natural increase (See Chart 2.2). In fact, between 1871 and 1881 the increase by migration is double that of natural increase and during 1891-1901 one and a half times as much. During the 1881-91 decade too migration increase comprised about two-fifths of the total increase. In the decade 1901-11 migration increase amounted to one-third of the total increase in population. Since 1911 the relative contribution of international migration to population growth has steadily declined. In each of the 1911-21 and 1921-31 decades the contribution of immigration was 19 percent. In the subsequent periods net migration contributed only 5 percent of the total population increase. The last two intercensal periods, viz. 1953-63 and 1963-71 have witnessed net migration out of the country.

In the early years the fluctuations in migration followed the ups and downs of the coffee and later the tea industries for which immigrant labour were drawn from South India. The prosperity of the coffee plantations was at its highest during 1871-1881 but in the next decade 1881-1891 coffee estates were being abandoned on account of a leaf disease. In the decade 1891-1901 tea was replacing coffee and enjoying a period of boom. In the decade 1911-21 the severe rubber slump, led to a reduction of labour on the estates. Though since 1924 rubber recovered, the country also felt the effects of the world-wide depression towards the end of the 1920's and the 1930's. During this period, the government also defined a definite policy of discouraging non-Ceylonese labour and imposed a ban on immigrants from India. Since achieving political independence in 1948, further measures were adopted to control the entry of non-citizens into the country.¹ The implementation of the Agreement² concluded between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India in October 1964 resulted in a large net outflow of persons during the period 1963-1971.

With the decline in the relative contribution of migration to population growth, natural increase has of course gained in importance. But more significant is the fact that in the post World War II years the ratio of births to deaths has increased dramatically. In the first decade 1871-81 there were about 120 births for every 100 deaths. This progressively increased to 166 births per 100 deaths in the period 1931-46. In the period 1946-53, there were 293 births for every 100 deaths and the ratio increased still further to 394 births per 100 deaths in the period 1953-71. The explanation for this is of course the dramatic decline in the death rate after 1946 and the continuance of low death rates while the birth rate continued at its earlier high levels. (See Chart 2.3). In recent years the birth rate has been observed to decline to lower the rate of growth. The rate of natural increase shows (Table 2.1) a slow but fairly steady increase from 0.5 percent in 1871-81 and 1881-91 decades to 1.5 percent in the period 1931-46, except for a slight drop from 0.9 to 0.8 percent in 1911-21. It shot up to 2.7 percent in the period 1946-53, 2.8 percent in 1953-63, and dropped again to 2.4 percent in 1963-71.

¹ Immigration and Emigration Act of 1948. The Citizenship Act of 1948; and the Indian and Pakistan Resident (Citizenship) Act of 1949.

² This is commonly referred to as the Sirima-Sastri Pact.

TABLE 2.2 : INTERCENSAL INCREASE IN POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION INCREASE

Period	Intercensal increase in population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Migration increase	Migration increase as percentage of inter- censal in- crease	Births per 100 deaths	Mean birth rate per 1000 persons	Mean death rate per 1000 persons
1871-1881	359,358	708,150	588,358	119,792	239,566	66.7	120	27.4	22.8
1881-1891	248,051	836,636	692,376	144,260	103,791	41.8	121	28.9	24.0
1891-1901	558,165	1,122,041	896,635	225,406	332,759	59.6	125	34.1	27.2
1901-1911	540,396	1,459,618	1,103,471	356,147	184,249	34.1	132	38.0	28.7
1911-1921	392,255	1,648,066	1,328,656	319,410	72,845	18.6	124	38.2	30.8
1921-1931	808,266	1,946,115	1,289,165	656,950	151,316	18.7	151	39.5	26.2
1931-1946	1,350,468	3,209,520	1,928,604	1,280,916	69,552	5.2	166	39.0	22.1
1946-1953	1,440,556	2,053,420	700,814	1,352,606	64,796	4.5	293	39.0	13.7
1953-1963	2,484,169	3,517,929	912,976	2,604,953	-124,103	-	385	36.5	9.7
1963-1971	2,107,833	3,066,461	777,835	2,288,626	-120,092	-	394	32.0	8.1

VARIATION OF THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

1871 - 1971

RATE PER 1000 PERSONS

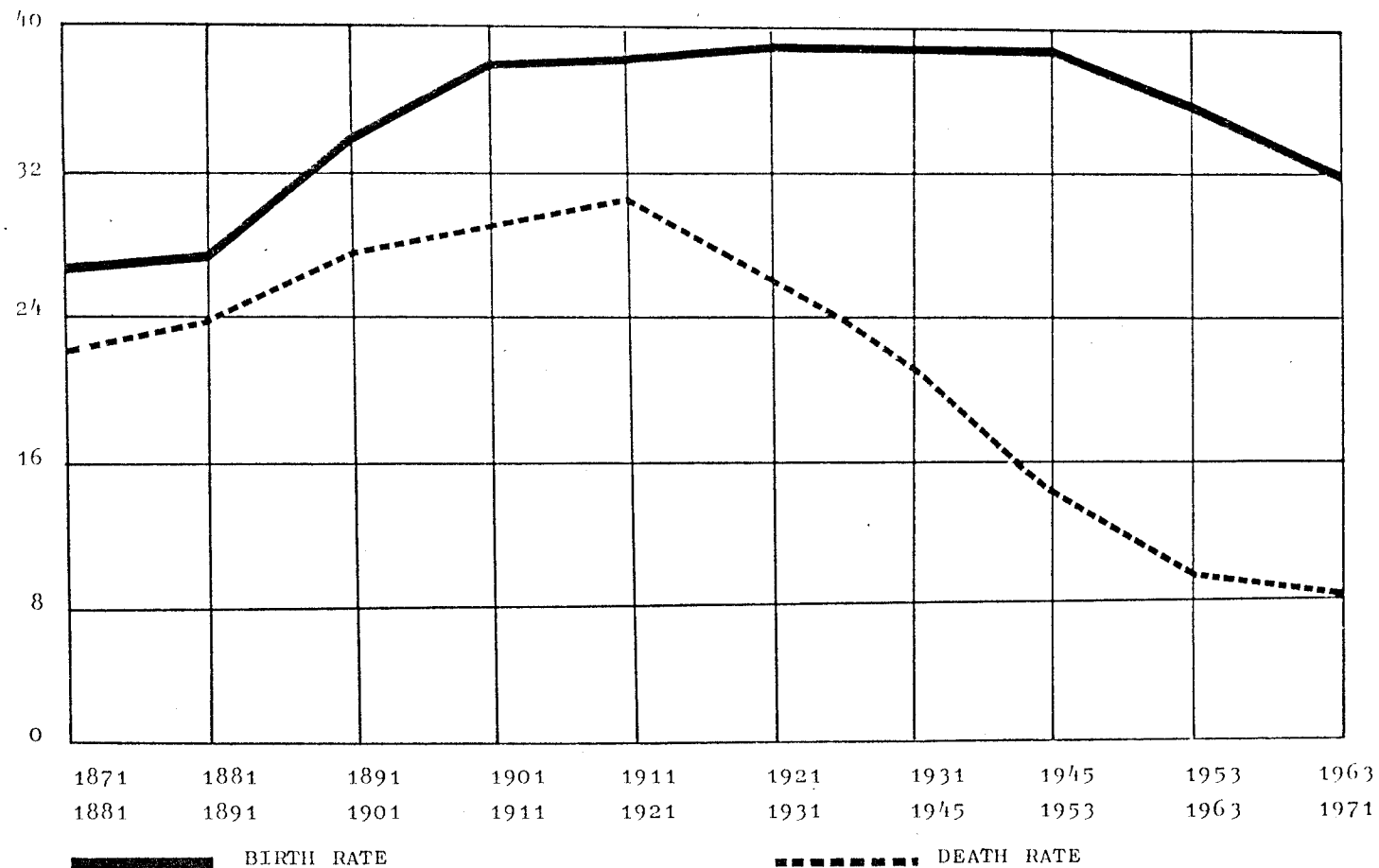


Chart 2.3

2.2 Trends in the birth and death rates 1953-1971

Table 2.3 gives the annual births and deaths and their crude rates per 1000 persons for the last two inter-censal periods.³

During the period 1953-62 the death rate shows a declining trend despite minor fluctuations. The highest rate recorded during the period was 10.8 in 1953 and the lowest 8.0 in 1961. The mean rate for the period was 9.7. The crude birth rate fluctuated between 34 and 39 during the period with the highest rate recorded being 38.7 in 1953 and the lowest 35.5 in 1962. A declining trend in the birth rate is also evident but not as much as in the case of the death rate. The mean birth rate during the period was 36.5. The rate of natural increase also fluctuated between 25.5 and 28.0 per 1000 during this period. The mean rate of natural increase was 27.0.

The period 1963-71 witnessed a drop in the rate of growth primarily due to a fall in the birth rate. During the period 1953-62 the death rate continued its downward trend. The highest rate recorded was 8.8 in 1964 and the lowest 7.5 in both 1967 as well as 1970. The birth rate too continued the downward trend which commenced in 1960. The lowest rate recorded was 29.4 in 1970. The mean birth and death rates were 30.8 and 8.1 compared to 36.5 and 9.7 for the preceding period (1953-62). The rate of natural increase too declined, reaching a minimum of 21.9 in 1970. The mean rate for the period was 23.7 compared to 27.0 in the preceding period.

2.3 Factors responsible for the decline in the birth and death rates

The crude death rate which fluctuated about a level of 30 per 1000 persons until about 1923 started declining gradually (except for a violent interruption in 1953 due to an epidemic of Malaria) and reached 19.8 in 1946. It dropped sharply in the next year, 1947, to 14.0 largely due to the control of Malaria effected by a DDT spraying campaign which commenced in 1946.⁴ Since 1947 the death rate has continued a slow but steady decline. Among the factors responsible for this gradual reduction in mortality may be mentioned the spread and availability of improved medical facilities, the use of vaccines and antibiotics, improvements in environmental sanitation, free milk and free mid-day meals to school children, and general improvements in the living conditions and standards of the general population. The death rate stood at 7.7 in 1971. The lowest rate recorded so far is 7.5 in 1967 and in 1970. This is quite a low death rate compared to the rates in developed countries and further reductions can be expected only very slowly.

3 The birth and death rates computed per 1000 of the total population are termed crude as they do not take into account the sex and age composition of the population. Since only women in the reproductive ages bear children, if two populations have the same marriage composition and fertility rates, the one having a larger proportion of women in the reproductive ages will show a larger crude birth rate. Similarly in the case of deaths, a population with a larger proportion of old persons will show a higher rate even if the death rates at each age are the same for the two populations.

Despite these limitations the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate yields the rate of natural increase which is generally regarded as correctly reflecting a population's trend towards growth or decline.

4 For a discussion on the causes of mortality decline, see Peter Newman: "Malaria Eradication and Population Growth with Special Reference to Ceylon and British Guiana". n.(School of Public Health, University of Michigan) and S.A. Meegama "Malaria Eradication and its effects on Mortality Levels" (Population Studies Vol.XXI No.3 Nov. 1966)

TABLE 2.3 : BIRTHS, DEATHS, CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION 1953 - 1971

Year	Births	Birth rate per 1000 persons	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 persons	Natural increase	Rate of Natural increase per 1000	Net Migration
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TABLE 2.3 : BIRTHS, DEATHS, CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION 1953 - 1971

Year	Births	Birth rate per 1000 persons	Deaths	Death rate per 1000 persons	Natural increase	Rate of Natural increase per 1000	Net Migration
1953	321,217	38.7	89,003	10.7	232,214	28.0	- 12,645
1954	303,894	35.7	86,794	10.2	217,100	25.5	- 7,982
1955	325,538	37.3	94,368	10.8	231,170	26.5	- 22,995
1956	325,067	36.4	87,561	9.8	237,506	26.6	- 17,928
1957	334,135	36.5	92,759	10.1	241,376	26.3	- 12,343
1958	335,690	35.8	90,815	9.7	244,875	26.1	- 15,323
1959	356,336	37.0	87,971	9.1	268,365	27.9	- 7,711
1960	361,702	36.6	84,918	8.6	276,784	28.0	- 6,027
1961	363,677	35.8	81,653	8.0	282,024	27.7	- 10,737
1962	370,762	35.5	88,928	8.5	281,834	27.0	- 10,276
Mean							
1953-62							
	339,802	36.5	88,477	9.7	251,325	27.0	- 12,397
1963	365,842	34.4	91,673	8.6	274,169	25.6	- 10,330
1964	361,577	33.2	95,618	8.8	265,959	24.4	- 10,444
1965	369,437	33.1	91,728	8.2	277,704	24.9	- 5,610
1966	369,153	32.3	94,419	8.3	274,734	24.0	- 5,812
1967	369,531	31.6	87,877	7.5	281,654	24.1	- 6,965
1968	384,178	32.0	94,903	7.9	289,275	24.1	- 8,707
1969	372,774	30.4	99,841	8.1	272,933	22.1	- 10,948
1970	367,901	29.4	94,147	7.5	273,754	21.9	- 10,369
1971	382,480	30.1	97,374	7.7	285,106	22.4	- 33,755
Mean							
1963-71							
	371,430	30.8	94,176	8.1	277,254	23.7	- 11,438

Until 1960 the crude birth rate remained high, fluctuating in the range of 35-42 births per 1000 persons. However, since 1960 it started declining steadily and stood at 30.1 in 1971. This decline in the birth rate is largely due to a rise in the average age at marriage of females and a reduction in marital fertility possibly due to increased use of contraceptives by married couples.⁵

Table 2.4 shows the average age at marriage of males and females as derived from Census data.

TABLE 2.4: AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE DERIVED FROM CENSUS DATA. SRI LANKA 1946-1971

	1946	1953	1963	1971
Males	27.0	27.2	27.9	28.0
Females	20.7	20.9	22.1	23.5

The fact that women are marrying later in life than they used to is also brought out in Table 2.5 which shows the proportion of women currently married in the age groups between 15 and 34 years.

TABLE 2.5: PROPORTION OF WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 35

Age of Women	Proportion of women currently married (percent)			
	1946	1953	1963	1971
15 - 19	23.9	23.7	14.8	10.3
20 - 24	68.4	65.7	57.6	45.9
25 - 29	84.4	84.4	81.0	73.5
30 - 34	87.1	87.8	88.6	85.9

The decline in the proportions married which is quite significant in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups and less so in the 25-29 age group is a clear indication that women have been marrying at a somewhat later age in more recent times. This postponement of marriage is attributable to greater participation of women in education and employment.

Changes in marital fertility rates are shown in Table 2.6 below. It can be seen that the decline is concentrated at ages above 25. This is possibly due to the fact that married couples who have already had the number of children they desire have resorted to family planning to prevent further births.

TABLE 2.6: CHANGES IN AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES IN SRI LANKA 1963-1971

Age Group	Age specific marital fertility rates		Percentage change
	1963	1971	
15 - 19	354	418	+ 18.1
20 - 24	396	388	- 2.0
25 - 29	344	313	- 9.0
30 - 34	270	237	- 12.2
35 - 39	175	157	- 10.3
40 - 44	53	49	- 7.5
45 - 49	8	8	-

5 For a detailed discussion see G.H.S. Jayawardhana and S. Selvaratnam "Fertility Levels and Trends in Ceylon 1967" and Dulles F.S. Fernando. "Recent Fertility Declines in Ceylon Population Studies Vol. XXVI, No.3".

It has been shown that during the period 1963-1971 changes in marital fertility accounted for 40 percent of the decline in the crude birth rate.⁶ The remaining 60 percent of the reduction has been attributed to the joint influence of changes in marital composition and age structure of the female population. The changes in marital composition tended to lower the birth rate while the changing age structure tended to raise it. The influence of changes in marital composition outweighed that of the changes in age structure resulting in their jointly accounting for 60 percent of the reduction.

Growth rates by ethnic groups

It is also of interest to consider the rates of growth of the major ethnic groups in the country. Table 2.7 shows the average annual rates of growth of principal ethnic groups for the intercensal periods since 1946.

TABLE 2.7 : AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS 1946 - 1971.

	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH		
	1946-53	1953-63	1963-71
All Ethnic Groups	2.8	2.7	2.2
Sinhalese	2.8	2.9	2.4
Ceylon Tamils	2.7	2.7	2.4
Indian Tamils	3.2	2.3	-0.3
Ceylon Moors	3.1	3.0	3.5
Indian Moors	4.2	1.5	-8.2
Burghers	1.4	-0.03	-0.14

The rates of growth of the Sinhalese and the Ceylon Tamils have both declined to 2.4 per annum in 1971. The Ceylon Moors have consistently higher rates of growth than both the Sinhalese and the Tamils and furthermore their rate of growth has risen to 3.5 in 1963-71. Indian Tamils and Indian Moors have registered negative growth rates during 1963-71 due to their being repatriated in large numbers. The Burghers, too, show a decline in numbers due to migration out of the country, mostly to Australia. The different rates of growth exhibited by the individual ethnic groups who are not subject to migration in large numbers is, of course, due to the differences in their birth rates and death rates and the resulting rates of natural increase. Table 2.8 shows the average birth, death and natural increase rates for the period 1963-71, both years inclusive, for the main ethnic groups.

Department of Census and Statistics : "The Population of Sri Lanka"
C.I.C.R.E.D. Series 1974 - Page 14.

TABLE 2.8 : AVERAGE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR THE PERIOD 1963-1971 BY ETHNIC GROUPS - SRI LANKA

	Birth rate per 1000 persons	Death rate per 1000 persons	Rate of natural in- crease per cent
All Ethnic Groups	35.8	8.2	2.76
Sinhalese	31.7	7.4	2.43
Ceylon Tamils	34.4	9.1	2.53
Ceylon Moors	40.7	9.4	3.13
Indian Tamils	26.7	11.2	1.55
Burghers	20.3	7.9	1.24

In the case of the Sinhalese among whom migration may be negligible except for a few going abroad for higher studies and employment, the average rate of natural increase for the period 1963-71 is seen to coincide with the average annual rate of growth for the same period as derived from the Census figures. The rate of growth of the Ceylon Tamils was slightly lower than the rate of natural increase. Migration out of the country for higher studies and employment during the period could account for a part of the small difference. Although the Ceylon Tamils had a slightly high birth rate than the Sinhalese their death rate too was correspondingly higher. The Ceylon Moors had the highest birth rate as well as the highest rate of natural increase. The rate of natural increase of 3.13 percent is however lower than the intercensal rate of growth of 3.5 percent for the intercensal period 1946-53 derived from the Census figures.

2.5 Population growth in the districts

Table 2.9 shows the population of each district at the Censuses of 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971 and the average annual rates of growth during each intercensal period. The growth of the population of the different districts has by no means been uniform. In some districts the rate of growth has been higher than for the Island as a whole while in the others it has been lower. Very high rates of growth exceeding 5.0 percent have been recorded in Vavuniya district (1946-53 and 1953-63), Trincomalee (1953-63) and Anuradhapura and⁷ Polonnaruwa districts combined (1946-53 and 1953-63). During the period 1963-71 high rates of growth exceeding 4 percent were recorded in Moneragala (4.7%) Polonnaruwa (4.5%) Anuradhapura (4.1%) and Vavuniya (4.1%) Districts. However, as in the case of the Island as a whole the rates of growth of each district have generally declined between 1946 and 1971.

The different districts have experienced different rates of growth mainly because of differences in the extent of inter-district migration. In general, districts with rates of growth higher than the Island's rate are ones into which there has been some net in-migration drawn from the other districts with lower rates of growth. Districts with significant in-migration are Hambantota, Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Amparai, Trincomalee (except during 1946-53) Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Moneragala. Districts with significant out-migration are Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Jaffna and Kegalle.⁸

⁷ Polonnaruwa district formed a part of Anuradhapura district at the Census of 1953.

⁸ For further discussion, see United Nations ESCAP "Comparative Study of Population change and agricultural change: Case Study of Sri Lanka". Asian Population Studies No.23 Bangkok

TABLE 2.9 POPULATION BY DISTRICTS AND INTERCENSAL RATES OF GROWTH 1946 - 1971

District	Population				Average annual intercensal rate of growth		
	1946	1953	1963	1971	1946-53	1953-63	1963-71
Sri Lanka(All Districts)	6,657,339	8,097,895	10,582,064	12,689,897	2.8	2.6	2.2
Colombo	1,420,332	1,708,726	2,207,420	2,672,265	2.7	2.5	2.3
Kalutara	456,572	523,550	631,457	729,514	2.0	1.8	1.7
Kandy	711,449	840,382	1,043,632	1,187,925	2.4	2.1	1.6
Matale	155,720	201,049	255,630	314,841	3.7	2.3	2.6
Nuwara Eliya	268,121	325,254	397,756	450,278	2.8	2.0	1.5
Galle	459,785	524,369	641,474	735,173	1.9	2.0	1.6
Matara	351,947	413,431	514,969	586,443	2.3	2.2	1.6
Hambantota	149,686	191,508	274,297	340,254	3.5	3.5	2.7
Jaffna	424,788	491,849	612,596	701,603	2.1	2.2	1.6
Mannar	31,538	43,689	60,124	77,780	4.7	3.1	3.1
Vavuniya	23,246	35,112	68,621	95,243	6.0	6.8	4.1
Batticaloa	203,186	270,493	196,189	256,721	4.2	4.1	3.3
Amparai (1)	-	-	211,732	272,605	-	-	3.1
Trincomalee	75,926	83,917	138,553	188,245	1.4	5.0	3.8
Kurunegala	485,042	626,336	852,661	1,025,633	3.7	3.0	2.3
Puttalam	182,847	228,892	302,546	378,430	3.2	2.8	2.8
Anuradhapura	139,534	229,282	279,788	388,770	7.4	5.4	4.1
Polonnaruwa (1)	-	-	113,971	163,653	-	-	4.5
Badulla	372,238	466,896	521,845	615,405	3.3	3.3	2.1
Moneragala (1)	-	-	132,260	193,020	-	-	4.7
Ratnapura	343,620	421,555	546,037	661,344	3.0	2.5	2.3
Kegalle	401,762	471,605	578,506	654,752	2.3	2.0	1.5

(1) Until the Census of 1963 Amparai, Polonnaruwa and Moneragala districts formed parts of Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Badulla districts respectively.

The topic of internal migration will be treated in greater detail in Chapter 4.

2.6 Comparison with growth rates of other countries.

A comparison of Sri Lanka's annual rate of growth during the intercen period 1963-71 with the growth rates of some other countries for a comparable p.1
riod should be of interest. The countries have been grouped separately as deve
ed and developing in Table 2.10 below.

TABLE 2.10 : RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH OF SELECTED COUNTRIES 1963-72

Country	Average Annual Rate of Growth (1963-72)
Developed Countries	
United Kingdom	0.4
Norway	0.8
Japan	1.1
U.S.A.	1.1
New Zealand	1.5
Canada	1.6
Australia	1.9
Developing Countries	
Singapore	2.0
Hongkong	2.0
Sri Lanka (1963-71)	2.2
India	2.2
West Malaysia	2.4
Indonesia	2.1
Pakistan	2.4
Thailand	3.1
Mexico	3.5
Philippines	3.0
Iran	3.0
Iraq	3.3

Source: U.N. Demographic Yearbook.

It may be seen that in relation to other developing countries, Sri Lanka has quite a low rate of growth.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

3.1 Introduction

An analysis of the spatial distribution of the population of the country over its geographic sub-divisions is important and useful for many purposes. The land area of the country is used for a variety of purposes, such as agriculture, industries, housing, recreation etc. The pattern of land use and the distribution of population are interdependent. A consideration of the population distribution in terms of the distribution of natural resources and other pertinent factors could provide some indication of the extent of over-population or under-population in relation to the resources of each area. Such knowledge could aid the formulation of policies intended to influence re-distribution of population within the country.

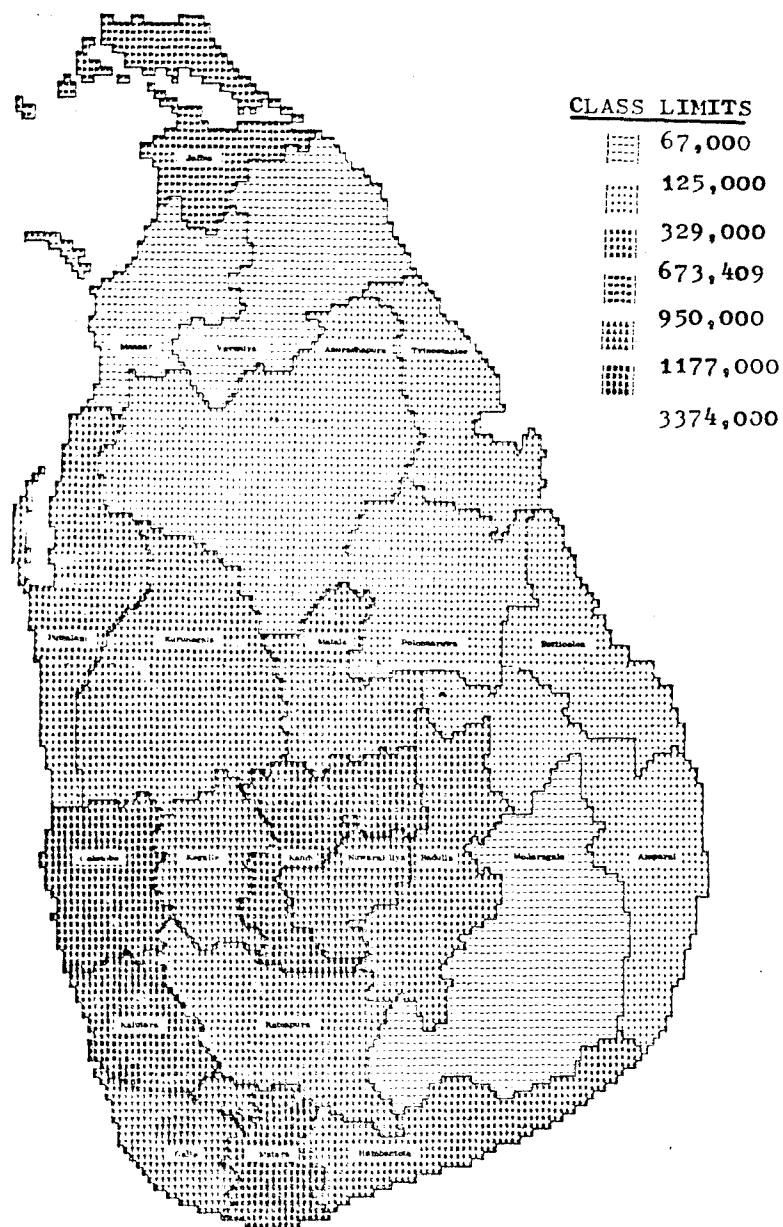
Density of population usually defined as population per square mile of land area is of great value in determining the concentration of population in different parts of the country and the changes over time. The most common and popular measure is the "Crude Population Density" which is calculated by dividing the total population within an area by the total extent of land of that area. The Crude Population Density ignores the great diversity in characteristics of the land. Therefore more refined measures, taking cultivatable or arable land, net and gross residential land, land under certain height etc. as the denominator have sometimes been adopted. The adoption of such refined measures, however, is handicapped by a lack of accurate data on the extent of arable land, net and gross residential land etc. Hence only the crude population density measures are used in this chapter.

3.2 Population distribution by districts

Table 3.1 shows the population of the 22 districts of Sri Lanka arranged in descending order of population size, together with land area, its percentage distribution and the rank according to the descending order of land area and density.

It will be seen that the first 3 districts each with a population of over one million are Colombo, Kandy and Kurunegala. In 1971, nearly 21 percent of the island's population lived in the Colombo district. Moreover, the population of Colombo district was more than the total combined population of Kandy and Kurunegala districts which occupied second and third places respectively. Nearly 50 percent of the Island's population was in the first 5 districts viz. Colombo, Kandy, Kurunegala, Galle and Kalutara whose combined area constitutes only 19.4 percent of the total land area in the country. Thus half the population of the Island was concentrated in about one-fifth of its land area.

Colombo and Kandy districts ranked first and second according to population size as well as density. The density of Colombo, 3,374 persons per square mile is about two and a half times that of Kandy, with 1301 persons per square mile.



DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE
DISTRICTS

Map. 3.1

CENSUS = 1971

DIS

1. Colc
2. Kanc
3. Kuru
4. Gall
5. Kalu
6. Jaff
7. Ratr
8. Kega
9. Badu
10. Mata
11. N'El
12. Anur
13. Putt
14. Hamb
15. Mata
16. Ampa
17. Batt
18. Mone
19. Trir
20. Polc
21. Vavu
22. Manr

SRI

TABLE 3.1 DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DESCENDING ORDER OF POPULATION SIZE
SHOWING LAND AREA AND DENSITY AND THEIR RANK IN 1971.

DISTRICT	POPULATION		LAND AREA			DENSITY	
	in 1000	%	sq.miles	%	rank	per sq. mile	rank
1. Colombo	2,672.3	21.3	792	3.2	16	3,374	1
2. Kandy	1,187.9	9.3	913	3.7	15	1,301	2
3. Kurunegala	1,025.6	8.1	1,842	7.4	3	557	10
4. Galle	735.2	5.7	646	2.6	18	1,138	5
5. Kalutara	729.5	5.7	620	2.5	20	1,177	4
6. Jaffna	701.6	5.5	964	3.9	12	728	8
7. Ratnapura	661.4	5.2	1,250	5.0	6	529	11
8. Kegalle	654.8	5.1	642	2.6	19	1,020	6
9. Badulla	615.4	4.8	1,088	4.3	9	566	9
10. Matara	586.4	4.5	481	1.9	21	1,219	3
11. N'Eliya	450.3	3.6	474	1.9	22	950	7
12. Anuradhapura	388.8	3.1	2,752	11.0	2	141	18
13. Puttalam	378.4	3.0	1,149	4.6	8	329	14
14. Hambantota	340.3	2.6	1,001	4.0	11	340	13
15. Matale	314.8	2.4	770	3.1	17	410	12
16. Amparai	272.6	2.2	1,152	4.6	7	237	16
17. Batticaloa	256.7	2.0	951	3.8	14	270	15
18. Moneragala	193.0	1.5	2,754	11.0	1	70	21
19. Trincomalee	188.2	1.5	1,010	4.0	10	186	17
20. Polonnaruwa	163.7	1.3	1,314	5.3	5	125	19
21. Vavuniya	95.2	0.8	1,431	5.7	4	67	22
22. Mannar	77.8	0.6	957	3.8	13	81	20
SRI LANKA	12,689.9	100	24,962	100	-	508	

Kurunegala district which ranked third according to population size also ranks third according to size of land area but drops to 10th place in respect of density which is 557. Six districts have densities in excess of 1000 per square mile. These in descending order of density, are Colombo (3374) Kandy (1301) Matara (1219) Kattara (1177) Galle (1138) and Kegalle (1020).

The population of Sri Lanka is not evenly distributed over its land area. If we consider the first 11 districts in order of population size, each of which had populations of over 450,000 in 1971 they together contained 79.3 percent of the country's total population in 39 percent of the Island's land area. In other words about four-fifths of the total population was concentrated in two-fifths of the Island's land area. Among these eleven districts only Jaffna, which ranked sixth in population size, twelfth in land area and eighth in density is situated in the Dry Zone, while all the other 10 districts are in the Wet Zone. The first eleven districts in decreasing order of density with the exception of Jaffna, are also in the Wet Zone.

The remaining eleven districts which ranked from 12th to 22nd in descending order of population size also ranked 12th to 22nd in respect of density. All these 11 districts with the exception of Matale are in the Dry Zone. The total population of these eleven districts amounted to only 21 percent of the total population while their combined land area comprised 61 percent of the total land area. Hence about one-fifth of the population was distributed in three-fifths of the Island's land area. Also the population of each of these eleven districts as a percentage of the country's population ranged between 3.1 percent and 0.6 percent while their densities ranged from a low of 67 to a high of 410 persons per square mile. Though Mannar, Moneragala and Vavuniya had the lowest densities, in terms of land area, Moneragala and Vavuniya ranked first and fourth respectively. Anuradhapura and Moneragala together comprised 22 percent of the total land area, but had only 4.6 percent of the population.

It will thus be seen that the densely populated districts with the exception of Jaffna were in the Wet Zone, while the districts with the low densities and low population with the exception of Matale, were in the Dry Zone.

The distribution of population between the Wet Zone and the Dry Zone at each of the Censuses from 1871 to 1971 is given in the Table 3.2. It will be noted that the pattern of distribution of population in 1971 was very similar to that of 1871. The Wet Zone population which was 75.6 percent in 1871, increased steadily to 81.5 percent in 1946 and thereafter declined to 75.9 in 1971, resulting in a net increase of only 0.3 percent in 1971. On the other hand the dry zone population which was 24.4 percent in 1871, dropped to 18.5 percent in 1946, and then began to rise upto 24.1 in 1971, resulting again in a net change of 0.3 percent.

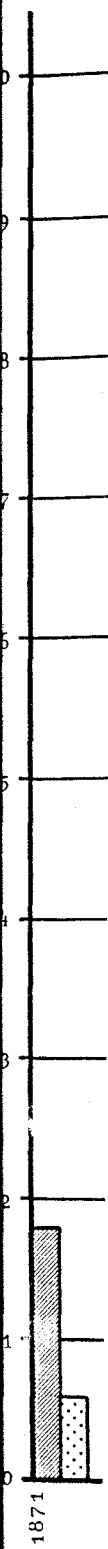


Chart 3.

DRY ZONE AND WET ZONE POPULATION

1871 - 1971

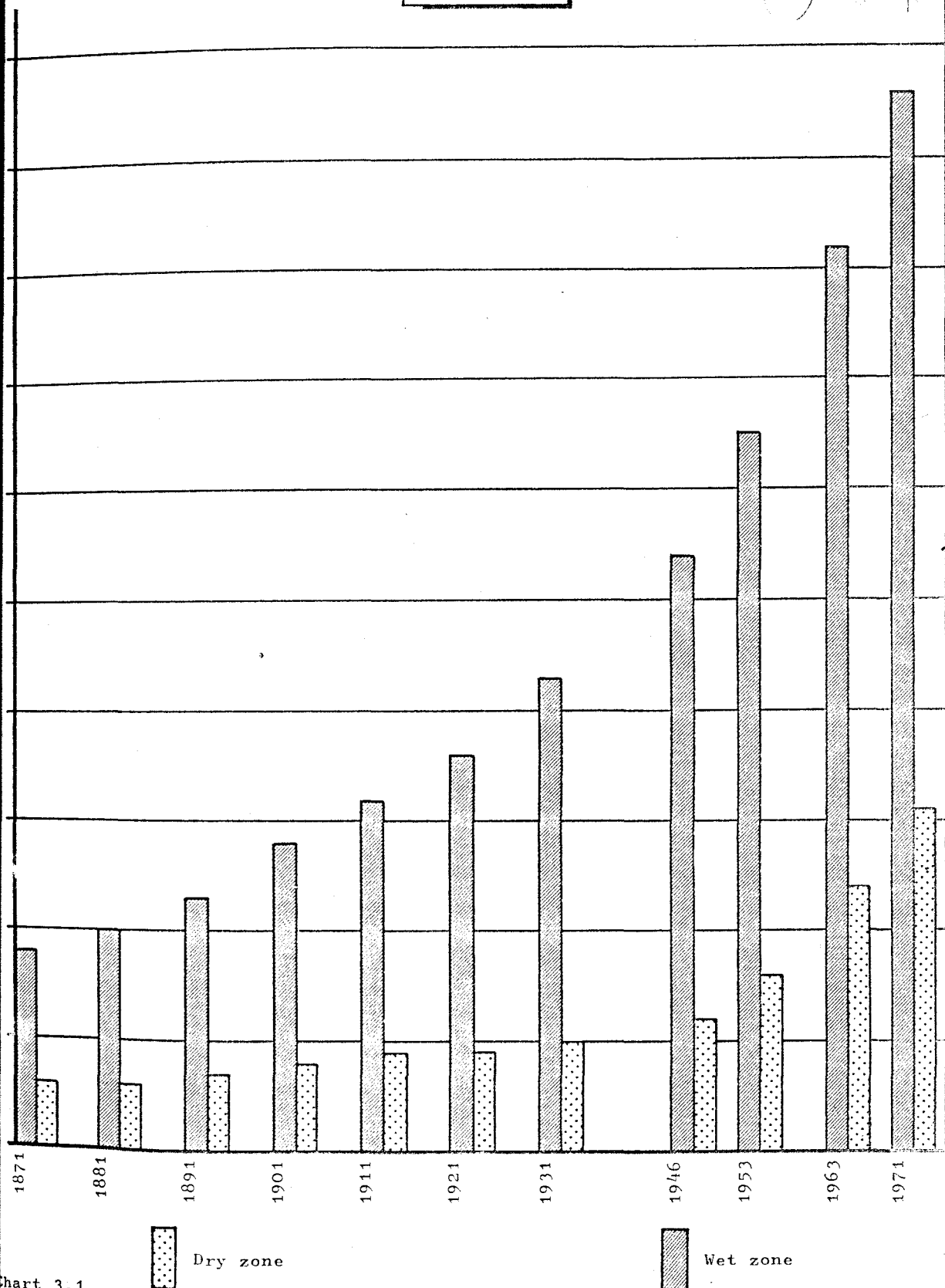


Chart 3.1

TABLE 3.2 : POPULATION IN THE WET ZONE AND THE DRY ZONE

Census Year	Population in 1000		Percentage		Density	
	Wet Zone	Dry Zone	Wet Zone	Dry Zone	Wet Zone	Dry Zone
1871	1813.4	586.9	75.6	24.4	190	38
1881	2023.4	646.2	75.8	24.2	212	42
1891	2285.5	722.2	75.9	24.1	240	47
1901	2763.2	802.7	77.5	22.5	290	52
1911	3228.9	877.4	78.6	21.4	339	57
1921	3576.1	921.7	79.5	20.5	375	60
1931	4324.1	982.7	80.0	20.0	454	64
1946	5426.6	1230.7	81.5	18.5	570	80
1953	6523.1	1574.7	79.6	20.4	685	102
1963	8191.4	2390.6	77.4	22.6	860	155
1971	9633.6	3056.3	75.9	24.1	1009	198

The decline in the proportion of the population in the Dry Zone until 1946, was due to the prevalence of Malaria which not only accounted for the death rates, but also discouraged the movement of people into the Dry Zone districts. On the other hand it is also likely that some migration from the Dry Zone to the more salubrious Wet Zone would have taken place. The eradication of Malaria after 1946, the restoration of ancient irrigation works and the setting up of colonization schemes in the Dry Zone resulted in the migration from the heavily populated Wet Zone to the Dry Zone in search of land and other prospects. Hence, after 1946 the proportion of the population in the Dry Zone began to rise gradually, and correspondingly there has been a decline in the proportion of the population of the Wet Zone. Throughout the period 1871-1971 the crude density in the Wet Zone was more than five times that of the Dry Zone. In 1871 the density of population in the Wet Zone was 190 per square mile while in the Dry Zone it was 38. In 1971 it was 1009 in the Wet Zone and 198 in the Dry Zone. During this hundred year period, density of the Wet Zone increased by about 820 persons per square mile while the corresponding increase in the Dry Zone was only 160 persons per square mile.

3.3 Crude density of population in Sri Lanka 1971

The population density of Sri Lanka in 1971 was 508 persons per square mile which is more than 5 times that of 1871 (95 persons per square mile). During the latter part of the 19th century the rate of increase was less than 2 persons per square mile per year, and in the first half of the 20th century it was nearly four persons per square mile per year. Each year 8 to 15 persons were added to a square mile during the latter half of the 20th century (see Table 3.3).

TABLE 3.3 : INCREASE IN DENSITY FROM 1871 to 1971 in SRI LANKA

Census Year	Density (persons per square mile)	Intercensal increase in persons per sq. mile	Average annual increase in density
1871	95	-	-
1881	109	14	1.4
1891	119	10	1.0
1901	141	22	2.2
1911	162	21	2.1
1921	178	16	1.6
1931	210	32	3.2
1946	263	53	3.5
1953	320	57	8.1
1963	423	103	10.3
1971	508	125	15.2

ty
Dry Zone

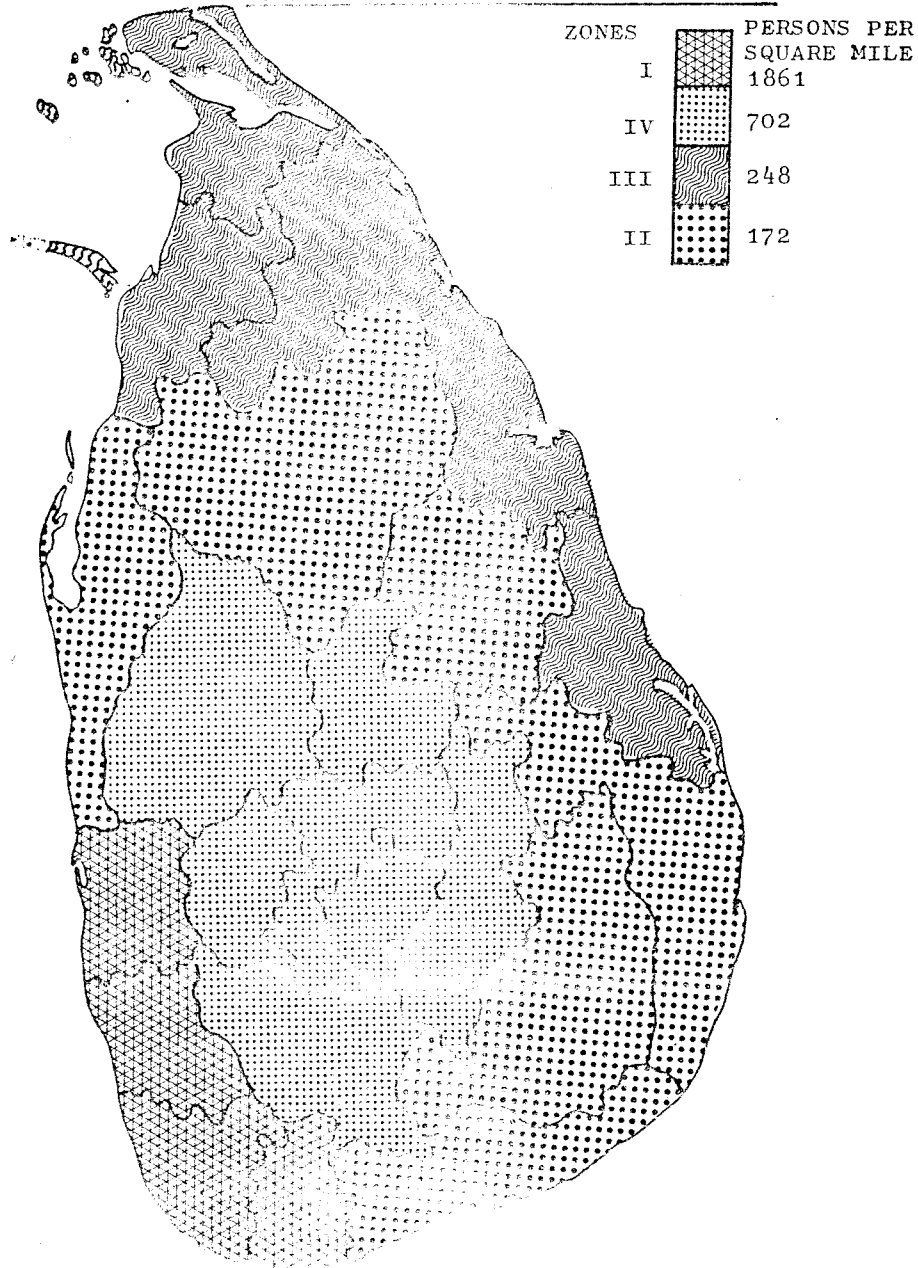
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DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE FOUR AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES-1971



3.4 Population distribution by agro-ecological zones

For purposes of socio-economic analysis, the country is divided into agro-ecological zones. The districts comprising each zone are as follows :-

- Zone I - Colombo, Kalutara, Galle and Matara districts
- Zone II - Hambantota, Moneragala, Amparai, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura and Puttalam districts
- Zone III - Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts
- Zone IV - Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Ratnapura, Kegalle and Kurunegala districts

Zones I and IV are mostly in the Wet Zone while Zones II and III are the Dry Zone.

The Table 3.4 shows the land area, population and density of each of 4 zones at the censuses of 1963 and 1971.

TABLE 3.4 : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION DENSITY IN THE 4 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES, - 1963 to 1971

Zone	Land Area		Population in 1000				Density per Sq.Mile		% Incre
	Sq.Mls.	%	1963	%	1971	%	1963	1971	
I	2,540	10.3	4,022.3	37.7	4723.4	37.0	1581	1861	17.
II	10,125	40.5	1,314.6	12.5	1736.7	13.7	130	172	32.
III	5,316	21.3	1,076.1	10.3	1319.6	10.2	202	248	22.
IV	6,981	27.9	4,196.1	39.5	4910.2	39.1	600	702	17.
Sri Lanka	24,962	100	10,582.1	100	12689.9	100	423	508	20.

One of the significant changes in the distribution of the population among the 4 zones, between the two Censuses, is the drift of the population towards Zone II where more land is available for cultivation. The proportion of population in the Wet Zone, (zones I and IV), where the demand for land is higher, had declined from 77.2 in 1963 to 76.1 in 1971. This decline could be attributed chiefly to migration from the Wet Zone. Zone II contained 12.5 percent of the population in 1963. Its share of the total population increased to 13.7 percent in 1971. Zone III shows only a small change from 10.3 percent in 1963 to 10.2 percent in 1971. Zone IV consists of 40 percent of the total land area, and the restoration of irrigation schemes and establishment of major colonization schemes in this zone have been the factors behind the recent migration of people into this zone from the Wet Zone.

The density of Zone I was the highest with 1861 persons per square mile in 1971. This represents an increase of 280 (or 17 percent) over the density in 1963. It is of interest to note that the density of Zone I is nearly two and a half times that of its nearest rival namely Zone IV. The density of Zone II is less than one-tenth that of Zone I.

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES
BY POPULATION - 1971

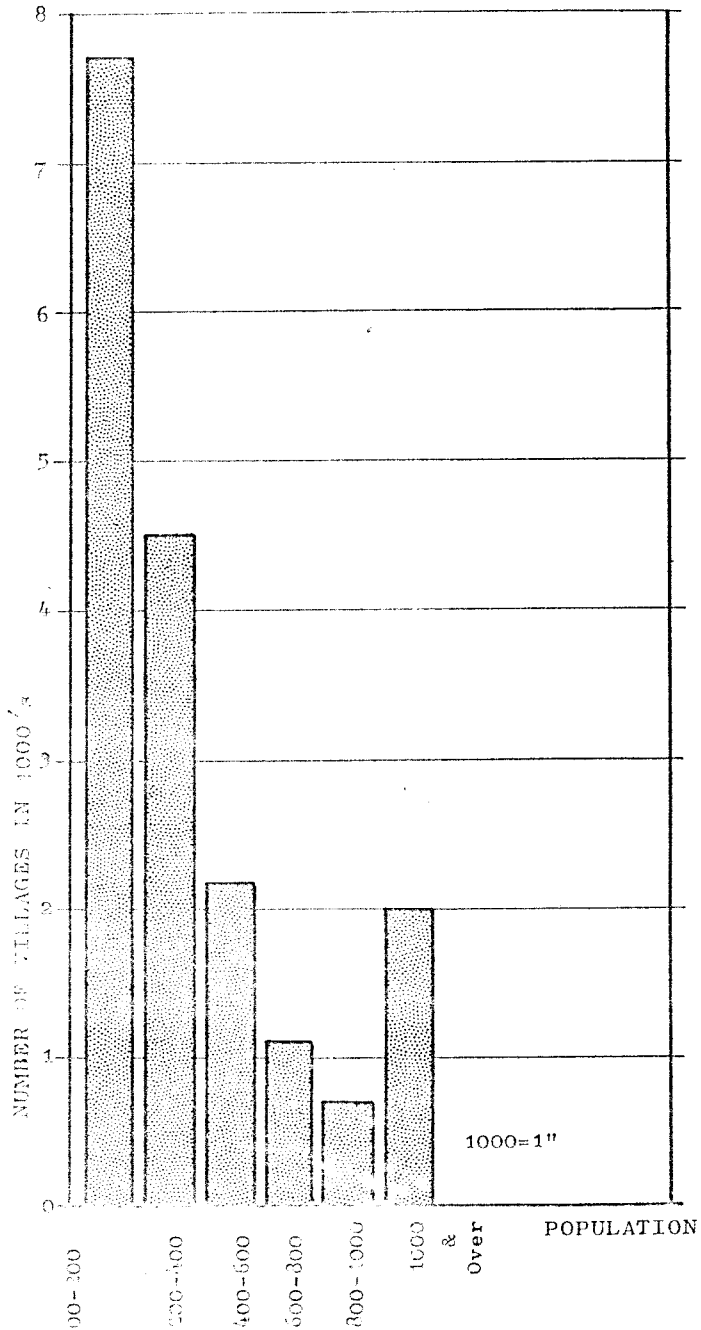


Chart 3.2

3.5 Urban and rural distribution of population

At the 1971 Census of Sri Lanka 2,848,116 persons were enumerated in urban areas while 9,841,781 persons were enumerated in rural areas, which included the estates. Thus 22.4 percent of the total population was categorised as Urban.

Table 3.5 shows the urban-rural distribution of population since 1901. It can be seen that the total urban population as well as the urban proportion of the total population has increased steadily except during the short period 1946 to 1953. The sharp rise between 1953 and 1963 could be attributed mainly to the inclusion of Town Councils into the urban category.²

TABLE 3.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN SRI LANKA FOR CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1971

Census Year	Urban and Rural areas		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Population ('000)	Percentage	Population ('000)	Percentage	Population ('000)	Percentage
1901	3,565.9	100.0	414.0	11.6	3,151.9	88.4
1911	4,106.4	100.0	543.0	13.2	3,563.4	86.8
1921	4,498.6	100.0	637.9	14.2	3,860.7	85.8
1931	5,306.9	100.0	737.3	13.9	4,569.6	86.1
1946	6,657.3	100.0	1,023.0	15.4	5,634.3	84.6
1953	8,097.9	100.0	1,239.1	15.3	6,858.8	84.7
1963	10,582.0	100.0	2,016.3	19.1	8,565.7	80.9
1971	12,689.9	100.0	2,848.1	22.4	9,841.8	77.6

The growth in urban population between 1963 and 1971 is also due mainly to the accretion of new areas into the urban category rather than to the increase of population by natural increase or migration within the existing urban areas. This fact is clearly seen in Table 3.6, which compares the population of those areas which were classified as urban in both 1963 and 1971.

TABLE 3.6 : URBAN POPULATION AS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1963 AND 1971

	1963		1971		Per inc 196
	Population	Percentage of total	Population	Percentage of total	
(a) Total (urban and rural)	10,582,064	100.0	12,689,897	100.0	1
(b) All urban areas	2,016,285	19.0	2,848,116	22.4	4
(c) All areas which were classified as urban in both 1963 and 1971	2,016,285	19.0	2,444,919	19.3	2

1 The classification into urban and rural sectors at the census has been based on the administrative sub-division for local government purposes. At the 1971 Census those areas administered by Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Town Councils were considered as Urban.

2 At the 1963 and earlier censuses, only Municipal and Urban Council areas were classified as Urban because Town Councils were not in existence at these censuses.

TABLE 3.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY TYPE OF AREA AND DISTRICT - 1971

DISTRICT	MUNICIPAL COUNCIL		URBAN COUNCIL		TOWN COUNCIL		TOTAL POPULATION	Percentage Urban in the Dist.	Percentage of the total urban
	No. of M.C.C.	Population	No. of U.C.C.	Population	No. of T.C.C.	Population			
1. Colombo	3	773,409	9	340,498	16	362,281	1,476,188	55.2	51.8
2. Jaffna	1	107,184	3	43,693	9	83,015	233,892	33.3	8.2
3. Kalutara	-	-	4	83,698	7	75,769	159,467	21.9	5.6
4. Galle	1	71,266	1	14,296	7	69,390	154,952	21.1	5.4
5. Kandy	1	93,303	5	49,236	2	4,779	147,318	12.4	5.2
6. Trincomalee	-	-	1	40,592	3	31,368	19,600	38.4	2.5
7. Batticaloa	1	36,696	-	-	2	32,812	69,508	27.1	2.4
8. Matara	-	-	2	52,878	2	13,231	66,109	11.3	2.3
9. Badulla	1	35,470	2	7,864	4	12,034	55,368	9.0	1.9
10. Puttalam	-	-	2	35,775	5	16,648	52,423	13.9	1.8
11. Ratnapura	1	30,614	1	9,269	3	10,050	49,933	7.6	1.8
12. Kegalle	-	-	1	13,305	6	32,773	46,078	7.0	1.6
13. Kurunegala	1	24,357	1	5,374	4	12,514	42,245	4.1	1.5
14. Anuradhapura	-	-	1	34,734	1	4,090	38,824	10.0	1.4
15. Matale	1	30,095	-	-	3	7,458	37,553	11.9	1.3
16. Hambantota	-	-	2	15,641	4	17,639	33,280	9.8	1.2
17. Amparai	-	-	-	-	2	31,970	31,970	11.7	1.1
18. N' Eliya	1	17,288	1	8,522	1	1,817	27,627	6.1	1.0
19. Vavuniya	-	-	1	15,720	1	4,908	20,628	21.7	0.7
20. Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	-	2	16,287	16,287	10.0	0.6
21. Mannar	-	-	-	-	1	11,095	11,095	14.3	0.4
22. Moneragala	-	-	-	-	1	5,132	5,132	2.7	0.2
SRI LANKA	12	1,219,682	37	771,095	86	857,339	2,848,116	22.4	100.0

Between 1963 and 1971 the total urban population increased by 41.3 per cent while the population of those areas which were urban in both 1963 and 1971 (that is excluding areas which gained urban status after 1963) increased by only 21.3 percent. Thus increase of 21.3 percent is only slightly higher than the 19.0 percent intercensal increase of the total population. The share of the combined population of these areas which were categorised as urban in both 1963 and 1971 increased only slightly from 19.0 percent in 1963 to 19.3 percent in 1971. The 21.3 percent increase of the population of those areas which were classified as urban in 1963 is only slightly higher than that of the total population of the country. Thus it may be concluded that about half the growth in the total urban population between 1963 and 1971 was due to the inclusion of new areas to the urban category.

3.6 Districtwise distribution of urban population

The distribution of the urban population by type of Council area and district is shown in Table 3.7. The districts are arranged in descending order of the percentage that the urban population of each district bears to the total urban population of the country. This percentage is given in the last column of the table.

A little more than half (51.8 percent) of the Island's urban population was concentrated in the Colombo district. Another 24 percent resided within the 4 districts of Jaffna, Kalutara, Galle and Kandy. Hence, about three quarters of the total urban population in the Island was distributed in the 5 districts of Colombo, Jaffna, Kalutara, Galle and Kandy. Of the remaining 25 percent about 15 percent was distributed in the 5 districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Matara, Badulla and Puttalam. The other 10 percent was distributed in the remaining 10 districts where the proportion ranged between 1.8 and .02 percent.

3.7 Distribution of urban areas by population size

The distribution of the urban areas by population size as at the census of 1971 is given in the table 3.8

TABLE 3.8 : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF URBAN AREA AND SIZE OF POPULATION - 1971

Population Size	M.CC		U.CC		T.CC		TOTAL	
	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popula- tion	No.	Popu- lation
Less than 5000	-	-	4	13,161	34	102,554	38	115,715
5000 & less than 10,000	-	-	8	65,468	22	150,389	30	215,857
10,000 & less than 20,000	1	17,288	13	206,055	20	276,218	34	499,551
20,000 & less than 50,000	5	157,232	10	296,464	10	328,178	25	781,874
50,000 & less than 100,000	3	221,364	2	189,947	-	-	5	411,311
100,000 & over	3	823,798	-	-	-	-	3	823,798
Total	12	1219,682	37	771,095	86	857,339	135	2848,116

In 1971 there were 135 urban areas of which 12 were Municipal Council areas, 37 Urban Council areas and 86 Town Council areas. Of the total urban population of 2,848,116 about 42 percent or 1,219,682 were in the Municipal areas, 28 percent or 771,095 were in the urban areas, and 30 percent or 857,339 were in the Town Council areas. There were three Municipal Council areas, each with a population exceeding 100,000. Colombo M.C. had the highest population of 562,420. No Urban Council had a population of over 100,000 and no Town Council had a population of over 50,000. Table 3.9 summarises the distribution of population by type of local area in 1963 and 1971.

TABLE 3.9 : TOTAL POPULATION BY TYPE OF URBAN AREA - 1963 AND 1971

Type	1963			1971		
	No.	Population	Percentage	No.	Population	Percentage
Municipal Councils	10	1,031,557	51.2	12	1,219,682	42.8
Urban Councils	35	581,279	28.8	37	771,095	27.1
Town Councils	54	403,449	20.0	86	857,339	30.1
Total	99	2,016,285	100.0	135	2,848,116	100.0

The Municipal Council's share of the total urban population has declined from 51.2 percent in 1963 to 42.8 percent in 1971 despite the increases in the number of municipal councils from 10 to 12. The Urban Council's share shows only a slight decline while the Town Council's share shows the highest increase from 20.0 percent in 1963 to 30.1 percent in 1971. This is largely due, as stated earlier, to the increase in the number of Town Council areas from 54 in 1963 to 86 in 1971.

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CHAPTER IV

INTERNAL MIGRATION

4.1 Types of data on internal migration

The major source of information on internal migration or movement of persons within the country is the Census of Population. Other sources of data on population mobility are sample surveys of households, and continuous population registers. The latter, found only in a few Scandinavian countries has not been established in Sri Lanka. Migration data that can be obtained from a population census are of two broad types. The first type consists of tabulations based on answers to direct questions about migration or about prior residence - place of birth, place of residence at a fixed date, duration of residence etc. The second type consists of estimates derived indirectly from the use of population census and vital statistics data. In Sri Lanka, the question on place of birth has been included in all past censuses. At the 1971 census, information was obtained on some additional topics on migration.

Items on migration collected at the 1971 Census were :-

1. Place of Birth - The district of birth, or country of birth, if born in another country.
2. Usual Residence - If the person usually lived in the town or village where he was being enumerated this was to be indicated. If he usually lived elsewhere the name of that town or village and the district were to be entered.
3. Duration of Stay at Usual Residence - If the person was born in the town or village in which he usually resided and had been living there since birth this was to be indicated. Otherwise the duration of residence was to be indicated as less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years or 10 years and over.
4. Previous Residence - For persons not born in the town or village of residence the town or village and the district where the person resided prior to the present place of residence were to be obtained.

The above information was collected only in respect of the population within a 10 percent sample of the census blocks. The data used in this chapter except for the estimates derived by the census - vital statistics method explained in Section 4.2 are estimates based on the 10 percent sample enumeration.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNAL MIGRATION

4.1 Types of data on internal migration

The major source of information on internal migration or movement of persons within the country is the Census of Population. Other sources of data on population mobility are sample surveys of households, and continuous population registers. The latter, found only in a few Scandinavian countries has not been established in Sri Lanka. Migration data that can be obtained from a population census are of two broad types. The first type consists of tabulations based on answers to direct questions about migration or about prior residence - place of birth, place of residence at a fixed date, duration of residence etc. The second type consists of estimates derived indirectly from the use of population census and vital statistics data. In Sri Lanka, the question on place of birth has been included in all past censuses. At the 1971 census, information was obtained on some additional topics on migration.

Items on migration collected at the 1971 Census were :-

1. Place of Birth - The district of birth, or country of birth, if born in another country.
2. Usual Residence - If the person usually lived in the town or village where he was being enumerated this was to be indicated. If he usually lived elsewhere the name of that town or village and the district were to be entered.
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4. Previous Residence - For persons not born in the town or village of residence the town or village and the district where the person resided prior to the present place of residence were to be obtained.

The above information was collected only in respect of the population within a 10 percent sample of the census blocks. The data used in this chapter except for the estimates derived by the census - vital statistics method explained in Section 4.2 are estimates based on the 10 percent sample enumeration.

4.2 Estimates of internal migration by the Census - vital statistics method

The census - vital statistics method is conceptually simple. The gain or loss of population between two censuses represents the sum of the natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) and migration increase (or decrease). If natural increase can be calculated from birth and death registration figures then net migration is derived as the difference between the intercensal increase and natural increase.

The census - vital statistics method is generally used to estimate net inter-censal migration into a given area. In the case of Sri Lanka, since data on births and deaths are virtually complete the census vital statistics method gives a reliable estimate of migration. This estimate of net migration also includes those in-migrants and out-migrants who died before the second census. The net migration obtained for a given area is that with respect to all other areas and thus represents the result of net international migration combined with net internal migration.

The estimates of net migration by the census vital statistics method for the intercensal period 1963-1971 is shown in Table 4.1. Since the 1963 Census was taken on July 8th and the 1971 Census on October 9th, estimates had to be made of the births and deaths that took place during the period of 176 days between 9th July and 31st December 1963 and during the period of 282 days between January 1st and October 9th of 1971. This was done by multiplying the births and deaths in 1963 by 176/365 and those of 1971 by 282/365.

It will be observed from the table that of the twenty two districts, 9 are net in-migration districts in that they have gained population through migration. These districts are Colombo, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Moneragala, Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Puttalam, Batticaloa and Mannar. The largest flow of migrants is of course to the Colombo district where the country's capital city, the seat of government and centre of commerce is located. Next to Colombo the district attracting the highest number of migrants is Anuradhapura, where several colonization schemes have been set up in recent years. Although the Colombo district has received the largest number of migrants, the rate of migration into Colombo is only 1.61 percent compared to a rate of 11.3 percent into Polonnaruwa, 10.1 percent into Moneragala, 7.5 percent into Anuradhapura and 6.9 percent into Vavuniya.

The remaining 13 districts showed out-migration of varying numbers during the intercensal period 1963-1971. Though Kandy district shows a net out-migration of 74,055 persons, the highest rate of out-migration (8.4) percent is from Matara district. The districts arranged in descending order of out-migration rates are as follows :- Matara (8.3 percent), Kandy (6.6 percent), Badulla (5.7 percent), Jaffna (5.5 percent), Nuwara Eliya (5.3 percent), Kegalle (3.9 percent), Galle (2.8 percent), Kurunegala (2.4 percent), Matale (1.9 percent), Kalutara (1.4 percent), Amparai (0.8 percent), Hambantota (0.7 percent) and Ratnapura (0.1 percent).

Table 4.1 shows the net migration figures for each district derived by the Census - vital statistics method for each of the three intercensal periods since 1946. The districts which have received net in-migrants in excess of 5000 are Colombo, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Vavuniya and Moneragala. Colombo district has consistently gained population from migration. Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts¹ have received large numbers of in-migrants mainly as colonists settled on the newly opened colonisation schemes. The net in-migration into Trincomalee and Vavuniya districts may also be due to the clearing up of jungle lands for the purpose of cultivation. It must, however, be noted that in the period 1946-53, Trincomalee had a net out-migration figure of 4,611 probably due to the retrenchment of workers in army establishments following the end of the second World War.

At the 1953 Census and earlier, Moneragala district formed a part of Badulla district and during the periods 1946-53 and 1953-63 these two districts together gained population due to migration. But during the period 1963-71, while Moneragala had a net in-migration of 16,367, Badulla had a net out-migration of 32,479. Hence if the two districts are taken together the result would be a net out-migration of 16,112 reversing the earlier trend. The net out-migration from Badulla may be due to the exodus of Indian estate workers out of the country while the net in-migration into Moneragala may be due to new settlements.

The fact that some districts have gained population due to migration means that others have lost. Besides Badulla, the other districts which have experienced substantial amounts of net out-migration are Kalutara, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Kurunegala and Kegalle. Among these districts it may be noted that Matale and Kurunegala had net in-migration in the period 1946-53. A part of the out-migration from the districts of Kandy, Matale & Nuwara Eliya could be due to the repatriation of Indian estate workers.

Although the absolute numbers of net-migration reflect the net transfers of population into or out of the district, they do not reflect the change in relation to the total population of the district that loses or gains the migrants. The migration rates shown in Table (4.1) express the net migration as percentage of the population as at the middle of the intercensal period.

During the period 1963-71 Polonnaruwa and Moneragala had the highest rates of in-migrants amounting to 11.3 and 10.1 percent of their population as at the middle of the intercensal period. The biggest losers of population due to migration are Matara with 8.4 percent and Kandy with 6.6 percent net out-migration. Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Ratnapura and Kegalle have consistently experienced loss of population due to out-migration since 1946.

1 The present Polonnaruwa district formed a part of Anuradhapura district at the 1953 census.

TABLE 4.1 NET MIGRATION INTO AND FROM DISTRICTS DURING EACH INTERCENSAL PERIOD SINCE 1946.

District	Net Migration (Number)			Net Migration Rate per 100		
	1946-53	1953-63	1963-71	1946-53	1953-63	1963-71
Colombo	+42,011	+22,792	+39,237	+ 2.69	+ 1.16	+ 1.16
Kalutara	-11,160	-20,073	- 9,472	- 2.28	- 3.48	- 1.39
Kandy	-24,070	-57,804	-74,055	- 3.10	- 6.14	- 6.64
Matale	+ 7,536	-19,343	- 5,349	+ 4.22	- 8.47	- 1.88
Nuwara Eliya	- 2,866	-25,035	-22,593	- 0.97	- 6.93	- 5.33
Galle	-15,745	-20,633	-19,502	- 3.20	- 3.54	- 2.83
Matara	-16,112	-44,246	-46,111	- 4.21	- 9.53	- 8.37
Hambantota	+ 3,147	- 3,312	- 2,201	+ 1.84	- 1.42	- 0.72
Jaffna	- 7,089	-13,880	-36,250	- 1.55	- 2.51	- 5.52
Mannar	+ 5,826	+ 292	+ 1,846	+ 15.49	+ 0.56	+ 2.68
Vavuniya	+ 5,093	+14,365	+ 5,671	+ 17.45	+ 27.70	+ 6.92
Batticaloa	+26,884	+26,791	+ 2,126	+ 11.35	+ 7.90	+ 0.94
Amparai			- 2,023			- 0.83
Trincomalee	- 4,611	+16,546	+ 6,430	- 5.77	+ 14.87	+ 3.94
Kurunegala	+24,247	-14,446	-22,238	+ 4.36	- 1.95	- 2.37
Puttalam	+ 7,227	- 322	+ 2,569	+ 13.51	- 0.12	+ 0.75
Anuradhapura	+50,245	+51,644	+25,120	+ 27.25	+ 16.58	+ 7.51
Polonnaruwa			+15,694			+ 11.31
Badulla	+ 9,758	+ 5,300	-32,479	+ 2.33	+ 0.95	- 5.71
Neneragala			+16,367			+ 10.06
Ratnapura	- 871	- 6,207	- 862	- 0.23	- 1.28	- 0.14
Negalle	-13,701	-27,474	-24,010	- 3.14	- 5.23	- 3.89

+ : net in-migration or gain due to migration

- : net out-migration or loss due to migration

PERIOD

4.3

Estimates of internal migration derived from place of birth data

er 100
1963-7

+ 1.16
- 1.39
- 6.64
- 1.86
- 5.33
- 2.85
- 8.37
- 0.72
- 5.52
+ 2.68
+ 6.92
+ 0.94
- 0.83
+ 3.94
- 2.37
+ 0.75
+ 7.51
+ 11.31
- 5.71
+ 10.06
- 0.14
- 3.89

Estimates of internal migration may also be derived from the data on district of birth. The data on district of birth cross-classified by district of residence is shown in Table 4.2. The rows of this table show how many of the residents of each district were born in that district as well as the number born in each of the remaining 21 districts. The columns show how many of those born in the district now live in the various districts. This table enables the calculation of what is usually termed "life-time migration". A life time migrant is defined as a person who at the time of the census was living at a place different from that in which he was born. The data shows only the present residence of the persons relative to the place of birth ignoring all intermediate moves. Thus it does not take into consideration whether the person moved to his present district of residence directly from his district of birth or made many moves in between to one or more other districts. Table 4.2 has necessarily to be confined to the Ceylon born population.

Table 4.3 summarises the life time in-migration to each district from outside the district (i.e. from all other districts) as well as the lifetime out-migration from the district to all other districts. The resulting net life time migration as well as the migration rates are also shown.

The districts of Colombo, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa emerge as areas of significant net in-migration followed by Amparai, Trincomalee and Moneragala which experienced settlement and rural development. The districts of Matara, Kandy and Galle are notable areas of net out-migration. In terms of net-lifetime migration rates, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya and Trincomalee stand out as major regions of heavy in-migration. It may be noted that these districts were earlier infested with Malaria and that with the successful eradication of this disease during the years following the second World War, there was a transfer of population into these districts to be settled in the newly set up colonisation schemes.

It may also be noted that although districts like Matale, Hambantota, Kurunegala, Badulla and Ratnapura experienced very low rates of net migration they have been subject to fairly high rates of both in and out-migration. There have been considerable movements of population both in and out of these districts; but the net result of the movements in both directions has been to yield rather low rates of net migration.

Table 4.4 shows the districts of origin of the three largest streams of lifetime in-migration to each district. In other words it shows for each district of present residence, the three districts from which the largest number of in-migrants have been drawn. The number of such migrants as well as the percentage of the total in-migrants to the districts are also shown. A study of the table shows that the largest stream of migration into a district has generally been from an adjoining district. The exceptions are Jaffna, Batticaloa, Amparai, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa to which districts the largest streams were not from adjoining districts but from further away. The largest stream of in-migrants to Jaffna was from Kandy. In every district with the exception of Trincomalee, in-migration

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from an adjoining district figures at least as one among the 3 largest streams of in-migration. In the case of Trincomalee the three largest streams of in-migration were from Jaffna (17 percent), Nuwara Eliya (15 percent) and Colombo (13 percent).

In the case of Hambantota district, two thirds of all in-migrants were from the adjoining Matara district. The next largest stream into Hambantota was from Galle but comprised only 9 percent of all in-migrants.

Matale and Nuwara Eliya also have each obtained 55 percent of their in-migrants from Kandy. Other districts which drew more than a third of their in-migrants from a single district are :-

Kalutara	-	45 percent from Colombo
Mannar	-	42 percent from Jaffna
Vavuniya	-	44 percent from Jaffna
Puttalam	-	48 percent from Colombo
Moneragala	-	48 percent from Badulla

Table 4.5 shows the districts of destination of the three largest streams of lifetime out-migration from each district. Against each district of birth is shown the three other districts to which the largest numbers of persons have migrated. The numbers of such out-migrants as well as the percentage of the total out-migrants from the district are shown. Colombo district is the district of destination for the largest proportions of out-migrants from 10 of the 22 districts. Further, Colombo is one of the three districts receiving the largest streams of out-migration from all districts except three namely Matale, Vavuniya and Moneragala.

Districts which have received more than a third of all out-migrants from another district are -

- (a) Colombo which received 44 percent of all out-migrants from Kalutara
43 percent from Galle and
38 percent from Jaffna

- (b) Kurunegala which received 44 percent of all out-migrants from Puttalam

4.4 Estimates of internal migration derived from the duration of residence

The tabulations derived from the question on duration of stay at usual residence also enable an analysis to be made of the mobility of the population. If we define a migrant as one who was born in a town or village different from the one in which he resided at the time of the census, then all those who at the census lived in the respective town or village in which he or she was born would be classed as a non-migrant. It is also possible to distinguish between two classes of migrants viz : (1) those who migrated within the district or intra-district migrants and (2) those who migrated from one district to another or interdistrict migrants.

Table 4.6 shows the migrants defined as above classified according to the time of migration in terms of years prior to the census date. The corresponding

TABLE 4.2 SRI LANKA BORN POPULATION BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICT OF BIRTH
1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District of Residence (Total)	District of Birth										
	Total Sri Lanka Born	Colombo	Kalutara	Kandy	Matale	N'Eliya	Galle	Matara	H'tota	Jaffna	Mannar
Sri Lanka (Total)	12,550,343	2481821	756818	1272385	311805	463078	830516	703586	327146	760941	81407
Colombo	2,642,411	2202459	60573	52501	7414	15921	69443	54854	5924	33832	5246
Kalutara	728,263	44738	629303	5257	598	888	18641	7619	732	547	528
Kandy	1,156,692	19519	4671	1008373	18384	34536	8490	7352	691	4567	1814
Matale	312,761	4994	1854	36827	245891	3502	1951	1324	93	792	344
Nuwara Eliya	431,716	4595	855	40751	4620	357733	2073	1702	386	1110	588
Galle	735,533	12777	16659	3064	723	1041	667915	20816	1666	488	832
Matara	583,918	5993	2688	3376	253	1282	16544	527344	11829	474	433
Hambantota	340,839	2279	805	927	77	277	4543	34854	288274	515	522
Jaffna	698,289	3921	577	4242	1101	1188	566	898	131	672587	4075
Mannar	74,321	2102	218	1324	183	374	200	239	08	6565	58727
Vavuniya	92,814	1789	1153	3943	1022	1193	243	159	83	14605	1225
Batticaloa	257,186	1554	312	1001	245	394	1261	493	83	3348	800
Amparai	271,055	3881	1416	6762	544	3314	3386	7079	1037	1576	410
Trincomalee	190,208	7252	704	5712	1506	8345	2245	3490	459	9652	614
Kurunegala	1,025,417	47440	4582	18831	4942	1690	5180	3035	288	2110	1611
Puttalam	378,303	35629	2568	2093	473	351	1571	949	169	1631	509
Anuradhapura	388,452	19802	2961	19473	10504	1694	5506	5529	499	1869	804
Polonnaruwa	163,609	8541	2103	15994	10429	7406	3075	2150	238	300	83
Badulla	592,666	6470	1559	13917	654	16874	4378	2875	291	2198	662
Moneragala	190,593	2372	1613	1799	311	679	2648	5016	5075	194	410
Ratnapura	649,821	14897	15697	6082	527	1988	7510	14003	9030	1143	556
Kegalle	645,476	28817	3947	20136	1404	2408	3147	1806	160	838	514

District of Birth												
Vavu- niya	Batti- caloa	Ampa- rai	Trinco- malee	Kurune- gala	Putta- lam	Anuradha- pura	Polonnaruwa	Badulla	Noneragala	Ratnapura	Kegall	
64717	265119	219206	147872	1002192	351871	309451	93897	622629	149714	641828	692344	
370	2605	646	2368	28109	17372	4673	1087	15628	1202	25371	34813	
72	331	246	298	1735	1310	723	269	2134	165	8702	3427	
90	551	263	520	8394	582	2430	800	9387	447	4652	20179	
34	107	32	124	7472	233	1492	594	1100	41	872	3088	
23	158	33	358	654	91	453	239	11267	170	1662	2195	
64	191	148	206	1054	289	715	135	1657	386	2765	1942	
10	159	144	60	566	91	249	82	1790	515	8442	1594	
-	250	160	82	351	77	150	182	1112	2289	2178	935	
1387	1958	60	1129	566	741	862	143	988	72	659	438	
719	983	58	222	454	331	489	50	473	48	251	303	
59844	951	104	416	794	454	2057	346	451	-	708	1274	
41	241681	1519	1419	192	448	153	600	1249	70	123	200	
21	3764	213314	3659	1919	277	370	195	5654	2226	2381	7870	
430	6982	524	134244	2351	534	1805	271	1312	88	423	1265	
127	273	245	439	883954	21144	3611	794	1839	90	1720	21472	
110	216	31	106	24273	304205	969	119	284	-	697	1250	
1231	704	60	1515	16670	1965	285154	1428	1160	61	1121	8742	
-	1727	555	312	6950	585	1638	85618	1026	205	694	13980	
23	483	150	129	988	306	171	52	532816	2114	3797	1759	
10	675	347	20	634	204	269	276	24572	138916	2407	2146	
91	192	335	152	2208	341	274	101	4990	395	558039	11270	
20	178	232	94	11904	291	744	516	1740	214	14164	552202	

TABLE 4.3 SUMMARY OF MIGRATION INFORMATION FROM PLACE OF BIRTH STATISTICS WITH RELATIVE MEASURE OF LIFETIME IN-AND-OUT-MIGRATION : CENSUS OF SRI LANKA 1971

District	Number born in the district	Lifetime out-migration (Born in the district but living in other districts)	Born in and living in the district at time of Census	Number of Sri Lanka born persons living in the district	Life time in-migration (living in the district at time of Census) but born in other districts)	Net gain or loss through lifetime migration	Lifetime migration rate		
		Number Col(2)-Col(5)	Percent (of column 2)	(Non-migrants)	Number Col(6)-Col(5)	Percent (of column 6)	Col(7)-Col(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Colombo	2,481.8	279.4	11.2	2,202.5	2,642.4	440.0	16.6	+ 160.6	+ 6.02
Kalutara	756.8	137.5	18.2	629.3	728.3	99.0	13.6	- 38.6	- 7.34
Kandy	1,272.4	264.0	20.7	1,008.4	1,156.7	148.3	12.8	- 115.7	- 9.74
Matale	311.8	65.9	21.1	245.9	312.8	66.9	21.4	+ 1.0	+ .30
Nuwara Eliya	463.1	105.3	22.7	357.7	431.7	74.0	17.1	- 31.3	- 6.92
Galle	830.5	162.6	19.5	667.9	735.5	67.6	9.2	- 95.0	- 12.88
Matara	703.6	176.2	25.0	527.3	583.9	56.6	9.7	- 119.7	- 20.34
Hambantota	327.1	38.9	11.9	288.3	340.8	52.6	15.4	+ 13.7	+ 4.02
Jaffna	760.9	88.4	11.6	672.6	698.3	25.7	3.7	- 62.7	- 8.90
Mannar	81.4	22.7	27.9	58.7	74.2	15.5	21.0	- 27.2	- 9.21
Vavuniya	64.7	4.9	7.5	59.8	92.8	33.0	35.5	+ 28.1	+ 29.41
Batticaloa	265.1	23.4	8.8	241.7	257.2	15.5	6.0	- 7.9	- 3.07
Amparai	219.2	5.9	2.7	213.3	271.1	57.7	21.3	+ 51.8	+ 19.01
Trincomalee	147.9	13.6	9.2	134.2	190.2	56.0	29.4	+ 42.3	+ 22.05
Kurunegala	1,002.2	118.2	11.8	884.0	1,025.4	141.5	13.8	+ 23.2	+ 2.26
Puttalam	351.9	47.7	13.5	304.2	378.3	74.1	19.6	+ 26.4	+ 6.96
Anuradhapura	309.5	24.3	7.9	285.2	388.5	103.3	26.6	+ 79.0	+ 20.30
Polonnaruwa	93.9	8.3	8.8	85.6	163.6	78.0	47.7	+ 69.7	+ 42.54
Badulla	622.6	89.8	14.4	532.8	592.7	59.9	10.1	- 30.0	- 4.86
Moneragala	149.7	10.8	7.2	138.9	190.6	51.7	27.1	+ 40.9	+ 21.35
Ratnapura	641.8	83.8	13.1	558.0	649.8	91.8	14.1	+ 8.0	+ 1.1
Kegalle	692.3	140.1	20.2	552.2	645.5	93.3	14.5	- 46.9	- 7.19

TABLE 4.4

THE DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF THE THREE LARGEST STREAMS OF LIFETIME IN-MIGRATION TO EACH DISTRICT
1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

(FIGURES WITHIN BRACKETS ARE PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL LIFETIME IN-MIGRANTS)

TABLE 4.4

THE DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN OF THE THREE LARGEST STREAMS OF LIFETIME IN-MIGRATION TO EACH DISTRICT

1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

(THE FIGURES WITHIN BRACKETS ARE PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL LIFETIME IN-MIGRANTS)

District of residence at Census 1971	Total lifetime in-migrants	The three largest streams of Lifetime in-migrants and their districts of origin					
		Largest		Second largest		Third Largest	
Colombo	439,952	Galle	69,443 (15.8)	Kalutara	60573 (13.8)	Matara	54854 (12.5)
Kalutara	98,960	Colombo	44,738 (45.2)	Galle	18641 (18.8)	Ratnapura	8702 (8.8)
Kandy	148,319	N'Eliya	34,536 (23.3)	Kegalle	20179 (13.6)	Colombo	19519 (13.2)
Matale	66,870	Kandy	36,827 (55.1)	Kurunegala	7472 (11.2)	Colombo	4994 (7.5)
N'Eliya	74,003	Kandy	40,751 (55.1)	Badulla	11267 (15.3)	Matale	4620 (6.2)
Galle	67,618	Matara	20,816 (30.8)	Kalutara	16659 (24.6)	Colombo	12777 (18.2)
Matara	56,574	Galle	16,544 (29.2)	H'tota	11829 (21.0)	Ratnapura	8442 (14.9)
Hambantota	52,565	Matara	34,854 (66.3)	Galle	4543 (8.6)	Moneragala	2289 (4.4)
Jaffna	25,702	Kandy	4,242 (16.5)	Mannar	4075 (15.9)	Colombo	3921 (15.3)
Mannar	15,504	Jaffna	6,565 (42.3)	Colombo	2102 (13.6)	Kandy	1234 (8.0)
Vavuniya	32,970	Jaffna	14,605 (44.3)	Kandy	3943 (12.0)	Anuradhapura	2057 (6.2)
Batticaloa	15,505	Jaffna	3,348 (21.6)	Colombo	1554 (10.0)	Amparai	1519 (9.8)
Amparai	57,741	Kegalle	7,870 (13.6)	Matara	7079 (12.3)	Kandy	6762 (11.7)
Trincomalee	55,964	Jaffna	9,652 (17.3)	N'Eliya	8345 (14.9)	Colombo	7252 (13.0)
Kurunegala	141,463	Colombo	47,440 (33.5)	Kegalle	21472 (15.2)	Puttalam	21144 (15.0)
Puttalam	74,098	Colombo	35,629 (48.1)	Kurunegala	24273 (32.8)	Kalutara	2568 (3.5)
Anuradhapura	103,298	Colombo	19,802 (19.2)	Kandy	19473 (18.9)	Kurunegala	16670 (16.2)
Polonnaruwa	77,991	Kandy	15,994 (20.5)	Kegalle	13980 (17.9)	Matale	10429 (13.4)
Badulla	59,850	N'Eliya	16,874 (28.2)	Kandy	13917 (23.3)	Colombo	6470 (10.8)
Moneragala	51,677	Badulla	24,572 (47.6)	H'tota	5075 (9.8)	Matara	5016 (9.7)
Ratnapura	91,782	Kalutara	15,697 (17.1)	Colombo	14897 (16.2)	Matara	14003 (15.3)
Kegalle	93,274	Colombo	28,817 (30.9)	Kandy	20136 (21.6)	Ratnapura	14164 (15.2)

Ratnapura	91,782	Kalutara	15,697	Colombo	14897	Matara	14003
Kegalle	93,274	Colombo	28,817	Kandy	20136	Ratnapura	14164
			(30.9)		(21.6)		(15.2)
			(47.6)		(9.8)		(9.7)

TABLE 4.5

THE DISTRICT OF DESTINATION OF THE THREE LARGEST STREAMS OF LIFETIME OUT-MIGRATION FROM EACH DISTRICT
(THE FIGURES WITHIN BRACKETS ARE PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL LIFETIME OUT-MIGRANTS)

District of birth	Total lifetime out-migrants	The largest streams of lifetime out-migrants and their districts of destination					
		largest		second largest		third largest	
Colombo	279,362	Kurunegala	47440 (17.0)	Kalutara	44738 (16.0)	Puttalam	35629 (12.8)
Kalutara	137,515	Colombo	60573 (44.0)	Galle	16659 (12.1)	Ratnapura	15697 (11.4)
Kandy	264,012	Colombo	52501 (20.0)	N' Eliya	40751 (15.4)	Matale	36827 (14.0)
Matale	65,914	Kandy	18384 (28.0)	A'pura	10504 (16.0)	Polonnaruwa	10429 (15.8)
Nuwara Eliya	105,345	Kandy	34536 (32.8)	Badulla	16874 (16.0)	Colombo	15921 (15.1)
Galle	162,601	Colombo	69443 (42.7)	Kalutara	18641 (11.5)	Matara	16544 (10.17)
Matara	176,242	Colombo	54854 (31.1)	Hambantota	34854 (19.8)	Galle	20816 (11.8)
Hambantota	38,872	Matara	11829 (30.4)	Ratnapura	9030 (23.2)	Colombo	5924 (15.2)
Jaffna	88,354	Colombo	33832 (38.3)	Vavuniya	14605 (16.5)	Trincomalee	9652 (10.9)
Mannar	22,680	Colombo	5246 (23.1)	Jaffna	4075 (18.0)	Kandy	1814 (8.0)
Vavuniya	4,873	Jaffna	1387 (28.5)	A'pura	1231 (25.3)	Mannar	719 (14.8)
Batticaloa	23,438	Trincomalee	6982 (29.8)	Amparai	3764 (16.1)	Colombo	2605 (11.1)
Amparai	5,892	Batticaloa	1519 (25.8)	Colombo	646 (11.0)	Polonnaruwa	555 (9.4)
Trincomalee	13,628	Amparai	3659 (26.9)	Colombo	2368 (17.4)	Anuradhapura	1515 (11.1)
Kurunegala	118,238	Colombo	28109 (23.8)	Puttalam	24273 (20.5)	Anuradhapura	16670 (14.1)
Puttalam	47,666	Kurunegala	21144 (44.4)	Colombo	17372 (36.5)	Anuradhapura	1965 (4.1)
Anuradhapura	24,297	Colombo	4673 (19.2)	Kurunegala	3611 (14.9)	Kandy	2430 (10.0)
Polonnaruwa	8,279	Anuradhapura	1428 (17.3)	Colombo	1087 (13.1)	Kandy	800 (9.7)
Badulla	89,813	Moneragala	24572 (27.4)	Colombo	15628 (17.4)	Nuwara Eliya	11267 (12.5)
Moneragala	10,798	Hambantota	2289 (21.2)	Amparai	2226 (20.6)	Badulla	2114 (19.6)
Ratnapura	83,789	Colombo	25371 (30.3)	Kegalle	14164 (17.0)	Kalutara	8702 (10.4)
Kegalle	140,142	Colombo	34813 (24.8)	Kurunegala	21472 (15.3)	Kandy	20179 (14.4)

LARGEST STREAMS OF IN-AND OUT-INTERDISTRICT MIGRATION

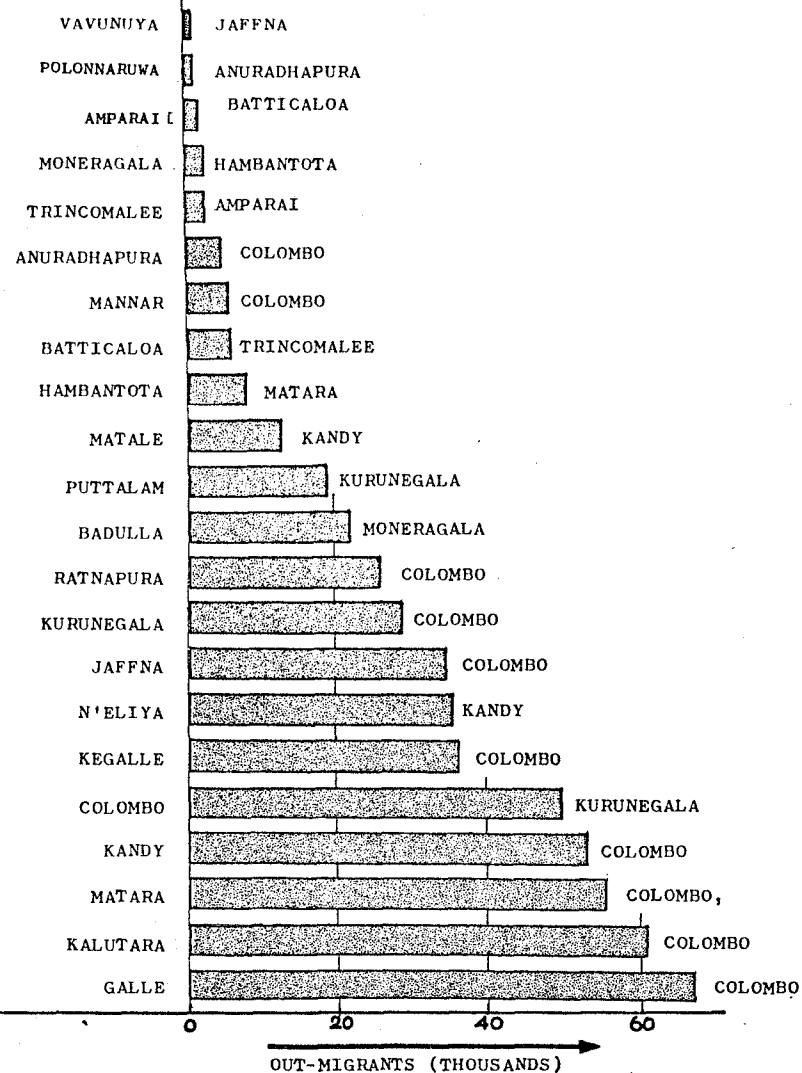
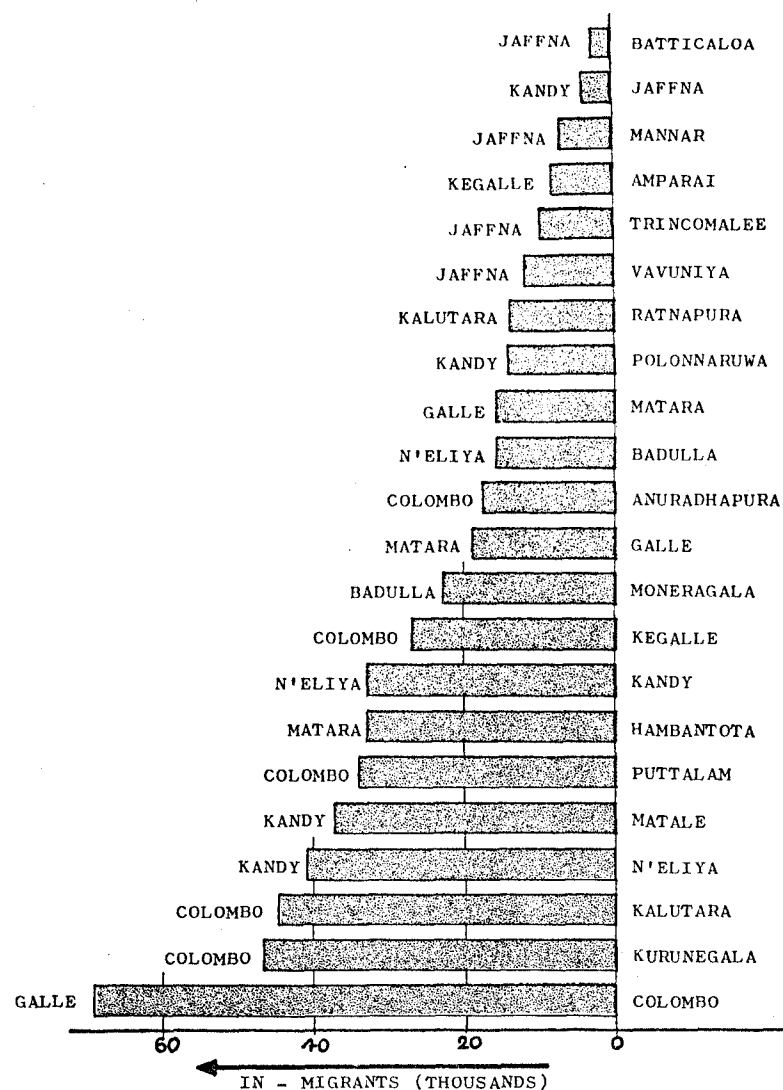


Chart. 4.1

Chart. 4.1

(a)
TABLE 4.6 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN SRI LANKA - 1971 CENSUS

		All Durations		Less than 1 year		Period of migration prior to date of Census					
			%		%	1-4 years	%	5-9 years	%	10 yrs & More	%
All migrants	T	3304.9	26.04	584.7	4.61	693.1	5.46	551.1	4.34	1476.0	11.63
	M	1655.6	25.35	323.8	4.96	363.9	5.57	277.1	4.24	690.8	10.58
	F	1649.3	26.78	260.9	4.24	329.3	5.35	274.1	4.45	785.1	12.75
Migrants within the district	T	1529.3	46.27	253.1	43.29	323.8	46.72	264.1	47.92	688.6	46.65
	M	721.7	43.59	133.2	41.14	160.8	44.19	127.5	46.01	300.7	43.53
	F	807.6	48.97	119.9	45.96	163.1	49.53	136.7	49.87	387.9	49.41
Inter-district Migrants	T	1775.6	53.73	331.6	56.71	369.3	53.28	287.0	52.08	787.4	55.35
	M	933.9	56.41	190.6	58.86	203.1	55.81	149.6	53.99	390.1	56.47
	F	841.7	51.03	141.0	54.04	166.2	50.47	137.4	50.13	397.2	50.59

(a) All migrants as a percentage of the total population and migrants within the district and inter-district migrants as a percentage of all migrants.

TABLE 4.7 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING SPECIFIED TIME INTERVALS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DATE
DERIVED FROM DURATION OF RESIDENCE DATA - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

TABLE 4.7 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS DURING SPECIFIED TIME INTERVALS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DATE
DERIVED FROM DURATION OF RESIDENCE DATA - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Total	Years prior to date of census and approximate period									
		Under 1 year 1970-1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961	Total	Under 1 year 1970 - 1971	1-4 year 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961	
		Number ('000)					Percentages				
Colombo	325.1	76.4	77.5	52.2	119.0	100.0	23.5	23.8	16.1	36.6	
Kalutara	76.9	16.3	18.2	12.5	29.8	100.0	21.2	23.7	16.3	38.8	
Kandy	135.4	27.3	26.5	18.4	63.2	100.0	20.2	19.5	13.6	46.7	
Matale	59.3	9.6	13.6	11.1	25.0	100.0	16.3	22.9	18.7	42.1	
N ^o Eliya	63.2	10.5	11.4	8.7	32.6	100.0	16.6	18.1	13.8	51.6	
Galle	51.5	11.0	10.4	8.1	22.0	100.0	21.4	20.2	15.8	42.6	
Matara	40.3	9.2	8.1	6.4	16.7	100.0	22.7	20.0	15.9	41.4	
Hambantota	43.2	7.2	9.7	6.7	19.6	100.0	16.7	22.5	15.5	45.3	
Jaffna	19.5	4.8	5.5	3.4	5.7	100.0	24.6	28.3	17.6	29.4	
Mannar	14.1	4.0	3.4	1.7	5.0	100.0	28.3	24.4	11.8	35.5	
Vavuniya	27.4	6.0	7.0	3.5	10.9	100.0	22.0	25.7	12.7	39.6	
Batticaloa	13.9	2.7	3.3	2.2	5.7	100.0	19.7	23.5	15.9	40.9	
Amparai	49.7	7.2	8.7	7.9	25.9	100.0	14.4	17.5	15.9	52.2	
Trincomalee	47.3	7.6	9.1	7.9	22.7	100.0	16.1	19.3	16.6	48.0	
Kurunegala	108.9	20.7	20.8	15.5	52.0	100.0	19.0	19.1	14.2	47.8	
Puttalam	53.9	11.7	11.8	9.4	21.0	100.0	21.8	21.8	17.5	39.0	
Anuradhapura	83.9	13.7	16.5	17.3	36.3	100.0	16.4	19.7	20.7	43.0	
Polonnaruwa	65.2	7.9	10.7	10.2	36.3	100.0	12.2	16.4	15.7	55.7	
Badulla	49.9	8.4	11.4	8.1	22.0	100.0	16.9	22.8	16.2	44.1	
Moneragala	42.3	5.9	9.5	9.2	17.7	100.0	14.0	22.3	21.8	41.8	
Ratnapura	77.8	12.0	15.4	13.9	36.6	100.0	15.4	19.8	17.8	47.0	
Kegalle	65.7	12.5	11.0	9.6	32.6	100.0	19.0	16.7	14.7	49.6	

TABLE 4.8 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OUT MIGRANTS TO OTHER DISTRICTS DURING SPECIFIED TIME INTERVALS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DATE
DERIVED FROM DURATION OF RESIDENCE DATA - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Total	Under 1 year 1970-1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	Years prior to date of census		and approximate period				
				5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961	Total	Under 1 year 1970 - 1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961
Number ('000)						Percentages				
Colombo	216.8	48.0	45.7	31.7	91.5	100.0	22.1	21.1	14.6	42.2
Kalutara	93.5	18.4	18.9	14.1	42.0	100.0	19.7	20.3	15.1	45.0
Kandy	210.9	35.7	43.3	34.8	97.1	100.0	16.9	20.5	16.5	46.0
Matale	54.7	8.6	11.3	8.7	26.2	100.0	15.6	20.6	15.8	47.9
N ^o Eliya	90.5	13.2	17.0	13.5	46.7	100.0	14.6	18.8	14.9	51.7
Galle	120.6	23.2	24.6	18.2	54.6	100.0	19.2	20.4	15.1	45.3
Matara	134.1	22.0	24.1	22.2	65.7	100.0	16.4	18.0	16.6	49.0
Hambantota	31.6	6.1	7.4	6.2	11.9	100.0	19.2	23.6	19.6	37.6
Jaffna	62.7	13.3	15.3	10.1	24.0	100.0	21.2	24.3	16.0	38.4
Mannar	5.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	2.0	100.0	25.6	25.7	11.5	37.2
Vavuniya	5.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.5	100.0	29.9	28.0	16.1	26.1
Batticaloa	19.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	8.5	100.0	21.7	18.3	16.8	43.2
Amparai	10.1	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.2	100.0	31.5	27.9	18.4	22.2
Trincomalee	12.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.0	100.0	22.4	22.5	22.2	33.0
Kurunegala	101.7	20.1	24.2	17.7	39.7	100.0	19.8	23.8	17.5	39.0
Puttalam	38.0	8.8	8.2	5.7	15.4	100.0	23.1	21.5	14.9	40.5
Anuradhapura	28.2	8.0	7.9	4.5	7.8	100.0	28.2	28.1	16.1	27.7
Polonnaruwa	12.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	1.9	100.0	27.4	29.6	27.5	15.5
Badulla	73.1	12.0	15.0	13.0	33.0	100.0	16.5	20.5	17.8	45.2
Moneragala	9.6	2.4	2.8	1.5	3.0	100.0	24.6	28.8	15.8	30.8
Ratnapura	67.1	15.7	14.1	10.2	27.1	100.0	23.3	21.1	15.3	40.3
Kegalle	115.8	20.8	23.8	19.1	52.1	100.0	18.0	20.6	16.5	45.0

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TABLE 4.9 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS INTO DISTRICTS DURING SPECIFIED TIME INTERVALS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DATE
DERIVED FROM DURATION OF RESIDENCE DATA - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Total	Under 1 year 1970-1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	Years prior to date of census 5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961	and approximate period				
						Total	Number 1 year 1970 - 1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 Years and more before 1961

TABLE 4.9 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS INTO DISTRICTS DURING SPECIFIED TIME INTERVALS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS DATE
DERIVED FROM DURATION OF RESIDENCE DATA - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Total	Under 1 year 1970-1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 years and more before 1961	Total	Number 1 year 1970 - 1971	1-4 years 1966-1970	5-9 years 1961-1966	10 Years and more before 1961
	Number ('000)									
Colombo	+ 108.3	+ 28.4	+ 31.8	+ 20.5	+ 27.6	100.0	+ 26.2	+ 29.4	+ 18.9	+ 25.5
Kalutara	- 16.6	- 2.1	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 12.2	100.0	- 12.7	- 4.2	- 9.3	- 73.7
Kandy	- 75.5	- 8.4	- 16.9	- 16.3	- 33.9	100.0	- 11.2	- 22.3	- 21.6	- 44.9
Matale	+ 4.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	- 1.3	100.0	+ 23.7	+ 50.7	+ 53.7	- 28.0
N'Eliya	- 27.2	- 2.7	- 5.6	- 4.8	- 14.1	100.0	- 9.9	- 20.6	- 17.6	- 51.9
Galle	- 69.1	- 12.2	- 14.2	- 10.1	- 32.7	100.0	- 17.6	- 20.5	- 14.6	- 47.3
Matara	- 93.7	- 12.8	- 16.1	- 15.8	- 49.0	100.0	- 13.7	- 17.1	- 16.9	- 52.3
Hambantota	+ 11.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.3	+ 0.5	+ 7.7	100.0	+ 9.9	+ 19.6	+ 4.3	+ 66.2
Jaffna	- 43.1	- 8.5	- 9.7	- 6.6	- 18.3	100.0	- 19.7	- 22.5	- 15.3	- 42.4
Mannar	+ 8.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	100.0	+ 30.1	+ 23.6	+ 11.9	+ 34.3
Vavuniya	+ 21.5	+ 4.3	+ 5.4	+ 2.5	+ 9.3	100.0	+ 19.9	+ 25.0	+ 11.8	+ 43.3
Batticaloa	- 5.8	- 1.5	- 0.3	- 1.1	- 2.8	100.0	- 26.4	- 5.8	- 19.1	- 48.7
Amparai	+ 39.6	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	+ 6.0	+ 23.7	100.0	+ 10.0	+ 14.9	+ 15.3	+ 59.8
Trincomalee	+ 35.1	+ 5.0	+ 6.4	+ 5.1	+ 18.7	100.0	+ 13.9	+ 18.2	+ 14.6	+ 53.2
Kurunegala	+ 7.2	+ 0.6	- 3.4	- 2.3	+ 12.3	100.0	+ 7.8	- 47.0	- 31.4	+170.6
Puttalam	+ 16.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 5.6	100.0	+ 18.6	+ 22.5	+ 23.6	+ 35.2
Anuradhapura	+ 55.7	+ 5.8	+ 8.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.5	100.0	+ 10.4	+ 15.4	+ 23.0	+ 51.2
Polonnaruwa	+ 52.9	+ 4.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 34.4	100.0	+ 8.7	+ 13.4	+ 13.0	+ 65.0
Badulla	- 23.2	- 3.6	- 3.6	- 4.9	- 11.1	100.0	- 15.5	- 15.6	- 21.3	- 47.7
Moneragala	+ 32.7	+ 3.6	+ 6.7	+ 7.7	+ 14.7	100.0	+ 10.9	+ 20.4	+ 23.6	+ 45.0
Ratnapura	+ 10.7	- 3.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	+ 9.5	100.0	- 34.4	+ 11.7	+ 34.1	+ 88.6
Kegalle	- 50.1	- 8.3	- 12.8	- 9.5	- 19.5	100.0	- 16.6	- 25.6	- 18.9	- 38.9

figures as percentages of the total population are also shown. As at 1971 Census persons who had migrated constituted 26.0 percent of the total population. Of the migrants 46.3 percent were intra-district and 53.7 percent were inter-district migrants.

The proportion of inter-district migrants during the period of 1 year prior to the census date was 56.7 percent compared 53.3 percent during the preceding 4 year period. The changes are not so significant during earlier periods.

It will be noted that the proportion of persons who migrated during the four year period prior to the date of census is 5.5 percent as compared to the corresponding proportion of 4.6 percent of migrants within the year preceding the census. As the figures relate to the number of migrants irrespective of the number of moves, that a migrant has made, great care should be taken in drawing any conclusions from these figures.

4.5 Estimates of internal migration by period of move.

Information on lifetime migration derived from the place of birth data although useful do not provide any information as to when the migration occurred. The moves could have occurred at any time during the life of the migrants. The data on duration of residence, however, does provide information on the timing of the last moves of the migrants.

Tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 show estimates of in -, out - and net-migrants respectively during stated periods prior to the census date for each district. The duration of residence represents the time that has elapsed since the move. For example, in the case of in-migrants, those who have resided 5 - 9 years in the district must have migrated into the district 5 - 9 years prior to the Census date.

The conversion of duration of residence into time intervals is as follows :

Duration of Residence	Exact time interval	Time interval given in the tables
Less than 1 year	Oct.1970 - Sept.1971	1970-71
1 - 4 years	Oct.1966 - Sept.1970	1966-70
5 - 9 years	Oct.1961 - Sept.1966	1961-66
10 years or more	Before Sept. 1961	Before 1961

The estimates of migration derived from the duration of residence information, however, are under-estimates as will be shown later by a comparison with lifetime migration figures. Despite the fact that the figures are under-estimates the percentage distribution of the migrants by time intervals is likely to be a fairly good approximation.

Table 4.9 shows that the direction of net migration has remained unchanged for all districts with the exception of Matale, Kurunegala and Ratnapura. Matale which had a small out-migration before 1961 changed into a net in-migration after 1961. Kurunegala which experienced net in-migration before 1961, changed into a net out-migration district during the period 1961 to 1970 and again experienced a small net in-migration after 1970. Ratnapura which experienced net in-migration until

TABLE 4.10 COMPARISON OF LIFETIME IN-MIGRANTS (INTER-DISTRICT) WITH IN-MIGRANTS, DERIVED FROM DATA ON DURATION OF RESIDENCE - 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

District	Life time in-migration 1971	in-migration duration of residence	Life time out-migration	Out-migration duration of residence	Life time net-migration	net-migration duration of residence
Colombo	439,952	325,084	279,362	216,780	+ 160,590	+ 108,304
Kalutara	98,960	76,875	137,515	93,464	- 38,555	- 16,589
Kandy	148,319	135,416	264,012	210,900	- 115,693	- 75,484
Matale	66,870	59,307	65,917	54,747	+ 956,956	+ 4,560
Nuwara Eliya	74,003	63,217	105,345	90,463	- 31,342	- 27,246
Galle	67,618	51,543	162,601	120,636	- 94,983	- 69,093
Matara	56,574	40,322	176,242	134,069	- 119,668	- 93,747
Hambantota	52,565	73,217	38,872	31,555	+ 13,693	+ 11,662
Jaffna	25,702	19,535	88,354	62,682	- 62,652	- 43,147
Mannar	15,504	14,098	22,680	5,518	- 7,176	+ 8,580
Vavuniya	32,970	27,384	4,873	5,855	+ 28,097	+ 21,529
Batticaloa	15,505	13,866	23,438	19,653	- 7,933	- 5,787
Amparai	57,741	49,698	5,892	10,128	+ 51,849	+ 39,570
Trincomalee	55,964	47,324	13,628	12,221	+ 42,336	+ 35,103
Kurunegala	141,463	108,923	118,238	101,702	+ 23,225	+ 7,221
Puttalam	74,098	53,949	47,666	37,990	+ 26,432	+ 15,957
Anuradhapura	103,298	83,899	24,297	28,245	+ 79,001	+ 55,654
Polonnaruwa	77,991	65,178	8,279	12,274	+ 69,712	+ 52,904
Badulla	59,850	49,852	89,813	73,056	- 29,963	- 23,204
Moneragala	51,677	42,331	10,798	9,634	+ 40,879	+ 32,697
Ratnapura	91,782	77,840	83,789	67,142	+ 7,993	+ 10,698
Kegalle	93,274	65,687	140,142	115,830	+ 46,888	- 50,143
Sri Lanka		1,514,545		1,514,544		

TABLE 4.11 PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS IN THE RESIDENT POPULATION BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE

Town		All Durations	Under 1 year	1 - 4 Yrs.	5 - 9 Yrs.	10 or more years	Duration not stated
Colombo	M.C. T	38.8	7.2	8.3	6.0	17.3	7.7
	M	42.2	8.3	9.3	6.7	17.9	7.9
	F	34.7	5.8	7.1	5.1	16.6	7.5
Dehiwela Mt.	M.C. T	45.0	10.6	11.3	8.0	15.1	15.3
	M	45.8	11.5	11.7	8.0	14.7	15.4
	F	44.0	9.6	10.9	8.0	15.5	15.2
Negombo	M.C. T	19.6	6.0	4.4	2.3	7.0	11.5
	M	21.4	7.2	4.5	2.4	7.4	11.1
	F	17.7	4.7	4.2	2.2	6.5	11.9
Moratuwa	U.C. T	23.1	6.1	5.8	4.4	6.8	3.3
	M	23.0	6.7	5.8	4.4	6.1	3.3
	F	23.3	5.6	5.9	4.3	7.2	3.3
Kotte	U.C. T	46.4	12.3	12.7	7.4	14.0	4.7
	M	48.3	13.2	14.4	7.4	14.7	4.7
	F	44.4	11.3	12.1	7.5	13.6	4.7
Kandy	M.C. T	38.2	8.8	8.1	6.7	14.8	12.1
	M	39.3	10.0	8.6	6.6	14.2	11.7
	F	37.1	7.4	7.4	6.8	15.4	12.4
Galle	M.C. T	23.4	4.6	6.3	4.7	7.8	3.0
	M	22.8	5.0	6.5	4.2	7.2	2.5
	F	24.0	4.3	6.2	5.1	8.5	3.5
Jaffna	M.C. T	9.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	4.3	12.9
	M	10.3	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.4	12.9
	F	8.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	4.1	12.9

TABLE 4.12 SEX RATIOS OF MIGRANTS (MALES PER 1000 FEMALES)

Town		Usual Residence in Town	All non Migrants	All Durations	Duration of residence				Not Stated
					Under 1 yr.	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 9 yrs.	10 or more years	
Colombo	M.C.	1225.0	1057.4	1490.6	1740.7	1588.5	1620.9	1320.5	1289.3
Dehiwela Mt.	M.C.	1075.5	1087.5	1120.4	1134.6	1155.6	1081.7	1017.4	1087.8
Negombo	M.C.	1033.6	989.5	1255.5	1567.5	1095.1	1172.5	1161.6	965.8
Moratuwa	U.C.	969.8	974.0	956.0	1157.7	956.4	1000.5	780.3	974.0
Kotte	U.C.	1067.1	985.4	1161.1	1245.4	1184.8	1046.2	1133.5	1063.9
Kandy	M.C.	1090.9	1056.1	1157.7	1463.3	1266.6	1057.1	1001.8	1033.2
Galle	M.C.	995.5	1025.1	945.6	1166.7	1046.1	817.7	839.3	721.3
Jaffna	M.C.	1030.7	1007.4	1246.3	1517.6	1449.8	1217.3	1093.0	1030.8

1970 was subject to net out-migration after 1970. Table 4.9 also shows that in the case of the heavy net in-migration districts like Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa over 50 percent of the migration had taken place prior to 1961.

Table 4.10 gives a comparison of the in -, and net-migration figures as derived from the data on duration of residence cross classified by district of previous residence with the lifetime in -, out -, and net-migration derived from the data on district of birth.

Migrants classified according to the "duration of residence" by definition include all those who had ever migrated, i.e. those born outside the district as well as those born in the district but who had at sometime lived outside and returned to it. Thus the number of migrants coming under this category must be more than the number of migrants classified according to the birth place definition. The figures in the table do not conform to this expectation. This inconsistency may exist because the estimates derived from the duration of residence data are probably under-estimates. This is confirmed by the fact that the duration of residence was not stated for 5 - 10 percent of the residents of each district and these unspecified cases are excluded from the category of migrants, although some if not all of this group are certain to be migrants.

The district of previous residence of migrants was also not stated for a certain proportion of the migrants, the actual proportion varying from district to district. In this case, however, it was assumed that the distribution of the district of previous residence among those not "stated cases" would be the same as the distribution of the "stated cases" and the data was adjusted accordingly.

Although the duration of residence figures under-estimate the volume of migration, the pattern of variation among the districts is very much the same as the lifetime migration figures. This increases our confidence in the use of the figures to estimate the proportion of migrants moving during the specified time intervals. Although the absolute figures are under-estimates the percentages are likely to reflect the true picture.

4.6 Migration into towns

Data on duration of residence in the towns is available for those towns with a population of over 50,000 at the time of census. Table 4.11 shows the percentage of migrants in the total resident population by duration of residence. The largest proportions of migrants were in Kotte (46.4 percent) Dehiwala-Mt.Lavinia (45.0 percent) Colombo (38.8 percent) and Kandy (38.2 percent). On the other hand Negombo, Moratuwa, Galle and Jaffna contained very small proportions of migrants.

Table 4.12 shows the sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the in-migrants to these towns. In general the sex ratio is higher among the migrants than the non-migrants. The exceptions are Moratuwa and Galle where migrants had lower sex ratios. Colombo had the highest sex ratio among the migrants with 1490 males per 1000 females.

CHAPTER V

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

5.1 Introduction

Information on the age composition of the population is essential for wide variety of demographic research studies. The data on age can be used in numerous ways and for many purposes including the analysis of factors of population changes, the preparation of current population estimates and forecasts etc. It is one of the primary objectives of population censuses to obtain information on the age composition of the population.

A man grows older with the lapse of time. In this sense age is changeable but only in the one direction of getting older. The age composition at a certain moment of time represents the composition by age of a group of persons who were born sometime in the past (for the number of years equivalent to the age of the oldest survivor) and are surviving at that moment.

The duration of survival differs for each individual in the group. For statistical purposes it is convenient to classify them into specific age groups - for instance - single year or five or even broader intervals. Usually statistical data on age are supplied as a frequency distribution of persons according to the length of survival upto the time of the census or survey.

Statistical data on age derived directly from original sources such as census returns are usually supplied in single or five year age groups. For analytical purposes it is often necessary and more convenient to adopt a particular classification. The principle of age grouping for such purposes should be based upon the transitions in the life cycle of a man, such as schooling, employment, marriage etc though age categories may differ according to the purpose of the analysis.

One of the most important and frequently used age categories is a set of three major groups of age as follows :

Childhood	(0 - 14 years)
Adulthood	(15 - 59 or 64 years)
Old Age	(60 or 65 years and over)

These intervals refer to major transitions and social status changes in the life cycle. Since major stages of the life cycle may vary from one population to another it is not always possible to fix definite age intervals as indicated above. On the other hand, the population data for actual use are often grouped into five year age groups beginning with the interval 0 - 4 years.

Analysis in respect of other characteristics of the population, such as marital status, economic activity, education etc. would require age classification with different intervals. Even then it is often advisable to keep such interval

TABLE 5.1 MYER'S INDEX OF DIGITAL PREFERENCE FOR DIGITS 0 - 9 : SRI LANKA CENSUS OF 1946 - 1971

Digit	1946		1953		1963		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	+ 4.42	+ 5.17	+ 6.56	+ 9.24	+ 5.85	+ 8.85	+ 3.67	+ 5.20
1	- 2.05	- 2.90	- 4.15	- 4.71	- 3.19	- 3.68	- 1.27	- 1.99
2	+ 2.82	+ 1.61	+ 1.72	+ 0.83	+ 0.34	- 0.10	+ 0.20	- 0.35
3	- 1.96	- 2.92	- 2.03	- 2.96	- 0.48	- 0.86	- 0.95	- 1.48
4	- 1.04	- 1.82	- 2.78	- 3.15	- 2.31	- 2.57	- 1.45	- 1.91
5	+ 5.33	+ 4.31	+ 6.69	+ 8.00	+ 5.70	+ 7.44	+ 3.45	+ 4.58
6	+ 2.08	+ 0.45	- 1.21	- 1.47	- 1.56	- 1.63	- 0.94	- 1.07
7	- 1.94	- 3.57	- 3.23	- 3.67	- 2.34	- 2.44	- 1.83	- 2.15
8	+ 4.33	+ 3.16	+ 2.41	+ 2.42	+ 1.09	- 1.73	+ 0.98	+ 1.33
9	- 2.54	- 3.49	- 3.98	- 4.53	- 3.11	- 3.28	- 1.87	- 2.19
Myer's Index (overall)	28.51	29.40	34.76	40.98	25.97	32.58	16.61	22.25

as much as possible on the basis of five year age classes for the sake of further comparison. The childhood and old age population is sometimes referred to as the dependent population in contrast to the working age or adult population.

5.2 Census data on age

With a view to improving the accuracy of age reporting, two entries were recorded in the 1971 Census schedule. The first was age in completed years as on the final census date and the other the date of birth if known. If the exact date was not known the year and month were to be obtained and if the month also was not known, then the year only. Enumerators were instructed to make every effort to find out the correct age of the person by calling for the person's birth certificate or horoscope in doubtful cases. Where either of these documents was not available, he was instructed to deduce the person's age by comparing ages of members of the family whose relative ages may be known or by reference to some important public event.

In the case of persons for whom an age was not reported in the schedule an age was imputed on the basis of the other information relating to him as well as other members of the household. If this was not possible an age was assigned on a random basis.

5.3 Accuracy of the data on age

A common error in the census data on age is the tendency to report ages in "round numbers" ending in 0 or 5. Such a tendency is also observed at certain even digits such as 2 and 8. This results in "heaping" at certain terminal digits and deficits at neighbouring digits. The single-year of age data for each sex graphed and presented in Chart 5.1 shows this very clearly.

This tendency of heaping has however been diminishing with time. This is shown by Myer's Index computed for each census and shown in Table 5.1. Myer's Index has been designed to provide a measure of this tendency of "heaping" at certain terminal digits. The age reporting in 1946 seems to have been better than in 1953. The reason for this is not clear. However, since 1953 there has been an improvement. There has been a considerable reduction in the heaping at ages ending in 0, 5, 2 and 8 between 1953 and 1971. The overall index too has declined between 1953 and 1971. The improvement in age reporting could be attributed to the considerable improvement in literacy and educational attainment of the population.

Although single year age data may be subject to errors due to the heaping at certain ages, data grouped say in five year age groups would be much more reliable because the heaping at a particular digit may be offset by the deficits at adjacent ages within the same age group. For most practical purposes data grouped in 5 year intervals would be adequate.

The U.N. Secretariat has devised an age-accuracy Index to test the accuracy of age distribution grouped in age intervals.¹ The method consists of (a) determining a sex ratio score which is the average irrespective of sign of successive differences in the sex ratios between one age group and the next (b) calculation of an age ratio score for each sex which is obtained by computing age ratios for each

¹ See United Nations "Accuracy Tests for Census age Distributions Tabulated in Five year and ten year Groups". Population Bulletin, No.2, October 1952, New York 1953.

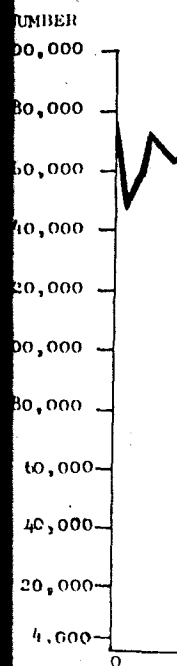
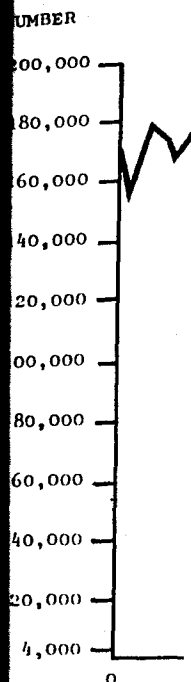
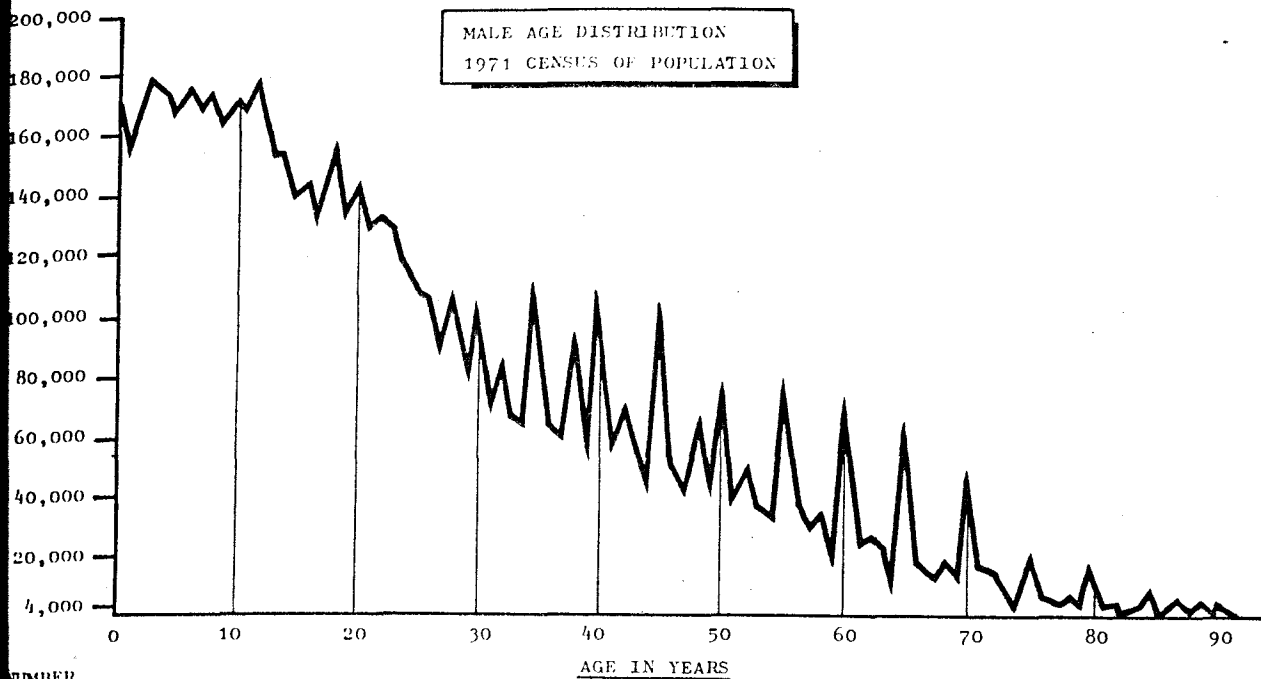
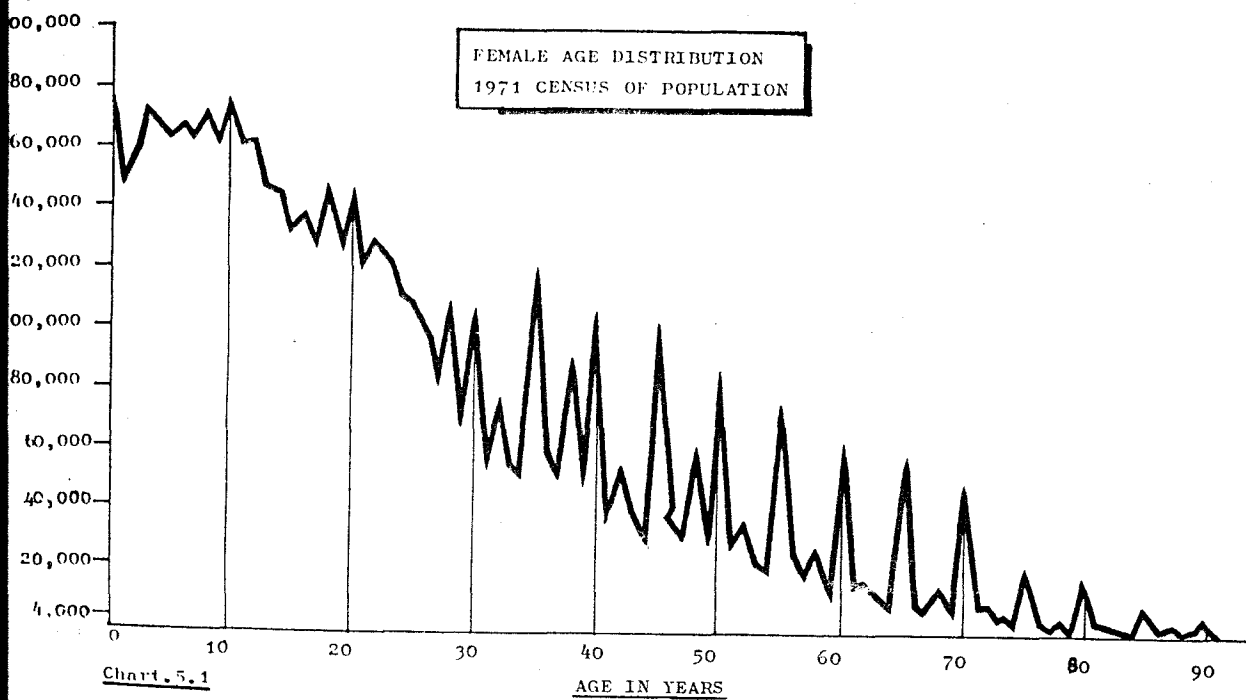


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sex and averaging their deviations from 100 irrespective of sign and (c) compute the index which is obtained as three times the sex ratio score added to the two ratio scores.

The sex ratio scores, age ratio scores for each sex and the age accuracy index computed for the quinquennial age distributions of selected censuses from 1921 are given in Table 5.2. The Index shows a continuous decline from a high of 97.5 in 1921 to 25.6 in 1971. Since a lower score indicates greater accuracy in the age distribution, it may be concluded that there has been a considerable improvement in accuracy of the data by age groups.

TABLE 5.2 : AGE ACCURACY INDEX BY THE U.N. SECRETARIAT METHOD
SRI LANKA CENSUSES OF 1921, 1946, 1953, 1963 & 1971

Census	Sex Ratio Score	Age Ratio Score		Age Accuracy Index (Joint Scores)
		Male	Female	
1921 T	22.0	14.1	17.4	97.5
1946 T	9.6	12.2	11.3	52.3
1953 T	4.4	8.8	11.0	33.0
1963 T	4.2	7.3	8.4	28.3
1971 T	4.1	5.4	7.9	25.6

5.4 Differentials in age composition

Statistical data on age composition are best presented by frequency curve and age pyramids (see Charts 5.1 & 5.2). Because ageing is a process rather than a trait, averages are comparatively meaningless except for gross description. Particularly since a wide variety of different patterns in frequency distribution are possible in the age composition with little difference in them, averages like median age, mean age etc. of a population, are not too useful in the study of age composition.

A frequency curve of age composition can be presented in various ways, but the common method is to plot age on the axis of abscissa and number or percent on the axis of ordinate. The area on the graph surrounded by the curve and axis represents the population (see Chart 5.1). As a result of the addition to the population by births at the age zero and decrease of population through deaths at all subsequent ages but more at older ages, every year the age curve will decline slowly with the advance of age unless it is disturbed by a sudden change in the factors of fertility, mortality and migration.

An age pyramid or a population pyramid is another way of presenting the age composition graphically. In this case a histogram is used more frequently than a frequency curve. Age groups are arranged in strata with the lowest age at the bottom and the highest at the top, each divided customarily between males at the left and females at the right (see Chart 5.2).

Usually a pyramid thus obtained is broad at the base and tapers gradually towards the top. The pyramid for Sri Lanka in 1971 is an expanding type - a typical shape of a population with high birth rates or slightly declining birth rates and

AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE POPULATION 1946 - 1971

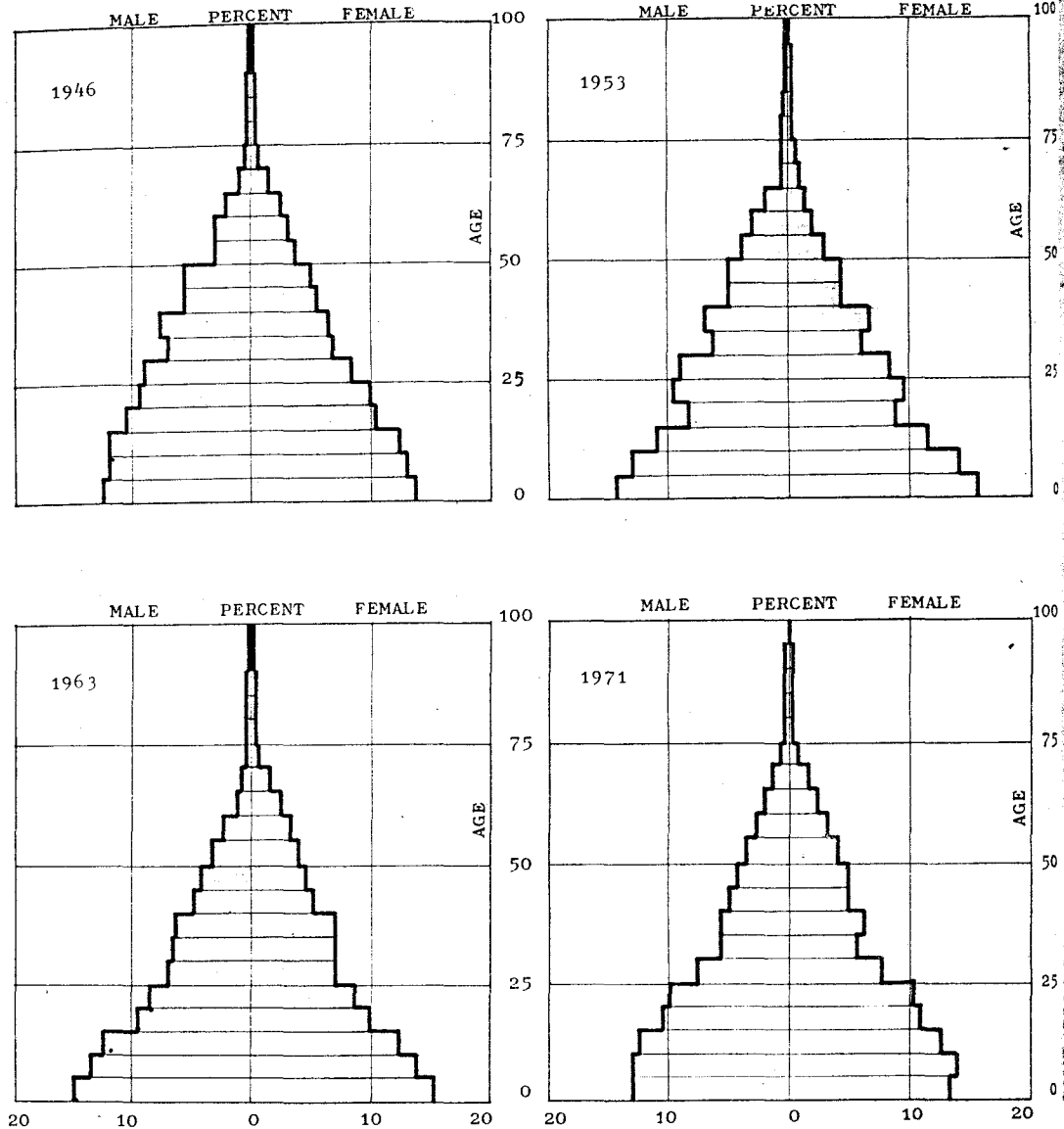


Chart 5.2

TABLE 5.1 POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS 1946 - 1971

Age	1946	1953	1963	1971	Percentage Increase 1946 - 1971
0-4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	-25%
5-9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	-23%
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	-21%
15-19	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	-19%
20-24	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	-17%
25-29	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	-15%
30-34	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	-13%
35-39	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	-11%
40-44	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	-9%
45-49	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	-7%
50-54	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	-5%
55-59	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	-3%
60-64	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	-1%
65-69	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	0%
70-74	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	0%
75-79	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	0%
80-84	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	0%
85-89	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	0%
90-94	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	0%
95-99	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	0%
100+	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	0%



TABLE 5.3 POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS 1946 - 1971

Age	1946	1953	1963	1971	Percentage increase 1946 - 1971
All ages	6,657,339	8,097,895	10,582,064	12,689,897	90.6
0 - 4	861,339	1,208,829	1,611,584	1,664,678	93.2
5 - 9	811,363	1,085,914	1,447,275	1,670,916	105.9
10 - 14	805,642	920,186	1,330,796	1,609,091	99.7
15 - 19	680,614	703,844	1,021,354	1,359,963	99.8
20 - 24	641,571	767,472	885,859	1,270,689	98.1
25 - 29	577,518	708,871	744,212	954,158	65.2
30 - 34	449,887	520,785	667,918	729,779	62.2
35 - 39	468,282	535,590	653,546	725,451	54.9
40 - 44	322,232	372,040	471,368	586,219	81.9
45 - 49	319,564	370,316	443,826	544,808	70.5
50 - 54	196,131	278,154	345,985	418,025	113.1
55 - 59	163,150	188,625	268,103	349,488	114.2
60 - 64	130,448	153,448	241,575	268,042	105.5
65 & Over	229,498	283,821	379,357	538,590	134.7
Age Unspecified	-	-	69,306	-	-

TABLE 5.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS : 1921 - 1971.

Age	1921	1946	1953	1963	1971
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	14.3	12.9	14.9	15.3	13.1
5 - 9	12.8	12.2	13.4	13.8	13.2
10 - 14	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.7 ^{41.8}	12.7
15 - 19	9.2	10.2	8.7	9.7	10.7
20 - 24	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.4	10.0
25 - 29	9.4	8.7	8.8	7.1	7.5
30 - 34	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.8
35 - 39	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.7
40 - 44	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6
45 - 49	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3
50 - 54	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3
55 - 59	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.8
60 - 64	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1
65 and over	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3

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rather rapidly decreasing death rates. This type represents a population which is growing fast. Most of the developing countries have this type of population pyramid. Chart 5.2 shows the age pyramid of Sri Lanka at the census years 1946, 1953, 1963 & 1971.

5.5 Changes in age composition

The population at the Censuses of 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971 by five year age groups is shown in Table 5.3. The population increased by 90.6 percent during the 25 year period 1946-71. This increase, however, has not been uniformly distributed in each age group. The population under 25 years of age has shown increases higher than the average increase of 90.6 percent for the country as a whole, thus reflecting the "baby boom" following the second world war. Also the age groups over 50 years have increased by more than 100 percent. This might have been due to the rapid and spectacular decline of mortality and consequent life expectation in Sri Lanka.

Table 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of the population by 5 year age groups at the Censuses from 1921 onwards. The proportion of children under 5 years which was 14.3 percent of the population in 1921, dropped to 12.9 percent in 1946, but thereafter progressively increased to 14.9 percent in 1953 and 15.3 percent in 1963, and declined to 13.1 percent in 1971. The decline between 1963 and 1971 reflects the decrease in the birth rate that had occurred after 1963.

The percent distribution of the population of Sri Lanka from 1946 onwards according to three broad age groups of 0-14, 15-64 and 65 and over is shown in Table 5.5. It can be observed that Sri Lanka has an extremely young age composition which is a very common feature in the developing countries. In 1971, the population under 15 years of age constituted 39.0 percent of the total population compared to 30 percent or less in many developed countries. On the other hand, those aged 65 years and over constituted only 4.2 percent of the total population in Sri Lanka, while in the developed countries they form more than 10 percent.

5.6 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is used to measure the impact of the age composition on the economic activity of the population. It is assumed that the age group 15-64 years is the productive segment of the population while children under 15 and elderly persons aged 65 years and over are considered dependants. In Sri Lanka the proportion of dependants is very nearly 44 percent. A crude measure of the dependency load that the productive sector of the population must bear is the ratio of the population under 15 years and 65 years and over to the population 15-64 multiplied by 100.

Table 5.5 shows the dependency ratio as at the censuses since 1946.

TABLE 5.5 : PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS AND DEPENDENCY RATIO : 1946 - 1971

Census Year	All ages	Age Group			Dependency ratio
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65 & Over	
1946	100.0	37.2	59.3	3.4	68.6
1953	100.0	39.7	56.8	3.5	76.1
1963	100.0	41.8	54.6	3.6	83.0
1971	100.0	39.0	56.8	4.2	76.1

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TABLE 5.6 POPULATION OF SRI LANKA CLASSIFIED BY SEX, SEX RATIO AND MASCULINITY
PROPORTION : 1871 TO 1971

Census Year	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio ^{1/}	Masculinity ^{2/} Proportion
1871	2,500,380	1,230,129	1,270,251	1143	53.3
1881	2,759,738	1,469,553	1,290,185	1139	53.2
1891	3,007,789	1,592,376	1,414,413	1127	53.0
1901	3,363,954	1,806,212	1,557,742	1135	53.2
1911	4,106,350	2,175,030	1,931,320	1126	53.0
1921	4,498,605	2,381,812	2,116,793	1125	53.0
1946	6,657,339	3,532,218	3,125,121	1130	53.1
1953	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	1115	52.7
1963	10,582,064	5,498,674	5,083,390	1082	52.0
1971	12,689,397	6,531,361	6,158,036	1061	51.5

1/ No. of males per 1000 females.

2/ Percentage of males in the total population.

It may be noted from Table 5.5 that between 1946 and 1963 there was an increase in the percentage of children under 15 years as well as in the dependency ratio. After 1963 the percentage of children under 15 years fell from 41.8 percent to 39.0 percent due as noted earlier to the fall in the birth rate since 1963. The dependency ratio too has fallen from 83.0 percent in 1963 to 76.1 percent in 1971.

5.7 Sex composition

The usefulness of the data on the sex composition of the population has long been recognised in Sri Lanka. Hence particulars relating to the sex of persons have been collected and tabulated at all censuses held in the country. The definition and classification of sex present no statistical problem and the data on sex is very easy to obtain. Since there is no ambiguity in regard to the meaning of 'males' and 'females' data on sex are usually the most accurate of the information collected in a census. The principal problem relating to the quality of the data on sex collected at the censuses concerns the differential coverage of the two sexes. The number of persons whose sex was not reported in the 1971 census was quite negligible. Errors due to failure to report sex could be remedied on the basis of other particulars collected in respect of that person in the census schedule.

In Sri Lanka, information on mortality, migration, marital status and economic characteristics are collected and tabulated separately for males and females. In the earlier censuses, data were collected and tabulated in regard to the number of males and females for the total population and social groups. In the 1971 Census almost every characteristic was cross tabulated with sex.

The numerical measures of sex composition of a population are few and simple to compute. The most commonly used measures are (a) sex ratio (or masculinity ratio) which is defined as the number of males per 100 females and (b) masculinity proportion or percentage of males in the population. These measures are useful for inter-age or inter group comparison or comparison over time.

Table 5.6 shows the population of Sri Lanka classified by sex together with the sex ratio and masculinity proportion for all censuses from 1871 to 1971. It is evident from this table that there has been an excess of males over females in all census years, but the proportion of males in the total population has been declining continuously since 1946. The very high proportion of males in Sri Lanka population has been due to the combined operation of several factors. Firstly, every year the number of male births has exceeded the number of female births. Secondly, the female death rate at most ages has generally been higher than that of the male. Thirdly, in the past, there has been an excess of males over females among the immigrant population. Lastly, it is possible that there has been an under-enumeration of females at all the various censuses.

The decline in the sex ratio in recent years in Sri Lanka may be attributed to the reduction in female mortality and consequent increase in the life expectancy of women. In fact since 1953, mortality rates for females have been lower than that of males in all ages except in the child-bearing ages. Thus, in spite of an excess of males at the time of birth, the higher male mortality at subsequent ages has had a considerable effect in reducing the proportion of males in the total population.

The masculinity ratios by five year age groups for the census years from 1946 to 1971 are shown in Table 5.7. It will be noted that in all age groups, the total population of the country shows an excess of males over females in all censuses from 1946 to 1971. However, the sex ratio for all age groups between 10 and 49 years has shown an almost continuous decline while that for the ages above 50 has recorded wide fluctuations. In 1971 the sex ratios for all age groups were very much lower than the corresponding ratios in 1946 except in the ages 50-54 and 60-64.

TABLE 5.7 : SEX RATIO : MALES PER 1000 FEMALES BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS : 1946-1971

Age Group	1946	1953	1963	1971
0 - 4	1032	1015	1026	1032
5 - 9	1031	1026	1020	1028
10 - 14	1060	1066	1047	1042
15 - 19	1153	1074	1028	1026
20 - 24	1045	1061	1006	1013
25 - 29	1137	1099	1020	1008
30 - 34	1212	1212	1123	1073
35 - 39	1260	1200	1107	1023
40 - 44	1304	1304	1217	1156
45 - 49	1347	1329	1253	1135
50 - 54	1148	1348	1275	1189
55 - 59	1383	1367	1371	1222
60 - 64	1201	1208	1348	1282
65 and over	1190	1203	1212	1188
All ages	1130	1115	1082	1061

The sex ratios by districts are shown in Table 5.8. The free and easy movement of people within the country, has caused the sex ratios to vary from district to district. Migration is generally selective of sex and age. It will be seen from the Table that the sex ratios are very high in the district of Colombo, Mannar, Vavuniya, Amparai, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Moneragala. As marked in Chapter 4 there have been heavy movement of people into these district in recent years. Since males particularly males at their young productive ages, are more mobile than females, the sex ratio of sending areas tend to be low and that of receiving areas high. The drift of the population from rural to urban areas in recent years has also tended to make the sex ratio higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

TABLE 5.8 : SEX RATIOS BY DISTRICTS 1971

District	Sex Ratio
Sri Lanka	1061
Colombo	1101
Kalutara	1015
Kandy	1039
Matale	1063
Nuwara Eliya	1041

Contd.

District	Sex Ratio
Galle	977
Matara	975
Hambantota	1058
Jaffna	995
Mannar	1164
Vavuniya	1242
Batticaloa	1073
Amparai	1100
Trincomalee	1191
Kurunegala	1053
Puttalam	1060
Anuradhapura	1153
Polonnaruwa	1249
Badulla	1045
Moneragala	1151
Ratnapura	1089
Kegalle	1038

Table 5.9 shows the sex ratio for selected countries of the ESCAP region and for a few developed countries outside the region. In many countries of the ESCAP region rather high sex ratios are observed. There are, however, a few countries, viz. Japan, Burma, Thailand and Indonesia where the sex ratios are lower than 1000, thus implying an excess of females over males. In developed countries, the females exceed the males in the total population and hence the sex ratio is less than 1000. This is due to the fact that these populations contain a larger proportion of old persons among whom females are predominant in number.

TABLE 5.9 : NUMBER OF MALES PER 1000 FEMALES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1971.

Country	Sex Ratios
Burma	965
Hongkong	1046
India	1075
Indonesia	982
Iran	1067
Japan	964
Korea	1008
Singapore	1043
Sri Lanka	1061
Nepal	1014
Pakistan	1138
Thailand	991
France	950
United States	948
United Kingdom	945

CHAPTER VI

ETHNICITY, RELIGION AND CITIZENSHIP

6.1 Ethnic groups

The population of Sri Lanka consists of different ethnic groups with distinctive characteristics which have evolved on the basis of differences in the social, historical and religious background of each group.

The term ethnic group was introduced at the Census of 1963. Prior to that the term 'race' had been used to signify the social or ethnic grouping. The term 'race' however, has not been used throughout in census taking in Sri Lanka. At the partial Census of Sri Lanka taken in 1824, the population was classified by caste, and not by race, and the Europeans and Burghers were classified as distinct castes. The Sinhalese and the Tamils were not reported as such, but as members of their respective castes. According to Sarkar the people of Sri Lanka in 1824 were not so much conscious of race distinctions as they were of castes.¹

The term nationality was used in the censuses upto 1901. The Census Reports prior to 1901 classified the population into the following seven groups -Europeans, Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Malays, Veddahs and others.

At the Census of 1901, and at all subsequent censuses, the Sinhalese were sub-divided into two groups, namely, Low Country Sinhalese and Kandyan Sinhalese.

The Census of 1911 introduced additional sub-groupings by classifying the Tamils as Ceylon Tamils and Indian Tamils, and the Moors as Ceylon Moors and Indian Moors.

The two ethnic groups, Veddhas and Europeans, who are rapidly losing their significance as separate ethnic groups in the society, have not been treated as distinct ethnic groups, since the Census of 1963.²

6.2 Ethnic composition

Table 6.1 shows a classification of the total population by ethnic groups for each Census from 1881 to 1971. Table 6.2 expresses these figures as percentage distributions.

According to these Tables it is clear that the Sinhalese comprising 72 percent of the total population formed the principal ethnic group in Sri Lanka. The Tamils and the Moors who comprised 20.5 percent and 6.7 percent of the population respectively, were the other two major ethnic groups in Sri Lanka. The proportion of the Burghers and Malays were 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively in 1971. (See Chart 6.1).

¹ N.K. Sarkar - "Demography of Ceylon" Page 190 - 191.

² For detailed discussions of the historical background of each ethnic group, see A.G. Ranasinghe, Census of Ceylon 1946: Vol. I, Part I, General Report.

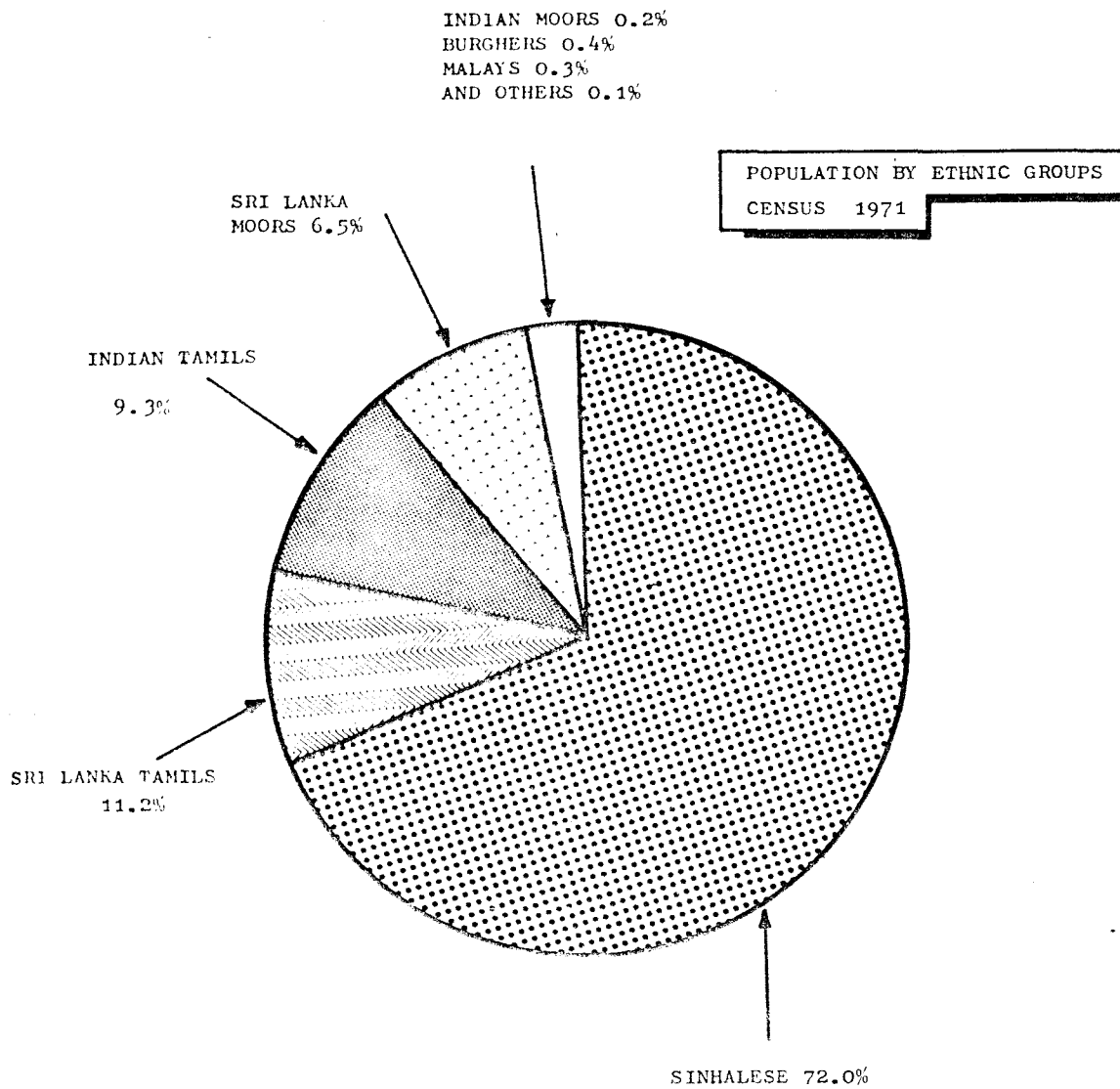


Chart. 6.1

TABLE 6.1 : POPULATION OF SRI LANKA BY ETHNIC GROUPS IN CENSUS YEARS (IN THOUSANDS)

ETHNIC GROUP	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1946	1953	1963	1971	1981
All Ethnic Groups	2759.7	3007.8	3565.9	4106.4	4498.6	6657.3	8097.9	10582.0	12689.9	14 846.8
1. Sinhalese	1846.5	2041.2	2330.8	2715.5	3016.2	4620.5	5616.7	7512.9	<u>9131.2</u>	10 979.6
(a) Low country	-	-	1458.3	1716.9	1927.1	2902.5	3469.5	4470.3	5425.8	-
(b) Kandyan	-	-	872.5	998.6	1089.1	1718.0	2147.2	3042.6	3705.4	-
2. Tamils	687.2	723.9	951.7	1059.0	1120.0	1514.3	1858.8	2394.7	<u>2598.6</u>	2705.6
(a) Sri Lanka	-	-	-	528.0	517.3	733.7	884.7	1164.7	1423.9	1 286.7
(b) Indian	-	-	-	531.0	602.7	780.6	974.1	1230.0	1174.6	218.7
3. Moors	184.5	197.2	228.0	266.6	284.9	409.2	511.5	682.2	<u>855.7</u>	1 046.9
(a) Sri Lanka	-	-	-	233.9	251.9	373.6	464.0	626.8	828.3	-
(b) Indian	-	-	-	32.7	33.0	35.6	47.5	55.4	27.4	-
4. Burghers and Eurasians	17.9	21.2	23.5	26.7	29.4	41.9	45.9	45.9	<u>45.3</u>	39.4
5. Malays	8.9	10.1	11.9	13.0	13.4	22.5	25.5	33.4	<u>43.4</u>	47.0
6. Veddhas	2.2	1.2	4.0	5.3	4.5	2.3	.8	0.4	-	}
7. Europeans	4.8	4.7	6.3	7.6	8.1	5.4	6.5	-	-	
8. Others	7.5	8.3	9.7	12.7	22.0	41.1	32.2	<u>19.5</u>	<u>15.5</u>	
										28.4

TABLE 6.2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE CENSUS YEARS

TABLE 6.2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE CENSUS YEARS

ETHNIC GROUPS	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1946	1953	1963	1971
All Ethnic Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Sinhalese	66.9	67.9	65.7	66.1	67.0	65.3	69.4	69.3	70.9	72.0
Low Country	-	-	40.9	41.8	42.8	41.7	43.6	42.8	42.2	42.8
Kandyan	-	-	24.8	24.3	24.2	23.6	25.8	26.5	28.7	29.2
2. Tamils	24.9	24.0	26.6	25.8	24.9	26.6	22.7	23.0	22.8	20.5
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	12.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2
Indian	-	-	-	12.9	13.4	15.4	11.7	12.0	11.7	9.3
3. Moors	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.5
Indian	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
4. Burghers & Eurasians	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
5. Malays	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6. Veddhas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-
7. Europeans	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-
8. Others	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8

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6.3 The Sinhalese

The Sinhalese are the descendants of the ancient Aryans who migrated from North India to Sri Lanka in the sixth or fifth century B.C.³ Though the Sinhalese were enumerated as one ethnic group at the earlier censuses, they have been differentiated into Low Country Sinhalese and Kandyan Sinhalese since the Census of 1901

The total Sinhalese population has grown from 1.8 million in 1881 to 9.1 million in 1971. Their proportion to the total population has also increased from 66.9 percent in 1881 to 72 percent in 1971. Since they are an indigenous group, native to Sri Lanka only, the growth of the Sinhalese was solely due to natural increase.

TABLE 6.3 : ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES (PERCENTAGES) OF ETHNIC GROUPS DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

	1881- 1891	1891- 1901	1901- 1911	1911- 1921	1921- 1946	1946- 1953	1953- 1963	1963- 1971
All Races	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.2
Sinhalese	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.4
Low Country Sinhalese			1.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Kandyan Sinhalese			1.4	0.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	2.4
Tamils	0.6	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	3.0	2.5	1.0
Ceylon Tamils				0.3	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5
Indian Tamils				1.3	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.8
Moors	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	3.2	2.8	2.8
Ceylon Moors				0.7	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.5
Indian Moors				0.1	0.3	4.2	1.5	-8.6
Burghers & Europeans	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	-	-0.2
Malays	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.2

Table 6.3 gives the annual average rates of growth of each ethnic group during the intercensal periods since 1881. The intercensal growth rate of the total Sinhalese population has exceeded 2 percent per year since 1946, the highest growth rate experienced by the Sinhalese being 2.9 percent during 1953-63. The rate of 2.4 percent during 1963-71 is lower than that of the Ceylon Moors and Ceylon Tamil during the same period.

The Low Country Sinhalese - The Sinhalese who traced their origin to the districts in the Western and Southern parts of the Island, i.e. Puttalam, Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota, were generally classified as the Low Country Sinhalese. Though they comprised the majority, their proportionate share of the total Sinhalese population had declined from 63.9 percent in 1921 to 61.8 percent in 1953 and then to 59.4 percent in 1971.

The rate of growth of the Low Country Sinhalese was higher than that of the Kandyan Sinhalese upto 1921 but has been lower thereafter. According to Table 6.3 the intercensal rate of growth of the Low Country Sinhalese has been less than 2 percent per year prior to 1921-1946. After 1946, this rate had been increasing rapidly and reached 2.5 percent per annum in 1953-1963 and in 1963-1971 it had declined to

3 History of Ceylon, University of Ceylon Press Board, Vol.I, Part 1, Page 83

2.3 percent per annum. The growth of the Low Country Sinhalese during the intercensal period 1963-71 was slightly less than that of the Kandyan Sinhalese.

Table 6.4 shows that nearly 80 percent of the Low Country Sinhalese were in the Western and Southern Provinces of the Island. Nearly 39 percent of the Low Country Sinhalese were living in Colombo district, while the proportions in Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Hambantota and Puttalam districts ranges between 13 percent and 5 percent. In the districts of Kurunegala, Kandy, Ratnapura and Anuradhapura, where a higher proportion of Kandyan Sinhalese are found, the percentage of Low Country Sinhalese ranges between 3.2 percent and 1.5 percent. Less than 1 percent of all Low Country Sinhalese were inhabitants of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya.

Though only 6 percent of the Low Country Sinhalese resided in the Hambantota district, their proportion to the district population was as high as 96.3 percent. Their proportionate share of the district population in the Western and Southern Provinces was higher than 70 percent (see Table 6.5). The only district in which their proportion to the district population was less than 1 percent is Jaffna. Their proportion to the district population in the rest of the Island except in Batticaloa and Mannar districts ranged between 5 percent and 29 percent.

The Kandyan Sinhalese - Those Sinhalese who traced their origin to the Central, North Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, the Kurunegala district and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya were enumerated as "Kandyan Sinhalese". As at the Census of 1971 they comprised little more than a quarter of the total population in Sri Lanka and two-fifths of the total Sinhalese population.

Since 1946 there has been a remarkable increase in the absolute number of Kandyan Sinhalese as well as in their proportion in the total population. As Table 6.2 shows, their proportion to the total population has increased from 25.3 percent in 1946 to 29.2 percent in 1971. At the same time their proportion to the total Sinhalese population has also increased from 37.2 percent in 1946 to 40.6 percent in 1971.

The intercensal growth rate of the Kandyan Sinhalese has increased from 1.8 percent in the period 1921 to 1946 to 3.2 percent in both 1946-1953 and 1953-63 and then declined to 2.4 percent per annum in 1963-71. The high rate of growth of the Kandyans as compared to the Low Country Sinhalese may be due to some of the Low Country Sinhalese who migrated to the Up Country and to the colonisation schemes in the Dry Zone and those who were married to Kandyans, reporting themselves as Kandyan Sinhalese.

As at the census of 1971, as much as 80 percent of the Kandyan Sinhalese were resident in their native Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and in the districts of Badulla and Kurunegala (see Table 6.4). Another 15 percent were in the Dry-Zone districts of Moneragala, Amparai, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura. The highest proportions of Kandyan Sinhalese were found in the Kurunegala (20.3 percent) and Kandy (16.4 percent) districts.

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TABLE 6.4

: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH ETHNIC GROUP IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS - 1971

District	Low country Sinhalese	Kandyan Sinhalese	Sri Lankan Tamils	Indian Tamils	Sri Lankan Moors	Indian Moors	Burghers	Malays
Sri Lanka	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Colombo	39.3	2.4	11.9	5.1	17.9	22.9	72.2	63.7
2. Kalutara	11.6	0.2	0.5	3.3	6.0	1.8	0.9	1.6
3. Galle	12.8	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.5
4. Matara	10.2	0.06	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.2
Zone (i)	73.9	2.7	12.8	11.3	28.4	26.2	80.6	66.0
5. Hambantota	6.0	0.08	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.6
6. Moneragala	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
7. Amparai	0.6	1.4	4.2	0.2	15.3	2.9	1.5	0.5
8. Polonnaruwa	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.0
9. Anuradhapura	1.5	7.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.4	0.7
10. Puttalam	5.0	0.9	1.8	0.5	4.5	2.6	0.9	1.8
Zone (ii)	14.7	15.8	7.1	2.3	25.2	9.2	5.2	10.8
11. Jaffna	0.07	0.06	46.7	1.5	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.5
12. Mannar	0.04	0.02	2.8	1.1	2.4	6.9	0.0	0.0
13. Vavuniya	0.09	0.3	4.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.2
14. Trincomalee	0.5	0.7	4.6	0.4	7.3	1.8	2.6	1.1
15. Batticaloa	0.1	0.2	12.4	0.4	7.4	2.2	4.2	0.2
Zone (iii)	0.8	1.3	70.6	4.6	19.1	14.2	9.7	2.0
16. Kandy	2.4	16.4	3.6	24.3	11.7	16.1	6.6	7.6
17. Matale	0.7	5.3	0.8	3.9	2.4	4.4	0.9	1.4
18. N' Eliya	0.7	4.1	1.3	20.0	0.9	4.4	1.5	1.8
19. Badulla	0.9	8.4	1.4	17.8	2.4	8.0	1.9	3.9
20. Ratnapura	2.0	12.8	0.7	9.6	0.9	6.6	0.9	1.4
21. Kegalle	0.9	13.0	0.8	5.3	3.5	4.7	0.7	1.1
22. Kurunegala	3.2	20.3	0.7	1.1	5.6	5.8	1.5	3.2
Zone (iv)	10.6	80.2	9.3	82.0	27.4	50.0	14.0	20.4

TABLE 6.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN EACH DISTRICT - 1971

District	Sinhalese	Tamil	Moors	Burghers	Malays
Sri Lanka	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Colombo	39.3	11.9	17.9	72.2	63.7
2. Kalutara	11.6	0.5	6.0	0.9	1.6
3. Galle	12.8	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.5
4. Matara	10.2	0.1	1.8	0.4	0.2
Zone (i)	73.9	12.8	28.4	80.6	66.0
5. Hambantota	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	7.6
6. Moneragala	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
7. Amparai	0.6	4.2	15.3	1.5	0.5
8. Polonnaruwa	0.9	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.0
9. Anuradhapura	1.5	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.7
10. Puttalam	5.0	1.8	4.5	0.9	1.8
Zone (ii)	14.7	7.1	25.2	5.2	10.8
11. Jaffna	0.07	46.7	1.2	0.7	0.5
12. Mannar	0.04	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.0
13. Vavuniya	0.09	4.1	0.8	2.2	0.2
14. Trincomalee	0.5	4.6	7.3	2.6	1.1
15. Batticaloa	0.1	12.4	7.4	4.2	0.2
Zone (iii)	0.8	70.6	19.1	9.7	2.0
16. Kandy	2.4	3.6	11.7	6.6	7.6
17. Matale	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.4
18. N' Eliya	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8
19. Badulla	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.9	3.9
20. Ratnapura	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4
21. Kegalle	0.9	0.8	3.5	0.7	1.1
22. Kurunegala	3.2	0.7	5.6	1.5	3.2
Zone (iv)	10.6	9.3	27.4	14.0	20.4

TABLE 6.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN EACH DISTRICT - 1971

District	District Total	Low Country Sinhalese	Kandyan Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamils	Indian Tamils	Sri Lanka Moors	Indian Moors	Burghers and Eurasians	Malay	Others
Sri Lanka	100.0	42.8	29.2	11.2	9.3	6.5	.2	.4	.3	.3
Colombo	100.0	79.8	3.3	6.3	2.2	5.5	.2	1.2	1.0	.3
Kalutara	100.0	85.5	1.0	1.0	5.3	6.9	.1	.1	.1	.0
Galle	100.0	93.7	.6	.5	2.1	3.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Matara	100.0	93.5	.4	.3	3.2	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
Hambantota	100.0	96.3	.9	.5	.1	1.3	.0	.0	1.0	.0
Moneragala	100.0	18.5	71.5	1.6	6.0	2.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
Amparai	100.0	11.2	18.9	22.2	.6	46.4	.3	.2	.1	.0
Polonnaruwa	100.0	28.9	60.8	3.0	.2	6.9	.1	.0	.0	.0
Anuradhapura	100.0	21.3	69.0	2.0	.5	6.6	.2	.0	.1	.1
Puttalam	100.0	71.9	9.2	6.8	1.6	9.8	.2	.1	.2	.1
Jaffna	100.0	.6	.3	94.9	2.6	1.4	.1	.0	.0	.0
Mannar	100.0	3.0	1.1	51.4	16.7	25.3	2.4	.1	.0	.0
Vavuniya	100.0	5.4	11.4	61.3	14.5	6.6	.3	.1	.1	.2
Trincomalee	100.0	15.2	13.8	35.0	2.7	31.9	.3	.6	.3	.1
Batticaloa	100.0	2.2	2.4	69.1	1.7	23.7	.2	.8	.0	.0
Kandy	100.0	11.1	51.2	4.3	24.1	8.2	.4	.3	.3	.2
Matale	100.0	11.8	62.7	3.5	14.9	6.4	.4	.1	.2	.0
Nuwara Eliya	100.0	7.4	33.4	4.1	52.3	1.6	.3	.2	.2	.1
Badulla	100.0	8.0	50.7	3.2	34.0	3.2	.4	.2	.3	.1
Ratnapura	100.0	16.8	63.0	1.4	17.1	1.2	.3	.1	.1	.1
Kegalle	100.0	7.5	76.6	1.7	9.4	4.4	.2	.0	.1	.1
Kurunegala	100.0	17.2	75.6	.9	1.3	4.5	.2	.1	.1	.1

It is seen from Table 6.5 that more than half the population in each of the districts except Nuwara-Eliya, in Zone IV, and in the districts of Moneragala, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura are Kandyans. Although their proportion in these districts are over 50 percent, it is only in Kegalle (76.6 percent) and Kurunegala (75.6 percent) districts, that the Kandyan population exceeds 75 percent of the district population.

6.4 The Tamils - From the very inception of the Sinhalese civilization, South Indian Tamils invaded the Northern Part of the Island, from time to time, till the Europeans occupied the Maritime Provinces, in the 16th Century A.D. The descendants of these Tamils who permanently settled in these districts of the Island, formed a distinctive ethnic group called "Sri Lanka Tamils".

During the British rule, in the 19th century A.D. South Indian labourers were brought to Sri Lanka, to work first in the coffee estates, and later in the tea and rubber estates. Since the Census of 1911, these Tamils were enumerated as "Indian Tamils".

In terms of absolute numbers the total Tamil population in Sri Lanka has grown from 687.2 thousand in 1881 to 2598.6 thousand in 1971, though their proportion to the total population had declined from 24.9 percent in 1881 to 20.5 percent in 1971. The proportion of the Tamil population had been gradually increasing upto 26.6 in 1931, owing both to natural increase and migration. With the gradual restrictions imposed on immigration of South Indian labourers and the implementation of repatriation schemes, their proportion steadily declined to 20.5 percent in 1971.

The Sri Lanka Tamils - The enumeration of the Sri Lanka Tamils separately, was first done at the census of 1911, when they comprised 528 thousand or 12.86 percent of the total population of the Island. Though numerically there was an increase of about 900 thousand during the fifty year period 1921-1971, their proportion to the total population remained almost stable at 11 percent (see Table 6.2).

In 1911 Sri Lanka Tamils constituted a little less than half of all Tamils in Sri Lanka. Since then their proportion among the Tamil population declined to 47.6 percent and then increased to 54.8 percent in 1971. Sri Lanka Tamils are mostly confined to the Northern districts of the Island.

Table 6.4 shows that in 1971, 70.6 percent of the Sri Lanka Tamils were in the districts falling within Zone III, Jaffna district alone containing little less than half (46.7 percent) of the total Sri Lanka Tamil population. This is the only ethnic group which has such a distribution pattern in the Island. Their proportion in the other districts ranged between 0.1 percent to 12 percent. Apart from Jaffna district the other two districts which had a relatively high proportion of Sri Lanka Tamils was Batticaloa (12.4 percent) and Colombo (11.9 percent). (See Table 6.4)

According to Table 6.5 more than half of the population in the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Batticaloa are Sri Lanka Tamils, the highest proportion being 94.9 percent in Jaffna District. Apart from these districts, 35 percent and 22 percent of the population in the districts of Trincomalee and Amparai respectively are Sri Lanka Tamils.

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The Indian Tamils - Prior to 1953 there were more Indian Tamils than Sri Lanka Tamils in the country. During this period the proportion of the Indian Tamils to the total population ranged between 15.4 percent and 11.7 percent while that of the Sri Lanka Tamils ranged between 12.9 percent and 11.0 percent (Table 6.2). The proportions of Indian Tamils recorded at the 1963 and 1971 Censuses were 11.7 percent and 9.3 percent respectively. Though there was a decline in their proportions to the total population, they increased in absolute numbers from 531 thousand in 1911 to 1174.6 thousand in 1971 (see Table 6.1 and 6.2).

During 1911-21 and 1921-31 the intercensal growth rates of the Indian Tamils were much higher than that of the other ethnic groups. This may be owing to the fact that migration had contributed more to their growth, than natural increase. The influx of the South Indians to Sri Lanka as estate labourers was heavy upto 1930, when the Government of India imposed a ban on the emigration of unskilled labour. Further, their immigration was controlled by the Government of Sri Lanka through the Immigration Act of 1948, amended in 1955 and 1961. On account of the repatriation of the Indians under the Sirima-Shastri Pact their growth rates had declined to a level of 1.8 percent per year during the inter-censal period of 1963-1971. (See Table 6.3).

Nearly four-fifths of the total Indian Tamil population in the Island are distributed in the plantation districts in Zone IV, the highest proportion (24.3 percent) being found in the Kandy district. Another 20 percent and 17.8 percent are in the tea plantations of Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts respectively.

As is evident from Table 6.5 it was only in the Nuwara Eliya district that Indian Tamils constituted more than fifty percent of the district population. Their proportion to the district population in other districts was less than 35 percent. Apart from Nuwara Eliya district, only Badulla (34 percent) and Kandy (24 percent) districts had a high proportion of Indian Tamils. In the Ratnapura, Mannar, Matale, and Vavuniya districts their proportions ranged between 14 percent and 17 percent. In all other districts their share of the population was less than 9.5 percent.

6.5 The Moors - The Moors came to Sri Lanka as traders and settled down along the Western and Southern coast line. At the ports of Beruwala, Galle and Puttalam they established trading depots. Though they inter-married with the native population and adopted the Tamil language, they were unified as a race under the influence of their religion, Islam, which they never changed.⁴ Later they spread throughout the country and established themselves firmly especially in the urban areas of the Island.

At the Census of 1881 there were 184.5 thousand Moors in the Island. Their number increased to 855.7 thousand in 1971. Since the Census of 1911, Moors have been enumerated separately as Sri Lanka Moors and Indian Moors. At the Census of 1911, 32.7 thousand or 12.3 percent of the Moors were of Indian origin. The percentage of the Indian Moors to the total Moor population had gradually declined to 3.2 percent. At the Census of 1971 nearly 97 percent of the Moors in Sri Lanka were enumerated as Sri Lanka Moors.

⁴ For further information, refer to the "Census of Ceylon" 1946 Vol.1 Part 1. General Report - Pages 8, 9 & 166.

The Sri Lanka Moors - In 1911 there were 233.9 thousand Sri Lanka Moors in the Island. Their number had increased to 828.3 thousand in 1971. Unlike the Tamils, the Moors have increased in their absolute numbers as well as in their proportions to the total population (see Table 6.2). Upto 1953 the proportions of the Sri Lanka Moors remained almost stable at 5.7 percent and in 1963 and 1971 it increased to 6.0 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. The sharp increase in absolute numbers as well as in the proportions of the Sri Lanka Moors and the corresponding decline in the case of the Indian Moors suggests that Indian Moors may have been misreported as Sri Lanka Moors at the Censuses of 1963 and 1971.

A unique feature of this ethnic group is the uniformity of their distribution throughout the Island. As shown in Table 6.4 the proportions of Sri Lanka Moors in the four zones were more or less the same.

Since the Moors were spread all over the Island, their percentage in each district was less than 20. The highest concentrations of Moors were in the district of Colombo (17.9 percent), Amparai (15.3 percent) and Kandy (11.7 percent). Their proportion in all the other districts ranged between 7.4 percent and 0.4 percent.

Though a higher percentage of Moors were found in the Colombo district, the Sri Lanka Moors comprised only 6.5 percent of the Colombo District's Population (see Table 6.5). In the districts of Amparai, Trincomalee, Mannar and Batticaloa they comprised 46.4 percent, 31.9 percent, 25.3 percent and 23.7 percent respectively of the district population. Another significant feature of this ethnic group is that their percentage in each district is more than 1 percent.

The Indian Moors - The Indian Moor population in Sri Lanka increased at a slow rate from 32.7 thousand in 1911 upto 35.6 thousand in 1946 and then rapidly upto 47.5 thousand in 1953 and 55.4 thousand in 1963. The number recorded at the 1971 Census, however, is 27.4 thousand, a sharp decline from the peak figure of 1963. This inconsistent development may have been caused by one or more of the following factors :- During the period 1946-1963 there was an influx of Indian Moors into the country, but after 1963 they were repatriated in large numbers to India. Indian Moors were under-enumerated at censuses prior to 1953 and at the census of 1971 declared themselves as Ceylon Moors. The proportion of Indian Moors in 1971 was 0.2 percent of the total population.

The largest concentration of Indian Moors (nearly 23 percent) was in the district of Colombo. Another 50 percent was found in the districts of Zone IV, the Central Highlands. Of this 50 percent nearly one-third was in the Kandy district. In all the other districts, except Mannar, where 6.9 percent of Indian Moors were distributed, their proportion in each district was less than 3 percent. It was only in Mannar that the proportion of Indian Moors was over 2 percent of the district population. In all the other districts the proportion of Indian Moor population was less than 0.4 percent of the district population.

6.6 The Burghers - Some of the Europeans, mostly Portuguese Dutch and British, came to the Island as civil and military personnel, during the European domination, inter-married and settled in Sri Lanka. The descendants of these Europeans are known as the Burghers and the Eurasians.

There were only 45.3 thousand Burghers and Eurasians in the Island at the Census of 1971 though there were 45.9 thousand at the previous Census of 1963 and 46 thousand in 1953 (see Table 6.1). Their proportion to the total population had remained static at the level of 0.6 percent during the period 1881 - 1953, and it dropped to 0.4 percent after 1963 (Table 6.2). Though their intercensal growth rate per year had varied between 1 percent and 2 percent upto 1953, thereafter it had been drastically reduced to negative levels. Nearly three-fourths of the Burghers lived in the Urban areas of the Colombo and the Kandy districts. The proportion of Burghers in the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya were 4.2, 2.6 and 2.2 percent respectively.

6.7 The Malays - The census enumerators seem to have misreported the Malays as Moors, as both these ethnic groups profess the same religion, Islam. It is evident that there was an under enumeration of this ethnic group prior to the Census of 1971 (see Table 6.1).

There were 43.4 thousand Malays in the Island in 1971 compared to 33.4 thousand in 1963 (see Table 6.1). The intercensal growth rate of the Malays between these two censuses was 3.2 percent compared to 2.5 percent during the period 1953-1963. During the previous intercensal period 1946-1953 it was still lower at 1.8 percent, although during 1921-1946 it had been higher at 2.1 percent. The trend of the growth is not so clear and it is probable that there was a misreporting of the Malay population at all the Censuses prior to 1963.

Like the Burghers, the Malays were mostly confined to the urban areas of Colombo, Hambantota and Kandy districts. Nearly 75 percent were found in these 3 districts. A little less than two-third of them or 63.7 percent was in the Colombo district alone, and 7.6 percent was distributed in each of the districts of Hambantota and Kandy.

6.8 Religion - Information on the religious affiliation of the population has been collected ever since regular census taking commenced in Sri Lanka in 1871. Of the four principal religions - Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. Buddhism, the religion professed by the largest ethnic group the Sinhalese, is the widely professed religion in the country.

The religious and ethnic characteristics of the population are closely related. Buddhism is the religion of the Sinhalese, Hinduism, the religion of the Tamils and Islam, the religion of the Moors and Malays.

Prior to the propagation of Christianity during the time of European domination, almost all the Sinhalese were Buddhists and all the Tamils were Hindus. As Christianity especially Roman Catholicism, was adopted by some of the local people there are now Sinhalese Christians and Tamil Christians. At the same time, the Sinhalese or Tamils who profess Islam, and Moors or Malays who profess a religion other than Islam, are very rare in the country. The inter-relationship between the races and religions is clearly brought out in Table 6.6 which shows the number of persons in each ethnic and religious group.

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TABLE 6.6 : POPULATION BY RACE AND RELIGION AND RELIGION AS A PERCENTAGE OF RACE - 1971.

Ethnic group	Number (in thousands)	Religion	Number (in thousands)	Religion as percentage of Ethnic Group
Sinhalese	9131.2	Buddhist	8536.9	93.5
Tamils	2598.6	Hindu	2238.9	86.1
Moors and Malays	899.1	Muslim	901.8	100.3
Burghers and Eurasians	45.3	Christian	1004.3	-

Unfortunately, a cross-classification of religious data, of the census of 1971, by ethnic group, is not available. However, the following table compiled by N.K. Sarkar from the Census Report of 1946,⁵ and the table above (6.6) give a rough idea of the racial characteristics of the religions in the Island.

TABLE 6.7 : RELIGION CLASSIFIED BY RACE

Religion	Low Country Sinhalese	Kandyan Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamils	Indian Tamils	Ceylon Moors	Indian Moors	Malays	Bur- ghers
Buddhists	87.90	98.77	2.61	2.27	1.00	0.02	2.35	2.77
Hindus	0.10	-	80.59	89.33	-	3.03	3.34	0.01
Muslims	0.01	-	-	-	98.67	95.23	92.02	0.01
Christians	11.90	1.03	16.54	8.09	-	1.74	2.16	95.92
Others	0.09	0.23	2.6	0.31	0.33	-	0.13	1.29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

If it is assumed that all the Buddhists are Sinhalese, all Hindus are Tamils and all Muslims are Moors and Malays, then as can be seen from Table 6.6, in 1971, 93.5 percent of the Sinhalese were Buddhists and 86 percent of the Tamils were Hindus. Apart from this it is also evident that almost all the Moors and Malays were Muslims. At the same time it is justifiably assumed that almost all the non-Buddhist Sinhalese, non-Hindu Tamils and all the Burghers were Christians. "Religion has thus become closely associated with race and both are integrated together into the cultural values of the people. In consequence, the rise of nationalism has also seen the rise of religious consciousness."⁶

The numerical and percent distribution of the population of Sri Lanka by religion is shown in Table 6.8 below :-

TABLE 6.8 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION - 1971.

Denomination	Number in thousands	Percentage
All Religions	12,689.9	100
1. Buddhists	8,536.9	67.3
2. Hindus	2,238.7	17.6
3. Muslims	901.8	7.1
4. Roman Catholics	899.0	7.1
5. Other Christians	105.3	0.8
6. Others	8.3	0.1

5 N.K. Sarkar : "The Demography of Ceylon" - Page 203 Table 14.

6 N.K. Sarkar : "The Demography of Ceylon" - Page 203

POPULATION BY RELIGION
CENSUS 1971

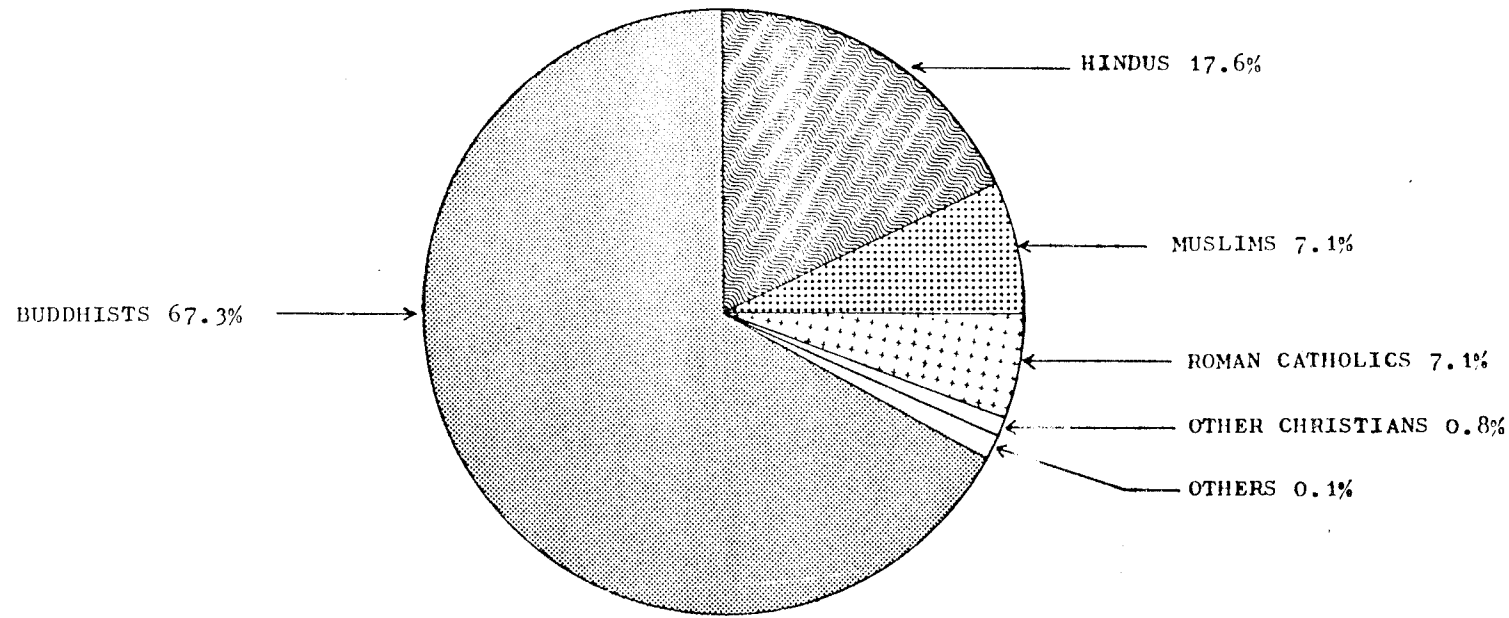


Chart 6.2

TABLE 6.9

POPULATION OF SRI LANKA BY RELIGION
(NUMBER IN THOUSANDS)

DENOMINATION	1881		1911		1946		1953		1963		1971	
	No.	Per- cen- tage	No.	Per- cen- tage	No.	Per- cen- tage	No.	Per- cen- tage	No.	Per- cen- tage	No.	Per- cen- tage
All religions	2759.7	100	4106.4	100	6657.3	100	8097.9	100	10590.1	100	12689.9	100
Buddhists	1698.1	61.59	2474.2	60.25	4294.9	64.51	5209.4	64.3	7020.8	66.3	8536.9	67.3
Hindus	593.6	21.51	938.3	22.85	1320.3	19.83	1610.6	19.9	1945.2	18.4	2238.7	17.6
Muslims	197.8	7.17	283.6	6.91	436.5	6.56	541.5	6.7	730.8	6.9	901.8	7.1
Roman Catholics	268.0	9.71	409.2	9.96	603.2	9.06	724.5	9.0	767.4	7.2	899.0	7.1
Other Christians	268.0								116.4	1.1	105.3	0.8
Others	2.3	0.02	1.1	0.03	1.5	0.04	11.9	0.1	9.3	0.1	8.3	0.1

8,000

Nearly 67.3 percent of the total population were Buddhists, while Hindus formed the second largest religious group with 2.2 million or 17.6 percent of the total population. Muslims and Roman Catholics were equal in number, each group consisting of approximately 900,000 or 7.1 percent of the total population. If Roman Catholics and Christians of all other denominations are considered as one group - Christians - nearly one million persons or 8 percent of the population were Christians and they formed the third largest religious group. All the other religious groups and the free thinkers were included in the category of "Others" which was negligible, being only 0.1 percent of the total population.

6.9 Changes in the distribution of Religious groups : Though the number of adherents of each religion has been increasing in absolute numbers, only Buddhism has grown in proportions. Upto 1911 almost all the religious groups had maintained their proportionate share in the total population. In 1921 the proportion of Buddhists increased to 61.6 from 60.3 percent in 1911 and that of Hindus declined to 21.8 percent from 22.9 percent. This decline corresponds to a decline in proportions of the Tamils in 1921 (see Table 6.9).

Since 1946 Buddhism has forged ahead of Hinduism and Christianity. The percentage of Buddhists which was 64.5 percent in 1946 had risen to 67.3 percent in 1971, whereas during the same period the percentage of the Hindus had declined from 19.8 percent in 1946 to 17.6 percent and that of Christians from 9.1 percent to 7.9 percent.

Apart from Buddhism the only religion which had grown in proportion is Islam. The proportion of Muslims increased from 6.6 percent in 1946 to 7.1 percent in 1971. The proportional growth of Buddhism and the decline in Christianity may be owing to the "resurgence of nationalism" with the gaining of independence in 1948. The decline in the proportion of Hindus was mainly due to the decline in the numbers of the Indian immigrants. During the period 1946 to 1971 the growth of the Muslims was mainly a result of the growth in numbers of Sri Lanka Moors.

TABLE 6.10 : PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN RELIGION AND RACE

Religion & Race	1881-1911	1911-1946	1946-1971
Buddhists	45.70	73.56	98.77
Sinhalese	47.0	70.1	97.6
Hindus	58.07	40.71	69.56
Tamils	54.1	59.1	71.1
Muslims	43.48	53.91	106.60
Moors	44.5	53.5	109.0
Christians	52.68	47.41	66.50

Table 6.10 indicates the percentage growth of the religions and corresponding ethnic groups during the three periods of 1881-1911, 1911-1946 & 1946-1971. It is evident from the Table that the growth of each religious group is parallel to that of the corresponding ethnic group.

6.10 Distribution of Religious Groups by Districts : Percentage distribution of each religion among the 22 districts is given in the Table 6.11.

TABLE 6.11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS BY DISTRICTS - 1971 CENSUS

Districts	Buddhists	Hindus	Muslims	Roman Catholics	Other Christians
Sri Lanka	100	100	100	100	100
1. Colombo	21.5	6.4	20.4	48.0	52.2
2. Kalutara	7.1	1.8	5.7	2.9	1.9
3. Galle	8.0	0.7	2.5	0.4	1.8
4. Matara	6.4	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.09
Zone I (Total)	43.0	9.7	30.2	51.5	55.99
5. Hambantota	3.8	0.1	.8	.05	0.0
6. Moneragala	2.0	0.6	.5	0.1	0.0
7. Amparai	0.9	2.5	14.1	0.6	1.9
8. Polonnaruwa	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0
9. Anuradhapura	4.0	0.3	3.0	0.6	6.6
10. Puttalam	2.0	0.8	4.3	16.6	1.9
Zone II (Total)	14.4	4.5	24.0	18.15	10.3
11. Jaffna	0.1	26.7	1.2	8.7	8.5
12. Mannar	0.0	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.4
13. Vavuniya	0.2	2.8	.7	1.2	0.9
14. Trincomalee	0.6	2.7	6.8	1.3	0.9
15. Batticaloa	0.1	7.5	6.9	1.7	2.8
Zone III (Total)	1.0	40.7	18.0	16.3	13.5
16. Kandy	8.5	13.7	11.8	3.7	8.5
17. Matara	2.7	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.9
18. Nuwara Eliya	2.1	10.5	1.0	1.9	2.8
19. Badulla	4.2	9.7	2.6	1.3	2.8
20. Ratnapura	6.1	5.0	1.1	1.2	2.8
21. Kegalle	6.3	2.9	3.4	1.1	3.8
22. Kurunegala	10.7	0.8	5.5	3.7	2.8
Zone IV (Total)	40.6	45.0	27.8	13.8	24.4

TABLE 6.12
THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT POPULATION BY RELIGION

	Total	Buddhists	Hindus	Muslims	Roman Catholics	Other Christians	Others
Sri Lanka	100	67.3	17.6	7.1	7.1	0.8	0.1
Zone I							
1. Colombo	100	69.4	5.4	6.8	16.1	2.1	0.2
2. Kalutara	100	83.6	5.4	7.1	3.5	0.3	0.0
3. Galle	100	93.9	2.1	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.0
4. Matara	100	93.8	3.1	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Zone II							
5. Hambantota	100	97.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
6. Moneragala	100	90.1	7.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
7. Amparai	100	29.7	21.0	46.6	1.9	0.7	0.0
8. Polonnaruwa	100	88.6	2.8	7.1	1.3	0.1	0.0
9. Anuradhapura	100	89.5	1.9	7.1	1.3	0.2	0.0
10. Puttalam	100	45.1	4.7	10.2	39.4	0.5	0.1
Zone III							
11. Jaffna	100	0.8	85.2	1.5	11.1	1.3	0.0
12. Mannar	100	2.6	29.6	27.8	39.2	0.6	0.1
13. Vavuniya	100	14.5	65.9	7.1	11.9	0.6	0.1
14. Trincomalee	100	27.9	32.7	32.3	6.5	0.5	0.0
15. Batticaloa	100	3.4	65.3	24.1	5.9	1.3	0.0
Zone IV							
16. Kandy	100	61.7	25.8	8.9	2.8	0.7	0.1
17. Matale	100	73.3	16.8	7.0	2.4	0.4	0.0
18. Nuwara Eliya	100	40.9	52.5	2.1	3.8	0.7	0.0
19. Badulla	100	58.3	35.3	3.9	2.0	0.5	0.0
20. Ratnapura	100	79.4	16.9	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.1
21. Kegalle	100	83.1	10.1	4.7	1.5	0.6	0.0
22. Kurunegala	100	89.9	1.6	4.8	3.3	0.3	0.1

According to this table nearly half of the total Buddhist population was found in the districts of Western and Southern provinces and in the Kandy district. Almost one-fourth was in the Ratnapura, Kegalle and Kurunegala districts. A high proportion of the Hindu population was distributed in the districts in the North and in the plantation districts of the Central Highlands. More than one-fourth of the Hindus were in the Jaffna district. Almost half the Hindu population was distributed in the 5 districts of Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, Badulla, Batticaloa and Colombo.

Relatively, high proportions of Muslims were found in the 3 districts of Colombo, (20.4 percent), Amparai (14.1 percent) and Kandy (11.8 percent) respectively.

Nearly half the Roman Catholics of the country were concentrated in the Colombo and Kalutara districts where their proportions were 48 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. The second largest aggregation was in the Puttalam district. Of the "other Christians" 52.2 percent were in Colombo. A little less than one-fourth were in Jaffna, Kandy and Anuradhapura districts. Except for Hindus, the highest proportion of every denomination was found in Colombo district which is a cosmopolitan area with a high density of population.

The percentage distribution of the population in each district by religion is given in Table 6.12. More than 50 percent of the population in each of the 14 districts in Zone I, Zone II (except Amparai and Puttalam) and Zone IV (except Nuwara-Eliya) were Buddhists. Of this the proportion of Buddhists in the 3 districts of the Southern Province and in Moneragala district was over 90 percent. In these districts the proportion of the Catholics and other Christians were less than one percent.

In the seven districts of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kalutara, Kegalle, Ratnapura and Matale the proportion of the Buddhist population ranged between 70 percent and 90 percent. In the remaining three districts it ranged between 50 percent and 70 percent. In the 8 districts consisting of Amparai, Puttalam, Nuwara-Eliya and all districts in Zone III the proportions of the Buddhists were lower than 50 percent.

The highest proportion of Hindus was in the district of Jaffna where the Hindu population was high. Apart from Jaffna, their proportion was over 50 percent in the 3 districts of Vavuniya, Batticaloa and Nuwara-Eliya where their proportion ranged between 52 percent and 66 percent.

There is not a single district in the Island where the proportion of the Muslims, Catholics or Other Christians were over 50 percent of the total population in the district. The highest proportion of the Muslims-46.6 percent-was in the Amparai district. Of the Roman Catholics the highest proportion was in the districts of Puttalam (39.4 percent) and Mannar (39.2 percent) and the next highest, 16.1 percent in the Colombo district. Of the non-Roman Catholics the highest proportion of 10 percent was in the Colombo district. Their contribution to district population was less than 1 percent in all the other districts except Jaffna and Batticaloa.

TABLE 6.12

POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP-1963 & 1971

	SEX RATIO	
	1963	1971
	FEMALE	
	1963	1971
	MALE	
	1963	1971
TOTAL	1963	1971
1963.		

TABLE 6.12
POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP-1963 & 1971

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		SEX RATIO	
	1963	1971	1963	1971	1963	1971	1963	1971
Total	10,582,064	12,689,897	5,498,574	6,531,361	5,083,390	6,158,536	108	106
Sri Lanka Citizens	9,569,883	11,589,050	4,960,653	4,963,945	4,609,230	5,625,105	107	106
Aliens	1,012,181	1,100,847	538,021	567,416	474,160	533,431	113	106
Aliens % of total population	9.6	8.7	9.8	8.7	9.3	8.7		
India	997,336	1,091,712	579,421	562,314	467,915	529,398	124	106
India % of Aliens	98.7	99.2	98.4	99.1	98.7	99.2		
Pakistan	1,571	480	885	263	686	217	129	121
Great Britain	1,776	729	909	399	867	330	101	121
Malaysia	504	719	282	397	222	322	127	123
Singapore		69		36		33		
China	397	878	238	891	159	187	149	369
U.S.A.	260	243	137	119	125	124	110	96
Australia	154	78	78	36	76	42	103	86
Canada	110	46	57	24	53	22	107	109
Japan	98	140	62	92	36	48	172	192
Burma	70	31	51	16	19	15	868	107
New Zealand	17	17	7	8	10	9	70	89
Other Countries	2,359	1,398	1,257	771	1,102	627	114	123
Unspecified	7,529	4,307	4,637	2,250	2,892	2,057	160	109

6.11 Citizenship: Citizenship of Sri Lanka could be acquired either by descent or by registration. Provision was made in the census schedule to distinguish citizens by descent from citizens by registration. Of the total of 11,589,050 citizens, 192,232 were enumerated as citizens by registration. This represents an over statement of 43 percent compared to the actual number of 134,306 persons registered as citizens of Sri Lanka under the Ceylon Citizenship Act until the end of September 1971.

Table 6.13 shows the total population enumerated at the Census of 1971 according to citizenship. Nearly 91.3 percent or 11,589,050 persons out of 12,689,89 were citizens of Sri Lanka by descent or by registration. The rest 8.7 percent or 1,100,847 persons were enumerated as aliens. Though the percentage of aliens had declined to 8.7 percent in 1971 from 9.6 percent in 1963, there was an increase of 88,666 persons in 1971 over 1963 in absolute numbers.

It may also be noted that in 1971, 99.2 percent of the aliens were citizens of India. During the intercensal period 1963-71 this group of aliens in Sri Lanka had increased by 94,376 or by 9.5 percent, and their proportion to the total number of aliens also increased from 98.7 percent in 1963 to 99.2 percent in 1971.

The population of the other aliens (except Indians) declined to a negligible proportion of 0.8 percent in 1971 from 1.3 percent in 1963 and at the same time they — declined from 14,845 in 1963 to 9,135 in 1971 in absolute numbers. The proximity of Sri Lanka to the Sub-Continent of India explains why an overwhelming proportion of aliens are Indians.

In 1963 there were 1776 British and 1571 Pakistan Nationals in Sri Lanka and they formed the second and third largest groups, respectively, of aliens. In 1971, however, the second largest group of non-nationals were Chinese. An increase in number during the period 1963-1971 is recorded of the Malaysian, Singapore and Japanese citizens in Sri Lanka, but when we consider the sex ratios of the aliens one of the most noteworthy features is that the sex ratio for the Chinese had increased to 369 males per 100 females in 1971 from 149 in 1963, whereas the sex ratios for the nationals of U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand were as low as 96, 86 and 89 respectively.

CHAPTER VII

MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY

7.1 Data collected on marriage and fertility at the Census

At the censuses of 1946, 1953 and 1963, every person enumerated whether infant, child or adult was classified into the following marital status categories :-

- (1) Unmarried
- (2) Married (Registered)
- (3) Married (Customary)
- (4) Widowed
- (5) Divorced

A person whose marriage was not registered but who was married according to custom or repute was also recognised as married but a distinction was maintained between customary marriages and registered marriages. A person was recorded as "divorced" only if a legal divorce had been obtained while a legally separated person was entered as "married". A divorced person who has subsequently married was recorded as "married". The "legally separated" was introduced as a separate category for the first time at the 1971 Census and referred to persons who had been granted a decree of separation by law and not to persons merely living in voluntary separation. Thus the categories utilized for the marital status classification at the 1971 Census for every person, whether infant, child or adult were -

- (1) Never Married or single
- (2) Married (Registered)
- (3) Married (Customary)
- (4) Widowed
- (5) Divorced
- (6) Legally separated

The first category "never married" or "single" is synonymous with the term "unmarried" used at the previous censuses.

At the 1946 Census, the following information was elicited from ever married women:

- (1) Date of marriage, or if previously married, date of first marriage;
- (2) Number of children ever-born;
- (3) Age of mother at birth of first child, live or dead.

At the 1953 Census, similar but more comprehensive information was collected from certain sample households. At the 1963 Census, no item on fertility was included. At the 1971 Census, however, detailed questions on fertility were asked in respect of a 10 percent sample of census blocks from ever married women below 50 years.

These were :-

- (1) Age at first marriage
- (2) Duration of first marriage
- (3) Children ever born alive
- (4) Children now living
- (5) Particulars of live-births, if any, occurring during the last five years.

Particulars were also asked in respect of second or subsequent marriages.

7.2 Statistics of birth registration

The Registrar-General of Sri Lanka has maintained statistics of birth registration by maternal age commencing from 1952. A survey conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics in 1953 revealed that completeness of birth registration was 88.1 percent¹ while a similar survey in 1967 disclosed completeness to the level of 98.7 percent.² This high degree of completeness facilitates fertility analysis to a large extent. Thus the data used in the calculation of various fertility indices such as general fertility rate, age specific fertility rate, age specific marital fertility rates and total fertility rates in 1953, 1963 and 1971 are from the Registrar-General's Department.

7.3 Trends in age at first marriage

Table 7.1 presents the singulate mean age at marriage for males and females, computed from the census data for 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971 for males and females. The most striking feature to be noted is that the female age at marriage has risen from 20.7 years in 1946, through 20.9 in 1953 and 22.1 in 1963 to 23.5 in 1971 respectively, while that of the male had registered only a slight increase from 27.0 years in 1946 through 27.2 in 1953 and 27.9 in 1963 to 28.0 in 1971³. It may also be observed that the difference between the average age at marriage for males and females has been reduced from 6.3 years in 1946 to 4.5 years in 1971.

TABLE 7.1 : NEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE 1946, 1953, 1963 AND 1971

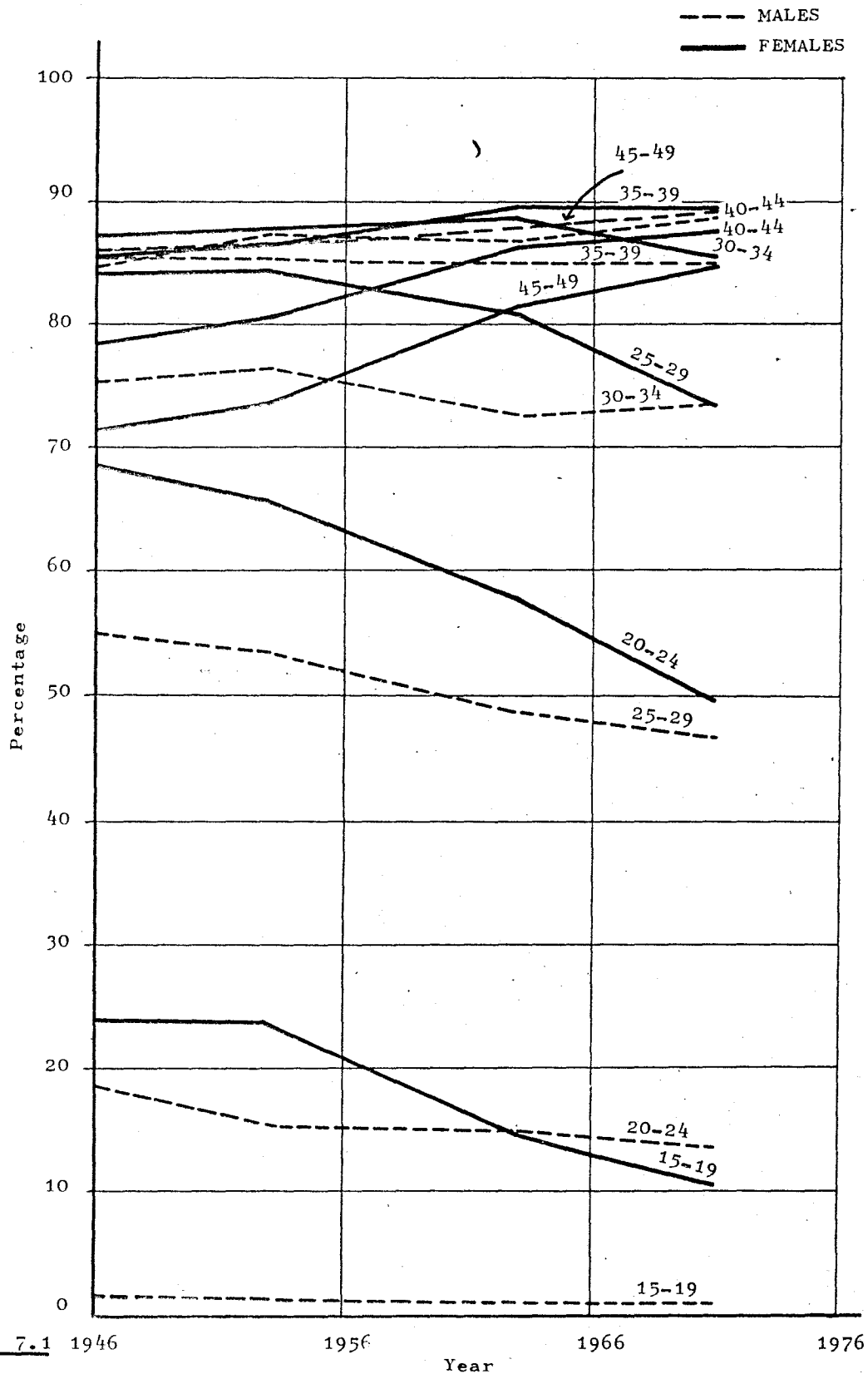
Census Year	Average age at marriage (in years)		Difference
	Males	Femals	
1946	27.0	20.7	6.3
1953	27.2	20.9	6.3
1963	27.9	22.1	5.8
1971	28.0	23.5	4.5

1 I.W. Kannangara, Monograph I: Department of Census and Statistics 1953.

2 W.M.L.S. Aponso, Study of the Extent of under-registration of births and deaths in Ceylon, Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka 1970.

3 Changing Nuptiality Patterns in Sri Lanka 1901-1971, Dallas F.S. Fernando, Population Studies 29, 2 July, 1975.

PROPORTIONS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN
BY AGE GROUPS FOR CENSUS YEARS 1946-1971



Proportions currently married by age : Table 7.2 attempts to bring out the change in proportions of currently married women as at the Censuses of 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971. The proportion of currently married females in the age group 15-19 years has decreased remarkably during the period 1953 to 1963. In the next higher age group of 20-24 years too the proportion of currently married females have dropped rapidly from 68.4 in 1946 to 45.9 in 1971 while for the age group 25-29 relatively small declines have been observed. Even in the age group 30-34 a reduction was noted during the intercensal period 1963-1971 from 88.6 to 85.9. These reductions indeed, dominate the declines in the birth rate witnessed during 1953-1963 and 1963-1971 which will be dealt with in greater detail in the section on fertility.

TABLE 7.2 : PROPORTION. OF WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NEVER MARRIED BY AGE GROUPS 1946, 1953, 1963 AND 1971 CENSUSES.

Age of Women	1946		1953		1963		1971	
	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married
15-19	23.9	75.3	23.7	75.7	14.8	85.0	10.3	89.5
20-24	68.4	29.4	65.7	32.5	57.6	41.3	45.9	53.1
25-29	84.4	11.8	84.4	12.8	81.0	17.1	73.5	24.6
30-34	87.1	6.6	87.8	7.5	88.6	8.3	85.9	10.9
35-39	85.5	4.3	86.5	5.4	89.8	4.8	89.3	5.6
40-44	78.4	4.1	80.7	5.0	86.1	4.3	87.8	4.3
45-49	71.4	3.4	73.8	4.4	81.6	3.9	84.9	3.6

Table 7.3 throws light on the relatively small reductions in the proportions of males currently married. In the age segment 15-19 very slight reductions were noted. In the age group 20-24 the proportions dropped from 18.9 in 1946 to 15.8, 15.0 and 13.6 in 1953, 1963 and 1971 respectively. In the next higher age segment 25-29 steady yet moderate declines were witnessed.

TABLE 7.3 : PROPORTIONS OF MEN CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NEVER MARRIED BY AGE GROUPS 1946, 1953, 1963 AND 1971 CENSUSES.

Age of Men	1946		1953		1963		1971	
	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married	Currently Married	Never Married
15-19	1.2	98.7	0.9	98.7	0.9	99.0	0.6	99.4
20-24	18.9	80.5	15.8	83.5	15.0	84.7	13.6	86.3
25-29	55.1	43.4	53.3	45.4	49.0	50.5	46.9	52.6
30-34	75.3	22.4	76.4	21.7	72.8	26.1	73.7	25.5
35-39	84.3	12.5	85.4	11.8	85.2	13.1	84.9	13.7
40-44	85.9	9.3	87.2	8.7	87.0	10.4	88.7	9.4
45-49	86.0	7.6	86.5	7.6	88.6	7.2	89.3	7.9

Proportions never married by age : Steady rises in the proportions of never married females can be seen in Table 7.2 for the age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. The tremendous impact such changes have on fertility decline could be over-emphasised. Where the male

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PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED
FEMALES IN THE FOUR AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES

PERCENT

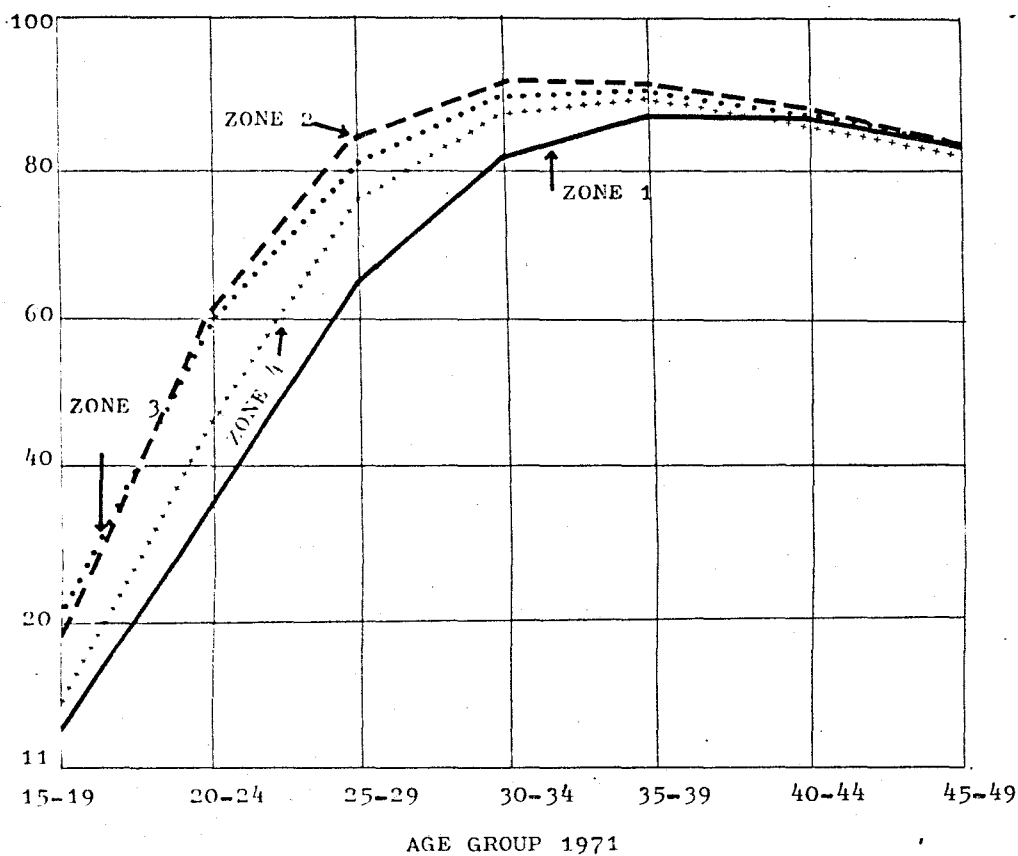


Chart 7.2

→ where the male is concerned less dynamic rises were observed in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29.

The proportions of females never married or single in the age group 40-44 may be employed as an index of spinsterhood. It will be noticed that spinsterhood was remarkably stable at the level of 4 to 5 percent right through the period 1946 to 1971 (Table 7.2). Correspondingly the index of bachelorhood too has been fairly stable between 8 to 10 percent during the same period (Table 7.3).

Widowhood and Divorce : The proportion of females widowed at each of the seven five year age segments of the reproductive span has decreased considerably (Table 7.4) during the period 1946 to 1971. A similar trend is observed in the case of widowers too. These trends are consistent with the tremendous advances achieved in mortality reduction during this period.

The proportions of divorced females recorded at the Census of 1946, 1953 and 1963 shown in Table 7.4 do not adequately display the level of marital disruption extent in the country in these years. In 1971 the category "legally separated" was introduced for the first time and a relatively small proportion of the population was included in it. Thus marital breakdown as represented by the proportion of divorced and legally separated women in 1971 seems to reflect only to a very small extent the presumed level of marital disruption. Where the relatively low proportions of divorced males in the age group 30-49 is probably due to the greater opportunities they have for re-marriage.

Regional Variations : The proportionate distribution of currently married and never married women by age group in the four agro-ecological zones mentioned in Chapter III is shown in Table 7.5. It is indeed interesting to note that remarkable differences existed in marital patterns of women in the four zones. (Chart 7.2)

The proportions of currently married women in younger age groups were much less in Zone I than in Zones II and III. In Zone I, the highest proportion 87.0 percent of currently married women was in the age group 35-39 years whereas in Zone II the highest proportion was 91.1 percent in the age group 30-34 years and Zone III it was 90.5 percent in the age group 35-39 years. (Chart 7.2)

7.4 Trends in Fertility

The crude birth rate has been fluctuating erratically between 35 and 42 from the turn of this century until 1959. The crude birth rate in fact started declining steadily commencing from 1960 and reached the level of 34.4 in 1963. The change in the birth rate during the intercensal period 1946-1953 cannot be analysed in detail in view of the non-availability of births by maternal age prior to 1952. The decline in the birth rate during the intercensal period 1953-1963 has been documented in "Demography"⁴ and in "Monograph"⁵ of the Department of Census and Statistics and was due to changes in the female age structure and female marriage postponement. Marital fertility changed very little during this period. Tables 7.6 and 7.7 show age specific fertility and age specific marital fertility in 1953 and 1963 as well as other fertility indices such as general

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TABLE 7

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fertility rate and total fertility rate. An appreciable decline in age specific fertility of 24.1 percent was noted in the age segment 15-19 while a rather moderate drop of 12.1 percent was observed in the age segment 20-24. A small decrease of 5.7 percent was displayed in the age segment 25-29. These declines may be explained by reductions in the proportions married in these younger age segments. In the age group 30-34 a slight drop of 2.6 percent was observed while rises of 4.6 percent and 20.2 percent were in evidence in the age segments 35-39 and 40-44.

TABLE 7.4 : PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES WIDOWED AND DIVORCED BY AGE GROUPS 1946, 1953, 1963 AND 1971 CENSUSES.

Age Group	1946		1953		1963		1971		
	Widowed	Divorced	Widowed	Divorced	Widowed	Divorced	Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated
15-19	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
25-29	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4
30-34	5.9	0.4	4.1	0.6	2.6	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.5
35-39	9.8	0.4	7.5	0.6	4.8	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.5
40-44	17.1	0.4	13.6	0.6	9.0	0.5	7.0	0.4	0.4
45-49	24.8	0.4	21.1	0.6	14.0	0.5	10.6	0.5	0.4

TABLE 7.5 : PROPORTIONS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN THE FOUR AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES - 1963 and 1971.

Proportion and Year	Age Group						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
<u>Zone 1</u>							
Proportion							
Currently married							
1963	7.7	43.2	72.6	84.9	88.2	85.1	82.2
1971	6.8	36.6	65.2	81.9	87.0	85.4	83.5
% Change	-11.7	-15.3	-10.2	- 3.5	- 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Never married							
1963	92.2	56.3	26.6	12.8	7.5	6.3	5.3
1971	93.1	62.3	33.5	15.6	8.7	6.5	5.9
% Change	+ 1.0	+11.5	+25.9	+21.9	+16.0	+ 3.2	+ 1.7
<u>Zone 2</u>							
Currently married							
1963	29.0	76.7	90.6	92.2	91.7	85.7	80.7
1971	17.7	62.0	84.7	91.1	90.9	87.7	83.8
% Change	-39.0	- 19.2	-26.2	- 1.2	- 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 3.8
Never married							
1963	70.4	21.8	7.4	4.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
1971	81.8	36.4	12.6	5.2	3.3	3.2	2.8
% Change	+16.2	+70.0	+70.3	+13.0	+13.8	+10.3	- 3.4

* Wright Nicholas H. Recent fertility changes in Ceylon and prospects for the National Family Planning
 Dfs-Fernando, Fertility Trends in Ceylon 1963-68 and the National Family Planning
 Programme Monograph 17 Dept. of Census & Statistics Dept. of Government
 Printing, Ceylon, 1970.

TABLE 7.5 (CONT'D) PROPORTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NEVER MARRIED FEMALES IN THE FOUR AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES - 1963 AND 1971.

Proportion & Year	Age Group						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
<u>Zone 3.</u>							
Proportion Currently married							
1963	29.4	70.8	87.7	92.4	90.9	85.7	79.5
1971	20.1	59.3	81.7	89.6	90.5	86.7	82.4
% Change	-31.6	-16.2	+ 5.9	- 3.0	- 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 5.9
Never married							
1963	70.2	28.2	10.4	3.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
1971	79.5	39.5	15.9	6.7	3.2	2.5	2.3
% Change	+13.2	+40.1	+72.1	+76.3	+45.5	+25.0	+21.1
<u>Zone 4.</u>							
Currently married							
1963	14.8	62.3	84.8	91.1	90.5	86.4	81.8
1971	8.6	45.9	76.1	87.2	89.7	87.2	83.7
% Change	-40.7	-26.3	-10.3	- 4.3	- 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Never married							
1963	85.1	36.3	12.8	5.8	3.4	3.2	2.6
1971	91.2	53.0	21.6	8.9	4.5	3.7	3.1
% Change	+ 7.2	+46.0	+68.4	+53.4	+32.4	+12.5	+19.2
<u>Sri Lanka</u>							
Currently married							
1963	14.8	57.8	81.0	88.6	89.8	86.1	81.6
1971	10.4	45.9	73.4	85.8	88.9	86.9	83.5
% Change	-29.7	-20.6	- 9.4	- 3.2	- 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Never married							
1963	85.0	41.3	17.1	8.3	4.8	4.3	3.9
1971	89.7	53.2	26.6	10.9	5.8	4.7	4.1
% Change	+ 5.2	+28.8	+55.6	+31.3	+28.8	+ 9.3	+ 5.1

During the intercensal period 1963-71, female marriage postponements accounted for 100 percent of the decline in the birth rate while the changing female age structure retarded the decline. Table 7.8 spotlights changes in specific fertility during the intercensal period 1963-71. An appreciable drop of 23.8 percent is noticed in the age group 15-19 while rather moderate declines ranging from 13.5 to 19.1 percent is observed in the next higher segments of the child-bearing span. The declines of fertility in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 may be chiefly explained by reductions in the number of marriages in these age groups.

TABLE 7.6 : AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, GENERAL FERTILITY RATES(15-44) AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR 1953 AND 1963 AND PERCENT CHANGES 1953 - 1963.

Age Group	Age-specific fertility rates		Percent change 1953 - 1963
	1953	1963	
15-19	63.8	52.2	- 24.1
20-24	259.3	227.8	- 12.1
25-29	295.1	278.4	- 5.7
30-34	246.0	239.5	- 2.6
35-39	150.1	157.0	+ 4.6
40-44	38.1	45.8	+ 20.2
45-49	6.8	6.6	- 2.9
General Fertility Rate (15 - 44)	189.5	166.8	- 12.0
Total Fertility Rate	5.32	5.04	- 5.3

TABLE 7.7 : AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES AND PERCENT CHANGES 1953 - 1963

Age Group	Age-specific fertility rates		Percent change 1953 - 1963
	1953	1963	
15-19	288	354	+ 22.9
20-24	394	396	+ 0.5
25-29	339	344	+ 1.5
30-34	280	270	- 3.6
35-39	174	175	+ 0.6
40-44	47	53	+ 12.8
45-49	9	8	- 11.1

Other fertility indices such as the general fertility rate and total fertility rate are also shown in Table 7.8. Table 7.9 throws light on marital fertility changes during the intercensal period 1963-71. A small rise of 7.9 percent is observed in the age group 15-19 while a slight increase of 1.5 percent is noted in the age group 20-24 while rather moderate declines ranging from 12.5 to 11.0 percent are displayed in the higher age groups. The declines in the age segment 25-29 and above may be probably explained by -

- (1) Use of contraceptives within the National Family Planning Programme
- (2) Use of contraceptives outside the Programme
- (3) Illicit abortion practices.

TABLE 7.8 : AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, GENERAL FERTILITY RATES (15-44) AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR 1963 AND 1971 AND PERCENT CHANGES 1963 - 1971.

Age Group	Age specific fertility rates		Percent change 1963 - 1971
	1963	1971	
15-19	52.2	39.8	-23.8
20-24	227.8	184.2	-19.1
25-29	278.4	231.9	-16.7
30-34	239.5	199.1	-16.9
35-39	157.0	131.0	-16.6
40-44	45.8	39.6	-13.5
45-49	6.6	5.6	-15.2
General Fertility Rates (15-44)	166.8	138.7	-16.8
Total Fertility Rates	5.04	4.16	-17.4

7.5 Cumulative fertility rates

At the 1971 Census information on children ever born was obtained from ever married women of the reproductive span. Cumulative fertility rates by age group are shown in Table 7.10. The average number of children born per woman in the 45-49 year age group i.e. those who may be regarded as having completed their reproductive life is 5.6.

TABLE 7.9 : AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES 1963 - 1971 AND PERCENT CHANGE

Age Group	Age specific marital fertility rates		Percent change 1963 - 1971
	1963	1971	
15 - 19	354	382	+ 7.9
20 - 24	396	402	+ 1.5
25 - 29	344	316	- 8.1
30 - 34	270	232	-14.1
35 - 39	175	147	-16.0
40 - 44	53	46	-13.2
45 - 49	8	7	-12.5

TABLE 7.10 : LIVE BIRTHS BORNE BY EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE AT THE 1971 CENSUS

Age Group	Live births born per ever married woman
15 - 19	0.584
20 - 24	1.492
25 - 29	2.720
30 - 34	3.945
35 - 39	5.140
40 - 44	5.222
45 - 49	5.605

7.6 Fertility differentials

Urban/Rural differentials - Table 7.11 attempts to summarize urban/rural differentials in fertility. The differentials exhibit the traditional pattern of lower urban fertility in relation to rural fertility. The ratio $R \times 100^6$ has decreased with the passage of time. These trends are consistent with greater modernization and urban influences pervading the rural areas.

TABLE 7.11 : URBAN-RURAL FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS FOR SRI LANKA CHILD WOMAN RATIO (CHILDREN 0 - 4 PER 1000 FEMALES AGED 15 - 49)

Year	Urban	Rural	$\frac{\text{Rural}}{\text{Urban}} \times 100$
1953	549	672	123
1963	594	712	120
1971	492	569	116

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30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49

TABLE 7.12 : FERTILITY RATES BY ZONES - 1963 AND 1971

	Crude Birth Rates			General Fertility Rates*			Total Fertility Rates		
	1963	1971	Percent Change	1963	1971	Percent Change	1963	1971	Percent Change
Zone I	31.7	27.9	-11.99	150.4	125.8	-16.35	4.61	3.81	-17.35
Zone II	40.0	33.8	-15.5	218.3	167.4	-23.27	6.24	4.97	-20.35
Zone III	36.9	33.4	-9.49	188.4	164.3	-12.79	5.52	4.95	-10.33
Zone IV	34.7	30.1	-13.26	168.3	135.7	-19.37	4.98	4.07	-18.27
Sri Lanka	34.4	30.2	-12.21	166.8	138.7	-15.91	5.04	4.16	-17.46

* Based on the age group 15 - 44 years.

Regional differentials - Table 7.12 shows crude birth rates, general fertility rates and total fertility rates by Zones. The ranking of the Zones as highlighted by the indices is the same in 1963 and 1971 and is as follows starting from the one with highest fertility.

- (1) ZONE II (3) ZONE IV
(2) ZONE III (4) ZONE I

It is encouraging to note that reductions in fertility have occurred in all Zones with the largest decline taking place in the highest fertility Zone during the intercensal period 1963-71.

Educational differentials - Much interest is at present focussed, especially in developing countries on the potential use of female educational attainments as an effective tool towards fertility reduction. At the 1971 Census ever-married women of the childbearing span were classified according to five levels of educational attainments, namely, No Schooling, Passed Grades 1-4 or 5-9, Passed General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level), Passed General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) or higher and number of live births borne. After necessary adjustments for the non-specification of the number of births in respect of certain women Table 7.13 was obtained. In each segment of the reproductive span a gradual reduction in live-births ever born is observed with the attainment of higher levels of educational attainment. This Table throws light on the inverse association of female educational attainment and fertility.

TABLE 7.13 : NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BORNE BY EVER MARRIED WOMEN ACCORDING TO AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND FERTILITY INDICES CONSIDERING THE LIVE-BIRTHS BORNE BY WOMEN WITH NO SCHOOLING AS EQUIVALENT TO 100.

Age Group	No Schooling	Grade (1-4)	Grade (5-9)	Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	Passed G.C.E. (A.L.) or higher
Live births per ever married woman.					
15-19	0.633	0.624	0.534	0.380	-
20-24	1.681	1.634	1.365	0.942	0.519
25-29	3.100	3.077	2.480	1.580	0.940
30-34	4.463	4.426	3.665	2.415	1.859
35-39	5.706	5.450	4.593	3.221	2.561
40-44	6.035	5.687	5.080	3.594	3.099
45-49	5.973	5.758	5.084	4.094	3.240

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Age Group	No. Schooling	Grade(1-4)	Grade(5-9)	Passed G.C.E. (O.L.)	Passed G.C.E. (I) or higher
Indices					
15 - 19	100	98.6	84.4	60.0	-
20 - 24	100	97.2	81.2	56.0	30.9
25 - 29	100	99.3	80.0	51.0	30.3
30 - 34	100	99.2	82.1	54.1	41.7
35 - 39	100	95.5	80.5	56.4	44.9
40 - 44	100	94.2	84.2	59.6	51.4
45 - 49	100	96.4	85.1	68.5	54.2

Ethnic differentials - At the 1971 Census the main ethnic groups namely the Sinhalese, Sri Lanka Tamils, Indian Tamils, the Sri Lanka Moors constituted 72.0, 11.2, 9.3 and 6.5 percent respectively of the Island's population while the next in number the Burghers accounted for only 0.4 percent. The rankings of the group in terms of fertility as measured by the child-woman ratio at the 1963 and 1971 Censuses (Table 7.14) were identical and in each of these ethnic groups fertility had declined.

Table 7.15 shows crude birth rates for ethnic groups obtained from the Registrar-General's Department for 1946, 1953, 1963 and 1971. If the intercensal periods 1953-63 and 1963-71 are considered, it will be observed that the crude birth rate has declined in respect of the Sinhalese, Sri Lanka Tamils and Indian Tamils, while for the Sri Lanka Moors a small drop has occurred during the intercensal period 1963-71 after a rise until 1963.

TABLE 7.14 : CHILD-WOMAN RATIO BY ETHNIC GROUP - SRI LANKA 1963 AND 1971.

Ethnic Group	Rank	Child-Woman Ratio		Percentage Change
		1963	1971	
Sinhalese	3	741.17	598.09	-19.30
Sri Lanka Tamil	2	773.76	609.23	-21.23
Indian Tamil	4	617.11	536.54	-12.73
Sri Lanka Moor	1	940.72	767.03	-18.46
Burgher	5	550.05	427.91	-22.21

TABLE 7.15 : CRUDE BIRTH RATES BY ETHNIC GROUPS - SRI LANKA 1946 - 1971.

Year	Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamils	Indian Tamils	Ceylon Moors	Burghers & Eurasians
1946	38.7	35.6	41.2	41.7	35.3
1953	41.0	39.2	33.0	42.7	31.1
1963	34.5	37.6	28.3	42.9	26.9
1971	29.9	31.8	25.7	39.0	18.3

Religious differentials - The main religious groups in the Island are the Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims and the Roman Catholics who respectively account for 67.3, 17.6, 7.1 and 7.1 percent of the population. The rankings of the groups in terms of fertility as demonstrated by the child-woman ratio is shown in Table 7.16.

TABLE 7.16 : CHILD-WOMAN RATIOS BY RELIGION - 1971.

	Children 0 - 4 per 1000 women 15 - 49
Buddhists	605.42
Hindus	573.52
Muslims	759.13
Roman Catholics	537.62
Other Christians	398.31

CHAPTER VIII

LITERACY, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

8.1 Introduction

The level of educational attainment of the population is an important variable which could significantly affect the pace of social and economic development of a country. Changes in educational levels are closely related to changes in various other factors. Hence great importance has been given in population censuses to the collection of information relating to school attendance, literacy and educational activity or attainment of the people.

At the Census of 1971 three items of information were obtained in regard to the educational activities or attainments of the population. These were :-

- (a) Literacy : for persons aged 10 years and over, whether the person could read and write, with understanding, a short statement on everyday life in at least one language.
- (b) Attendance at school or other educational institution :
For persons aged 5-24 years only, whether during the two month period August-September 1971 the person did or did not attend regular classes at a school or other educational institution.
- (c) Educational attainment :
For persons aged 6 years and over only, the highest standard or grade passed at school or the highest academic technical or professional qualification obtained.

The question relating to literacy has been asked at all the Censuses of Sri Lanka since 1881. Information on educational attainment was obtained for the first time in 1953 but unfortunately this information was not tabulated. The first census for which tabulated data on educational attainment exists is the 1963 Census. School attendance was included for the first time in 1971.

8.2 Reliability of the data on literacy

Information on literacy was collected in respect of persons aged 3 years and over at the 1953 Census and in respect of those aged 5 years and over at the 1963 Census. At the 1971 Census, however, this information was obtained from all persons aged 10 years and over in accordance with the recommendations made by the United Nations for the 1970 round of Population Censuses. As a large proportion of children under 10 years who are not literate may be regarded as still in the process of becoming literate, this recommendation is quite relevant. Despite the change in the lower age limit for the question on literacy, the availability of data on literacy tabulated by age enables comparisons of literacy to be

A person literate in any one language was regarded as literate. Information on the specific language in which a person was literate was not obtained in the 1971 Census although it had been obtained in the Censuses of 1963 and 1953. In all three censuses, there was no objective test of the ability of a person to read and write; the enumerator accepted the respondent's declaration. It might therefore be assumed that there could have been a tendency on the part of some respondents to overstate their abilities for the sake of prestige. It will of course be possible to ascertain whether such a tendency exists by tracing and comparing the literacy rate of a cohort (group of persons in a certain age group) of persons at each of the successive censuses.

Table 8.1 presents the literacy rates of the cohort aged 20-49 at the 1946 Census. This cohort of persons (except for those who died during the intercensal period) would have moved into the 27-56 age group in 1953, the 37-66 age group in 1963 and 45-74 in 1971. The literacy rates of this cohort given in the table for both sexes together as well as for each sex separately show a fair degree of consistency from one census to the next. The rates are very nearly equal at the 1946 and 1971 Censuses. The rate was 647 per 1000 persons in 1946 and 646 in 1971, the difference being only 1. The figures for males and females considered separately are also highly consistent.

Although slightly higher rates of literacy were recorded in the 1953 and 1963 Censuses, the differences are not sufficiently large to render the data unreliable. It must, however, be borne in mind that this consistency in the literacy rates could have also been due to the proportion of persons in the cohort wrongly reporting themselves as literate remaining the same at each census. Even if this were so, the literacy rates are still comparable from census to census and the increase in literacy rates over the years may be deemed genuine.

TABLE 8.1 : LITERACY RATES OF THE COHORT AGED 20-49 IN 1946 TRACED THROUGH THE CENSUSES OF 1953, 1963 & 1971.

Age group of the cohort at the census		1946 20-49	1953 27-56	1963 37-66	1971 45-74
Persons in age Group	T	2,779,054	2,577,658	2,222,931	1,961,092
	M	1,508,421	1,425,328	1,233,023	1,070,589
	F	1,270,633	1,152,330	989,908	890,503
Number literate	T	1,799,182	1,712,400	1,520,452	1,266,116
	M	1,209,047	1,145,529	1,011,231	850,330
	F	590,135	566,871	509,221	415,786
Literacy rate per 1000 persons	T	647	664	684	646
	M	802	804	820	794
	F	464	492	514	467

8.3 Literacy rates at the 1971 Census

Of the 9,354,303 persons aged 10 years and over enumerated at the 1971 Census, as many as 7,344,531 persons or 78.5 percent were literate. Among those who were literate, 4,143,302 or 56.4 percent were males and 3,201,229 or 43.6 percent were females giving ratio of 130 male literates for every 100 female

made from census to census.

literate. The literacy rate for males was 856 per 1000 (85.6 percent) while that for females was 709 per 1000 (70.9 percent). Thus literacy among males was higher than among females.

The progress in the literacy of the population as a whole may be gauged by examining literacy rates of the total population aged 10 years and over. These overall rates by sex for the various censuses from 1946 to 1971 are given in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2 : LITERACY RATES OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER (NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1000 PERSONS)

	Total	Male	Female	Difference between male and female rates
1946	628	765	468	297
1953	690	807	555	252
1963	771	858	675	183
1971	785	856	709	147

It will be noted that for both sexes together, the literacy rate has risen from 628 in 1946 to 785 in 1971. Because of the much lower literacy rate among females in 1946, the progress made by the females has been much greater than that by the males. The difference in the rates for males and females has diminished from 297 in 1946 to 147 in 1971. This tremendous progress in literacy has been made possible by the introduction of the system of free education since 1946, the expansion of educational facilities throughout the country and the increasing popular demand for education.

8.4 Literacy by sex and age

The variation in literacy rates for the different age groups of the population is clearly shown in table 8.3 which gives the literacy rates by sex and five year age groups as at the 1971 Census. For both sexes taken together, the 20-24 age group shows the highest literacy rate of 871. For males the highest rate of 910 is recorded in respect of the 20-24 and the 25-29 age groups, while for females the highest rate is 851 for the 15-19 age group.

The comparatively lower rates recorded for the 10-14 age group are due to the presence in this group of some late starters. It could be expected that most illiterate persons in this age group would become literate at an older age. It will also be noted that literacy decreases with advancing age, this process commencing in the age group 25-29 for males and 15-19 for females. In other words the older generations are less literate than the younger ones.

The "ratio of male rate to female rate" serves as an index of comparison of the literacy of males and females at each age group. If the rates for males and females are equal the ratio would be 100. The ratio of 101.7 for the 0-14 age group means that for this age group the male and female rates are nearly equal. In each age group the male literacy rate is higher than the female rate and with increasing age the ratio also increases showing a greater disparity between

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TABLE 8.3 : LITERACY RATES BY SEX AND AGE-1971 CENSUS

Age	Literacy rates per 1000			Ratio of male rate to female rate (percentage)
	Total	Male	Female	
10 & Over	785	856	709	120.7
10-14	830	837	823	101.7
15-19	867	883	851	103.8
20-24	871	910	831	109.5
25-29	847	910	783	116.2
30-34	824	904	738	122.5
35-39	745	863	625	138.1
40-44	749	867	613	141.4
45-49	701	840	544	154.4
50-54	687	833	513	162.4
55-59	639	791	453	174.6
60-64	605	756	410	184.4
65-69	573	735	375	196.0
70-74	532	699	318	219.8
75 & Over	429	608	238	255.5

In addition to giving a clear picture of the current situation, the table also provides an insight into the historical development with regard to literacy. The lower rates at older ages and greater disparity between the rates for males and females at the higher ages reflect the poor educational facilities as well as the greater neglect of female education in the past decades. The near equality of the rates for the very young ages indicates that educational opportunities at present are more nearly equal for the two sexes than in earlier times. It could therefore be expected that in due course as the present younger generation becomes older the existing disparity between the sexes will be considerably narrowed.

8.5 Urban-rural differentials in literacy

Table 8.4 shows the literacy rates for urban and rural sectors of the population. Between 1963 and 1971, there has been an improvement in the literacy levels in the country as a whole and in the rural areas. In the urban areas, however, the number of literates per 1000 persons aged 10 years and over has recorded a slight decline from 876 in 1963 to 862 in 1971. This is probably due to the fact that some of the new areas classified as urban in 1971 Census were included in the rural sector in 1963. The comparatively lower literacy rates of these new urban areas have had the effect of reducing the literacy rate of the urban area as a whole in 1971.

→ between the male and female rates. Among the younger age groups the differences between the literacy rates of the males and females are smaller than in the older age groups. At ages 65 and over the male literacy rates are almost twice that of the females.

TABLE 8.4 : LITERACY OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER FOR URBAN AND RURAL SECTORS OF SRI-LANKA 1963 AND 1971.

		Literacy rates per 1000 persons aged 10 and over		Ratio of male rate to the female rate (percentage)	
		1963	1971	1963	1971
Sri Lanka	T	771	785		
	M	858	856	127.1	120.7
	F	675	709		
Urban Sector	T	876	862		
	M	918	903	111.4	110.8
	F	824	815		
Rural Sector	T	745	762		
	M	842	841	131.4	123.9
	F	641	679		

In 1963 as well as 1971, literacy rates for urban areas were higher than for rural areas for both sexes. However, it will be interesting to consider the differences between male and female literacy rates in the two sectors and this is best done by computing the ratio of male literacy rates to female literacy rates expressed as a percentage. In the urban sector this ratio which was 111.4 in 1963 fell slightly to 110.8 in 1971 while in the rural sector the ratio which was 131.4 in 1963 recorded a significant decline to 123.9 in 1971. In other words, there has been a significant improvement in female literacy in the rural sector as compared to the urban sector. However, despite the greater gains made by females in the rural sector, the level of female literacy in the urban sector is still higher. The difference between the male and female literacy rates is 88 in the urban sector and 162 in the rural sector.

8.6 Districtwise variations in literacy

Table 8.5 shows the literacy rates by districts, in both 1963 and 1971. Colombo district has maintained its position as the most literate district in both 1963 and 1971 with a literacy rate of 884 literates per 1000 persons in the two years. However, males show a slight decline in the literacy rate from 924 in 1963 to 919 in 1971 while females show a slight improvement from 839 to 844. The other districts with a literacy rate exceeding 800 in 1971 were Puttalam, Kalutara, Jaffna, Galle and Kurunegala. At the other end of the scale the lowest literacy rates obtained in Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloa, Amparai, Trincomalee, Badulla and Moneragala districts were below 700.

In those districts where literacy rates are low, the differences between the rates for males and females are considerably greater than in districts where the rates are high. The difference between male and female literacy rates in the low literacy districts exceed 200, while in the most literate districts this difference is less than 150.

Colombo district shows the highest literacy rate for each sex: 919 for male and 844 for females. The lowest literacy rate of 664 for males and 467 for females.

TABLE 8.5 : LITERACY RATES OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER BY DISTRICTS
1963 AND 1971

	1963			1971		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
Sri Lanka	769	856	673	785	865	709
Colombo	884	924	839	884	919	844
Gampaha. Kalutara	826	888	761	832	886	777
Kandy	711	830	581	742	842	639
Matale	709	832	573	734	827	633
Nuwara Eliya	627	792	446	639	789	483
Galle	802	873	735	826	881	772
Matara	742	837	652	784	856	714
Hambantota	683	808	550	736	827	639
Jaffna	847	891	803	827	863	792
Mannar	756	828	659	759	824	680
Vavuniya	803	860	716	768	818	699
Kuathio Batticaloa	629	753	492	570	664	467
Amparai	621	765	435	644	764	507
Trincomalee	734	825	601	681	764	576
Kurunegala	784	874	684	812	880	740
Puttalam	847	898	791	837	880	791
Anuradhapura	751	859	611	760	842	662
Polonnaruwa	761	839	639	781	842	696
Badulla	613	767	443	652	783	515
Moneragala	600	731	433	651	752	528
Ratnapura	682	801	545	716	811	610
Kegalle	748	847	642	784	862	703

8.7 School Attendance

The information on school attendance obtained from those aged 5 to 24 years at the 1971 Census related to whether the person attended school or other educational institution during the two month period prior to the Census, that is August-September. The number reported as attending school by broad age groups is shown in Table 8.6. This data is compared with the annual data on the number of pupils enrolled in schools collected by the Ministry of Education. It will be observed that there are differences in the two sets of figures. In the first instance, the two sets of data are related to different points of time. Secondly, while the Census data are based on regular attendance during a specified period, the Ministry data are in respect of students enrolled in the Registers.

TABLE 8.6 : COMPARISON OF 1971 CENSUS FIGURES ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE WITH
EDUCATION MINISTRY FIGURES OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Age	1971 Number attending school	Education Ministry figures. No. enrolled in registers (March 1971)
Total 5-24 years	2,719,143	2,802,336 X
5-14 years	2,141,671	2,406,201 X
15-24 years	578,072	396,135

females & found in Batticaloa districts

For the 5-14 age group the Census figure of 2,141,671 children attending school is less than the Education Ministry figure of 2,406,201 pupils enrolled in school by 264,530 or 11.0 percent. It is unlikely that there has been a tendency to understate or suppress the fact that a child was attending school. The difference is most probably due to a substantial number of pupils who were on the registers in March 1971 having ceased to attend school in August/September 1971.

In the case of the pupils aged 15-24, however, the Census figure of 578,072 exceeds the Education Ministry figure of 396,135 by 181,937 or 46 percent. The Education Ministry figure represents only those enrolled in schools while the Census figures also include enrolment in the Universities and other higher educational institutions, such as, technical schools, vocational schools etc. and private institutions such as tutorials etc. but it does not seem likely that attendance at those institutions could account for the rather larger difference of 181,937. It is therefore likely that there was a tendency on the part of some persons in this age group to report themselves as attending school when in fact they were not doing so. Some young persons who had ceased their education but not yet found employment would have reported themselves as still in school.

TABLE 8.7 : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE FOR URBAN AND RURAL SECTOR 1971.

Age	Both Sectors			Urban Sector			Rural Sector		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5	15.6	15.7	15.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	15.4	15.5	15.2
6	60.1	60.8	59.4	62.4	62.6	62.1	59.5	60.3	58.7
7	73.3	74.1	72.5	76.7	77.3	76.1	72.4	73.2	71.5
8	76.8	77.8	75.8	80.1	60.5	79.6	76.0	77.0	74.9
9	79.1	80.3	77.8	82.1	83.1	81.1	78.1	79.6	76.9
10	78.1	79.8	76.4	81.4	82.6	80.2	77.2	79.0	75.4
11	77.4	79.6	75.1	82.0	83.2	80.7	76.2	78.7	73.4
12	69.3	71.6	66.8	75.1	76.6	73.5	67.7	70.3	64.9
13	64.9	67.8	61.9	72.3	74.2	70.3	62.8	66.0	59.5
14	57.2	60.2	54.2	65.7	67.5	63.7	54.9	58.1	51.6
15	51.0	53.4	48.5	60.3	62.5	58.0	48.3	50.7	54.8
16	43.2	45.7	40.8	52.9	55.5	50.1	40.5	42.7	38.2
17	35.2	37.1	33.3	43.6	46.0	40.9	32.7	34.3	31.2
18	24.2	25.9	22.5	30.2	32.3	27.8	22.5	23.9	21.0
19	18.8	20.2	17.3	23.8	25.1	22.2	17.2	18.5	15.9
20	12.6	13.8	11.4	16.8	18.0	15.4	11.2	12.3	10.2
21	10.4	11.1	9.7	14.1	14.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.6
22	7.7	8.4	7.0	11.5	12.0	10.9	6.5	7.1	5.9
23	6.3	6.9	5.7	9.6	10.1	8.9	5.2	5.7	5.9
24	5.2	5.9	4.6	8.2	8.7	7.6	4.2	4.8	3.7

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TABLE 8.8 : PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 6-14 ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX FOR DISTRICTS, 1971

District	Percentage of children 6-14 in school		
	Total	Male	Female
Sri - Lanka	70.9	72.6	69.2
Colombo	76.6	77.5	75.7
Kalutara	77.4	78.7	76.1
Kandy	70.6	73.0	68.1
Matale	66.7	68.4	65.0
Nuwaraeliya	62.1	67.1	57.0
Galle	76.4	77.5	75.2
Matara	76.1	77.2	74.9
Hambantota	68.9	69.6	68.2
Jaffna	79.5	80.3	78.6
Mannar	68.3	72.3	64.4
Vavuniya	67.8	69.2	66.3
Batticaloa	52.3	54.5	50.1
Amparai	58.9	62.3	55.4
Trincomalee	58.3	61.1	55.3
Kurunegala	72.7	73.6	71.9
Puttalam	65.9	67.7	64.0
Anuradhapura	65.0	66.5	63.4
Polonnaruwa	68.0	68.3	67.8
Badulla	64.3	68.3	60.2
Moneragala	56.5	59.1	54.0
Ratnapura	64.9	66.6	63.2
Kegalle	74.4	75.5	73.2

8.8 School attendance by single years of age and sex

Table 8.7 shows the percentage of children of each age and sex attending school in the urban and rural sectors separately. For the country as a whole the percentage of children attending school increases sharply from a low of 15 percent at the age of 5 years (minimum age of school attendance is now 6 years) to 60 percent at 6 years of age and then gradually to a peak of 79 percent at age 9. It declines gradually thereafter. The pattern is very much the same for the males and females except that at each age the school attendance rate is slightly higher for the males.

The same pattern also prevailed in the urban as well as the rural sector. However, school attendance rates in the urban sector are higher than the corresponding rates in the rural sector. The differences are small at the younger ages but increase with advancing age. This reflects both the greater availability and easier access to the schools, particularly the better schools, in the urban areas and the larger drop out rate in the rural areas.

8.9 Variations in school attendance rates between districts

The districtwise differences in the school attendance rates of children of the age group 6-14 years which may be termed the compulsory school age is shown in Table 8.8. Jaffna district records the highest rate of 79.5 percent. Five districts, namely Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Jaffna, show rates of 75 percent or over. On the other hand the districts of Batticaloa, Amparai, Trincomalee and Moneragala show rates of less than 60 percent.

8.10 Educational attainment

Many children under 10 years, even though attending school, are not likely to have completed their primary schooling. Hence, they have to be excluded from any analysis relating to educational attainment of the population. The distribution of the population aged ten years and over by educational attainment is shown in Table 8.9.

TABLE 8.9 : POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1971 CENSUS

Level of Education	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,354,303	4,839,067	4,515,236	100.0	100.0	100.0
No schooling	2,103,339	772,850	1,330,489	22.5	16.0	29.5
Attended but not completed primary	2,327,082	1,301,690	1,025,392	24.9	26.9	22.7
Completed primary only	4,368,440	2,455,809	1,912,631	46.7	50.7	42.4
Passed G.C.E. 'O'	415,520	223,128	192,392	4.4	4.6	4.3
Passed G.C.E. 'A'	98,483	56,509	41,974	1.1	1.2	0.9
Degree or Higher	41,439	29,081	12,358	0.4	0.6	0.3

It will be observed from the table that of the 9,354,303 persons of both sexes aged 10 years and over, 2,103,339 or 22.5 percent had no schooling at all. while 2,327,082 persons or 24.9 percent had attended school but did not remain there long enough to complete primary school. It will also be noted that 4,368,440 or 46.7 percent had completed only the primary level. The number who had passed the G.C.E. 'O' level in six or more subjects was 415,520 or 4.4 percent. The large difference between the number who have passed the G.C.E. 'O' level and G.C.E. 'A' level was 98,473 or 1.1 percent while 41,439 or 0.4 percent had passed the degree or equivalent or a higher examination.

Table 8.9 also shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling at all is much higher among females (29.5 percent) than among males (16.0 percent). Of the total of 2,103,339 persons who had no schooling 1,330,489 or 63.3 percent were females. As will be shown later, this is due to the larger proportions of females with no schooling in the older ages. In regard to the attainment of a particular educational level, males are found in larger proportions than females in each educational category. This indicates that

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8.11 Educational attainment by sex and age

An analysis of educational attainment by age and sex given in table 8.10 reveals that the younger age groups have attained higher educational levels and also that the disparity in the educational attainments between males and females is less for the younger age groups. The relatively backward position of females in the higher age groups is related to factors in the historical development of educational facilities.

The proportion with no schooling which is 45 percent for persons aged 55 and over is seen to decline progressively with decreasing age. For the 45-54 age group it was 32.9 percent, for the 35-44 age group 27.5 percent and so on to 13.6 percent for the 15-19 group and 14.0 percent for the 10-14 group. This trend also reflects the improvement in the school attendance rate which has taken place with time.

The disparity between males and females with regard to non-schooling is also seen to be less for the younger compared to the older age groups. For the 55 and over age group 62.8 percent of the females and 30.4 percent of the males had no schooling. In the youngest age group i.e. the 10-14 group the percentage with no schooling was 12.8 for males and 15.4 for females. The proportions of males and females with no schooling as well as the difference between the proportions is seen to be considerably less in the younger age groups.

Considering the distribution of educational attainments within each age group it may be observed that above the age of 20, each age group shows an improvement in educational level over the immediately older group. For example larger proportions of the 45-54 group have attained higher levels of educational attainment than the 55 and over group. This is brought out more clearly by the percentages in each group of those who have completed primary and higher educational levels as shown below :

TABLE 8.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMPLETED PRIMARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Percentage completed primary and higher levels		
	Total	Male	Female
10-14	46.4	44.8	48.0
15-19	67.5	68.6	66.4
20-24	67.3	71.0	63.5
25-34	60.2	66.5	53.6
35-44	46.6	54.9	37.6
45-54	42.2	51.2	31.8
55 & Over	32.4	41.1	21.5

The proportion completing primary and higher levels increases steadily with decreasing age. Only 32.4 percent of the 55 and over group are in this category compared to 67.3 percent of the 20-24 group. The disparity between the proportions of males and females who have completed primary school and higher levels is also considerably much less for the younger age groups.

This indicates that males in general have a higher level of education than females.

The very low figures shown for the 10-14 age group are due to the fact that quite a large number of persons in this age group are still in school and have not completed their education. It can, however be expected that when this age group moves into the 15-19 age group after 5 years, that is in 1976, the educational attainments of the 15-19 age group will be higher than that of the same group in 1971.

8.12 Higher qualifications

The total number of persons with degree, equivalent or higher qualification was 41,439 or 0.4% of the population aged 10 years and over. Of this number 29,081 were males while 12,358 were females. Thus compared to females, the number of males with higher qualifications was more than double.

In regard to the number that had passed the G.C.E. 'A' level in 3 subjects, there was a more equitable distribution between males and females. Males in this group were 56,507 compared to 41,974 females.

8.13 Consistency of reported data on literacy and educational attainment

The degree of consistency between the data on literacy and the data on educational attainment may be gauged by comparing the number reported as literate with the estimated number literate as derived from the reported educational attainments. If persons who have had some schooling are regarded as literate, and those who have had no schooling whatsoever are considered as illiterate, then the number literate can be estimated from the educational attainment as reported. The sets of data are compared in Table 8.11.

TABLE 8.11 : NUMBER REPORTED AS LITERATE COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER ESTIMATED AS LITERATE FROM THE REPORTED EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT : 1971 CENSUS

Age		Number reported as literate	Number estimated as literate from educational attainment	Difference	
				Number	Percent of number reported as literate
10 and above	T	7,344,531	7,251,002	+93,529	1.3
	M	4,143,302	4,066,239	+77,063	1.9
	F	3,201,229	3,184,763	+16,466	0.5
10 - 24	T	3,621,821	3,646,261	-24,440	-0.7
	M	1,877,442	1,894,240	-16,798	-0.9
	F	1,744,379	1,752,021	- 7,642	-0.4
25 and above	T	3,722,710	3,604,741	+17,966	0.5
	M	2,265,860	2,171,999	+93,861	4.1
	F	1,456,850	1,432,742	+24,108	1.7

It will be seen from the table that in regard to those aged 10-24 years, the number reported as literate falls short of the estimated number of literate by 24,440 or by 0.7 percent. This could be due to the fact that some persons, particularly the very young, were not reported as literate even though they may have been in school. On the other hand for the persons 25 years and above the number reported as literate exceeds the estimated number by 17696 or 3.2 percent possibly because some adults who have not been to school may have acquired literacy by their own efforts later in life. Hence, the consistency between the two sets of figures increases the confidence in the reliability of the census data on literacy.

CHAPTER IX

THE LABOUR FORCE

9.1 Introduction

The Labour Force, also known as the economically active population, comprises all those persons of either sex who contribute to the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. It includes not only those classified as employed at the time of the enumeration but also those who were unemployed. Specifically excluded from the labour force are those who are voluntarily unavailable for work and the very young.

The dimensions of the labour force would naturally be determined by the concepts and definitions adopted for its measurement. Hence any study of trends in the size of the labour force over time should take into consideration changes in the definition of labour force. Changes in the minimum age specified for entry into the labour force are easily adjusted for by use of the age classification but adjustments for changes in definitions of employment and unemployment are somewhat difficult to make. The four censuses of population taken in Sri Lanka since the Second World War have all used the concept of gainful occupation in recording data relating to employment. In terms of this concept, a person is considered employed if he has some work or job from which he obtains pay or profit. This concept is the one more relevant to a predominantly agricultural economy where seasonal variations would have to be accounted for, rather than the alternate labour force concept which treats a person as employed only if he had worked during some specified reference period. However while the gainful occupation concept had been consistently adhered to in the four censuses, the categories of persons considered gainfully occupied had changed. Changes were also made in the categories of persons considered unemployed.¹

In 1946, particulars were recorded only in respect of those who were gainfully employed, meaning only those employed and those temporarily unemployed. By inference, those who were unemployed, but were not previously employed were left out. Unpaid family workers were specifically excluded from the category of gainfully employed. In 1953, persons unemployed, but not previously employed were

¹ For a discussion of differences in definitions adopted, see S. Selvaratnam and L.S. Fernando, "Measurement of the Employed and Unemployed in Ceylon" in Ronald G. Ridker and Harold Lubel, Employment and Unemployment Problems of the Near East and South Asia, Vol. I (Vekas Publications 1971); and Pitiyage Wilson, Economic Implications of Population Growth - Sri Lanka Labour Force 1946-1981, The Australian National University, (Canberra 1975).

TABLE 9.1 : POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

Year		All Ages			Ages 15 - 59 Years		
		Population	Labour force	Activity rate	Population	Labour force	Activity rate
1946	T	6,657,339 (100)	2,611,524 (100)	39.2	3,818,949 (100)	2,308,694 (100)	60.5
	M	3,532,218 (100)	2,041,524 (100)	57.8	2,072,390 (100)	1,822,396 (100)	87.9
	F	3,125,121 (100)	570,000 (100)	18.2	1,746,559 (100)	486,298 (100)	27.8
1953	T	8,907,895 (133)	2,993,349 (115)	37.0	4,445,697 (116)	2,673,624 (116)	60.1
	M	4,268,730 (121)	2,268,749 (111)	53.1	2,398,773 (116)	2,044,820 (112)	85.2
	F	3,829,165 (123)	724,609 (127)	18.9	2,046,924 (117)	628,804 (129)	30.7
1963	T	10,582,064 (159)	3,451,707 (132)	32.6	5,502,173 (144)	3,099,731 (134)	66.3
	M	5,498,674 (156)	2,736,046 (134)	49.8	2,889,200 (139)	2,441,931 (134)	84.5
	F	5,083,390 (163)	715,661 (126)	14.1	2,612,973 (150)	657,800 (135)	25.2
1971	T	12,689,897 (191)	4,488,139 (172)	35.4	4,156,512 (109)	3,365,839 (146)	81.0
	M	6,531,361 (185)	3,312,469 (162)	50.7	3,038,885 (147)	2,592,218 (142)	85.3
	F	6,158,536 (197)	1,175,670 (206)	19.1	1,117,627 (64)	773,621 (159)	69.2

still kept out but unpaid family workers were considered as employed persons. In 1963 all those without employment, whether previously employed or not, were considered unemployed and their particulars recorded, but only if they were actively seeking employment. In 1971 all those without employment were considered unemployed if they were available for work irrespective of whether they were actively seeking employment or not. These changes in definition would have affected the size of the labour force at each successive census.

At the 1953 Census, 169,055 persons or 5.6 percent of those gainfully employed were classified as unpaid family workers, a category excluded at the 1946 Census. At the 1963 Census, 202,610 persons or 7.7 percent of the total labour force were classified as unemployed, but not previously employed - a category excluded at the two previous censuses. At the 1971 census 335,400 persons or 40.0 percent of those unemployed were classified as not actively seeking work - a category excluded at the 1963 Census. Thus the census data on labour force should be viewed with some caution. The employment situation has been more or less steadily worsening since 1946 and hence the size of the groups of unemployed and underemployed persons at the particular censuses at which they were included in the labour force would not be a reliable indicator of the number of unemployed and under-employed at earlier censuses. It is quite probable on the other hand that these groups were excluded earlier because the then census authorities felt they would not be of sufficiently significant size or importance to merit consideration. Further, the very definitions used may have influenced the strictness with which they would have been applied. For example, a person who may have been considered as not actively seeking employment by the enumerator in 1971 may not have been so treated in 1963 as it would have meant his automatic exclusion from the ranks of the unemployed as well as the labour force.

9.2 Growth of the labour force

The population and the labour force for all ages and for the age group 15-59 years (which accounts for about 90 percent of the labour force) as recorded at the various censuses from 1946 to 1971 and the corresponding activity rates are shown in Table 9.1. The figures in brackets show each figure as a percentage of the corresponding figure for 1946.

It would be observed that while the total population has increased by about 90 percent over the 25 years spanned by the four censuses, the labour force has increased by only about 70 percent in spite of the much wider definition of labour force adopted at the 1971 Census. This disparity between widening definition and declining relative size of the labour force is observed even in the intervening censuses of 1953 and 1963. The trend relating to males who contribute the bulk of the labour force follows the same pattern as the total population except that the rate of increase is lower. In regard to the females, however, the rate of increase in their population has been higher than that of males, while the rate of increase in the size of their labour force has been higher than the rate of their population increase except for the aberration in 1963.

TABLE 9.2 : POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP AND SECTORS, 1971.

AGE GROUP/SECTOR		POPULATION				ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION				ACTIVITY RATE	
		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN		RURAL		URBAN	RURAL
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
10 - 14	T	343299	21.3	1265792	78.7	20288	25.1	60441	74.8	5.9	4.8
	M	175848	21.4	645103	78.6	12764	25.8	36636	74.2	7.3	5.7
	F	167451	21.3	620639	78.7	7524	24.0	23805	76.0	4.5	3.8
15 - 19	T	311171	22.9	1048792	77.1	106004	20.7	405686	79.2	34.1	38.7
	M	165313	24.0	523402	76.0	76196	22.9	256583	77.1	46.1	49.0
	F	145858	27.7	525390	78.3	29808	16.7	149103	83.3	20.4	28.4
20 - 44	T	1043310	24.5	3223076	75.5	67800	23.8	2173999	76.8	65.0	67.4
	M	573237	26.3	1604279	73.7	535511	25.9	1528023	74.0	93.4	95.2
	F	470073	22.5	1618707	77.5	142584	18.0	645976	82.0	30.3	39.9
45 - 60	T	302494	23.0	1009827	72.0	170846	21.5	621882	78.5	56.5	61.6
	M	166441	23.5	542414	76.5	145832	22.7	496740	77.3	87.6	91.6
	F	136053	22.6	467413	77.4	25014	16.7	125142	83.3	18.4	26.8
60 & Over	T	174692	21.6	631940	78.3	44157	17.6	206741	82.4	25.3	32.7
	M	90840	20.5	352190	79.4	37350	16.7	186834	83.3	41.1	53.0
	F	83852	23.1	279750	76.9	6807	25.5	19907	74.5	8.1	7.1
Total Aged	T	2174966	23.3	7179337	76.7	1019390	22.7	3468749	77.3	46.9	48.3
10 Years & Over	M	1171679	24.2	3667388	75.8	807653	24.4	2504816	75.6	68.9	68.3
	F	1003287	22.2	3511949	77.8	211737	18.0	963933	82.0	21.1	27.4

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TABLE 9.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE BY DISTRICTS-1971.

		Colombo	Kalutara Kandy	Matale	N'Eliya Galle	Matara	Hambantota	Jaffna	Mannar	Vavuniya	Batticaloa		
Population*	T	2053904	554525	877140	225756	330090	551934	434525	241879	524156	54216	66611	175126
	M	1086671	278619	447063	117147	168781	270169	212355	125007	255743	29900	38407	91556
	F	967233	275906	430077	108609	161309	281765	222170	116872	264413	24316	28204	83570
Economically active population	T	973837	264905	450243	112836	205181	261583	195890	104374	188415	24023	31771	71758
	M	751855	189086	299636	80408	119558	178116	136311	83580	167753	22724	28918	66234
	F	221982	75819	150607	32428	85623	83467	59579	20794	20662	1299	2853	5524
Economically active population as % of total economically active population	T	21.6	5.8	9.9	2.5	4.5	5.8	4.3	2.2	4.1	0.5	0.7	1.6
	M	22.7	5.7	9.0	2.4	3.6	5.4	4.0	2.5	5.0	0.7	0.9	2.0
	F	18.9	6.4	12.8	2.8	7.3	7.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
Activity rate for those over 15 years of age	T	47.9	47.8	51.3	50.0	62.2	47.4	45.1	43.2	35.9	44.3	47.7	41.0
	M	69.2	67.9	67.0	68.6	70.8	65.9	64.2	66.9	64.6	76.0	75.3	72.3
	F	23.0	27.5	35.0	29.9	53.1	29.6	26.8	17.8	7.8	5.3	10.1	6.6

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* AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

(contd...)

TABLE 9.3 (contd...)

		Amparai	Trincomalee	Kurunegala	Puttalam	A'pura	Polonnaruwa	Badulla	Moneragala	Ratnapura	Kegalle	Total
Population*	T	184024	128299	750746	276436	268787	113083	436481	129818	487102	489665	9354303
	M	97914	71636	386728	143260	147345	65512	233911	71177	256517	249649	4839067
	F	86110	56663	364018	133176	121142	47571	212570	58641	230585	240016	4515236
Economically active population	T	78143	56667	353349	131293	144927	57431	234684	62327	257144	227358	4488139
	M	70904	52098	262569	103758	105142	48832	151190	50170	179502	164125	3312469
	F	7139	4569	90780	27535	39785	8599	83494	12157	77642	63233	1175670
Economically active population as % of total economically active population	T	1.7	1.2	7.8	2.9	3.2	1.3	5.2	1.4	5.7	5.0	100
	M	2.1	1.5	7.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	4.5	1.5	5.4	5.0	100
	F	0.6	0.4	7.7	2.3	3.4	0.7	7.1	1.1	6.6	15.4	100
Activity rate (For those over 10 years of age)	T	42.5	44.4	47.1	47.5	53.9	50.8	53.8	48.0	52.8	46.4	48.0
	M	72.4	72.7	67.9	72.4	71.4	74.5	67.5	70.5	70.0	65.7	68.4
	F	8.4	8.1	24.9	20.7	32.8	18.1	39.3	20.7	33.7	26.3	26.0

* AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

Since about 75 percent of those aged 10 to 14 years are full time students (as reported at the 1963 and 1971 Censuses) and since for many years the age of compulsory retirement in the public sector as well as most private sector establishments has been 60 years, the age group 15-59 years which accounts for over 90 percent of the labour force in 1971 may well be considered the working age group. As is to be expected the changes in the labour force in this age group are more in consonance with changes in the corresponding population and the activity rate is more stable. The data in respect of males and females, however, show that whereas in the case of males the difference in the relative increases in the population and the labour force has decreased, it had become more pronounced in the case of the females, who are a much smaller group in the labour force.

9.3 Geographical distribution of the Labour force

In this section, the geographical distribution of the labour force is analysed in terms of the rural-urban classification as well as classification according to administrative districts. The classification by rural and urban sectors broadly differentiates between the section of the labour force engaged mainly in agricultural and traditional economic activities of the rural areas and the section of the labour force mostly engaged in the modern industrial and service sectors of the urban areas. The classification by administrative districts is very useful in that these districts constitute the units of development planning.

The Urban and Rural Sectors: The distribution of the labour force between urban and rural (including estate) areas by age and sex is shown in Table 9.2. It will be observed that about 23 percent of the total labour force is resident in the urban areas. However, this proportion varies among the different age groups. The proportion of the labour force resident in urban areas, decline from 25.1 percent for those aged 10-14 years to 20.7 percent for the 15-19 age group, and then rises to 23.8 percent for the 20-44 age group and thereafter declines gradually. The trend in the proportion of the labour force in urban areas is therefore one of increases with age from 15-19 upto the 40-44 age group and a decrease thereafter. The exceptionally high proportion for those aged 10-14 years is also reflected in the activity rates in that it is only in this age group that the activity rate for urban residents is higher than for rural residents. This is due to the large number of children in this age group employed as domestic servants in urban areas. In all other age groups the activity rates for residents of rural areas are higher than those of urban areas.

As between the sexes, both in the urban and rural areas, the activity rates for males are higher than for females in all age groups. Further, with the exception of the 10-14 age group, the rural participation rates are higher than the urban rates in all other age group for the two sexes. However, the age specific activity rate for the rural female is substantially higher than the corresponding rate for urban female. This is largely due to the reporting of women in farm households as unpaid family workers in agricultural work². A further reason

For instance, at the 1971 census, nearly 97 percent of all women reported as unpaid family workers were in agricultural work and about 88 percent of the rural female unpaid

is that the rural areas also include the estate sector in which the level of female labour force participation is very high.

Distribution by administrative district :

The distribution of the labour force by administrative districts is shown in Table 9.3. It will be observed that the proportion of the total labour force in each district follows generally the distribution of the total population. The largest differences occur in the Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna districts. In these two districts, the activity rate for those aged 10 years and over varies about the national average of 48.0 with a maximum value of 62.2 for Nuwara Eliya and a minimum value of 35.9 for Jaffna.

The rate for males varies about the national average of 68.4 with a maximum of 76.0 for Mannar and a minimum of 64.2 for Matara. The detailed figures show that activity rate is higher in the more sparsely populated districts with low densities of population, and comparatively low in the districts which have a high density of population, except in the plantations districts in the hill country and the districts of Colombo and Kalutara where the residents have greater employment opportunities in the industrial and commercial establishments concentrated in Colombo and the estates in Kalutara respectively.

The female rates exhibit a different pattern altogether and exert a considerable influence on the pattern of variation of the rates for the total population. The female rates vary widely about the national average of 26.0 with a maximum of 53.1 in Nuwara Eliya and a minimum of 5.3 in Mannar. In the sparsely populated districts where male rates are high, the females rates are low, being less than 10 percent in almost all cases. The entry of women into the labour force appears to depend on the availability of suitable work as well as on their educational attainment. The low level of activity in these areas is likely to have been caused by both factors as these are mostly agricultural areas where employment opportunities and educational facilities are much more limited than in the more densely populated areas. In the hill country districts especially Nuwara Eliya, Badulla and Kandy, activity rates for women are high due to employment of large numbers of women on the tea estates.

9.4 Distribution of the labour force by functional age groups

The age and sex composition of the population and the labour force in five year groups is shown in Table A in the Appendix. The percentage distribution of the total population and of the labour force by functional age groups is shown in Table 9.4. The table also gives the activity rate for each group. The changes in the participation of each age group in economic activity is discussed separately below.

Children - In Sri Lanka, children aged 10-14 years constitute approximately an eighth of the total population. However, only a small and steadily decreasing proportion of children has been in the labour force. Their proportion in the total labour force fell to less than 2 percent in 1971. Their activity rate has declined from 13.0 percent in 1946 to 5.0 percent in 1971. This is a natural trend in a developing country. Participation of both male and female children

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY FUNCTIONAL
AGE GROUPS - 1971

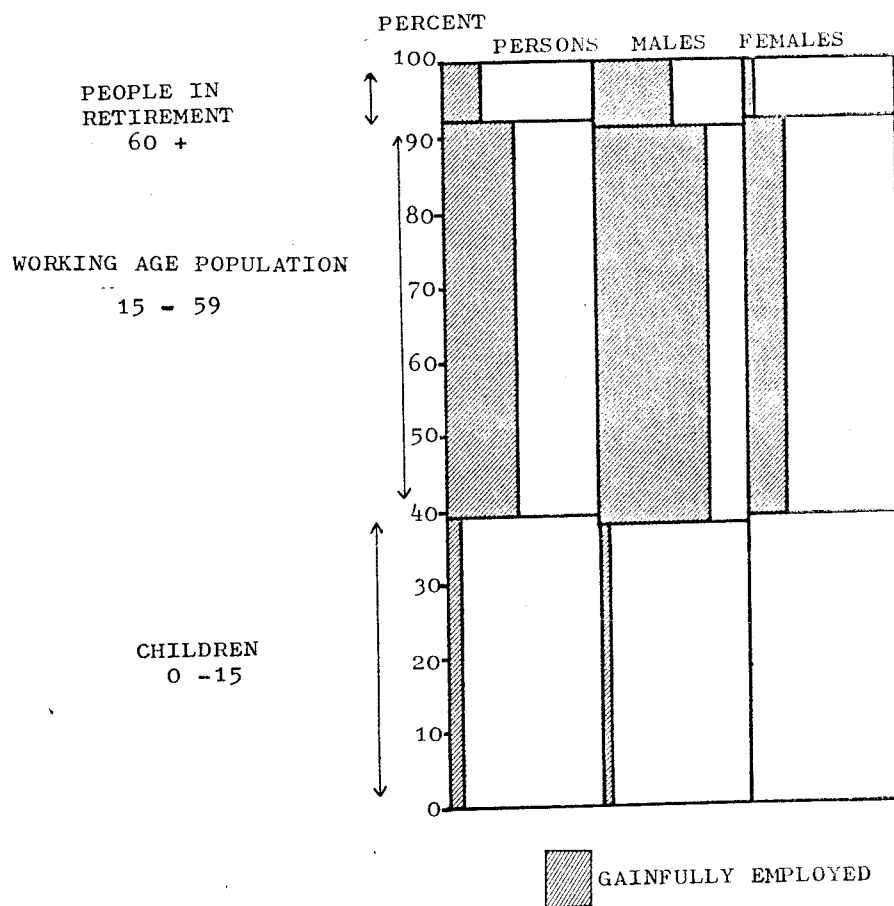


Chart 9.1

TABLE 9.4 : AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AND THE LABOUR FORCE 1946-1971

AGE GROUP		POPULATION %				LABOUR FORCE %				ACTIVITY RATE			
		1946	1953	1963	1971	1946	1953	1963	1971	1946	1953	1963	1971
UNDER 10 YEARS	T	25.1	28.3	28.9	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	24.0	27.2	28.1	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	26.4	29.7	29.7	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 YEARS	T	12.1	11.4	12.6	12.7	4.0	3.1	2.4	1.8	13.0	10.2	6.2	5.0
	M	11.7	11.1	12.4	12.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	14.1	10.5	8.1	6.0
	F	12.5	11.6	12.8	12.8	8.1	6.1	3.9	2.7	11.8	9.9	4.3	4.0
15-19 YEARS	T	10.2	8.7	9.7	10.7	11.2	8.8	10.2	11.4	43.0	37.4	34.1	37.6
	M	10.3	8.5	9.4	10.5	10.6	7.5	8.8	10.0	59.2	46.5	46.2	48.3
	F	10.1	8.9	9.9	10.9	13.5	13.0	15.4	15.2	24.2	27.7	21.6	26.6
20-59 YEARS	T	47.1	46.2	42.3	44.0	77.2	80.6	80.5	81.2	63.2	64.4	61.4	65.3
	M	48.4	47.7	43.1	44.2	78.7	82.7	81.2	81.7	94.1	92.2	92.8	93.7
	F	45.8	44.6	41.5	43.7	71.8	73.8	77.6	79.8	28.6	31.3	26.0	34.9
60 YEARS & OVER	T	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.3	7.6	7.5	6.9	5.6	55.2	51.6	38.2	31.1
	M	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.9	7.7	7.9	6.8	82.2	73.6	62.0	50.6
	F	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.1	3.1	2.3	23.0	25.6	8.0	7.3
ALL AGES	T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	39.2	37.0	32.3	35.4
	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	57.8	53.1	49.3	50.7
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18.2	18.9	13.9	19.1

TABLE 9.5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN AGED 10-14 YEARS : 1963 AND 1971

Year		Employed	Unemployed	Students	Engaged in home duties	Others	Total
1963	T	5.1	1.1	75.2	8.8	9.7	100.0
	M	6.5	1.6	78.7	3.5	9.6	100.0
	F	3.6	0.7	71.6	14.3	9.9	100.0
1971	T	3.2	1.8	74.0	5.1	15.8	100.0
	M	4.0	2.0	76.6	1.9	15.5	100.0
	F	2.3	1.7	71.3	8.6	16.2	100.0

TABLE 9.6 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PERSONS AGED 15-19 YEARS : 1963 AND 1971

Year		Employed	Unemployed	Students	Engaged in home duties	Others	Total
1963	T	27.4	6.7	40.0	20.0	5.7	100.0
	M	26.0	10.3	43.3	4.3	6.0	100.0
	F	18.5	3.1	36.6	36.3	5.4	100.0
1971	T	22.4	15.2	34.5	17.2	10.6	100.0
	M	29.8	18.5	36.7	3.2	11.8	100.0
	F	18.9	11.8	32.0	31.6	9.4	100.0

followed the same pattern. The activity rates for females are lower than for males as is the case in every other age group, but it may be noted that compared to the male labour force a greater proportion of the female labour force belongs to this age group.

Most of the children in this age group who do not belong to the labour force are students. The distribution by activity of all persons in this age group in 1963 and 1971 is shown in Table 9.5. It will be noted that there has been an increase between 1963 and 1971 in the number of children reported unemployed and of those categorised as "other". The "other" categories consists almost wholly of those described as "children not attending school" in the Census Schedules. Since they are neither available for work nor attending to household duties at home, they are probably out of school due either to the lack of suitable schooling facilities in their neighbourhood or not having the wherewithal to purchase school books, suitable clothing or other such needs.³

Young Persons - The age group 15-19 years which forms about a tenth of the population, contributes roughly the same proportion to the membership of the labour force. The activity rate for males registered a sharp decline from 59.2 percent in 1946 to 46.5 percent in 1953. This may perhaps be due to the elimination of employment opportunities which existed during the second World War and the post war years up to 1953, on the one hand, and the increase in the student population consequent upon the introduction of a system of free education from kindergarten to the University since 1945 on the other. However, there has been a slight increase in the rate between 1963 and 1971. The activity rate for females aged 15-19 years shows a peculiar drop in 1963. This is also true of the females in the adult age group of 20-59 years and is partly due to the under-estimation of the economically active population, particularly females, in the 1963 Census.

Changes in activity rates are better viewed in the context of the corresponding changes in the categories of those economically inactive. The distribution by activity of both the economically active and inactive members of this age group is shown in Table 9.6. The increase in the proportion unemployed between 1963 and 1971 may be partly due to the fact that in 1963 those not actively seeking employment were omitted from the category of unemployed. Most of them may then have been included in the category of those engaged in home duties and the rest in the category of "others". It is at ages 15-19 that a large number of young people finish their schooling at secondary school level either to enter the labour force, or in the case of many females, to engage in household duties. The category "others" would thus include a number of youngsters who at the time of the census were in the transitional stage.

This category would also include some young persons out of school and either awaiting results of public examinations or preparing to repeat examinations in order to qualify for further academic or professional education. The two categories, "unemployed" and "others" are the only groups that have recorded increases

3 For detailed discussion on these aspects, see Report of the Committee on Non-School-Going Population, Sessional Paper III of 1960. (Government Publications Bureau, March 1960)

between 1963 and 1971 and together constitute over a quarter of the population in this age group. In a sense, they are different from those who are employed or engaged in home duties or still at school, in that they are not directly engaged in any purposeful activity. The increase in the "other" category when viewed together with the decreases recorded in the proportions engaged in studies and home duties is indicative of a movement of young persons away from these latter activities towards the labour force.

Adults - The adults aged 20-59 years form the most important and stable component of the labour force. This age group which forms less than one half of the total population supplies over 80 percent of the labour force. Table 9.7 presents the distribution by activity of all persons in this age group. About 55 percent are in the labour force and another 30 percent, almost all of them women, are attending to home duties. Only the balance 5 percent are in other categories such as students, income recipients and others voluntarily not available for work. It is thus clear that the 20-59 age group constitutes the working age span of the people of Sri Lanka.

TABLE 9.7 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY OF ADULT PERSONS AGED 20-59, 1971

	Employed	Unemployed	Students	Engaged in home duties	Others	Total
T	54.9	10.5	1.4	29.5	3.8	100
M	82.7	11.1	1.5	1.1	3.6	100
F	25.0	9.8	1.3	59.8	3.9	100

In the case of the males, 94 percent are in the labour force, this proportion remaining more or less constant in all four census years from 1946 to 1971. However, the age-specific rates show that the activity rates of the two extreme age groups viz. 20-24 years and 55-59 years had been subject to larger variations, with an increasing trend in the case of 20-24 age group and a decreasing trend in the case of those aged 55-59 years. The younger age groups being much larger in size, the changes in their rates have greater effect on overall activity rates than those relating to the older groups.

In the case of the females, the age group 20-59 as a whole had recorded substantial increases in the activity rate from 28.6 percent in 1946 to 34.9 percent in 1971, while the proportion of the labour force in this age group has increased from 71.8 percent to 79.8 during the same period. An examination of the age-specific activity rates shows that this has been due to an increasing trend in the rates for those in the 20-39 age group and a decreasing trend in the rates of those aged 40-59 years. While it may be expected that the activity rate in the younger ages would increase with more and more women seeking employment, the phenomenon of women leaving the labour force as early as in their forties in sufficiently large numbers to bring about a declining trend in the activity rates for those age groups is somewhat unexpected in the socio-economic context of the country.

As was noted in the previous section, there was a sharp drop in activity rates for women aged 20-59 years in 1963. Table 9.8 shows the distribution of employed females of all ages by employment status at the censuses taken in 1953, 1963 and 1971. Sharp decreases are noticeable in the case of those categorised as workers on own account and unpaid family workers in 1963.

TABLE 9.8 : EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN 1953-1971

Status	1953		1963		1971	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Paid Employee.	484745	66.90	544125	83.11	599901	77.54
Employer	9200	1.27	3757	0.57	5543	0.72
Own Account Worker	136742	18.87	56422	8.62	82935	10.72
Unpaid Family Worker	93922	12.96	42742	6.53	85242	11.02
Status Unspecified	-	-	7672	1.17	-	-
Total	724609	100	654718	100	773621	100

This decline in the activity rate has to be counterbalanced by an increase in the rate of those economically inactive. The principal activity of females aged 20-59 years who are economically inactive is "attending to home duties". The proportion of those attending to home duties was 67.6 percent in 1963 as compared with 59.8 percent in 1971. It would therefore appear that the short fall in 1963 of women in the economically active category was due to a shift of workers from the category of "own account workers" and "unpaid family workers" to those attending to home duties in the economically inactive category. In 1963 the Census was taken in July of that year whereas the Censuses of 1946 and 1953 were taken in the month of March and the Census of 1971 was taken in the month of October. The information recorded at these censuses would have been collected at the preliminary censuses held a month or so earlier in each case. The information for the 1963 Census would therefore have been collected in the month of June which is a slack month for agricultural activity whereas in the case of the other three censuses information was collected in months during which agricultural activity is at its peak. A partial explanation for the drop in the activity rate in 1963, therefore may be that women who are seasonal workers were reported as attending to home duties if at the time of the census they are not actually at work.

Table 9.9 shows the distribution of employment status of women in agricultural occupations only.

TABLE 9.9 : EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 1953 - 1971

Status	1953		1963		1971	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Paid Employee	337722	79.35	356371	86.66	355529	71.82
Employer	3145	0.74	925	0.23	1281	0.25
Own Account Worker	35185	8.27	19785	4.81	60195	12.16
Unpaid Family Worker	49548	11.64	33940	8.26	77954	15.74
Unspecified	-	-	136	0.03	-	-
Total	425600	100	411157	100	494959	100

The difference in numbers between 1963 and 1971 in the status groups of own account workers and unpaid family workers is due mainly to a large number of those engaged in agricultural occupations being omitted from these categories in 1963. Between 1953 and 1963 there have been large decreases in other occupation groups too. It could still, however, be inferred that the activity rate is to some degree affected by the timing of the census, the use of the gainful occupation concept notwithstanding, and that a number of women are willing to work and would do so if work is available which could be performed in or near their homes. This may also be part of the explanation for the big increase in unemployed women recorded at the 1971 Census when the definitions of the "unemployed" was expanded to include all those who were available for work even if not actively seeking it.

Old Persons - Those aged 60 years and over form about a sixteenth of the population. This proportion has been increasing slowly over the years while the proportion of the labour force in this age group has been declining. The activity rate has declined steadily and considerably over the 25 year period. This declining trend in the older age groups is a feature characteristic of countries in the process of development, and could be expected to continue, as more and more establishments lower the age of compulsory retirement.

Table 9.10 gives the percentage distribution of persons aged 60 years and over by activity status. Among the economically inactive in this age group, the males are mostly classified either as too old to work or as income recipients and pensioners, while among the females a large number are engaged in home duties. A noticeable difference between the sexes is that the proportion of those recorded as too old to work is much higher among women than among men.

TABLE 9.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ACTIVITY STATUS OF OLD PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER, 1971

	Employed	Unemployed	Engaged in Home Duties	Income Recipient and Pensioners	Too old or Unable to Work	Others	Total
Total	28.75	2.34	15.50	8.26	43.95	1.17	100
Male	48.12	2.48	1.85	11.07	35.10	1.35	100
Female	5.16	2.18	32.11	4.84	54.73	0.96	100

9.5 Industrial Classification

The distribution of the employed population as recorded at the 1953, 1963 and 1971 Censuses according to the major divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities is shown in Table B in the Appendix. The Industrial Classification used for the 1971 Census of population was based on the 1968 Revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities. Hence, data for the earlier years have been rearranged to conform to the classifications adopted in 1971. Major division of Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing has been further subdivided to highlight employment in tea, rubber and coconut cultivation and in fishing. In Sri Lanka, the cultivation of tea, rubber and coconut is very well organised and most of those employed on these plantations are paid workers as opposed to the large number of own account workers and unpaid family workers engaged in other traditional agricultural pursuits.

TABLE 9.11 : DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS, 1953 - 1971.

			1953		1963		1971	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Sectors	T		2993349	100	3194125	100	3648875	100
	M		2268740	100	2540407	100	2838404	100
	F		724609	100	654718	100	810471	100
Agriculture	T		1584141	52.0	1681937	52.6	1828977	50.1
	M		1147404	50.6	1266315	49.8	1327746	46.8
	F		436737	60.3	415622	63.5	501231	61.8
(a) Tea, Rubber & Coconut	T		856110	28.6	787872	24.7	740325	20.3
	M		507003	22.3	432331	17.0	388804	13.7
	F		349107	48.2	355541	54.3	351521	43.4
(b) Other agri-culture, Hunting, Forestry, and Fishing	T		728031	24.3	894065	28.0	1088652	29.8
	M		640401	28.2	833984	32.8	938942	33.1
	F		87630	12.1	60081	9.2	149710	18.5
Industry	T		362985	12.1	394660	12.4	465612	12.8
	M		267659	11.8	329055	13.0	363814	12.8
	F		95326	13.2	65605	10.0	101798	12.6
Services	T		848408	28.3	943173	29.4	1040369	28.5
	M		695493	30.6	792766	31.1	880214	31.0
	F		152915	21.1	150407	23.0	160155	19.8
Activities not adequately described	T		197315	6.6	175355	5.5	313917	8.6
	M		158184	7.0	152270	6.0	266630	9.4
	F		39631	5.4	23085	3.5	47287	5.8

Table 9.11 shows the distribution of the employed population by three broad conventional groups, viz. Agricultural, Industrial and Service Sectors, consisting of Major Division 0, Major Divisions 1-4 and Major Divisions 5-8 respectively of the Industrial Classification. Again the agricultural sector is sub-divided into two parts: (a) tea, rubber, coconut cultivation, and (b) other agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Activities not adequately described (Major Divisions 9) is shown separately.

Growth in employment in the different sectors between 1953 and 1971 has been of varying magnitudes. While the population had increased by 57 percent and the population aged 15 to 59 years by 56 percent, the total employment had increased by only 22 percent. Employment in the Industrial Sector increased by about 28 percent, compared to about 22 percent in the Service Sector and only by 15 percent, in the Agricultural Sector. Within the Agricultural Sector, employment in the organised sub-sector comprising tea, rubber and coconut, decreased by 14 percent while employment in the traditional sector increased by as much as 50 percent.

The changes in the proportionate share of each sector in the total employment reflect the employment growth in each sector. There is a small increase in the share of the industrial sector, an almost negligible change in the proportionate share of the service sector and a small decrease in the share of the Agricultural Sector.

Agriculture :- The percentage of those employed in the non-agricultural sectors is often used as an indicator of economic development or more specifically of industrial development. The proportion of those engaged in non-agricultural activities (excluding those engaged in activities not adequately described) has increased by only 0.9 percent. The share of employment in the agricultural sector itself declined from 52.0 percent in 1963 to 50.1 percent in 1971. (An Approximation of the corresponding figure for 1946 obtained from the occupational classification of those gainfully employed is 52.0 percent). The percentage of those employed in the organised sub-sector of tea, rubber and coconut has declined from 28.6 percent to 20.3 percent. Data for the two sexes show that while the proportion of males employed in the organised sub-sector decreased, that for females recorded a slight increase. In 1971, the females formed 47 percent of those employed in this sub-sector, a proportion very much higher than in any other branch of economic activity. As mentioned earlier employment in the non-organised or traditional Agricultural Sector increased by 50 percent between 1953 and 1971 due to substantial expansion of the acreage under cultivation of paddy as is evident from Table 9.12.

Sri Lanka is an island with a coast line of 1100 miles and the fishing industry is potentially an important one. Employment in the fishing industry has increased from 43,071 in 1953 to 54,351 in 1971. As noted earlier this increase by 26 percent is less than the percentage increase in the population and labour force during the same period.

Table 9.13 which shows the distribution of those employed in the agriculture sector by status brings out clearly the differences between what have been

termed the 'organised' and 'traditional sub sectors' of the agricultural sectors.

TABLE 9.12 : EMPLOYMENT AND ACREAGE CULTIVATED UNDER TEA, RUBBER AND PADDY (RICE), 1953 - 1971

ACREAGE CULTIVATED	TEA			RUBBER			PADDY(RICE)		
	1953	1963	1971	1953	1963	1971	1953	1963	1971
Acreage Cultivated	574250	587375	597171	657427	568094	567994	964484	1230491	1419195
Employment	550191	587785	559316	210171	160527	137994	378277	623937	802768
Employment per acre	.96	1.00	.94	.32	.28	.24	.39	.51	.56

NOTE: In the case of paddy, acreage shown is Asweddumized Acreage - That is land prepared for cultivation some of this acreage may not be cultivated and some cultivated more than once per year.

TABLE 9.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR BY STATUS-1971.

CATEGORY		TOTAL	EMPLOYERS		PAID WORKERS		WORKERS ON OWN ACCOUNT		UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	T	1828977	24666	1.3	933229	51.0	707958	38.7	163124	8.9
	M	1327746	23388	1.8	571558	43.0	647716	48.8	85084	6.4
	F	501231	1278	0.2	361671	72.1	60242	12.0	78040	15.6
Tea, Rubber & Coconut (organised sector)	T	740325	3845	0.5	717480	96.9	15741	2.1	3259	0.4
	M	388804	3295	0.8	372154	95.7	11841	3.0	1514	0.4
	F	351521	550	0.1	345326	98.2	3900	1.1	1745	0.5
Other agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (traditional sector)	T	1088652	20821	1.9	215749	19.8	692217	63.6	159865	14.7
	M	938942	20093	2.1	199404	21.2	635875	67.7	83570	8.9
	F	149710	728	0.5	16345	10.9	56342	37.6	76295	50.9

TABLE 9.14 : DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1953-1971

		1953		1963		1971	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Manufacturing	T	289245	100	292275	100	339405	100
	M	199083	100	229075	100	240115	100
	F	90162	100	63200	100	99290	100
Food Manufacturing	T	47989	16.6	70504	24.1	71988	21.2
	M	40538	20.4	61271	26.7	58528	24.4
	F	7451	8.2	9233	14.6	13460	13.5
Manufacture of Textiles	T	92745	32.1	66470	22.7	122188	36.0
	M	24746	12.4	21752	9.5	45675	19.0
	F	67999	75.4	44718	70.8	76513	77.0
Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products	T	72832	25.1	71620	24.5	71406	21.0
	M	68062	34.2	70080	30.6	69622	28.9
	F	4770	5.3	1540	2.4	1784	1.8
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	T	8253	2.9	13092	4.5	14696	4.3
	M	7831	3.9	12656	5.5	14124	5.9
	F	422	.4	436	.7	572	0.6
Manufacture of Chemicals	T	11672	4.0	16419	5.6	11055	3.2
	M	9626	4.8	13998	6.1	9198	3.8
	F	2046	2.3	2421	3.8	1857	1.8
Manufacture of Non Metallic Mineral Products	T	19450	6.7	17667	6.0	20341	6.0
	M	14690	7.4	13897	6.1	16267	6.8
	F	4760	5.3	3770	6.0	4074	4.1
Basic Metal Industries	T	1661	.6	1281	.4	5150	1.5
	M	1516	.8	1263	.6	5104	2.1
	F	145	.2	18	.0	46	0.0
Manufacture of Metal Products and Machinery	T	17625	6.1	18996	6.5	11808	3.5
	M	16755	8.4	18630	8.1	11173	4.6
	F	870	1.0	366	.6	635	0.6
Other Manufacturing	T	17018	5.9	16226	5.6	10773	3.2
	M	15319	7.7	15528	6.8	10424	4.3
	F	1699	1.9	698	1.1	349	0.4

TABLE 9.15 : DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY SECTOR BY STATUS, 1953 AND 1971

			Workers on own Unpaid Family									
			Total		Employers		Paid Employees		Account		Workers	
			Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Industry Sector	1953*	T	378794	11420	3.0	207880	54.9	138591	36.6	20903	5.5	
		M	282668	10416	3.7	190124	67.3	77199	27.3	4929	1.7	
		F	96126	1004	1.0	17756	18.5	61392	63.9	15974	16.6	
	1971	T	465612	17769	3.8	388785	83.5	54013	11.6	5045	1.1	
		M	363814	16058	4.4	305758	84.0	39069	10.7	2929	0.8	
		F	101798	1711	1.7	83027	81.6	14944	14.7	2116	2.1	
Mining and Quarrying	1953	T	13790	332	2.4	10688	77.5	2198	15.9	572	4.1	
		M	12033	303	2.5	9628	80.0	1953	16.2	149	1.2	
		F	1757	29	1.7	1060	60.3	245	13.9	423	24.1	
	1971	T	13079	313	2.4	11017	84.2	1606	12.3	143	1.1	
		M	12035	306	2.5	10056	83.5	1565	13.0	108	0.8	
		F	1044	7	0.7	961	92.0	41	3.9	35	3.4	
Manufacturing†	1953	T	303038	9375	3.1	148067	48.9	126932	41.9	18604	6.2	
		M	212335	8482	4.0	133326	62.8	66256	31.2	4271	2.0	
		F	90703	893	1.0	14741	16.2	60676	66.9	14393	15.0	
	1971	T	339405	15318	4.5	271775	80.1	47612	14.0	4700	1.4	
		M	240115	13624	5.7	191111	79.6	32750	13.6	2630	1.1	
		F	99290	1694	1.7	80664	81.2	14862	14.9	2070	2.1	
Electricity, Gas & Water	1953	T	5280	290	5.5	4543	86.0	309	5.9	138	2.6	
		M	4853	247	5.1	4256	87.7	291	6.0	59	1.2	
		F	427	43	10.1	287	67.2	18	4.2	79	18.5	
	1971	T	9567	114	1.2	9262	96.8	183	2.0	8	0.1	
		M	9317	114	1.2	9014	96.7	181	2.0	8	0.1	
		F	250	-	-	248	99.2	2	0.8	-	-	
Construction	1953	T	56686	1423	2.5	44582	78.6	9152	16.1	1529	2.7	
		M	53447	1384	2.6	42914	80.3	8699	16.3	450	.8	
		F	3239	39	1.2	1668	51.5	453	14.0	1079	33.3	
	1971	T	103561	2024	1.9	96731	93.4	4612	4.4	194	0.2	
		M	102347	2014	1.9	95577	93.4	4573	4.5	183	0.2	
		F	1214	10	0.8	1154	95.0	39	3.2	11	0.9	

* Includes 2016 employed in Sanitary Services which were transferred to the Services Sector in 1971

† Includes 13793 employed in various Repair Services which were transferred to the Services Sector in 1971.

16 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE SELECTED ACTIVITIES IN THE SERVICE SECTOR, 1953 - 1971

		1953		1963		1971	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Service Sector	T	848408	100	943173	100	1040369	100
	M	695493	100	792766	100	880214	100
	F	150407	100	150407	100	160155	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade	T	232633	27.4	279658	29.7	278666	26.8
	M	207253	29.8	260304	32.8	258893	29.4
	F	25380	16.6	19354	12.9	19773	12.3
Restaurants	T	38110	4.5	60180	6.4	65102	6.3
	M	34534	5.0	56454	7.1	61546	7.0
	F	3576	2.3	3726	2.5	3556	2.2
Land Transport	T	84129	9.9	85145	9.0	124565	12.0
	M	80145	11.5	84566	10.7	123450	14.0
	F	3984	2.6	579	0.4	1115	0.7
Public Administration and Defence	T	116202	13.7	121477	12.9	162745	15.6
	M	107271	15.4	114063	14.4	150641	17.1
	F	8931	5.8	7414	4.9	12104	7.6
Educational and Health Services	T	85356	10.1	136340	14.5	175945	16.9
	M	52347	7.5	77535	9.8	98778	11.2
	F	33009	21.6	58805	39.1	77167	48.1
Domestic Services	T	111451	13.1	95654	10.1	63731	6.1
	M	55677	8.1	47394	6.0	28307	3.2
	F	54774	35.8	48260	32.1	35424	22.1

These changes are also reflected in the percentage composition of the various status categories. The proportionate share of paid workers in total industrial employment increased from about 55 percent in 1953 to about 84 percent in 1971 while that of own-account workers declined from about 37 percent to about 12 percent during the same period. The share of the unpaid family workers in total industrial employment also recorded a decline from 5.5 percent in 1953 to 1.1 percent in 1971.

The reduction in the number of own-account workers could partly be attributed to the fact that some of them may have become employers by engaging paid employees in their expanded establishments. However, the major reason appears to be the phenomenon whereby small establishments and establishments operated by own-account workers and using traditional methods closed down yielding place to large-scale establishments using mechanised methods.

The pattern of change discussed in the preceding paragraphs is also evident in the case of both males and females except that, due to a fall in the number of women employed in the major divisions of mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water, and construction, there has also been a reduction in the number of female paid workers in these sub-divisions. Also the changes that have taken place in the proportionate share of the various status groups are more significant in regard to the females than in regard to the males. In 1953 a greater proportion of females than males employed in the industrial sector were engaged as own-account workers engaged in traditional handicrafts or as unpaid family workers in their spare time. Thus it is these females who are most easily displaced by the better organised establishments.

The changes in the employment pattern would thus indicate that in Sri Lanka industrial development has so far been in the direction of expansion and modernisation of the manufacture of food and clothing.

Services

Sri Lanka has a fairly large service sector which in 1971 accounted for 29 percent of all employment in the country. The increase in employment in this sector between 1953 and 1971 has been of the same proportion as the increase in total employment. A classification of the service sector employment by major sub-divisions is shown in Table 9.16.

Wholesale and retail trading establishments are shown together as most wholesale establishments are also engaged in retail trade. However, retail trade forms the large bulk of this group and comprises largely of small establishments with a few employees each. The restaurants are also mostly small establishments with very few employees. The Ceylon Transport Board which operate all public omnibus services and the Ceylon Government Railway are by far the two largest organisations in the category of land transport and are state-run. The services of retail trade, restaurants and passenger transport being consumer services will have to expand in response to increasing population as well as any expansion resulting from economic development. Educational and health services too are almost totally state run services and it will be observed that employment in these two activities has more than doubled between 1953 and 1971. Domestic service, not

TABLE 9.17 : DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE SECTOR BY STATUS, 1953 - 1971.

			Total		Employers		Paid Employees		Workers on own account		Unpaid family workers	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Service Sector, 1953	T		832599	100	37695	4.5	565154	67.9	201412	24.2	28338	3.4
	M		680484	100	35271	5.2	462537	68.0	172991	25.4	9685	1.4
	F		152115	100	2424	1.6	102617	67.5	28421	18.7	18653	12.2
	1963	T	921165	100	47711	5.2	697687	75.7	163063	17.7	11612	1.3
		M	771133	100	45661	5.9	569054	73.9	148360	19.2	7162	0.9
		F	150032	100	2050	1.4	128633	85.7	14703	9.8	4450	3.0
	1971	T	1040369	100	62525	6.0	844143	81.1	120274	11.6	13427	1.3
		M	880214	100	59740	6.8	701294	79.7	110315	12.5	8865	1.0
		F	160155	100	2785	1.7	142849	89.2	9959	6.2	4562	2.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1953	T	232633	100	32036	9.5	83681	36.0	117426	50.5	9490	4.1
		M	207253	100	21136	10.2	80628	39.0	101632	49.0	3857	1.8
		F	25380	100	900	3.5	3053	12.0	15794	62.2	5633	22.2
	1963	T	279658	100	30987	11.1	140734	50.3	102292	36.6	5370	1.9
		M	260304	100	29903	11.5	133493	51.3	92958	35.7	3705	1.4
		F	19354	100	1084	5.6	7241	37.4	9534	48.2	1665	8.6
	1971	T	278666	100	42223	15.2	151166	54.2	78595	28.2	6682	2.4
		M	258893	100	40442	15.6	140918	54.4	72631	28.1	4902	1.9
		F	19773	100	1781	9.0	10248	51.8	5964	30.2	1780	9.0

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surprisingly, has shown a sharp decline both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total employment in the service sector. Since domestic service is not a very attractive form of employment, it could be expected that there will be a continuing decline in this category in the future.

From the point of view of employment of females in the service sector, it will be observed that there has been an increase in the proportion of women employed in the categories of public administration and defence, and educational and health services. The increases in the number of women employed in public service has been due to changes in recruitment policy permitting females to be recruited into many grades earlier reserved for males. The teaching and health professions has for many years been the principal avenue of employment for educated women and the rapid expansion of these services has resulted in an increase in the number of women employed in these services. With further expansion of educational and health services, employment opportunities for women will also continue to increase in the future.

The distribution of those employed in the service sector by status is shown in Table 9.17. In the case of retail trading establishments and restaurants, there are quite sizeable proportions of establishments operated by own account workers with the assistance of unpaid family workers. Except for these two sub-categories, employment in the service sector is mostly in the category of paid workers.

It will also be noticed from the table there is a general increasing trend in the proportion of paid workers as well as employers in this sector. The small increase in the number of unpaid family workers between 1963 and 1971 has probably been due to the expansion of some establishments managed by own account workers resulting in recruitment of additional family members.

9.6 Occupational classification

The occupational classifications used have varied from census to census and hence it is not possible to make adjustments to make the data comparable. The distribution of employed persons enumerated at the 1971 Census by major groups of the Standard Occupational Classification for Sri Lanka are given in Table D of the Appendix cross-classified by the major divisions of the industrial classification. The most noticeable feature of the distribution is the heavy concentration of those in white collar occupations in community and personal services which includes the public service and the health and educational services.

Table 9.18 presents the occupational distribution according to three broad groups - white collar workers consisting of major groups 0 to 4 the Standard Occupational Classification; agricultural workers consisting of major group 6; and others consisting of all other major groups. The employment in each of these three groups is further classified by educational attainment. It appears that agricultural work is the main occupation of those with little or no schooling. About 70 percent of those with schooling up to grade V are engaged in agricultural occupations.

EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	1 MALE	1 FEMALE
SERVICE WORKERS	2	1
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS	2	1
SALES WORKERS	4	1
CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS	3	1
PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND LABOURERS	10	2
AGRICULTURAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FORESTRY WORKERS FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS	15	8

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chart
9.2



2% = APPROXIMATELY 72978 PERSONS

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Among those who have had a few years in high school but have not completed the 'O' level examination, the largest proportion is found to be engaged in the category of other occupations consisting of production and service workers, who constitute most of the skilled and semi-skilled manpower of the country. Among those with at least 'O' level qualifications⁴ the most popular occupations seem to be in the white collar category.

That those who are educated above the 'O' level should prefer the professional, administrative and other white collar occupations is to be expected. But not so obvious perhaps is the preference for white collar occupations among those with 'O' level qualifications and the preference for the so called blue collar occupations as opposed to agricultural occupations among the less educated. These preference are based on many factors, such as the nature of employment and employee incomes in various occupations and the need for some minimal amount of capital for self employment. Employment in agricultural occupations is mostly at the level of unskilled labour with low incomes and without much assurance of continued availability of employment except on the tea, rubber and coconut estates. Self employment is also possible for the poorer persons as a tenant operator in small farms. Incomes in these occupations are low. In the blue collar occupations, more attractive employment both from the point of view of the nature of employment and monetary returns is available. The white collar occupations of course, are the best paid not only at the higher levels but for a long time even at the lower levels of clerical workers and sales workers. In the Industry and Service sectors where most of the blue collar and white collar jobs are found, the establishments are better organised. There is thus greater probability of continued employment in addition to the protection afforded by trade union organisations and labour legislation. Social prestige that goes with different vocations no doubt reflects these considerations and would also be an important factor in influencing choice of occupation.

9.7 Distribution by Status

The distribution of the employed population by status has been discussed separately for each major division of the Industrial Classification. Table 9.19 presents the combined data of all major divisions for the years 1953, 1963 and 1971. It will be observed that for the country as a whole the proportion of paid workers had increased between 1953 and 1971 while the proportion of own account workers had decreased. The proportions of employers and unpaid family workers, had shown a decline between 1953 and 1963, but increased between 1963 and 1971. The pattern of changes, however, appear to be different for the two sexes. For males the proportions of employers and own-account workers had fallen between 1953 and 1963 while those of paid workers and unpaid family workers had increased during the same period. Between 1963 and 1971 the proportions of employers and paid workers had risen while those of own account workers and unpaid family workers had fallen. These changes are indicative of a trend towards better organisation of establishments and the use of modern technology on the one hand, and the contraction in the number of owner operated and the smaller establishments on the other. The number of males in the unpaid family worker categories, which temporarily absorbs the unemployed persons; has also recorded a decline between

⁴ The 'O' level examination is held at the end of 10 years of schooling and the 'A' level examination at the end of 12 years of schooling.

TABLE 9.18 : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT. SRI LANKA : 1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION

		White Collar Occupations		Agricultural Occupations		Other Occupations	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	T	650,916	17.8	1782,130	48.8	1215,829	33.3
	M	539,911	19.0	1287,175	45.3	1011,318	35.6
	F	111,005	13.7	494,955	61.1	204,511	25.2
No Schooling	T	47,224	5.6	583,013	69.3	210,954	25.1
	M	38,246	7.9	291,617	60.7	150,372	31.3
	F	8,978	2.5	291,396	80.7	60,682	16.8
Grades I-V	T	105,246	7.4	844,750	59.1	480,538	33.6
	M	99,260	8.4	676,666	57.0	410,674	34.6
	F	5,986	2.4	168,084	68.9	69,864	28.6
Grades VI-X	T	286,685	25.9	338,040	30.6	480,267	43.5
	M	255,157	26.2	303,911	31.2	413,877	42.5
	F	31,528	23.9	34,129	25.8	66,390	50.3
G.C.E. 'O'	T	119,331	68.4	14,829	8.5	40,254	23.1
	M	89,423	65.6	13,542	9.9	33,321	24.4
	F	29,908	78.4	1,287	3.4	6,933	18.2
G.C.E. 'A'	T	57,736	94.1	1,205	1.8	2,770	4.1
	M	30,425	91.3	1,150	2.9	2,320	5.8
	F	27,311	98.1	55	0.2	450	1.6
Degree	T	28,703	95.7	297	1.0	1,002	3.3
	M	21,409	95.1	289	1.3	814	3.6
	F	7,294	97.4	8	0.1	188	2.5

1963 and 1971 while the number of male unemployed has more than doubled.

For females, however, there had been a decrease in employment in respect of each status category other than paid-workers between 1953 and 1963. Significant decreases have been recorded in respect of own account workers and unpaid family workers. As has been mentioned elsewhere, the decreases may be due to two causes: displacement of workers from employment as industry became organised and traditional methods and crafts were supplanted; and those engaged in agricultural activities being enumerated as attending to home duties in 1963 because the Census in that year was taken in July which is a slack period for agricultural activity. In fact, most of the loss between 1953 and 1963 under agricultural occupations in the categories of own account workers and unpaid family workers had been made up in 1971. No such increases have been recorded in the case of the non-agricultural sectors.

Unemployment

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, in Sri Lanka, the definition of unemployment has varied from one census to another. In 1946 and 1953, only those previously employed but temporarily unemployed at the time of the census were considered as unemployed. In 1963, the unemployed category was defined to include also the first time job-seekers. In 1963, the category of first time job-seekers constituted about 77 percent of all unemployed persons in that year. In 1971 those persons without employment and willing to accept work but not actually seeking work were also included in the category of unemployed. Thus the changes in the definitions and concepts adopted to measure the unemployed have affected the quality and reliability of the data on unemployment and have rendered difficult a time series analysis.

Persons not in employment could be assigned by the enumerator to one of the following categories - "unemployed", or "other", or in the case of female "engaged in home duties". It is very likely that most enumerators wary of using the category "other" would have enumerated most of the males not in employment as unemployed even if such persons were not making any serious efforts at finding employment, and enumerated the females of the same description as "engaged in home duties". The change in definition in 1971 is not therefore likely to have seriously affected the classification of males. In the case of females, however, the change in definition is likely to have increased the number of females unemployed, and hence the number in the labour force, by recording many females as unemployed on the basis that they were willing to accept work. This willingness however, would probably be subject to rigorous restrictions as to the nature of the work that was acceptable. Non-existence of such work may have been the very reason for their not seeking work.

Table 9.18 presents the distribution of the unemployed by age and sex for the census years 1963 and 1971. As explained earlier, the increase in unemployment as represented by these figures is partly due to the changes in definition. The markedly different rates for males and females in 1971 as compared with 1963 support the view that the change in definition is likely to have had a greater effect on the statistics of unemployment of females. The time difference

LE 9.19 : DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS, 1953 - 1971

Year		Employees		Own Account Workers		Paid Workers		Unpaid family Workers		Miscellaneous		Total Employed		Total Unemployed	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
53	T	93843	3.14	898156	30.01	1832295	61.21	169055	5.65	-	-	2993349	100	-	-
	M	84643	3.73	761414	33.56	1347550	59.40	75133	3.31	-	-	2268740	100	-	-
	F	9200	1.27	136742	18.87	484745	66.90	93922	12.96	-	-	724609	100	-	-
63	T	77941	2.44	853975	26.73	2080057	65.10	162104	5.07	21048	.66	3195125	100	263869	7.63
	M	74184	2.92	797553	31.39	1535932	60.46	119362	4.70	13376	.53	2540407	100	199691	7.86
	F	3757	.57	56422	8.62	544125	83.11	42742	6.53	7672	1.17	654718	100	64178	8.93
71	T	113846	3.12	913750	25.04	2429957	66.59	191322	5.24	-	-	3648875	100	839264	18.7
	M	107539	3.78	823122	28.99	1806949	63.66	100794	3.55	-	-	2838404	100	474065	14.3
	F	6307	0.77	90628	11.18	623008	76.86	90528	11.16	-	-	810471	100	365199	31.1

In the organised activities of tea, rubber and coconut cultivation, 95.7 percent of the males and 98.2 percent of the females are paid workers. In the traditional sub-sector, own account workers are the predominant groups and together with unpaid family workers form over 75 percent of the total employment. The large number of own account workers as opposed to the small number of paid workers shows the predominance of small holdings which employ little capital and limited use of modern cultivation practices.

Also noticeable is the fact that of the females employed in this sub-sector, over half are unpaid family workers. They also form over half the total of unpaid family workers and are probably wives and children of own account workers.

Industry

In Sri Lanka, the industrial sector is relatively small accounting for about an eighth of the total employment and has shown little change in its share of total employment between 1953 and 1971. The largest major division of the industrial sector is "Manufacturing" which accounts for about 75 percent of the employment in this sector. A further break-down of the persons employed in "Manufacturing" given in table 9.14 shows that textile manufacturing and food manufacturing constitute two of the large manufacturing sub-divisions. Together, these two sub-divisions accounted for about 49 percent of all employment in 1953. The experience of developed countries show that as industrial development advances, there is a decline in the proportion employed in food and textile manufacturing in relation to other sub-divisions. In Sri Lanka, however, the proportion employed in food and textile manufacturing has increased to about 57 percent of the total employed in the industrial sector in 1971.

The third largest sub-division is the manufacture of wood and wood products which in 1971 employed approximately 21 percent of the total industrial labour force. The proportion employed in this sub-division appears to have recorded a steady decline from 25 percent in 1953, while the number employed declined slightly from 72,832 in 1953 to 71,406 in 1971.

The other major divisions in the industrial sector are relatively small except for "Construction" in which the number employed had increased from 56,684 in 1953 to 103,561 in 1971 or by 83 percent.

The distribution of those employed in the industrial sector classified by status is shown in Table 9.15. The most significant feature is that for the sector as a whole and for every major division within it, there has been a substantial decline in the number of own-account workers and unpaid family workers, and a corresponding increase in the category of paid workers between 1953 and 1971. Though this is the direction of change that should be expected with advances in development and industrialisation, the magnitudes of the change are remarkable. The changes are most marked within the manufacturing industrial sub-division which, as noted earlier, accounts for the bulk of employment in the industrial sector as a whole. The number of paid employees in this industrial sub-division almost doubled while the number of own-account workers and unpaid family workers declined to almost a third of their corresponding number in 1953.

between the two census years is only eight years. But even a comparison of the unemployed in any age group in 1963 with that of the next but one age group in 1971, shows an increase in the number unemployed in most age groups and particularly at ages over 30 years. This cannot be due to those employed in 1963 being unemployed in 1971, but has largely to be explained in terms of those not considered unemployed (as they were not actually seeking employment) in 1963 being classified as unemployed in 1971. This discrepancy is even more evident in the case of females.

The very large increases in unemployment at the younger ages of less than 30 years particularly among males, however, was largely due to a genuine increase in the number unemployed.

TABLE A - POPULATION AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS - 1946-1971

Age Groups Years		Population				Economically Active Population				1946	Activity 1953	Rate 1953	1971
		1946	1953	1963	1971	1946	1953	1963	1971				
10 - 14	T	542	920186	1330795	1609091	1045502	92488	82758	80729	13.0	10.2	6.2	5.0
	M	520	474739	680637	820951	58491	50007	55025	49400	14.1	10.5	8.1	6.0
	F	222	445447	650159	788140	46011	44281	27733	31329	11.8	9.9	4.3	4.0
15 - 19	T	614	703844	1021354	1359963	292487	263479	348116	511690	43.0	37.4	34.1	37.6
	M	467	354432	517803	688715	215653	169340	239403	332779	59.2	46.5	46.2	48.3
	F	315147	339412	503551	671248	76826	94139	108713	178911	24.3	27.7	21.6	26.6
20 - 24	T	641571	767472	885859	1270689	1242427	428318	504388	840613	54.2	55.8	56.9	66.1
	M	327847	395165	444416	639574	275035	3216465	375001	568612	83.3	81.3	84.4	88.9
	F	313724	372307	441443	631115	74557	106853	129387	272001	23.8	28.7	29.3	43.1
25 - 29	T	577518	703871	744212	954158	362908	447906	455633	655295	62.8	63.2	61.3	68.7
	M	307253	371205	375758	476970	291804	351504	353650	464174	95.0	94.7	94.1	96.9
	F	270265	337566	368454	475168	71104	96402	102173	191121	26.3	28.5	27.7	40.2
30 - 34	T	449887	520765	667920	729779	303319	342266	419777	492761	67.4	65.7	62.8	67.5
	M	246477	285303	353325	377745	244777	271282	341030	358993	99.3	95.1	96.5	97.7
	F	203410	235462	314595	352034	358572	70934	78747	123768	28.8	30.1	25.0	35.1
35 - 39	T	468282	535890	653345	725451	321303	358318	412556	475607	68.6	65.9	63.1	65.6
	M	261055	292138	343417	355884	256815	279940	332212	357519	98.4	95.8	96.8	97.5
	F	207227	243452	310129	369567	64468	78376	80354	117988	31.1	32.2	25.9	32.9
40 - 44	T	322232	372040	471358	563219	227575	256422	303535	387618	70.7	68.9	64.4	66.1
	M	182355	210535	258727	314343	160564	200532	248525	304135	99.0	95.3	96.1	96.7
	F	139867	161475	212641	271876	47091	55790	55010	83582	33.7	34.6	25.9	30.8
45 - 49	T	319564	370313	443825	544808	224224	258262	287305	352449	70.2	69.7	64.7	64.7
	M	163424	211357	245853	289638	178805	201632	225152	277060	97.5	95.3	95.7	95.7
	F	135140	158953	196973	255170	45416	56630	51144	75369	33.4	35.6	26.0	29.5
50 - 54	T	195131	278154	345985	418025	192155	212254	255806	309557	69.1	61.4	61.4	61.4
	M	104804	159554	193692	227034	149700	179769	209557	249557	93.8	92.7	92.3	92.3
	F	91327	116490	152103	190991	229064	42455	32475	47149	63.6	35.8	21.4	24.7
55 - 59	T	163150	188625	256100	349488	160842	126498	155876	183472	90.7	67.1	56.1	52.5
	M	94698	108944	155019	192163	48142	99325	135079	155635	30.1	91.2	87.8	81.1
	F	68452	79681	113084	157305	27173	19797	27638	27838	34.1	34.1	17.5	17.6
60 - 64	T	130448	153446	241575	268042	91511	116159	112623	112623	55.7	48.9	42.0	42.0
	M	71155	83958	128707	150500	70722	105392	99653	99653	84.2	76.7	66.2	66.2
	F	59280	69490	102868	117442	20889	11776	12965	12965	30.1	11.4	11.4	11.0
65 & Over	T	229498	263821	379357	536590	198746	133825	116757	138275	55.2	47.2	31.3	25.7
	M	124776	152218	207624	292430	161057	103191	106472	124526	82.1	67.8	52.2	42.6
	F	104722	131503	171532	244160	37591	30634	10285	13749	22.0	23.3	6.0	5.6
Total	T	4984537	5803152	7453901	9354303	2593349	3451707*	4488139	52471	51.6	45.9	48.0	48.0
	M	2682954	3109686	3916385	4839087	2258740	2735045	3312459	76.1	73.0	69.2	66.4	66.4
	F	2301583	2693466	3537516	4515216	724609	716662	1175680	24.8	26.9	20.0	25.0	25.0

* Includes 4052 males and 3235 females of unspecified age.

TABLE B - EMPLOYED POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

		1953		1963		1971	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Economic Activities	T	2993349	100	3195125	100	3648875	100
	M	2268740	100	2540407	100	2838404	100
	F	724609	100	654718	100	810471	100
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	T	1584141	52.9	1681937	52.6	1828977	50.1
	M	1147404	50.5	1266315	49.8	1327746	46.8
	F	436737	60.3	415622	63.5	501231	61.8
(i) Tea, Rubber and Coconut	T	856110	28.6	787872	24.7	740325	20.3
	M	507003	22.3	432331	17.0	388804	13.7
	F	349107	48.2	355541	54.3	351521	43.4
(ii) Other Agricultural Products	T	684860	22.9	848822	26.6	1034301	28.3
	M	600066	26.5	789570	31.1	885258	31.2
	F	84874	11.7	59252	9.1	149013	18.4
(iii) Fishing	T	43071	1.4	45243	1.4	54351	1.5
	M	40315	1.8	44414	1.7	53684	1.9
	F	2756	0.4	829	0.1	637	0.1
1. Mining and Quarrying	T	13790	0.5	9412	0.3	13079	0.3
	M	12033	0.5	8466	0.3	12035	0.4
	F	1757	0.2	946	0.1	1044	0.1
2. Manufacturing	T	289245	9.7	292275	9.2	339405	9.3
	M	199083	9.8	229075	9.0	240115	8.4
	F	90162	12.4	63200	9.7	99290	12.2
3. Electricity, Gas and Water	T	3264	0.1	7842	0.2	9567	0.2
	M	3096	0.1	7719	0.3	9317	0.3
	F	168	0.0	123	0.0	250	0.0
4. Construction	T	56686	1.9	85131	2.7	103561	2.8
	M	53447	2.4	83795	3.3	102347	3.6
	F	3239	0.4	1336	0.2	1214	0.1
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	T	282842	9.4	349108	10.9	343768	9.4
	M	253343	11.2	325513	12.8	320439	11.3
	F	29499	4.1	23595	3.6	23329	2.9
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	T	104292	3.5	137598	4.3	178876	4.9
	M	98980	4.4	135183	5.3	175510	5.2
	F	5312	0.7	2415	0.4	3366	0.4
7. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services	T	65070	2.2	15599	0.5	24945	0.7
	M	57104	2.5	14765	0.6	23228	0.8
	F	7965	1.1	833	0.1	1717	0.2
8. Community, Social and Personal Services	T	396204	13.2	440869	13.8	492780	13.5
	M	286065	12.6	317306	12.5	361037	12.7
	F	110138	15.2	123563	18.9	131743	16.2
9. Activities Not Adequately Described	T	197815	6.6	175355	5.5	313917	8.6
	M	158184	6.9	152270	6.0	265630	9.4
	F	39631	5.5	23085	3.5	47287	5.8

TABLE C - DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY SEX AND STATUS

			Total			Employers			Paid Employers			Workers on Own Account			Unpaid Family Workers	
			Number	%		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
Food, Beverage Industries	1953	T	39529	100		1296	3.3		26045	65.9		11053	28.0		1135	2.9
		M	32901	100		1211	3.7		23460	31.3		7917	24.1		313	.9
		F	6628	100		85	1.3		2585	39.0		3136	47.3		822	12.4
	1963	T	47841	100		1968	4.1		38210	79.9		7195	15.0		420	.9
		M	43861	100		1908	4.4		34898	79.6		6659	15.2		351	.8
		F	3980	100		60	1.5		3312	83.2		536	13.5		69	1.7
	1971	T	71988	100		3130	4.3		63542	88.3		4741	6.6		575	0.8
		M	58528	100		2983	5.1		50968	87.1		4145	7.1		432	0.7
		F	13460	100		147	1.1		12574	93.4		596	4.4		143	1.1
Manufacture of Textiles and Footwear	1953	T	93258	100		1637	1.8		22355	24.0		59881	64.2		9385	10.1
		M	25222	100		1094	4.3		14796	58.7		8690	34.5		642	2.5
		F	68036	100		543	0.8		7559	11.1		51191	75.2		8743	12.9
	1963	T	67179	100		1034	1.5		45384	67.6		19357	28.8		1314	2.0
		M	22409	100		685	3.1		18560	82.8		2944	13.1		192	0.9
		F	44770	100		349	0.8		26824	59.9		16413	35.7		1122	2.5
	1971	T	122188	100		4816	3.9		98175	80.3		17916	14.7		1281	1.0
		M	45675	100		3411	7.5		35852	78.5		6101	13.3		311	0.7
		F	76513	100		1405	1.8		62323	81.4		11815	15.4		970	1.3
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	1953	T	72832	100		2409	3.3		42321	58.1		25129	34.9		2973	4.1
		M	68062	100		2345	3.4		41398	60.8		23044	33.9		1275	1.9
		F	4770	100		64	1.3		923	19.3		2085	43.7		1698	35.6
	1963	T	71520	100		2581	3.6		47123	65.8		20469	28.6		1244	1.7
		M	70080	100		2568	3.7		46614	66.5		19620	28.0		1086	1.7
		F	1540	100		13	0.8		509	33.1		849	55.1		158	10.3
	1971	T	71406	100		3683	5.4		53257	74.6		13133	18.4		1130	1.6
		M	69622	100		3840	5.5		52427	75.3		12346	17.7		1003	1.4
		F	1784	100		40	2.2		830	46.5		787	44.1		127	7.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	1953	T	97419	100		4033	4.1		57346	58.9		30869	31.7		5171	5.3
		M	85159	100		3832	4.4		53672	62.3		26505	30.9		2041	2.4
		F	11259	100		201	1.8		3574	32.6		4264	37.8		3130	27.8
	1963	T	125765	100		5154	4.1		93257	73.6		25393	20.0		2772	2.2
		M	113534	100		4995	4.4		83870	73.9		22919	20.2		1581	1.4
		F	13251	100		168	1.3		9387	70.8		2474	18.7		1191	9.0
	1971	T	73823	100		3485	4.7		56801	76.9		11822	16.0		1714	2.3
		M	65290	100		3384	5.1		51664	78.2		10158	15.3		884	1.3
		F	7533	100		102	1.3		4937	65.5		1664	22.1		830	11.0

TABLE D - EMPLOYED POPULATION* CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY - 1971

		Agriculture Forestry etc.	Mining & Quar- rying	Manufac- turing	Electricity Gas and Water	Constructions	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport	Financing Insurance & Real Estate	Community Services & Personal Services	Activities not Classified	TOTAL
Professional and Technical Workers ...	Number	1904	127	4519	467	2485	2132	2738	3292	156507	4317	178488
	%	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	87.6	2.4	100
Administration and Mana- gerial Workers...	Number	475	51	2075	55	255	2526	979	1157	4464	1880	13917
	%	2.4	0.4	14.9	0.4	1.8	18.1	7.0	8.3	32.1	13.5	100
Clerical and related Workers ...	Number	6852	219	11291	1203	4723	22021	51053	10580	61822	16380	186144
	%	3.7	0.1	6.0	0.6	2.5	11.8	27.4	5.7	33.2	8.8	100
Sales Workers ...	Number	2154	131	10284	40	412	241977	588	960	5082	10739	272367
	%	0.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	89.0	0.2	0.3	1.9	3.9	100
Service Workers ..	Number	13712	147	4697	275	2444	17608	4861	442	126923	6869	197978
	%	6.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.2	19.0	2.5	0.2	64.1	3.5	100
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers ...	Number	1765114	49	5583	118	451	2554	624	66	5088	2487	1782134
	%	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100
Production and Transport Workers ...	Number	38011	12331	299250	7247	92209	33935	116104	8133	116236	202935	926391
	%	4.1	1.3	32.3	0.7	9.9	3.7	12.5	0.8	12.5	21.9	100
Workers not Classified ...	Number	752	24	1702	162	575	1012	1546	315	3520	68292	77900
	%	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.4	4.5	87.7	100
Total		1828974	13079	339401	9567	103554	343765	178493	24945	479642	213899	3635319
	%		0.4	9.3	0.3	2.8	9.5	4.9	0.7	13.2	8.6	100

* Excluding Members of the Armed Forces (13556)

APPENDIX 2



GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON
LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

Census Ordinance

1956 Revision

1960

Reprinted from Vol. VI of the Revised Edition of the
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CHAPTER 143

CENSUS

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF A CENSUS
FROM TIME TO TIME.

Ordinances
Nos. 9 of 1900,
6 of 1945,
Act
No. 22 of 1955.

[30th October, 1900.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Census Ordinance.

Short title.

2. It shall be lawful for the Minister¹ from time to time by Order¹ published in the Gazette, to direct that a census be taken of the population, agriculture (including animal husbandry), trade, labour, industry or commerce or such other matters as he may deem necessary for ascertaining the social, civil or economic condition of the inhabitants of Ceylon.

Minister to
direct taking
of census.
[§ 2, 6 of 1945.]

3.² To superintend the taking of any census, there shall be appointed an officer to be called "the Superintendent of Census".

Appointment
of Superin-
tendent of
Census.

4. (1) There may also be appointed for the purposes of the Ordinance such number of Deputy or Assistant Superintendents of Census and other officers and servants as the Minister² may deem necessary.

Appointment
of Deputy and
Assistant
Superin-
tendents of
Census, and
of officers and
servants.
[§ 3, 6 of 1945.]

(2) A Deputy or Assistant Superintendent of Census may be appointed by name or by office, and shall in the exercise of his powers and the performance of his duties, be subject to the general direction and control of the Superintendent of Census.

5. (1) The Minister¹ may for the carrying out of the purposes of this Ordinance from time to time, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, and rescind, revoke, amend, alter, or add to such rules.

Rules by the
Minister.

(2) The rules may prescribe—

- (a) the duties of census officers ;
- (b) the particulars regarding which, the persons from whom, and the mode in which, information shall be obtained for the purposes of the census ;

[§ 4, 6 of 1945.]

- (c) the forms of schedules to be prepared by the Superintendent of Census for the purpose of being filled up with the particulars so prescribed.

(3) The rules shall be published in two issues of the Gazette in the English language, and shall from the date of the last of such publications be as legal, valid, and effectual as if the same had been enacted in this Ordinance and shall be judicially noticed.

(4) Any person committing any breach of any such rule shall be liable on conviction to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

Government Agent, and Mayor or Chairman of Municipality, Urban Council, or Town Council to be Commissioners.

6. The Government Agent of an administrative district shall be Commissioner of Census for his district and the Mayor or Chairman of every Municipality, Urban Council, and Town Council shall be Commissioner of Census for the local area of such Municipality, Urban Council, or Town Council :

Provided that the Minister^a may appoint any other person as Commissioner for such district or Municipality, or Urban Council, or Town Council.

Appointment of Assistant Commissioners of Census.

[§ 5, 6 of 1945.]

7. The Minister^a may appoint for any specified area an Assistant Commissioner of Census to assist the Commissioner of that area in the taking of a census under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Appointment of enumerators and supervisors.

8. A Commissioner may in writing appoint any person as enumerator or supervisor to take or aid in taking or supervise the taking of the census within any specified local area, and may at any time revoke such appointment.

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9. The Superintendent and every Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, enumerator and supervisor, referred to in the preceding provisions of this Ordinance shall be a census officer within the meaning of this Ordinance, and shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Who are
census
officers.
[§ 6, 6 of 1945.]

10. Every person occupying any land, house, enclosure, vessel, or other place shall allow any census officer such access thereto as he may require for the purpose of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow him to paint, mark, or affix on or to the property in the occupation of such person such letters, marks, or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to
allow access
and permit
affixing of
numbers.

11. Every census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of his local area as by rule made in this behalf by the Minister¹ he may be directed to ask.

Asking of
questions by
census
officers.

12. Every person of whom any question is asked under section 11 shall be bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Obligation to
answer
questions.

13. (1) Subject to such rules as the Minister¹ may make in this behalf, any census officer may leave or cause to be left a schedule, in the form prescribed by the Minister,¹ at any dwelling house within the local area of such census officer, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof.

Schedules to
be left at
dwelling
houses and
filled up by
the house-
holders.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge and belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time of the taking of census, and shall sign his name thereto,

and when so required shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the enumerator or supervisor appointed for the local area within which the house is situated or to such other person as the Commissioner may direct.

Schedule to be delivered to and filled up by persons in command or in charge of institutions.
[§ 7, 6 of 1945.]

14. (1) Subject to such rules as the Minister¹ may make, any census officer of any area may, if so required by the Commissioner, deliver or cause to be delivered to—

- (a) the person in command or in charge of any agricultural, labour, or fire-service corps which is quartered in any barracks, station, or premises, or of the staff and labourers serving in any residential state farm, in that area;
- (b) the person in charge of any public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, mental hospital, workhouse, or any public, charitable, religious or educational institution, in that area;
- (c) the person in charge of any prison, police station, reformatory, lock-up, or other place of detention, in that area;
- (d) the keeper, secretary, or manager, or other person in charge of any hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, or other similar residential establishment, in that area.

a schedule or schedules in the prescribed form and require him to enter therein the particulars relating to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of such residential establishment.

(2) The person to whom the schedule or schedules is or are delivered under subsection (1) shall cause the schedule or schedules to be filled up with the particulars required by that subsection, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required shall deliver the schedule or schedules so filled up and signed to the enumerator or supervisor appointed for that area, or to such other person as the Commissioner for that area may direct.

15. The Superintendent of Census shall obtain by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose the information required by this Ordinance or by the rules made by the Minister¹ with respect to—

Enumeration of naval, military, or air forces, and voyagers, travellers, &c.

- (a) any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces or to any vessel of war; and
- (b) all persons who during the time appointed for taking any census were travelling or on ship-board, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house, of which account is to be taken by the census officers as aforesaid,

and shall include such information in the abstract to be made by him as hereinafter provided.

16. (1) It shall be the duty of every Commissioner to make or cause to be made a list of all estates of the extent of twenty acres or more in his district, upon which there are ten or more resident labourers, with the approximate number of residents on each such estate and of the acreage under cultivation, and to cause to be delivered to the superintendent or person in charge, being resident on such estate, schedules in the prescribed form to be filled up by such superintendent or person in charge with the particulars required in such schedules.

Schedules to be delivered to superintendents of estates and filled up by them.

(2) Every such superintendent or person in charge shall furnish the Commissioner with such information as he may require for the preparation of the list mentioned in the preceding subsection, and shall sign and deliver to the person from whom he shall receive the schedules mentioned in the said subsection a receipt therefor to be provided for that purpose, and shall fill up the said schedules to the best of his knowledge and belief as to all persons being on the estate under his superintendence or charge at the time of the taking of census, and shall within forty-eight hours from such time transmit such schedules to the kachcheri of the district or to the nearest post office addressed to the

Commissioner, together with a certificate signed by him that the said schedules have been truly and faithfully filled up by him, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the same are correct.

Duty of
employers
of labour to
make
returns.
[§ 8, 6 of 1945.]

17. (1) It shall be the duty of every employer or person in charge of ten or more employees who reside upon any mining property, or in any factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment, to make a declaration in the prescribed form to the Commissioner of the district within which such mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment is situated, stating that he has under his employ or in his charge upon such mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment ten or more resident employees. Such declaration shall be made within fourteen days of the publication, in the Gazette and in one or more newspapers, of a notice by the Commissioner of the district or area calling for such declaration to be made.

(2) It shall be the duty of every Commissioner to deliver or cause to be delivered, to every person making the declaration required by subsection (1) a schedule or schedules in the prescribed form to be filled up by such person with the required particulars.

(3) Every person to whom any schedule is delivered under subsection (2) shall sign and return to the person from whom he shall receive the schedule such receipt therefor as may be provided for that purpose, and shall fill up the schedule or schedules, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the particulars relating to all persons who are on the mining property, factory, workshop, or other commercial or industrial establishment under his charge at the time of the taking of the census, and shall sign his name thereto, and when so required shall deliver the schedule or schedules so filled up and signed to the enumerator or supervisor appointed for the local area within which the mining property, factory, workshop or other commercial or industrial establishment is situated or to such other person as the Commissioner may direct.

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18. Every enumerator shall deliver to the supervisor all schedules and all such returns as may be required by the Superintendent of Census on a day to be appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner, and it shall be the duty of such supervisor to verify them and to transmit them forthwith to the Commissioner.

Enumerator to deliver schedules and returns to the supervisor.

19. The Commissioner shall upon the receipt of such schedules and returns forthwith forward the same to the Superintendent of Census.

Commissioner to forward them to Superintendent.

20. The Superintendent of Census shall, upon receipt of the schedules and returns, cause an abstract to be made of the same and forward the said abstract to the Minister' within such time as may be appointed by the Minister,' and the same shall be printed and published for general information.

Abstract to be made and forwarded to the Minister, and published.

21. (1) Any census officer or any other person employed by the Superintendent of Census or a Commissioner of Census for the purposes of any census under this Ordinance, who—

Penalties.
[§ 9, 6 of 1945.]

(a) without sufficient cause, refuses or neglects to comply with any instructions or directions given to him by the Superintendent or Commissioner, or fails to use reasonable diligence and care in performing any duty imposed on him; or

[§ 9, 6 of 1945.]

(b) wilfully puts an offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return; or

(c) asks, receives, or takes from any person other than an authorized officer of Government any payment or reward,

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who—

[§ 9, 6 of 1945.]

(a) refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound so to answer, or wilfully makes a false answer thereto ; or

(b) makes, signs, delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered any wilfully false or incorrect schedule, statement, or return ; or

[§ 9, 6 of 1945.]

(c) refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access to a land, house, enclosure, vessel, or other place as he is required by this Ordinance to allow ; or

(d) removes, obliterates, alters, or injures, before the expiry of four weeks from the time of the taking of census, letters, marks, or numbers which have been painted, marked or affixed for the purposes of the census ; or .

(e) refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, or of any rule made thereunder,

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

No prosecution without Attorney-General's authority.

22. No prosecution shall be instituted under this Ordinance except on the written authority of the Attorney-General.

Record or entry made by census officer admissible in evidence only in a prosecution under this Ordinance.

23. No entry in any book, register, or record made by a census officer or by any other person in the discharge of his duty under this Ordinance shall be admissible as evidence in any civil or in any criminal proceeding, save and except a prosecution instituted under this Ordinance, in respect of such entry against the person who made, signed, or delivered the same, or caused the same to be made, signed, or delivered, anything in any enactment contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPENDIX 3 1 (a)

THE PRE-LISTING FORM—LIST OF HOUSING UNITS, LIVING QUARTERS OTHER THAN HOUSING UNITS AND NON-HOUSING UNITS

1.	1. Census other
2.	2. Serfar
3.	3. Menus in
4.	4. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
5.	5. Ser:
6.	6. Date of H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
7.	7. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
8.	8. Religion
9.	9. Ethnic
10.	10. Citizenship
11.	11. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
12.	12. Education
13.	13. Type of employment
14.	14. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
15.	15. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29 H-30 H-31 H-32 H-33 H-34 H-35 H-36 H-37 H-38 H-39 H-40 H-41 H-42 H-43 H-44 H-45 H-46 H-47 H-48 H-49 H-50 H-51 H-52 H-53 H-54 H-55 H-56 H-57 H-58 H-59 H-60 H-61 H-62 H-63 H-64 H-65 H-66 H-67 H-68 H-69 H-70 H-71 H-72 H-73 H-74 H-75 H-76 H-77 H-78 H-79 H-80 H-81 H-82 H-83 H-84 H-85 H-86 H-87 H-88 H-89 H-90 H-91 H-92 H-93 H-94 H-95 H-96 H-97 H-98 H-99 H-100
16.	16. H-1 H-2 H-3 H-4 H-5 H-6 H-7 H-8 H-9 H-10 H-11 H-12 H-13 H-14 H-15 H-16 H-17 H-18 H-19 H-20 H-21 H-22 H-23 H-24 H-25 H-26 H-27 H-28 H-29

To be filled in within Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas and outside areas only.

Sketch Map of Census Block

இந்தி விவரம்/Summary

கொண்டாண்டி லீட்டி கிராமத்தின் பிற விவரம்:-
 கொண்டாண்டி கிராமத்தின் பிற விவரம்:-
 In the Census Block the following are the total number of:-

In the space on the right give a sketch of the Census Block indicating prominent land marks such as roads, rivers, temples, schools, etc.

Particulars to be filled
before hand

(b)

G.S. Division { No.
 Name :

Village :

Village Council { Name :
 Ward No.

If Estate, Name :

(c)
Municipal/Urban Town Council:

Name : _____

Ward { No. _____

Name : _____

Census No. of housing unit; house or other living unit or non-housing unit		If Estate, Name:		Name:	
1. Census No. of housing unit; house or other living unit or non-housing unit					
2. Serial No. of person:					
3. Name: Enter names of all persons living in the unit on the final census night.					
4. Relationship to Head of Household: Enter as Head, Wife, Son, Mother, Sister, Daughter, Brother, etc., as applicable.					
5. Sex: Circle 1 for Male, or 2 for Female.					
6. Date of birth and sex: Enter date of birth in complete form on final census night. If age less than 1 year enter the age in 0's.					
7. Marital Status: Circle appropriate number indicating present or total marital status.					
8. Religion: Circle appropriate number.					
9. Ethnic Group: Circle appropriate number.					
10. Citizen-ship: a) Is citizen? by descent circle 1. b) If foreign born by naturalization circle 2. c) If foreign person circle 3 and state name of country.					
11. Literate: For persons 10 years of age and over circle 1 if literate, or 2 if not literate. Write word "Literate" or "Illiterate" in space provided.					
12. Attendance at school or other educational institution: For persons 5-24 years old. During two-month period from June 1, 1971, did person attend school requiring classes at school or other educational institution. Give approximate number.					
13. Educational Attainment: For persons aged 14 and over, state highest standard or grade passed at school or its equivalent, or technical or professional qualification obtained.					
14. Type of Activity: For persons 16 years and over indicate their usual personal activity, or whether they are employed, unemployed, a student, or doing unpaid household work.					
15. Principal Occupation or kind of work done: State exact occupation or kind of work done, e.g., Family Cultivator, Teacher, Accountant, Clerk, Crane Operator, Civil Engineer, Farmer, etc.					
16. Kind of Industry, Business or Service: State the type of establishment or kind of industry, business or service carried on in the work place, e.g., Textile Mill, Agriculture Department, Shoe Factory, Public Administration.					
17. Employment Status: Indicate by circling a response answer the person's status in his occupation stated in case 15.					
18. Whether actually at work or not: Did the person actually work a least one day during the week preceding the date of enumeration. Circle appropriate number.					
19. For employed persons and those actively seeking employment:					
20. Whether actively seeking work and if so for how long: (For unemployed persons circled 1 in case 14.) Circle 1 if actively seeking employment; otherwise circle 2. If the person has been actively seeking employment find out for how long he has been seeking employment and circle appropriate number.					

1. Census No. of houses, street, block, quarter, other than housing unit or non-housing unit		2. Serial No. of person		3. Name: Enter names of all persons likely to be in the unit on the census date		4. Relationship to Head of Household: Enter as Head, Wife, Son, Mother, Sister, Daughter, Brother, Sister, etc.		5. Sex: Circle 1 for Male, or 2 for Female		6. Date of birth and age: Enter date of birth as shown on the census form (in Final Census day) if age less than 1 year enter the age as "0"		7. Marital Status: (Circle appropriate number to indicate present marital status)		8. Religion: (Circle appropriate number)		9. Ethnic Group: Circle appropriate number		10. Citizenship: 1. Is person citizen by descent? Circle 1 if yes, or 2 if not. 2. If foreign citizen enter 3 and state name of the country		11. Literate: For persons 10 years of age and over. Circle 1 if literate, 2 if not. 3. If person is literate, enter with accompanying statement on everyday life in at least one language. Circle 2 if not literate		12. Attendance at school or other educational institutions: 1. Attended, 2. Did not attend		13. Educational Attainment: For persons aged 6 and over, state highest standard or grade passed at school or if highest standard, technical or professional qualification obtained		14. Type of Activity: For persons 10 years and over indicate if usual principal occupation, or if not, what person is employed, unemployed, a student, or by writing appropriate number		15. Principal Occupation: For persons 10 years and over indicate if usual principal occupation, or if not, what person is employed, unemployed, a student, or by writing appropriate number		16. Place of Birth: State the type of establishment or office of industry, business or service carried on in the work place, e.g., The State Agricultural Department, New Factory, Public Administration, etc.		17. Employment Status: Indicate by circling appropriate number the person's status in the occupation stated in the page 15		18. Whether actually at work or not: Did the person actually work at least one day during the week preceding the date of enumeration. Circle appropriate number		19. Whether actively seeking work and if so for how long: Actively seeking employment for		20. Place of Birth: If born in the district circle 1. If born in another district circle 2 and write name of district. If born in another country circle 3 and state name of country		21. Usual Residence: If the person usually lives in the town or village where he is being enumerated enter "Home". If he usually lives elsewhere state the name of that town or village and the district		22. Duration of stay at usual residence: If the person was born in the town or village stated in page 21 and has been living there since birth circle 1. Otherwise indicate for how long the person has lived there by circling appropriate number		23. Previous Residence: For persons circled 2-5 in page 22 state town or village and the district where person resided prior to present place of residence		24. Marriage and Fertility: For married, widowed, legally separated or divorced women up to age 50 only state: (a) Age at first marriage, (b) Duration of first marriage in years, (c) Number of children born alive, whether now living or dead, (d) Number of children now living, (e) Date of birth of last child born alive if born within the last five years only																																																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1971

HOUSING SCHEDULE

CONFIDENTIAL : This inquiry is authorised by law. All information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Complete one schedule for each housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit.

Schedule No.

Particulars to be filled in before-hand	District:	G. S. Division { No. :	Municipal/Urban/Town Council:
	D. R. O. Division:	Name:	Name:
	Electorate { No. :	Village:	Name:
	Name:	Village Council { Name:	Ward { No. :
	Census Block No.	Ward No. :	Name:
	Census No. of Unit:	If Estate—Name:	

1 (a) Description of Unit (Circle appropriate number) (b) Whether used for residential purposes only? 10 (c) Toilet Facilities (Circle appropriate number) (d) Whether for exclusive use or shared

Housing Unit .. 1	Used exclusively for residential purposes .. 1	Flush toilet inside Unit .. 1	Exclusive use .. 1
Living quarters other than Housing Unit .. 2 if so specify, e.g., hotel, boarding house, barracks, etc.	Used both for residential and business purposes .. 2	Flush toilet outside Unit .. 2	Shared .. 2
2 Is the Unit Occupied or Vacant (Circle appropriate number)		Water-seal on premises .. 3	
Occupied .. 1		Bucket type .. 4	
Vacant—for Rent or Sale .. 2		Pit .. 5	
Vacant—for Seasonal occupation .. 3		None .. 6	
Vacant—for repairs .. 4			
Vacant—for other reasons .. 5 if so, Specify ..			

3 Type of Structure (Circle appropriate number)	11 Principal type of Lighting (Circle appropriate number)
House .. 1	Electricity .. 1
Flat/Annex .. 2	Kerosene .. 2
Line Room .. 3	Other .. 3 and if so, specify ..
Tenement .. 4	
Temporary or improvised unit .. 5	
Under construction .. 6	
Other .. 7 if so, Specify ..	
	12 Rooms
	State the number of habitable rooms excluding kitchens, verandahs, bathrooms, etc., but including living-rooms, dining-rooms and servants' rooms
	Number of rooms: ..

4 Principal Material of Outer Walls: Check by observation and Circle appropriate number	13 Floor Space (Circle appropriate number)
Cement and Stone .. 1	Less than 100 sq. feet .. 1
Brick or Cobble .. 2	100 sq. ft. and over but under 250 sq. ft. .. 2
Mud .. 3	250 sq. ft. and over but under 500 sq. ft. .. 3
Wood .. 4	500 sq. ft. and over but under 1,000 sq. ft. .. 4
Codjan, Palmyrah or Straw .. 5	1,000 sq. ft. and over but under 2,000 sq. ft. .. 5
Other .. 6	2,000 sq. ft. and over .. 6

5 Principal Material of Roof: Check by observation and Circle appropriate number	14 Cooking Facilities (Circle appropriate number)
Tile .. 1	Separate kitchen .. 1
Asbestos sheet .. 2	Shared kitchen .. 2
Metal sheet .. 3	No kitchen .. 3
Codjan, Palmyrah or Straw .. 4	
Other .. 5	

6 Principal Material of Floor: Check by observation and Circle appropriate number	15 Tenure of Unit (Circle appropriate number)
Cement .. 1	Owned .. 1
Wood .. 2	Rented .. 2
Mud or earth .. 3	Rent free .. 3
Other .. 4	Other .. 4 and if so, specify ..

7 Year of Construction of unit (Circle appropriate number)	16 Rent
Built between 1956-1971 (0-5 years old) .. 1	If the Unit is rented or leased state the monthly rent paid.
Built between 1951-1955 (6-10 years old) .. 2	If owned or rent free state the monthly rent which the Unit is likely to fetch if rented out.
Built between 1946-1950 (11-25 years old) .. 3	Monthly Rent
Built between 1921-1945 (26-50 years old) .. 4	Ra.
Built before 1920 (Over 50 years old) .. 5	

END QUESTIONS FOR THIS UNIT IF VACANT

8 (a) Water Supply (Circle appropriate number)	9 (a) Bathing facilities (Circle appropriate number)	10 (b) Whether for exclusive use or shared	17 Families and persons in the Unit
Piped water on tap inside Unit .. 1	Bathroom in Unit .. 1	Exclusive use .. 1	Number of families ..
Piped water outside unit but within premises .. 2	Bathroom outside unit .. 2	Shared .. 2	1st family ..
Piped water outside premises, e.g., street tap .. 3	Well .. 3		2nd family ..
Water from well .. 4	Other, e.g., river, stream, etc. 4		3rd family ..
Other, e.g., river, stream, tank, etc. 5	and if so specify: ..		Number of family members occupying the housing unit
			Other persons including relatives, lodgees, servants, etc., in whole unit ..
			Total number of occupants ..
			18 Number of households in Unit
			Number ..



1971 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

Instruction Pamphlet IP 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LISTING AND
NUMBERING OF HOUSING UNITS,
LIVING QUARTERS OTHER THAN
HOUSING UNITS, AND NON-HOUSING
UNITS

1970

DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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DEPARTMENT OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
1971, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LISTING AND NUMBERING OF HOUSING UNITS, LIVING QUARTERS OTHER THAN HOUSING UNITS AND NON-HOUSING UNITS.

1. Introduction

1.1 A Census of Population and Housing is to be taken about July, 1971, and it is necessary that lists should now be prepared of all "housing units", "living quarters other than housing units" and "non-housing units". These three terms are explained later on in these instructions. The listing and numbering of all housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units is one of the most important tasks that has to be carried out in preparation for the actual census enumeration and it is important that this be done with great care. To prepare this list you should—

- (1) visit all the buildings within the limits of the area assigned to you ;
- (2) in each building identify each separate housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit, or non-housing unit that may be contained in the building in accordance with the instructions given below ;
- (3) list, number and affix numbered labels on these units ; and
- (4) group these units into suitable Census Blocks.

The following instructions explain in detail the method of carrying out the above duties.

2. Your Rights as a " Census Officer "

2.1 As a " Census Officer " you have under the law the right of access, at all reasonable times, to any land, house, enclosure, vessel or other place in the area assigned to you for Census purposes. Among other things, you are entitled to paint, mark or affix on or to the property such letters, marks or numbers as are necessary for Census purposes. If your authority is disputed, please show your Act of Appointment which you should always take with you when you are doing census work.

3. Area assigned to you for listing and numbering

3.1 For this listing and numbering you will be assigned a definite area generally consisting of one or more wards of a Municipal, Urban or Town Council area, or of one or more Grama Sevaka Divisions in a rural area. You should take care to list all units within your area only, keeping within the boundaries assigned to you. However, certain estates should not be visited by you for listing purposes as the listing within these estates will be done by the estate staff. A list of such estates (usually over 20 acres) which should not be visited by you will be given to you. All other estates within your area should be visited and the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units listed.

4. Visiting of buildings

4.1 All buildings, whether permanent or temporary, which are used as dwellings, or as places of work, rest or shelter, should be visited. By " buildings " are meant not only permanent buildings, but also all temporary structures such as huts, shanties or sheds, which are used or which are meant to be used as dwelling places or places of work, rest or shelter.

4.2 The following are examples of different kinds of buildings which should be visited and included in the list :—

Houses, flats, cottages, huts, shanties, rest-houses, hotels, clubs, boarding-houses, shops, boutiques, factories, workshops, petrol service stations, carpenters' sheds, watch-huts, temples, churches, mosques, offices, post offices, police stations, railway stations, hospitals, dispensaries, nursing homes, schools, boarding schools, jails, ambalamas, workmen's wadiyas, tents, ships or boats if anchored or moored for some length of time and occupied or used by someone ; any caves where persons reside. Buildings under construction should also be included.

5. Identification of separate housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units within buildings

Housing Units

5.1 A " housing unit " is a place of residence—

- (a) which is separate from other places of residence ; and
- (b) which has independent access.

A place of residence is said to be " separate " when there are walls or partitions separating it, so that persons occupying it can live separately from other persons in the building or in the locality.

5.2 A place of residence is said to have " independent access " when it has direct access from a street, a public or common passage or a common compound, or a common staircase, i.e., when the occupants of the place of residence can enter and leave without passing through anybody else's living quarters. (Verandahs or portions of verandahs containing furniture should be regarded as parts of living quarters).

5.3 A " housing unit " may be either a building, or a part of a building or a group of buildings. In the case of a room or set of rooms rented out in a building, the room or set of rooms will form a separate housing unit if—

- (a) there is a separate entrance to the room or set of rooms ; and
- (b) the person or persons occupying the room or set of rooms live separately and do not have to pass through anybody else's living quarters for any of their needs.

Where a family occupies a house and a detached room in the same premises, the house and detached room together form one housing unit. A kitchen, lavatory or garage, whether detached or not, should be treated as part of a housing unit.

5.4 The following are examples of a single building containing more than one housing unit :—

- (1) A twin house—this forms two housing units.
- (2) A block of flats—each flat is a separate housing unit.
- (3) A house with an annexe—this forms two housing units if one household lives in the main house and another lives in the annexe and the annexe satisfies the criteria of independence and separateness.
- (4) Labourers' lines—a room occupied by each family will be a separate housing unit.

5.5 Huts, shanties and sheds where people live and caves occupied by people, should be included as housing units. Buildings such as sheds, offices, mills, garages, stores, etc., which are, in fact, used as living quarters, though not meant for this purpose, should be included under housing units.

5.6 A building, or part of a building, which is used both for living quarters and for business purposes should be regarded as a housing unit if the part used for non-residential purposes is not clearly separated from the part used as living quarters. But whenever any building is used partly for living quarters and partly for non-residential or business purposes, and each part has separate access, the 2 parts should be regarded as separate units, namely a housing unit and non-housing unit.

5.7 *Non-housing units*—Every building, or part of a building, which does not comprise a housing unit or other living quarters should be regarded as a "non-housing unit". The following are examples of non-housing units:—

- (1) Shops, offices, railway stations, factories, workshops, petrol service stations, etc.
- (2) All structures used for non-residential purposes, although originally built to serve as houses or flats.

It must be carefully noted that merely because a person sleeps over-night in a building it does not necessarily become a housing unit. In the case of a housing unit, a person must live there, not merely sleep there and live somewhere else. In the case of a row of shops adjoining each other, each shop where no one lives will be a separate non-housing unit.

6. Living Quarters other than housing units

6.1 A building or group of buildings where a number of persons, generally not related to each other, reside under the supervision of a central authority, will be regarded as living quarters other than housing units. Pirivenas, convents, boarding schools, hospitals, prisons, police or military barracks, homes for the aged, children's homes, hostels, workmen's camps, etc., which serve as group living quarters will fall into this category. Boarding houses and lodging houses, where more than 5 boarders or lodgers reside, rest-houses and hotels which provide shelter in return for a fee should also be treated as living quarters other than housing units. Such group living quarters may be found side by side with non-housing units within the same premises as explained later on in paragraph 8.4.

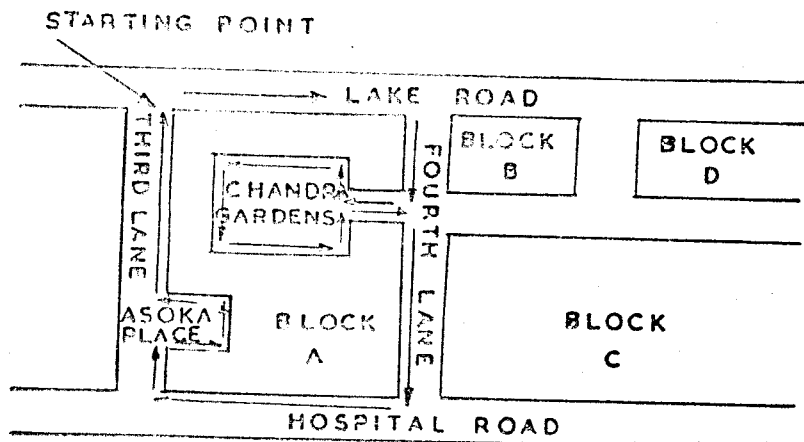
7. Buildings Under Construction or Not Occupied

7.1 Buildings which have been previously occupied but are vacant at the time of your visit should be classified as housing units, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing units according to the purpose for which they were intended. Buildings under construction which are likely to be completed by the end of June, 1971 should also be classified as housing units, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing units on the same basis. Buildings under construction whose ultimate purpose is not known or which are not likely to be completed by the end of June, 1971 should all be classified as non-housing units.

8. Listing and Numbering of Housing Units, Living Quarters other than Housing Units and Non-Housing Units

8.1 For the purpose of listing and numbering the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units, please personally visit every building in the area assigned to you. In order to ensure that you include every building, structure make a careful tour of the area assigned to you before you commence listing and prepare a sketch map of the area showing the roads, lanes, streams and prominent landmarks. You should commence the listing of buildings thereafter using your sketch map for guidance. Since the purpose of the listing is to make it as convenient as possible for an enumerator to visit every one of the units in the area assigned to him on the night of the Census, the units must be listed in a carefully thought out sequence, e.g., along a street or a lane and not in a random manner. Please also bear in mind while doing the listing that the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units should be grouped into Census Blocks, as explained below. **GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT NO BUILDING OR STRUCTURE IN THE AREA ASSIGNED TO YOU IS LEFT OUT.** Enumerators in village areas should take care not to include any buildings falling within any Municipal Council, Urban Council or Town Council area. Similarly, enumerators in Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas should take care to exclude any buildings falling outside the town area.

8.2 Special care must be taken to ensure that all buildings in angles between streets, interior courts, & c., are included. The following diagram indicates the manner in which an area containing an interior court or place should be covered:—



Note.—First complete the listing and numbering of Block A before proceeding to Blocks B, C and D.

8.3 Please start at a suitable point at one end of a village or ward assigned to you and proceed to list and number the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units in a systematic manner, and assign a separate number to each housing unit, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing unit starting from No. 1. If a single housing or non-housing unit consists of more than one building (e.g., a house with a detached garage or a work place consisting of a number of non-housing units), it should be given only one number and this number should be marked on the main building.

8.4 Further a non-housing unit can consist of a group of buildings within one compound e.g., school class rooms, police station, public and private offices, stores, etc., all consisting of several buildings not used as living quarters. Such buildings comprising a non-housing unit within one compound should be given one number for census purposes. However housing units or living quarters within the same premises or compound should be numbered separately as housing unit or living quarters, e.g., doctor's house/quarters in the hospital or its compound should be treated as a housing unit and a separate number given to it. Separate numbers should be given to each of the wards too as they comprise living quarters.

9. Affixing Numbered Labels

9.1 The number assigned to each housing unit or living quarters other than housing units or non-housing unit should be entered on the label meant for the purpose and the label should be affixed or pasted on the door frame or other conspicuous place on the building where it will be protected from rainy weather. Numbers should be written on the labels with red or blue pencil. You are empowered by law to affix these census numbers. You should see that the numbers are affixed neatly and do not disfigure the building. In order to avoid confusion, please remove any red labels used for any earlier censuses that may be still there before affixing new Census Labels. The occupants may be cautioned that it is an offence to remove or deface these census numbers until after the census.

10. Formation of "Census Blocks"

10.1 By a "Census Block" is meant a group of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units which will be placed in charge of an enumerator for the Preliminary Census and Final Census. At the Preliminary Census, which will be held shortly before the Final Census and continue for a fortnight the enumerator will be required to visit all the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units in the Census Block assigned to him and record the required particulars in the Census Schedules. Thereafter, on the night of the Final Census, he will have to again visit all the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units in his census block between 6 p.m. and midnight, check entries in the Schedules, delete entries of those absent, and make fresh entries for new persons present. A Census Block should, therefore, be of such a size that an enumerator will be able to check on the entries in his Census Schedules between 6 p.m. and midnight on the night of the Final Census. As the size of the Census Block will depend on local conditions, such as terrain and the distance between the buildings, no hard and fast rule can be laid down in regard to the size. Generally speaking, in Municipal and Urban Council areas, a Census Block should contain about 80 to 90 housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units. This may apply to densely populated T.C. areas too. In village areas Census Blocks should generally contain about 70 to 80 housing units, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing units. If a village or ward of a town is of a suitable size, it can be taken to form one Census Block. If it is too big to form one Census Block it may be divided into 2 or more Census Blocks. But however small a village or ward of a town may be, it should never be combined with another village or ward or with part of another village or ward, to form a Census Block. Each Census Block should contain only one village or part of one village, or only one ward of a town or part of one ward of a town.

Further, in cases where a part of a village falls into one ward of a Village Council area and the other part of the village falls into another ward of the V.C., Grama Sevakas doing the listing and numbering should take care to ensure that no census block falls partly in one ward of the V.C. and partly in another ward, i.e., each Census Block should be entirely within one ward of the Village Council. In the event of any difficulty bring such cases to the notice of the D.R.O. before proceeding with the listing.

10.2 The housing and non-housing units in each village or ward/town should be grouped into Census Blocks as the listing and numbering progresses, and a separate listing form should be used for each Census Block. When the entries for one block are completed, you should go on to a fresh form even though there may be space left for further entries on the present form. Continue with the same series of numbers, however, on the fresh form instead of starting a new series. For example, if you think that the first 66 units (both housing and non-housing) of a village or ward of a town listed and numbered by you should form one Census Block, then you should list the next unit on a new form and number it 67 instead of again starting from No. 1.

Please continue in this manner with the same series until you have listed and numbered all the housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units in that village or ward. You should start on a fresh series of numbers only when you move on to the next village or ward of a town.

An example of such numbering will be as follows :—

<i>Municipal, Urban or Town Council Ward</i>				<i>Census Block No.</i>	<i>Nos. of the units in the block</i>
Ward 1	..	..	..	{ 1	1—82
				2	83—167
				3	168—251
Ward 2	..	..	..	{ 1	1—87
				2	88—171
<i>Villages outside Municipal, Urban and Town Council Areas</i>				<i>Census Block No.</i>	<i>Nos. of the Units in the Block</i>
Village A	..	..	..	{ 1	1—63
				2	67—136
				3	137—198
Village B	..	..	..	1	1—46
Village C	..	..	..	1	1—72

10.3 Four important points you should note in connection with the formation of Census Blocks are—

- (1) Each Census Block should contain only one village or part of one village, or only one ward or part of one ward in Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas.
- (2) A separate form should be used for each Census Block.
- (3) A separate series should be started for each village or ward of a town.
- (4) In villages falling within Village Councils each census block should fall entirely within one ward of the Village Council.

11. Insertion of newly Constructed or omitted Housing or Non-Housing Units

11.1 If after the listing and numbering is completed, it is found that some housing or non-housing units have been omitted or that new units have been constructed, they should be inserted in the list. Thus 26 A and 26 B would be 2 units between Nos. 26 and 27 on the list. If there is no space for the insertion of these entries between Nos. 26 and 27 on the list, the entries may be added at the end of the prelisting form but a note, "See end for Nos. 26A and 26B, should be made at the place where the insertion should have come in. These new numbers should be affixed on the units in the way explained earlier.

12. Instruction for filling up the Pre-Listing Form

12.1 The name of the District, D. R. O. Division and name and No. of electorate in every case should be entered at the top of the form. Thereafter the name of the Village Council, Village and G. S. Division No. in rural areas and the name and number of the ward and name of the town should be entered.

Census Block Number—All the Census Blocks within a village or ward of a town should be serially numbered i.e., the first Census Block listed in a village or ward should be Block No. 1, the 2nd Block No. 2, etc.

Column 1—*For Office use only.* Leave this column blank as it is meant for use in the Head Office later on.

Column 2—*Census number of housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit.* In this column please enter the Census number given by you to the housing unit, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing units. This should be the same as the number affixed by you on the unit.

Column 3—*Address or location.* Enter in as much detail as possible, e.g., street, lane or garden, etc. This is to enable an enumerator on a subsequent visit to locate any particular unit without difficulty.

Column 4—*Name of Chief Occupant or person in charge.* Please enter the name of the Chief Occupant. In the case of living quarters other than housing units please enter the name of the person in charge. If the housing unit or living quarters other than housing units or non-housing unit is vacant write "vacant" in this column.

Column 5—*Brief description of the housing unit, living quarters other than housing units or non-housing unit.* In this column, please describe briefly what the unit is, e.g., dwelling house, annexe, hut, school, doctor's residence, Principal's bungalow, temple, church, resthouse, boarding house, lodging house, club, hotel, P.W.D. labourers' lines, hospital, police station, mill or factory, boutique, shop, wadiya, etc. In the case of buildings under construction insert the words "under construction".

Column 6—*Code for unit.* If the unit satisfies the three tests for a housing unit, viz :

- (1) a place of residence ;
- (2) separateness ;
- (3) independent access,

Please enter "1" in this column.

If the unit consists of living quarters other than a housing unit please enter "2"

If it is a non-housing unit as defined in para 5.7 please enter "3" in this column.

The codes are :—	Housing unit	1
	Living quarters other than housing unit	2
	Non-housing unit	3

Column 7—*Particulars of any industry, trade or business carried on in the unit (including small-scale enterprises).* In the case of household enterprises mark H against the nature of industry trade or business.

Please ascertain whether there is any industry, trade or business carried on in the housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit and if so, enter the particulars in this column. Even small-scale enterprises carried on in the unit should be included. (e.g. fibre-making, mat-weaving, carpentry, metal work, beedi rolling, needle-work or dress-making, jewellery making, etc.) In the case of household enterprises carried on by the members of the household in the unit mark H against the nature of the industry, trade or business.

Note.—Please note that whenever there is any entry in this column, additional information in respect of this unit should be entered on the Form LBE/1 : List of Business Establishments.

Column 8 and 9—*Agricultural operations :* Note that these two columns should be filled in within Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas and within estates only.

Column 9—*Operator of agricultural land.*

Find out whether any member of the housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit does any agricultural operation on at least 1/8 acre of land enter a tick (✓) if there are any.

Land under horticulture should not be taken into account.

Column 9—Operator of Livestock or Poultry

If any member of the unit has any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs or at least 5 chicken and/or other poultry enter a tick (✓).

"An Agricultural operator for the purposes of this Census is a person responsible for the cultivation of agricultural land or for the maintenance of livestock or poultry. He need not necessarily be the owner of the land or livestock nor need he physically cultivate the land himself but he should be responsible for the operation of the land. On the other hand the fact that a person owns the land would not in itself mean that he is an operator. Only if he is responsible for the cultivation of that land making day to day decisions he would be considered an operator."

Column 10—Number of persons usually spending the night in the unit

To fill in this column, please ask the Chief Occupant/person in-charge how many persons (including children, usually spend the night in the housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit, including the verandahs. Please note that the information in this column is required in respect of persons *spending the night* in the unit. The number of persons spending the night there need not necessarily be the same as the number of persons *living* there.

Column 11—Ability to fill up Census Schedules and language preferred.

This column should be filled up for all housing units and living quarters other than housing units in Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas. Here if the Chief Occupant or any other responsible person in the housing unit or living quarters other than housing units is able to fill the Census Schedule please enter a "tick" (✓) in this column and the letter "S", "T" or "E" to indicate the language in which the Schedule can be filled in. Persons who have passed the G.C.E. level of education could be regarded as being capable of filling up the Population Census Schedule.

Column 12 : Remarks

In this column, please state any peculiarity or any special information about the housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit. For example, if you have any doubt about whether it is a housing unit or a non-housing unit, any information which will enable this to be decided may be given here.

13.—Instructions for filling in the list of business establishments form

Whenever there is an entry in Column 7 of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing Pre-listing Form, additional information in respect of this entry should be recorded in Form IBE/1 "List of Business Establishments, 1971" as explained below. Use one form for each ward of an M.C., U.C., or T.C. or G.S. Division, continuing on additional forms if one does not suffice.

Column 1—Serial No.—Please give the serial number of the entry.

Column 2—Name of Village/Ward.—Enter the name of the village, or the ward if in a M.C., U.C., or T.C. area.

Column 3—Census Block No.—Enter the Census Block No.

Column 4—Census No.—The Census No. of the unit should be entered in this column.

Column 5—Name and address of Establishment.—Enter the name and the address of the place of business in this column.

Column 6—Name of owner or person in charge.—Please enter the name of the owner or person in charge in this column. If the owner of the establishment is residing elsewhere, the name of the person who is in resident charge of the establishment should be given.

Column 7—Nature of Business carried out in the Establishment.—Please indicate the exact nature of the business in this column. In the case of a household industry mark "H" against the industry. If the establishment is a Wholesale or Retail Store, then the nature of the wholesale or retail business should be given. i.e., Textile trade wholesale, hardware wholesale, textile trade retail, sundry boutique, co-operative stores, etc. If the establishment is a service establishment, then the nature of the service rendered should be indicated, i.e., Laundry, barber saloon, beauty parlour, motor repair.

Please exclude educational and business services such as accounting services, legal services, medical services (Western and Ayurvedic), advertising agencies and employment agencies.

Column 8—Code.—Please leave this column blank for official use.

Column 9—Approximate date of Commencement of Business.—As far as possible indicate approximately the year on which business commenced.

Column 10—No. of Paid Employees.—In this column please give the number of paid employees engaged in the business.

Column 11.—If an Industry, whether mechanical power is used.

Please indicate here by YES or NO whether mechanical power is used for this industry.

14. Summary

On the bottom of the 2nd page of the Pre-listing form is provided a page with the title "SUMMARY." In this page enter the total number of housing units, living quarters other than housing units the total number of non-housing units and the total of column 10 of the Pre-listing form.

15. Sketch Map of Census Block

At the bottom of the 2nd page of the Pre-listing form space is provided for a sketch map of the Census Block. In this space please draw a sketch map of the block as accurately as you can indicating important land marks such as schools, temples, rivers, roads, etc., and also indicate the approach to the block from the nearest main road. This map will be an extract of the sketch map you draw during your preliminary inspection before you actually started the listing (Vide para 8.1).

16. Register of Census Blocks

After completing the listing and numbering a summary statement of Census Blocks should be prepared in duplicate on the form "Register of Census Blocks." A separate form should be used for each ward in a M.C., U.C., or T.C. and each Grama Sevaka Division in other areas. Two or more villages within the G.S. Division may, however, be entered on one form. The columns of this form should be filled in as follows :—

- Column 1. Enter the name of the ward if the area is in a M.C., U.C., or T.C. If it is not in a M.C., U.C., or T.C. enter the name of the village.
- Column 2. In this column enter the numbers of the Census Blocks within the ward/village in serial order.
- Column 3 & 4. In column 3 enter the census number assigned to the first unit in the block. In column 4 enter the last number so assigned. e.g., if the 2nd census block in the village consists of 58 housing and non-housing units numbered from 63 to 120 then 63 should be entered in column 3 and 120 in column 4.
- Column 5.—Enter the total number of *housing units* in the Census Block as given in the summary on the Pre-listing form for the block.
- Column 6.—Enter the total number of living quarters other than housing units in the Census Block also as given in the summary.
- Column 7.—Enter the total number of non-housing units also as given in the summary.
- Column 8.—This will be the sum of the entries in Column 5, 6 and 7.
- Column 9.—The entry here will also be taken from the summary on the Pre-listing form.

17. Numbering and Listing to be Completed by 15th February, 1971

The listing and numbering should be completed and all the lists and completed forms should be handed over to the D.R.O. or the Commissioner of Census of the Town on or before 15th February, 1971. Please ensure that this is done as any delay in doing so may upset the Census programme.

APPENDIX 3 (iii)



CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
1971

Instruction Pamphlet I. P. 4

INSTRUCTIONS TO
ENUMERATORS OF CENSUS BLOCKS

1971

Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo, Ceylon

PRINTED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, CEYLON

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5. Census information is confidential

You are forbidden by law to divulge to any person, other than a "Census Officer", any information entered in a Census Schedule or any information obtained by you at this Census. You are also not permitted to show the entries made by you in the Schedules to any unauthorised person or to retain copies of them. Even members of your family must not be allowed to have access to the completed schedules. Please take special care to see that the particulars already entered in the Schedule in regard to one housing unit are not read by the members of the housing units subsequently visited. If at the end of the enumeration, you are asked what the population of your area is, reply that you are forbidden by law to answer. All such requests, whether from representatives of newspapers, local officials, or individuals are to be referred to the Superintendent of Census.

6. Your rights as an Enumerator

Under the provisions of the Census Ordinance you have the right of admission, at all reasonable times, to any land or building within the area assigned to you for the purpose of obtaining information required for the Census. You have also the right to ask all questions that are necessary to enable you to enter or verify the required particulars on the Census schedules. If your authority is questioned, please show your Act of Appointment.

7. Enumeration technique

Your success as an enumerator will to a great extent depend on the manner in which you carry out your interviews. A friendly and courteous approach on your part will go a long way in minimising and overcoming any reluctance on the part of the public. Please take special care to be always courteous and tactful. Under no circumstances should you lose your temper or indulge in arguments or threats. Do not mention or emphasize the compulsory aspects of the Census unless it is absolutely necessary. As a person would not like to give confidential information in the presence of outsiders, please see that no neighbours or outsiders are present at the time you question a person.

8. How to deal with refusal

If any person does not wish to answer a question put by you, please explain to him courteously that all enumerators and other "Census Officers" are sworn to secrecy, and that under the law the information given has to be kept strictly confidential. It will be used for statistical purposes only and will not be used in any way that will harm his interests. If at this stage, you are still not able to persuade him to give you the required information, you may inform him that the refusal to give the required information is an offence under section 21 (2) of the Census Ordinance, the punishment for which may be a fine of Rs. 100 or imprisonment up to one month or both.

If the person still refuses to give the information, please enter in the proper cage or space on the schedule the words "refused to answer" and report the facts to your Supervisor.

9. Some things you should NOT do

(a) You must not delegate any of your work as an enumerator to any other person.

(b) As your work is of a confidential nature, you must not permit anyone to assist you in your work as an enumerator, except duly appointed Census Officers.

(c) You must not omit any building in your area (other than those expressly excluded from your jurisdiction by direction of your Supervisors or higher Census authority). You are also forbidden to enter upon a Census Schedule the name of any fictitious person, or of any person not entitled to be enumerated in your area; or to make any fictitious or untruthful statement concerning any person enumerated. You are subject to penalties for wilful falsification of returns.

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10. Your area for the Census Enumeration

For the Census enumeration you will be assigned an area called a Census Block. A Census Block consists of a group of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units which have already been numbered and listed on a Form called the "Pre-listing Form:—List of housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units". This pre-listing form will be given to you before you start work. These new terms are defined in the next paragraph.

11. Some Important Definitions

(i) *Housing unit*.—For the purpose of this Census, a housing unit has been defined as a place of residence—

- (a) which is separate from other places of residence, i.e., where there are walls or partitions separating it so that the persons occupying it can live separately from other persons in the building or in the locality; and
- (b) which has independent access, i.e. it has a separate entrance so that the occupants can enter and leave without passing through anybody else's living quarters.

(ii) *Living quarters other than housing units*.—This is a building or a group of buildings where a number of persons, generally not related to each other, reside under the supervision of a central authority, e.g., convents, boarding schools, hospitals, police barracks, hostels, etc.

(iii) *Non-housing units*.—Every building or part of a building which is not a place of residence and does not form part of a housing unit is regarded as a non-housing unit.

12. The Pre-listing Form

The Pre-listing Form for your Census block will be your guide both during the Preliminary Census and at the Final Census. As no other copy of this list has been made, please keep the list carefully. If you lose it, you will have to prepare a fresh list. The housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units are indicated in column 6 by the following code numbers:—

Housing unit . . .	...	...	...	1
Living quarters other than housing units	...	...	...	2
Non-housing unit ...	...	...	...	3

The housing units, living quarters other than housing units and non-housing units have all been assigned Census numbers which are given in column 2 of the Pre-listing form. These numbers have also been affixed to the respective units in a conspicuous place for easy identification.

13. Preliminary rounds of Inspection

Before commencing the enumeration you should go round your Census Block to make yourself thoroughly familiar with the area you have to cover. The housing and non-housing units have been listed and numbered in a carefully thought out sequence in order to make it convenient for an enumerator to go round the block. If, during your round, you find that any building has been omitted or any new building has been erected, you should insert the relevant particulars of such housing units or non-housing units concerned at the end of the list, assign suitable numbers to them and also affix numbered labels on them. For example, if you find two housing units omitted between Nos. 19 & 20 on the list, the omitted housing units may be assigned numbers 19A and 19B. Also make a note "see end

for 19A and 19B " in the left hand margin of the list between Nos. 19 and 20. If the numbered label affixed to a unit is obliterated or no longer there, please re-write the number or affix a fresh label giving the relevant number.

14. Sampling scheme and type of Schedules to be used

While most of the census information will be collected from the entire population, certain additional information on place of birth, usual residence, fertility and marriage will be collected from the population in only 10 per cent. of the Census Blocks, which are called Sample Census Blocks. In these Sample Blocks, the Population Schedule (Special) will be used. In all other areas the Population Schedule (General) will be used.

The information on housing will be collected in all Census Blocks in urban areas but in only 10 per cent. of the Blocks, i.e., in the Sample Census Blocks in Rural areas.

The schedules to be used are thus:—

- (1) *The Population Schedule (General)* which contains the questions to be asked from the entire population.
- (2) *The Population Schedule (Special)* which contains the question on the General Schedule as well as the additional questions to be asked on a sample basis in 10 per cent. of the blocks only, i.e., the Sample Blocks.
- (3) *The Housing Schedule* which will be completed for all Census blocks in Urban areas, but in only the sample blocks in rural areas.

The schedules to be used in the different types of Census Blocks are as follows:—

(a) In Municipal, Urban & Town Council areas—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| General Census Blocks— | (1) The Population schedule (General) |
| | (2) Housing Schedule |
| Sample Census Blocks— | (1) The Population Schedule (Special) |
| | (2) The Housing Schedule |

(b) In all other areas—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| General Census Blocks— | (1) Population Schedule (General) |
| Sample Census Blocks— | (1) The Population Schedule (Special) |
| | (2) The Housing Schedule |

You will be informed by your Supervisor as to whether your Census Blocks is a sample census block or not and the particular types of schedules that should be filled in for your Census block. You should make quite sure that you understand what schedules are to be filled in for your block before commencing work.

SECTION B—THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS

15. Preliminary Census

The enumeration for the Preliminary Census will start on 8th July 1971, and should be completed within ten days. You should make every effort to complete the enumeration within this period.

Every housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit and non-housing unit in your Census Block should be personally visited by you for this enumeration. The Pre-listing form has been prepared for your guidance and convenience, and it is recommended that you start with the first unit in your list and visit the others in the order in which they appear in the list.

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The object of your visit to each unit will be to obtain and record in the Population Schedules (General or Special as the case may be), the particulars of information required in respect of the inmates of such units and in the Housing Schedules (if these are required to be filled in for your census block) the information required in respect of the housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit. More than one visit may be necessary to obtain the required information.

However, in the case of those units against which a tick (✓) followed by the letters S, T or E has been entered in Column 11 of the Pre-listing form you may issue to the chief occupant or the person in charge of the unit one or more Population Schedules in the appropriate language as explained in para. 18 below.

16. Whom to include on the Population Schedule at the Preliminary Census

At the Preliminary Census only such persons as are likely to reside in a particular unit on the night of 27th July 1971, should be enumerated on the Population Schedule. Since it is advisable to get information, where possible, direct from the persons enumerated, you should arrange to visit buildings when all or most of their inmates are likely to be within, say between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. but you are not, of course, precluded from visiting them at any other reasonable time.

Persons who are absent from the unit at the time of your visit.—There may be some persons who may be away from their usual place of residence at the time of your visit, but who are likely to be there on the night of 27th July, 1971. These persons must be included and enumerated in the unit, the facts regarding them being obtained from their families, relatives, acquaintances or other persons able to give this information. Thus, if a member of any housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit is temporarily away from home on a visit, or travelling for pleasure, or temporarily in hospital, such absent person should be enumerated and included with the other members of the unit if he/she is likely to be back on the final census day.

In the great majority of cases it is more than likely that the names of these absent members will not be given by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a unit you should, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any such absent members as described above.

Visitors.—There are likely to be, on the other hand, a certain number of persons present in the unit at the time of your visit who do not have their home or usual place of abode there. These persons should NOT be enumerated or included with the members of the unit unless they are likely to be present in the unit on the final census night of 27th July, 1971, too.

How to deal with special cases.—The following are a few examples of how special categories of persons should be enumerated:—

- (a) Persons temporarily away from home due to business, pilgrimage, holiday, etc., students living in boarding houses and patients who are inmates of hospitals should be enumerated at their homes only if they are expected to be at home on the Final Census night.
- (b) Employees and servants should normally be included in the unit if living and sleeping in the premises.
- (c) Boarders and lodgers should be included in the unit unless they are likely to be away on the Final Census night.
- (d) Service personnel should be enumerated in their homes only if they are expected to be home on the final Census night.

- (e) Prisoners and persons in detention homes should normally be excluded unless they are expected home on the final Census night.
- (f) Crews of ships and sailing vessels should be enumerated at their homes.

17. Visits to non-housing units

As explained earlier a non-housing unit is not a place of residence and it is unlikely that any person or persons reside there. But since the Pre-listing form was prepared a few months ago it is possible that someone may now be residing in a unit listed earlier as a non-housing unit. You should therefore make it a point to visit each non-housing unit as well in order to find out whether there are any persons now residing there. If any person is now residing there (not merely staying there temporarily), you should treat it as a housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit as the case may be and enumerate the person in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 16 above. Also please make a note in the Remarks column of the Pre-listing form against the non-housing unit concerned, that it is now a housing unit or a living quarters other than housing unit.

Although there may be no persons residing in the non-housing units, you may, at the time of your visit during the Preliminary Census, find some persons present there, e.g., watchers, factory workers on night duty, etc., No action need be taken by you at the Preliminary Census in respect of such persons.

18. Issue of Schedule to Housing Units and Living Quarters other than Housing Units, whose chief occupants are able to fill in the Population Schedules and their collection.

NOTE.—These paragraphs are applicable only to enumerators within Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas.

If your Census Block is within a Municipal, Urban or Town Council area you will find that in column 11 of the Pre-listing form a tick (✓) followed by the letter 'S', 'T' or 'E' may have been inserted against some units. This indicates that in these cases the chief occupant or other responsible person is able to fill up the Census Schedules in Sinhala, Tamil or English respectively. In the case of units marked with a tick, you may issue to the chief occupant one Instruction leaflet and one or more Population Schedules (General or Special, as the case may be, for your block) in the appropriate language. In most cases it will be sufficient if one Population Schedule is issued, but where the number of occupants in that unit is large, more schedules depending on the number of persons to be entered should be issued. A copy of the housing schedule in the appropriate language may also be issued to the head of the unit for completion.

Before handing over the schedules please insert the entries at the top of the schedules such as district, name of village, etc., and the Census Number of the unit.

A brief explanation of how the schedule or schedules are to be filled should also be given to the chief occupant or person-in-charge and he should be requested to have the schedules filled in within four days and have it ready when you call again.

You should, however, make sure before handing over the schedules that the chief occupant, person-in-charge or some other responsible person would really be able to fill up the schedules satisfactorily. If, in your opinion, the chief occupant or any other person does not seem to be one who could fill in the schedules correctly (even though there is a tick in column 11 of the Pre-listing form) you should enumerate the persons in that unit yourself except in the case of large living quarters other than housing units. In such a case you should report the matter to your Supervisor. Further, if the chief occupant is unwilling to accept the schedule and desires that you should enumerate the persons in his unit instead of giving him the schedule, you should enumerate the persons yourself.

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Please re-visit the units to which schedules were handed over to chief occupants as early as possible and collect the completed schedules. These schedules should be carefully scrutinised by you to ensure that the entries made are in accordance with the instructions given in Part II and Part III of this pamphlet. If you find any entries missing, or any entries that are not clear or specific, please see that the necessary corrections are made.

19. At the end of the Preliminary Census

After all these population schedules have been collected by you these as well as the population schedules filled in by you should be arranged in order of Census Number of Unit and serially numbered in the space for schedule number provided on the schedule at the top right hand corner. The housing Schedules (if these were filled in for your block) should also be similarly arranged and numbered.

You should then meet your Supervisor within 3 days following the last date of the Preliminary Census, show him the completed Population Schedules for his checking and hand over to him the Housing Schedules if these were filled in for your block.

SECTION C—FINAL CENSUS

20. Final Census Enumeration

The Final Census Enumeration will be carried out between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight on 27th July, 1971. Your main responsibility during the Final Census Enumeration will be to ensure that every person who is within your Census Block during this period is included in the Census Enumeration. Your duties at this Final Enumeration will be to visit every unit within your Census Block and carry out the enumeration as explained in the following paragraphs.

21. Action to be taken in Units in respect of which the Population Schedules have been filled up by you at the Preliminary Census

When you visit these units on the Final Census night, you should take action as explained below in respect of the following categories of persons:—

- (a) *Persons enumerated in the housing unit at the Preliminary Census.*—If any person enumerated at the Preliminary Census is not present at the time of your visit, or has since died, cross out the entries relating to that person by drawing a line diagonally down the column relating to him.
- (b) *Persons not enumerated in the housing unit at the Preliminary Census.*—Visitors and any other persons who were not enumerated in the unit at the Preliminary Census, but who are present at the time of your visit on the Final Census night, should be enumerated by you unless they produce Enumeration Passes. Even though a person has been enumerated elsewhere at the Preliminary Census, you should enumerate him again as his entry will be crossed out on the schedule on which he was enumerated at the Preliminary Census. If any new birth has taken place, the new born infant present in the unit should also be enumerated.
- (c) *Enumeration Passes.*—Before leaving the unit you should enquire whether any person is likely to go out before 12 midnight. If any person is likely to go out, issue him an Enumeration Pass and tell the person to show the pass to any other enumerator who may try to enumerate him.

22. Action to be taken in housing units and living quarters other than housing units in respect of which schedules were filled in by the Chief occupant at the Preliminary Census. (This paragraph is meant only for enumerators in Municipal, Urban or Town Council areas)

On the evening of the day prior to the Final Census you should re-issue to the chief occupants or other responsible persons the Population Schedules which were earlier entered up in respect of these units. They should be requested to take action as follows as early as possible after 6 p.m. on the Final Census night:—

- (a) Cross out, the entries in respect of any person who is not present in the unit on the Final Census night by drawing a line diagonally down the column relating to such person. Particular care should be taken to cross out entries relating to any person who may have since died.
- (b) Fill in the particulars in respect of any visitor or other person who was not enumerated in the unit at the Preliminary Census but is present in the unit on the Final Census night. Particular care must be taken to see that particulars of any child born after the Preliminary Census is recorded.
- (c) Issue Enumeration Passes to any person present in the unit on the Final Census night who may wish to leave the premises before 12 midnight on some urgent work. One or two Enumeration Passes should be issued to the chief occupant for this purpose).

During your round of the Census Block on the Final Census night please call again at these units and collect the completed schedules. Where this is not possible please collect the completed schedules without fail the next morning. Before leaving, please check the schedules to ensure that the additional entries and/or deletions have been made where necessary.

23. Action to take in non-housing units

Every non-housing unit within your Census Block should also be visited by you on the Final Census night. Every person found there at the time of your visit should be enumerated by you if he does not have an Enumeration Pass to indicate that he has been already enumerated that night.

24. Other action to take during your round of the Census Block on the Final Census night

During your rounds on the Final Census night you should also—

- (a) *enumerate persons who are found out of doors on the Final Census Night.*—If you meet any person out of doors within your Census Block or even outside it, ask him whether he has an Enumeration Pass as evidence of his having been enumerated. If he has no Enumeration Pass, you should enumerate him and also issue him an Enumeration Pass. Persons, such as vagrants, beggars, gypsies and persons with no fixed abode whom you meet on your rounds should also be enumerated, if they have not been already enumerated that night. In these cases no census number need be entered in cage 1 of the schedules;
- (b) *enumerate persons in temporary huts or tents and new buildings not included in the list for your Census Block.*—Any building, house, hut, shed or other occupied structure which has not been entered on the Pre-listing form for your Census Block, e.g., tents, gypsies' huts, or new buildings erected after the Preliminary Census, should also be visited and each person therein enumerated. In these cases no census number need be entered in cage 1 of the Schedule. (Please take care to exclude buildings which have been numbered and listed in a neighbouring Census Block);

- (c) *enumerate yourself*—You should also take care that you yourself are enumerated on the Final Census night. If you are a resident within your own Census Block, no difficulty will arise. If you are a resident outside your Census Block, you should enumerate yourself before you start on your rounds on the Final Census night.

All persons found out of doors and enumerated by you on the Final Census night, irrespective of where they are found, should be enumerated on a separate Population Schedule on which you should write the words "FINAL CENSUS" in block letters at the top right hand corner. If your block is a sample census block then the Population Schedule (Special) is the one to be filled in for all additional persons including persons found out of doors in the sample Census Block.

IN SHORT, YOU MUST MAKE SURE THAT EVERY PERSON WITHIN YOUR CENSUS BLOCK ON THE FINAL CENSUS NIGHT IS ENUMERATED.

25. Action after the Final Census

On the morning after the Final Census the following action should be promptly taken by you:—

- (a) You should collect all the Population Schedules from the units from which you may have failed to collect them on the Final Census night.
- (b) All your schedules should be arranged in serial order of Schedule Number as numbered by you at the end of the Preliminary Census. The additional schedules that were filled in by you personally on the Final Census night should be placed last and the serial numbering continued.
- (c) You should then bind them together into a book with the cover provided for the purpose. On this cover enter the particulars such as District, D. R. O. Division, Census Block Number etc.
- (d) You should then serially number in cage 2 all the persons enumerated on the schedules (omitting those whose particulars have been crossed out). The last number in this series will give the total population of your block on the Final Census night. It is therefore important that the serial numbering should be done very accurately. Please re-check the serial numbers very carefully.
- (e) You should also prepare an abstract for your census block. A form called the "Enumerator's Abstract" Form F 13 is provided for the purpose. It will provide a summary of the population enumerated in the block classified by Sex, Age, Citizenship, Ethnic Group and Religion. To prepare this abstract you should count the number of persons in each category and enter this in the abstract. The figures entered in the abstract should then be tallied. In the event of any difficulty consult your Supervisor.
- (f) Thereafter please proceed immediately to your Supervisor's headquarters, comply with any further instructions given by him and hand over the schedules to him. The Pre-listing Form for your Census Block should also be handed over to your Supervisor.

PART II—HOW TO FILL IN THE POPULATION SCHEDULE

How to make the entries

The questions on the schedule are arranged vertically one below the other. One column should be used for each person and the entries in respect of each such person should be recorded in the column under the person's name.

For most of the questions the possible answers are already printed in the cage meant for the answer and these alternative answers are numbered. It is only necessary for you to circle the number against the appropriate answer, e.g., in cage 5 Sex; the words 'male' appears under 1 and 'female' appears under 2. If the person is a male circle number 1 thus (1). If the person is a female circle the number 2 thus (2). Please note in this and all other cages that only one number should be so en-circled.

In some cages in addition to circling a number you are also required to enter some particulars, e.g., in cage 10 Citizens' ip, if the person is a foreign citizen you should circle number 3 and also enter in the space provided the name of the country of which he/she is a citizen.

Cages left blank in the schedule should be completed by writing the required entry, e.g., cage 15 relating to Principal Occupation, the occupation must be written in full here in accordance with the instructions.

Please use blue or black ink and circle neatly and write clearly and legibly. Do not be in a hurry and be sure that you know the proper answer and where it should be entered before making the entry so that you may avoid erasures and corrections. Never use ditto marks or any marks to avoid repetition.

There is space on each side of the schedule for entries relating to five persons. After enumerating the members of one housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit please continue to enumerate the members of the next unit on the same schedule instead of starting on a fresh schedule. Please continue on a fresh schedule only when all the columns on both sides of the schedule have been used up.

Entries on Top of Schedule

The items on the top of the schedule refer to the location of each Census Block, and would be the same for all the schedules handled by a single enumerator. Particulars at the top of the schedule under (a) with regard to the District, D. R. O. Division, Electorate and Census Block should be entered in every case whether it be a rural, urban or estate area. Particulars under (b) relating to G. S. Division, Village Council etc. should be entered in addition for all rural areas including estates whose names should be entered where relevant. As far as M. C., U. C. and T. C. areas are concerned all particulars under (a) above and (c) should be recorded.

The enumerator will have no difficulty in completing these particulars as they are already entered at the top of the pre-listing form which serves to guide him on his visits to each house.

Schedule Number

The space for schedule number should be left blank for use after the end of the Preliminary Census.

Cage 1: Census No. of housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit.

This is the number marked on the label for census purposes and affixed on each unit. In case the numbered label is no longer there, please ascertain the number by reference to the List of Housing Units Living quarters other than Housing units, and Non-Housing units. The number must be repeated for each person in the same unit.

Cage

Cage

Cage

Cage 5

Cage 6

Cage 2: Serial number of person

This should be left blank during the Preliminary and Final Censuses and should be numbered serially only after the night of the Final Census. Any cancelled entries should be excluded from the numbering and new entries made on the night of the Final Census should be included. The last serial number will show the number of persons found in each Census Block on the night of the Final Census.

Cage 3: Name, and

Cage 4: Relationship to Head of Household

In order to ensure that no person is omitted, these two cages should first be filled up for all the persons in the housing unit in terms of para. 16 of Part I of these Instructions, before you proceed to fill up the other cages. Start with the name of the Head of the Household or the Chief Occupant (who could be either a male or a female) in cage 3, and enter "Head" for him/her in cage 4. Thereafter write the names of the other members in cage 3, and the relationship of each person to the head, e.g., Wife, Son, Daughter, Father, Mother, Grandson, Daughter-in-law, Uncle, Niece, Boarder, Lodger, Servant, etc., in cage 4 using one column for each person. If a child has not been named, enter "Not named". Ge-names need not be entered. Take special care to include all infants and children under 5 years of age as they are likely to be omitted.

If there are two or more households in one housing unit, first fill in cages 3 and 4 for all the members of the first household entering "Head (1)" for the head of the first household in cage 4. Then enter the name of the head of the second household and write "Head (2)" for him in cage 4. The names of the members of the second household should be written after the name of the head of the second household. Proceed similarly for each household in the housing unit. If several unrelated persons share house-keeping facilities on a partnership basis (e.g., a chummary), enter one of them as "Head" and the others as "Partners".

Cage 5: Sex

Circle 1 for males and 2 for females.

Cage 6: Date of birth and age

Enter the date of birth giving first the year, then the month and then the date, e.g., Year 1912 Month 3 Date 23. If the exact date is not known, enter only the year and month, or if the month is also not known, the year. If the year too is not known enter a — against year. In the space for age enter the age in completed years as on the Final Census date. Thus a person whose exact age on the census date is 17 years, 11 months and 25 days should be entered as 17. Give the exact age and do not report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 40 or "about 45" when that is not the exact age. For infants less than one year enter "0" against age.

Where the year of birth is not known by the person or is doubtful you should make every effort to find out the correct age of the person. You may do this by calling for the person's birth certificate or horoscope. Where either of these is not available you may try to deduce the person's age by comparing ages of members of the family whose relative ages may be known or by reference to some important public event, etc., and enter in this cage what appears to you to be the real age of each person.

Cage 7: Marital Status

For each person, whether infant, child or adult circle the appropriate number. A person claiming to be married according to custom or repute, though the marriage has not been registered according to law should be regarded as married by custom and number 3 should be circled. Divorced persons who have married again should be regarded as "Married" and not as "Divorced". "Legally separated" refers to persons who have been granted a decree of separation by law and not to persons merely living in separation.

Cage 8: Religion

The religion professed by the person should be circled in this cage. In the case of Christians, you should distinguish between Roman Catholics and other Christians. If the person does not belong to any of the religions mentioned or does not have a religion circle number 6, other.

Cage 11

Cage 9: Ethnic Group

Indicate the ethnic group (race) of person by circling the appropriate number. As a general rule the offspring of parents of different ethnic groups will follow the father's group.

Please take care to distinguish between a Kandyan Sinhala and a Low Country Sinhala; a Ceylon Tamil and an Indian Tamil; a Ceylon Moor and an Indian Moor. Persons who do not come within the categories 1 to 8 given here should be regarded as "other" and number 9 circled for any such cases.

Cage 10: Citizenship

A person born of parents belonging to any of the following ethnic groups of Ceylon, namely, Sinhala (Low-country or Kandyan), Ceylon Tamil, Ceylon Moor, Malay or Burgher would normally, (unless he has become a citizen of some other country), be a citizen of Ceylon by descent. In the case of such a person circle number 1.

A person may however have acquired Ceylon citizenship by registration, such as Indian Tamils originally coming from India. Please indicate by circling number 2, only those who have actually been registered as Ceylon citizens. A person who has applied for Ceylon citizenship should not be indicated under number 2 but under number 3—Foreign. If the enumerator has any doubts he may ask to see the person's certificate of registration.

Cage 14

Persons who are citizens of another country, e.g., Canada, India, U. K., etc., should be circled as number 3, Foreign, and the name of the country given in the space provided.

Cage 11: Literacy

To be filled in for persons 10 years of age and over only.

A person is regarded as literate if he can both read and write with understanding a short statement on every-day life. In this case circle number 1. A person who can read and write only figures and his own name, or a person who can read and write only a memorised phrase should be considered illiterate. If he is not literate circle number 2.

Cage 12: Attendance at school or other educational institution

This cage should be filled in for persons aged 5-24 only.

If during the preceding 2 month period May-June 1971, the person was enrolled as a student and was regularly attending classes at a school, college, university, vocational or technical school or any other educational institution then circle 1. If the person was not enrolled and did not attend circle 2.

If the school or institution attended by the person had its vacation during the period specified and he did not attend classes due to this reason then the person may be regarded as having attended and number 1 circled for him.

Cage 13: Educational attainment

This cage should be filled in for persons aged 6 and over only. For each person aged 6 years and over state the highest standard or grade passed at school or if the person has studied further the highest academic, technical or professional qualifications obtained by him/her.

For a person who has passed the G. C. E. examination indicate the level (i.e., whether ordinary or advanced) and whether in arts or Science and the number of subjects passed within brackets, e.g., G. C. E. 'O' Arts (5), G. C. E. 'O' Science (6), G. C. E. 'A' Science (3), etc.

Except in the case of the very common abbreviations such as B. A., B. Sc., M. A., Ph.D., A. M. I. C. E., etc., please obtain and enter the exact title of the examination as in the following examples:—

Diploma in Accountancy

Advocates Final

Associateship of the Royal Institute of Architects

Junior Technical Officer's Certificate

Trained Teacher's Certificate

Cage 14: Type of Activity

This cage should be filled in for persons aged 10 years and over only. Ask the person what he does i.e., whether working, looking for a job, studying, engaged in home duties, etc., and indicate the person's *usual principal activity* by circling the appropriate number.

Any person who is employed but is in addition a part-time student at some educational institution, e.g., attending evening classes, should be classed as an employed person and not as a student.

Similarly, a housewife who is engaged in home duties but generally works during the cultivation season and has worked on an average for at least 3 hours a day during the last season, should be counted as an employed person and not as one engaged in home duties.

An income recipient/pensioner who keeps himself occupied as well with full or part-time work or in a seasonal occupation for at least 3 hours a day should also be entered as a person who is employed.

The categories listed in Cage 14 are explained in more detail below.

EMPLOYED (1)

Persons who are engaged in any kind of work for pay or for profit should be regarded as employed. Pay or profit would include money, wages, salary, commissions, gratuities, piece-rates or payment in kind. The employed category comprises all persons including family workers who have a job in which they usually work but from which they may have been temporarily absent because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence without leave or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical break-down, etc.

Persons who are employed would include—

- (a) Persons who work for salary or wages;
- (b) Persons who practise a profession or do cultivation or business on their own;
- (c) Apprentices if they are in receipt of an allowance;
- (d) Seasonal workers;
- (e) Unpaid family workers.

An unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay of any kind for at least 3 hours a day on the average in an activity undertaking or business carried on by any member of the household, excluding housekeeping. A wife or child engaged in purely household work is not an unpaid family worker. On the other hand, a wife or child or other relative who helps the head of the family in running a boutique would be an unpaid family worker if the work done on the average exceeds 3 hours a day.

(2) UNEMPLOYED

This category consists of all persons who are not employed but who were seeking employment/work for pay or profit. Persons who never worked before but are seeking work for the first time are also included here. This category also includes persons who are available for work even though they were not actively seeking a job because they felt that no work was available.

Please note that to be classed as 'Unemployed' a person must satisfy two conditions, namely, (1) he should already be without employment or work; and (2) he should be available for work. For instance, a housewife who is not employed and who is not interested in accepting a job even if one were offered would be a person who is not available for work and hence cannot be regarded as "Unemployed".

(3) STUDENT

All persons who attend any regular educational institution. (public or private) on a full time basis will fall into this group. Children of school-going age, who are full-time students at school should be classified as 'student' even though they may also be engaged in some kind of household or other work in their spare time.

(4) INCOME RECIPIENT/PENSIONER

Persons who are not working now, but are in receipt of incomes e.g., pensioners, and persons living on rent, interest or other property income without actually working, as well as retired persons receiving a pension, will fall into this category. Retired persons who receive a pension/income and at the same time have some other job at which they work should be classed as "Employed" and not as income recipient/pensioner.

(5) HOME DUTIES

Into this group fall persons engaged in household work in their own homes and who are not working and are not available for work. Unpaid family workers who come within the definition given earlier for employed persons will fall into the category Employed and should be excluded from this category even though they may also be engaged in household work in their own homes. Domestic servants who are paid for their work will fall into the employed category.

(6) TOO OLD OR UNABLE TO WORK

Into this group will fall persons who are too old to work and others who are unable to work e.g., cripples, blind persons etc.

(7) CHILD NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT AT WORK

Children under 15 years of age who do not attend school and are not engaged in any work, will fall into this group.

(8) OTHERS

This category will include all other persons not falling into any of the categories 1 to 7.

Members of the Army, Navy or Air Force should be classified as employed.

Priests, Monks, Nuns and other members of the clergy who are engaged in some form of work or employment such as religious activities, teaching, nursing or practicing as physicians and are in receipt of payment in either cash or kind are to be regarded as employed.

Priests or other members of the clergy who are not engaged in some kind of employment or work should be classified according to the activity they are engaged in i.e., "student" if they are engaged in studies, or "income recipient" if in receipt of an income or "other" if living on charity or support of other persons.

Beggars should be classified under "others" and not under "Employed". However beggars who are seeking employment and have resorted to begging until they secure employment should be classified under "Unemployed".

Cage 15: Principal occupation or kind of work done

This cage must be filled in respect of all persons who are indicated as employed in cage 14 i.e. those circled 1.

The occupation referred to is the principal occupation i.e. the occupation which is regularly followed and to which the person devotes most of his time. In the case of seasonal workers the principal occupation will be the occupation they were engaged in during the last working season. When recording the occupation enter the exact occupation e.g. paddy cultivator, vegetable grower, tea plucker, rubber tapper, fisherman, carpenter, mason, school teacher, shop assistant, textile weaver, motor mechanic, retail trader, doctor (western medicine), ayurvedic physician, lorry driver, proctor, manager (co-operative retail stores), goldsmith, tailor, barber, waiter etc.

Do not enter such general or vague terms as "cultivator", "office worker", "government servant", "labourer", "planter", "engineer", "mechanic", etc. An "office worker" may be a book-keeper, stenographer, clerk, messenger, etc. A person who calls himself a "mechanic" may be found on further inquiry to have some more definite occupation, e.g. as a motor mechanic. Similarly, an Engineer may be a Civil Engineer, a Mechanical Engineer, etc. A "merchant" or "trader" should be described more definitely as a "wholesale dealer", "retail trader", etc.

In the case of a cultivator indicate whether he is a paddy cultivator, chena cultivator, tobacco cultivator, etc. according to the main crop cultivated.

In the case of labourers doing one type of work specify as agricultural or farm labourer, office labourer, etc. In the case of estate labourers specify the particular occupation as tea plucker, rubber tapper, etc.,

Cage 16: Kind of Industry, Business or Service

It is important that you should clearly understand the distinction between "occupation" and "kind of industry, business, or service". Occupation refers to the kind of work done by the person. Thus paddy cultivator, textile weaver, motor mechanic, sales assistant are examples of occupations. The "kind of industry, business or service" on the other hand, refers in general to the kind of establishment or the place of work in which the occupation mentioned in cage 15 is performed. For example, a lorry driver employed in a textile factory would have the entry "lorry driver" under occupation and the entry "textile factory" under kind of industry, business or service. A lorry driver employed on a tea estate will have the entry "lorry driver" under occupation and the entry "tea estate" under kind of industry, business or service. Note that the same occupation can be carried on in different kinds of industry, business or service. Do not make general or vague entries, such as factory, estate, firm, Government Department, etc. In general where a single word does not clearly specify the kind of business or industry two or more words will be required, e.g., textile factory, tea factory, rice mill, etc. The following are some examples of the type of entry that should be made:—

Tea estate
Lorry Transport Co.
Shoe factory
Retail hardware shop
Wholesale textile shop
Hospital
Tea boutique
Motor repair garage
Bank

Laundry
Domestic service (for domestic servants)
Forest Department (in the case of Government employees, state the name of the Department)
Building construction
Metal quarrying.

In the case of fisherman the entry in this column should be "fishing". In the case of farmers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, etc., specify the crop grown or livestock maintained, e.g. paddy cultivation, goat-rearing, poultry-keeping, etc.

In the case of persons working on their own such as repairers, hawkers, etc. specify the main article sold or repaired or the service rendered e.g. selling cloth, shoe repair etc.

Cage 17: Employment Status

Employment status should be circled only in respect of employed persons i. e., those circled 1 in cage 14. Such a person would fall into one of the four categories: (1) Paid employee (2) Employer, (3) Worker on Own Account, and (4) Unpaid family worker.

- (1) A paid employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration for his work in wages, salary, commission, gratuities piece rates or in kind.
- (2) An Employer is a person who either operates his/her own business or is engaged independently in a profession or trade for profit, and employs in this connection one or more workers other than unpaid family workers or apprentices.
- (3) Worker on Own Account is a person who operates his own business alone or is engaged independently in a trade or profession for fees or profit, and has no employees in his business other than unpaid family workers.

(4) Unpaid Family Worker is a person who has worked without pay of any kind for at least three hours a day during the specified reference week in a business or enterprise operated by any member of the household, excluding housekeeping. An Unpaid Family Worker may receive board and lodging. This should not be considered as payment in kind since it is not dependent purely on the work performed. A wife or child who helps the head of the family in farm work or running a sundry store, boutique, etc., would be regarded as an unpaid family worker if the work done has exceeded, on the average, three hours a day. It should be emphasised that there can be Unpaid Family Workers in seasonal occupations e.g. paddy cultivation and Chena Cultivation, etc. An Unpaid Family Worker in a seasonal occupation would be one who has worked without pay of any kind for an average of 3 hours a day during the last season in an economic activity, business or undertaking operated by any member of the household excluding house-keeping.

Cage 18. Whether actually at work or not

This cage should be filled in for employed persons only i.e., persons circled 1 in cage 14. Find out whether the person actually worked at his usual job or, if not, at any other job for at least one day in the week preceeding the date on which you are enumerating him and circle 1, worked at usual job or 2, worked at another job as appropriate.

If the person did not work even for a day during the preceeding week find out why he did not work and circle one of the following numbers to indicate the reason for his not working.

Did not work:—3: due to illness, vacation, or temporary disorganisation of work.

4: as he/she works only during the season.

5: as no work was available.

Category 4, as he/she works only during the season is a very important category. This will apply to most seasonal workers such as cultivators, fishermen etc., who did not work even one day during the preceeding week because they had no work to do in their usual occupations as it was not the working season.

Category 5, will not apply to workers described under category 4. It will include persons such as casual workers who did not work even one day in the preceeding week because they could not find any work during the week.

Cage 19 Whether actively seeking work and if so for how long?

This cage should be filled in for unemployed persons only i.e., those circled 2 in cage 14. This cage seeks to distinguish between unemployed persons who are actively seeking employment e.g., by applying for jobs, registering at an employment exchange, etc., from those who are not doing so. Unemployed persons who are not seeking work will be those who have neither registered at an exchange nor have been applying or looking for any job because they believe that no jobs are available.

If the person is not actively seeking employment circle 1. If he/she is actively seeking employment find out for how long he/she has been doing so and indicate this period by circling the appropriate number shown under the words "actively seeking work for".

NOTE.—CAGES 20 TO 24 APPEAR ONLY IN THE POPULATION SCHEDULE (SPECIAL). HENCE ENUMERATORS WHO HAVE TO FILL IN ONLY THE POPULATION SCHEDULE (GENERAL) MAY IGNORE THE INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THESE CAGES.

Cage 20: Place of Birth

If the person was born in the district in which the enumeration is being carried out circle number 1. If he was born in another district then circle 2 and write the name of the district in the space provided in the cage.

If he was born outside Ceylon in another Country circle 3 and enter the name of the country in which he was born in the space provided.

Cage 21: Usual Residence

Usual residence is the geographic location i.e., town or village and district, in which the person usually resides and from where he goes to work, school etc. If the person usually resides in the particular town or village in which he is being enumerated then the entry in this cage should be "Here". The fact that he may have changed his living quarters from one house to another *within the same area* makes no difference. The entry should still be "Here".

If a person's usual residence i.e., the town or village in which he usually resides is different from the one in which he is now being enumerated, then enter the name of that town or village and the district in which it is situated. In the case of persons who may have more than one place of residence, i.e. children at boarding school, persons who because of business or other reasons live part of the week/month in one area and return to their homes for the rest of the week/month, please enter usual residence as the place in which the major part of their time has been spent. For example, a student at boarding school will have as his usual residence the town/village in which the boarding school is situated.

Cage 22: Duration of stay at usual residence

If the person has lived in the town or village of usual residence stated in cage 21 from the time of his birth (except for short periods) then circle 1. Otherwise, if he has come to live in the town or village stated in cage 21 from somewhere else then find out for how long he has been living at his usual place of residence and indicate the period by circling one of the numbers 2—5 shown under "not living since birth". The duration of residence will be the number of years the person has lived continuously in the town or village. Short periods during which the person may have been away for business or holiday or any other reason should not be deducted from the duration e.g., if a person came to live in a particular place 3 years ago and he had been away on two occasions each time for a month the duration will be 3 years, not 2 years and 10 months. Similarly for children at boarding schools the periods of holidays should not be deducted in calculating duration of residence.

Cage 23: Previous residence

This cage should be filled in only for persons circled 2—5 in cage 22. State the name of the town or village and the District in which the person resided prior to coming to live in the usual residence entered in cage 21.

Cage 24: Marriage and Fertility

This cage should be filled in only for married, widowed, legally separated or divorced women upto age 50. It should not be filled in for unmarried women or for women aged 50 and over.

Sub-cages (a) & (b)

What are required in sub-cages (a) & (b) are particulars of a woman's first marriage, or if she has been married only once, particulars of her only marriage.

Enter in—(a) the age at which the woman first got married. Enter the age in completed years at the time of marriage.

Enter in—(b) the duration of the first marriage (or only marriage) from the time of marriage to the termination of the marriage (by death of husband or legal separation or divorce) or if the marriage is still in force from the time of marriage to the date of the Census.

Sub-cage (c)

Sub-cage (c) has to be filled in only if the woman has been married more than once. In such a case enter the duration of the 2nd marriage in this cage. If the woman has been married more than twice then enter the total duration of the second and all subsequent marriages here.

Sub-cage (d)

Children ever born alive refers to all children born alive to the woman (excluding still births i.e., born dead) irrespective of their ages or whether they are now living or dead, and if living no matter where they are living. If the woman has been married more than once, the children of all marriages should be given. Enter the number of children in the space provided. If a woman has borne no children the entry here should be "0".

Sub-cage (e)

Number of children now living: Of the number indicated at (d) above the number now living no matter where they are should be entered in this sub-cage.

Sub-cage (f)

If the woman had any live birth within the last 5 years find out the date of the birth of the last live birth she has had and enter the date of birth in this sub-cage.

PART III—HOW TO FILL IN THE HOUSING SCHEDULE

(Note.—This part is applicable only to enumerators who are required to fill in the housing schedule)

Introduction

The definitions of Housing Unit and Living Quarters other than housing unit are given in para 11 of Part I of these instructions. Please study these carefully.

In Urban areas i.e., within Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas, the housing schedule should be filled in for every housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit within every Census Block, irrespective of whether it is a sample Census Block or not.

In rural areas outside of M.C.C., U.C.C. and T.C.C., the housing schedules should be filled in only in respect of the sample census blocks and not for the other blocks. Within the selected sample block, the housing schedule should be filled in for every housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit.

The housing schedule should not be filled in for non-housing units.

The entries at the top of the schedule relating to geographical location will be the same as on the Pre-listing form for the Block. In addition you should enter the census number of the unit in the schedule.

Cages 1-7 should be filled in for all units including **VACANT UNITS**.

Cage 1 (a) Description of unit

If the unit is a housing unit, circle 1. If the unit corresponds to living quarters other than a housing unit as defined, e.g. hotel, boarding house, barracks, hospital, etc., circle 2 and specify what it is in the space provided.

- (b) If the housing unit or living quarters other than housing unit, as the case may be, is used exclusively for residential purposes only, circle 1. If the unit is used for residential purposes as well as for some non-residential purpose such as a shop, household enterprise etc., such that the residential part is not clearly separated from the non-residential part, circle 2.

Cage 2: Is the unit occupied or vacant

Cage 3: Type of structure

Circle the appropriate number in cages 2 and 3. Living quarters other than housing units such as hotels, etc. should be included under 7, other, and should be specified as hotel, etc.

Cage 4: Principal material of outer walls

Cage 5: Principal material of roof

Cage 6: Principal material of floor

Circle the appropriate number in each cage after checking the correct material by observation. If the outer walls, roof or floor are constructed of more than one material, ascertain the material of the major part of the outer walls, roof or floor and circle the appropriate number to indicate this.

Cage 7: Year of construction of the unit

Ascertain the year in which the construction of the unit was completed and circle the appropriate number.

In the case of a vacant unit you may be able to ascertain this information from the neighbours.

NOTE.—(1) In the case of vacant units cages 8 onwards need not be filled in.

- (2) Some of the cages 8 to 16 inclusive may not be applicable to certain types of living quarters other than housing units, e.g., hospitals, prisons, etc. In such cases the cages which are not applicable may be left unfilled.

Cage 8: Water Supply

Cage 9: Bathing facilities

Cage 10: Toilet facilities

Each of these three cages have been divided into two parts (a) and (b).

In part (a) of each cage the type of water supply, the type of bathing facilities and toilet facilities are listed and the appropriate number should be circled to indicate which type is mostly used by the occupants of the unit.

In part (b) of each cage indicate whether the type mentioned in part (a) is meant for exclusive use of the members of the unit or is shared with occupants of other units.

Cage 11: Principal type of lighting

The categories given in the above 4 cages are self-explanatory. Circle appropriate number in each cage.

Cage 12: Rooms

Enter here the total number of rooms in the unit which are used for living purposes, such as bed-rooms, living rooms, dining rooms, servants rooms, etc. The following should not be counted as rooms:—

Verandahs, bath-rooms, closets, pantries, kitchens, store rooms, garages, stables, etc., unless any of these has been converted for sleeping/living purposes. Any room used solely for business purposes should also not be counted.

Cage 13: Floor space

If the occupants are unable to state the total floor space, estimate the floor space of the whole unit. This may be done for example by estimating the outer length and breadth of the unit if it is rectangular, and multiplying the two. Exclude any rooms used for business purposes. If there is more than one floor, the floor space will be the total area of all the floors. Circle the appropriate number to indicate into which group the floor area of the unit falls.

Cage 14: Cooking facilities

Does the unit have a kitchen? A kitchen is defined as a room which is used primarily for the cooking of meals and which is equipped for this purpose with a fireplace, stove, cooker or other cooking equipment.

If such a separate room is available in the unit and is used as a kitchen circle 1.

If there is a kitchen which is shared with others, circle 2. If no kitchen is available, circle 3.

Cage 15: Tenure of unit

If the owner or his family resides in the unit it will be regarded as owner occupied. In this case, circle 1.

If the unit is not owned by any of the occupants of the unit, but is rented or leased, circle 2.

If the unit is not owned by any of the occupants, but no rent or other fee is paid for its occupation, circle 3.

If the unit is occupied under any other tenure, circle 4. and describe the tenure in the space provided.

Cage 16: Rent

If the unit is rented enter the monthly rent paid. If it is leased calculate the equivalent monthly rent payable and enter here. In all other cases state the monthly rent which the unit is likely to fetch if rented out.

Cage 17: Families and persons in the unit

For the purpose of this Census a "family" is defined as a married couple or parent/s living with his/her/their unmarried children. According to this definition the following groups of persons will each form a separate family.

- (a) A married couple without children
- (b) A married couple living with one or more unmarried children
- (c) One parent (either father or mother) living with one or more unmarried children.

Note that a family will consist of at least two members and that a single person should not be counted as a family. The family defined as above would exclude related persons living with a family nucleus. Examples are a widowed father living with his married son and son's family, a relative such as an uncle, or nephew living with a family. Such relatives will be included under "other persons" in cage 17. Lodgers, servants etc., too would be included under "other persons" here. Unmarried brothers and sisters living together without their parents, or an aunt living with an unmarried niece will not be considered as a "family" for census purposes. They will be counted as "other persons". A man and wife living with 2 unmarried children and also with a married daughter and her husband would be counted as 2 separate families.

As an example of a housing unit with a number of families, consider the following persons living together in one housing unit:—

The chief occupant, living with his wife and 2 unmarried children, his married daughter with 2 unmarried children but whose husband is away, a sister of the chief occupant and two servants. In this case the chief occupant, his wife and two unmarried children will form one family; the married daughter with her 2 unmarried children will form another family; the chief occupant's sister and the two servants will be "other persons". Enter the number of families in the space at the top, the number of family members belonging to each family separately in the space provided below using a separate cage for each family and the number of all "other persons" in the whole unit, whichever family they belong to, all together in the space below. These other persons could comprise other relatives of any or all of the families residing in the unit (i.e., if there is more than 1 family), their servants, lodgers etc.

Please note that this cage should be filled for all housing units as well as living quarters other than housing units. If there are no families in the housing unit/or the living quarters other than housing unit, all the occupants will be other persons and the total number of such persons should be entered against "other persons in the unit".

Cage 18: Number of households in unit

A household is defined as a single person or a group of persons who live together and have common cooking arrangements. A household includes not only members of the family such as father, mother and children but also others, who live with such families, such as relatives, boarders or servants, and share meals with them. A household could be either (a) a one-person household i.e., where a person makes provision for his food and living without combining with any other person or persons, or (b) a multi-person household i.e., where a group of 2 or more persons make common provision for food and other essentials for living. Such persons may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Two or more households could be sharing a housing unit. Enter here the number of households sharing the unit.

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Instruction Pamphlet I. P. 6

1971 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
Instructions to Outdoor Enumerators—Final Census
PART I—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Your Act of Appointment

You will be issued an Act of Appointment as an Enumerator which you should always take with you when you are doing Census work so as to be able to show it to any person who may challenge your authority. You will work under the immediate supervisor of your Supervisor but any instructions issued direct to you by the Chief Supervisor, Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner should also be complied with. You should attend all instruction classes or meetings arranged by your Supervisor or higher Census Officer.

2. Take your Oath or Affirmation of Secrecy

Before commencing the Census work you should subscribe to an Affirmation or Oath of Secrecy on the prescribed form which should be attested by Your Supervisor or a higher Census Officer.

3. Census Information is Confidential

The Census information is confidential and you are forbidden under the penalty of the law to divulge to any person other than a Census Officer any information obtained by you for filling up a Census Schedule or any information entered on a schedule. You are also not permitted to show the entries made by you in the schedules to any unauthorised person or to retain copies of them.

4. Enumeration Technique

In order to win the confidence and co-operation of the respondents it is important that your approach should be both friendly and courteous. Under no circumstances should you lose your temper or indulge in arguments or threats. As an enumerator you have the right to ask all questions that are necessary to enable you to enter the required particulars on the Census Schedules.

5. How to deal with refusals

If any person refuses to answer any question put by you, please explain to him courteously that the information given is strictly confidential, that all enumerators and other "Census Officers" are sworn to secrecy and that the information will be used for statistical purposes only and will not be revealed to anyone or used in any way that will harm his interests. If even this does not persuade him to give you the required information, you may inform him that a refusal to give the required information is an offence under section 21 (2) of the Census Ordinance, the punishment for which may be a fine of Rs. 100 or imprisonment up to one month or both. If the person still refuses to answer, please enter in the proper column or space "refused to answer" and report the facts to your Supervisor.

6. Your duties

You will be responsible for the enumeration of the outdoor population, that is, persons who are found out of doors during the time of the Final Census which will be between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight on 27th July, 1971.

The outdoor population will consist of—

- (1) pedestrians;
- (2) persons travelling by cycle, cart, motor car, bus or other vehicle;
- (3) persons travelling by boat on any river or canal;
- (4) persons who may be sleeping out of doors on carts or boats, or in public places such as shops, pavements, parks, etc.;
- (5) persons of no fixed abode such as beggars who may be loitering about.

You will be on duty from 5pm to 11pm on 9th Oct 1971.

7. Arrangements for Enumeration

You will be posted at places where there is normally considerable traffic at night, namely road junctions, ferries, railway stations, bus stands, etc., or you will have to patrol a strip of roadway. (If you are doing patrol duty, it may be convenient for you to perform it on a bicycle.) Your Supervisor will tell you the exact location and area you will have to cover.

8. Schedule to be used during the Final Census by Outdoor Enumerators

You should enumerate the outdoor population on the Population Schedule (Special) (Form F. 11). Please write the words "OUTDOOR ENUMERATION" in Block letters on the top right hand corner of each schedule used by you. Detailed instructions on filling up the various columns of this schedule are given in Part II of this Instruction Pamphlet. You should obtain from your Supervisor an adequate supply of Population Schedules and Enumeration Passes.

9. Procedure for Enumeration

On the night of the Final Census, please question all persons you meet between 5pm and 11pm at your place of duty, or in the area patrolled by you, in order to find out whether they have been enumerated that night. If a person has been so enumerated he should be able to produce an Enumeration Pass as evidence that he has been enumerated. If an Enumeration Pass is produced, you may allow the person to proceed. Otherwise please question him carefully once more and ascertain whether he has been enumerated, not merely at the Preliminary Census, but also on the Final Census night. If he has not been enumerated on the Final Census night, please take down his full particulars on your Population Schedule and issue him an Enumeration Pass. (The particulars of this person taken down at the Preliminary Census by some other enumerator would be deleted by that enumerator on the Final Census night as this person would not be present at the place where he was enumerated at the Preliminary Census.) Please ask the person to show the Enumeration Pass to any other Census Officer who might question him that night, but not to surrender it.

You should take care that you yourself are enumerated on the Final Census night. This should be done by entering the particulars about yourself on your "Outdoor Enumeration" Schedule before you commence work on that night.

10. Action after the Final Census

You should remain at your post of duty till 11pm on 9th Oct. 1971. The next morning the following action should be promptly taken by you:—

- (a) If you have used more than one schedule on the night of the Final Census please number the schedules in serial order.
- (b) Then bind your schedules together into a book with the cover provided for the purpose. On this cover enter the particulars such as district, D. B. O. Division, etc.

- (c) You should then serially number in cage 2 all the persons enumerated on the schedules. The last number in this series will give the total population enumerated by you on the Final Census night. It is therefore important that the serial numbering should be done very accurately. Please re-check the serial numbers very carefully.
- (d) You should also prepare an abstract for your census block. A form called the "Enumerator's Abstract" is provided for the purpose and it will provide a summary of the population enumerated in the block classified by Sex, Age, Citizenship, Ethnic Group and Religion. To prepare this abstract you should count the number of persons in each category and enter this in the abstract. The figures entered in the abstract should then be tallied. In the event of any difficulty consult your Supervisor.
- (e) Thereafter please proceed immediately to your Supervisor's headquarters, comply with any further instructions given by him and hand over the schedules to him.

PART II—HOW TO FILL IN THE POPULATION SCHEDULE (SPECIAL)

How to make the entries

The questions on the schedule are arranged vertically one below the other. One column should be used for each person and the entries in respect of each such person should be recorded in the column under the person's name.

For most of the questions the possible answers are already printed in the cage meant for the answer and these alternative answers are numbered. It is only necessary for you to circle the number against the appropriate answer, e.g. in cage 5 Sex: the word 'male' appears under 1 and 'female' appears under 2. If the person is a male, circle number 1 thus (1). If the person is a female, circle the number 2 thus (2). Please note in this and all other cages that only one number should be so encircled.

In some cages in addition to circling a number, you are also required to enter some particulars, e.g. in cage 10 Citizenship, if the person is a foreign citizen you should circle number 3 and also enter in the space provided the name of the country of which he/she is a citizen.

Cages left blank in the schedule should be completed by writing the required entry, e.g. cage 15 relating to Principal Occupation, the occupation must be written in full here in accordance with the instructions.

Please use blue or black ink and circle neatly and write clearly and legibly. Do not be in a hurry and be sure that you know the proper answer and where it should be entered before making the entry so that you may avoid erasures and corrections. Never use ditto marks or any marks to avoid repetition.

There is space on each schedule for entries relating to 10 persons. Please continue on a fresh schedule only when all the columns on both sides of the schedule have been used up.

Entries on Top of Schedule

The items on the top of the schedule refer to the location of each Census Block, and would be the same for all the schedules handled by a single enumerator. Particulars at the top of the schedule under (a) with regard to the District, D.R.O. Division, Electorate and Census Block should be entered in every case whether it be a rural, urban or estate area. Particulars under (b) relating to G.S. Division, Village Council etc. should be entered in

addition for all rural areas including estates whose names should be entered where relevant. As far as M.C., U.C., & T.C. area are concerned all particulars under (a) above and (c) should be recorded.

The above particulars may be obtained from your Supervisor.

Schedule Number

The space for schedule number should be left blank for use after the end of the Final Census.

Cage 1: Census No. of housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit

Leave this column blank.

Cage 2: Serial number of person

This cage should be numbered serially only after the night of the Final Census. The last serial number will show the number of persons enumerated by you on the Final Census night.

Cage 3: Name

Enter here the name of the person.

Cage 4: Relationship to Head of Household

In this cage enter " O " to indicate " Outdoor "

Cage 5: Sex

Circle 1 for males and 2 for females.

Cage 6: Date of birth and age

Enter the date of birth giving first the year, then the month and then the date. e.g. Year 1912 Month 3 Date 23. If the exact date is not known, enter only the year and month, or if the month is also not known, the year. If the year too is not known enter a dash — against year. In the space for age enter the age in completed year as on the Final Census date. Thus, a person whose exact age on the census date is 17 years, 11 months and 23 days should be entered as 17. Give the exact age and do not report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 40 or " about 45 " when that is not the exact age. For infants less than one year enter " O " against age.

Where the year of birth is not known by the person or is doubtful you should make every effort to find out the correct age of the person.

Note Instruction in e respect of cages 7-24 were the same as contained in "Instruction to Enumerators of Census Blocks". As such these are not repeated here.

Instruction Pamphlet IP. 8

1971, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Notes for the guidance of Chief Occupants and Persons-
in-charge of Institutions

PART I—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

The Census will be taken in two stages, viz.,—

- (a) The Preliminary Census which will be spread over a period of ten days commencing from 20th September, 1971.
- (b) The Final Census which will be taken between 5pm and 11pm on 9th October, 1971.

If the enumerator hands over to you a Population Schedule (General or Special) and/or a housing schedule please fill in these schedules as requested by the enumerator. He will call over to collect the completed schedule and will re-issue the schedule on the day prior to the final Census.

These notes are meant to explain how the schedules should be filled in by you.

2. Whom to include on the Population Schedule at the Preliminary Census

At the Preliminary Census only such persons as are likely to reside in your household on the night of 9th October, 1971, should be included. If a member of your household is temporarily away from home on a visit, or travelling for pleasure or temporarily in hospital, such absent person should be included in the schedule if he is likely to return by the Final Census night.

On the other hand any visitor present should NOT be included with the members of the household unless he/she is likely to be present on the Final Census night.

Employees and servants living and sleeping in the household should also be included.

3. Procedure on Final Census Night

On the evening of the day prior to the Final Census the enumerator will re-issue to the chief occupant or other responsible person the Population Schedule which was earlier entered up in respect of these units. Soon after 6 p.m. on the Final Census night you should—

- (a) cross out the entries in respect of any person who is not present on the Final Census night by drawing a line diagonally down the column relating to such person.
- (b) fill in the particulars in respect of any visitor or other new person or a newly born infant, whose particulars have not been entered at the Preliminary Census but is present on the Final Census night even if he/she had been enumerated elsewhere at the Preliminary Census.
- (c) if it becomes necessary for a person to leave the premises between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight on the Final Census night, you should first make sure that the particulars in respect of that person have been entered on the schedule before the person goes out and then issue an enumeration pass to him. This is in order to ensure that the person is not enumerated again when he goes out. An enumeration pass will be supplied to you by the enumerator.

PART II—HOW TO FILL IN THE POPULATION SCHEDULE

How to make the entries

The questions on the schedule are arranged vertically one below the other. One column should be used for each person and the entries in respect of each such person should be recorded in the column under the person's name.

For most of the questions the possible answers are already printed in the cage meant for the answer and these alternative answers are numbered. It is only necessary for you to circle the number against the appropriate answer, e.g., in cage 5 Sex: the word 'male' appears under 1 and 'female' appears under 2. If the person is a male circle number 1 thus ①. If the person is a female circle the number 2 thus ②. Please note in this and all other cages that only one number should be so encircled.

In some cages in addition to circling a number you are also required to enter some particulars, e.g., in cage 10 Citizenship, if the person is a foreign citizen, you should circle number 3 and also enter in the space provided the name of the country of which he/she is a citizen.

Cages left blank in the schedule should be completed by writing the required entry, e.g., cage 15 relating to Principal Occupation, the occupation must be written in full here in accordance with the instructions.

Please use blue or black ink and circle neatly and write clearly and legibly.

There is space on each schedule for entries relating to 10 persons.

Entries on top of Schedule

The items on the top of the schedule refer to the location and will have already been filled in by the enumerator.

Schedule Number

This is meant to be filled in by the enumerator.

Cage 1: Census No. of housing unit, living quarters other than housing unit or non-housing unit.

* This is the number marked on the label for Census purposes and affixed on your dwelling.

Cage 2: Serial Number of person
This should be left blank.

Cage 3: Name
Enter the names of the persons in the household starting with the Head of the household.

Cage 4: Relationship to Head of Household
Enter 'Head' for the head of the household. Thereafter enter the relationship of each person to the head, e.g., wife, son, father, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, boarder, servant, etc. If a child has not been named, enter "Not named". Ge names need not be entered. Take special care to include all infants and children under 5 years of age as they are likely to be omitted.

APPENDIX 3 (vi)

Instruction Pamphlet I.P. 7

1971 Census of Population and Housing

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS OF CENSUS—PRELIMINARY CENSUS AND FINAL CENSUS

1. Your Duties

You will be responsible for the supervision of the Census arrangements and the work of the Census enumerators within your Census Circle which is an area consisting of a number of Census Blocks. Before commencing your duties you will receive from the Chief Supervisor of your area an Act of Appointment as a Supervisor which you should always take with you when you are doing Census work.

You will work under the immediate direction and guidance of the Chief Supervisor of your area but instructions may sometimes be issued to you direct by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Census. You have the authority to summon the enumerators of your Census Circle for instruction classes or other Census work to any convenient place within your Circle at any reasonable time.

2. Census Information is Confidential

Before commencing your duties you should take an Oath or make an Affirmation on the prescribed form. This may be done before your Chief Supervisor. All information collected during the Census is confidential and you are forbidden by law to divulge it to any person other than a Census Officer.

3. Supervisor's List of Census Blocks and Enumerators

You will be provided with a list of your Census Blocks and the names and addresses of the Enumerators assigned to these blocks and also the names of outdoor enumerators, if any, who will work in your Census Circle on Form F 14 "Supervisor's List of Census Blocks and Enumerators' Pay sheet." The various columns of this form should be filled in by you as and when necessary to keep a record of the progress of the Census work in each block.

4. Sampling Scheme and Type of Schedules to be used

While most of the information on population will be collected from the entire population certain additional information on place of birth, usual residence, fertility and marriage will be collected from the population in 10% of the Census Blocks, which are designated Sample Census Blocks. In these Sample Census Blocks the Population Schedule (Special) will be used. In all other areas the Population Schedule (General) will be used.

The information on housing will be collected in all Census Blocks in urban areas but in only 10% of the blocks i.e., in the Sample Census Blocks, in Rural Areas.

The Schedules to be used are thus :—

- (1) *The Population Schedule (General)* which contains the questions to be asked from the entire population.

Cage 5: Sex

Circle 1 for males and 2 for females.

Cage 6: Date of birth and age

Enter the date of birth giving first the year, then the month and then the date, e.g., Year: 1912 Month: 3 Date: 23. If the exact date is not known, enter only the year and months, or if the month is also not known, the year. If the year too is not known enter a dash (—) against year. In the space for age enter the age in completed years as on the Final Census date. Thus, a person whose exact age on the Census date is 17 years 11 months, and 25 days should be entered as 17. Give the exact age and do not report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 40 or "about 45" when that is not the exact age. For infants less than one year enter "O" against 'age'.

Note Instruction in respect of cages 7-24 of the Population schedule were the same as contained in "Instruction to enumerator of Census Blocks". However the following note was added after cage 19

cages 20 to 24 appear only in the Population Schedule (Special) Hence if you have been given the Population Schedule (General) you may ignore the instructions relating to cages 20 - 24.

Instruction on how to fill the Housing Schedule were also the same as in "Instruction to Enumerators of Census Blocks"

(2) *The Population Schedule (Special)* which contains the questions on the General Schedule as well as the additional questions to be asked on a sample basis in 10% of the blocks only i.e. the Sample Blocks.

(3) *The Housing Schedule* which contains the questions on housing. The housing schedule will be completed in all urban areas, but in only the Sample Blocks in rural areas.

The Schedules to be completed in the General Census Blocks and in the Sample Census Blocks in the different areas are follows :—

In Municipal, Urban and Town Council Areas

General Census Blocks — (1) *The Population Schedule (General)*
(2) *The Housing Schedule*

Sample Census Blocks (1) *The Population Schedule (Special)*
(2) *The Housing Schedule*

In Rural and Estate areas outside Municipal, Urban and Town Council Areas

General Census Blocks — (1) *The Population Schedule (General)*

Sample Census Blocks (1) *The Population Schedule (Special)*
(2) *The Housing Schedule*

Sample Census Blocks will be those for which the letter "S" has been written on the top right hand corner of the Pre-listing form for the Block. Your Chief Supervisor will also indicate to you the Sample Census Blocks in your Circle.

You should instruct each enumerator in your circle as to whether his Census Block is a Sample Census Block or not and what schedule should be filled in by him for his Block.

5. Training Classes for Enumerators

One of your chief duties will be to hold training classes for the enumerators assigned to you. It is most important that all your enumerators are adequately trained as the success of the Census will largely depend on the manner in which they fill up the Census Schedules. Detailed instructions in regard to the Census procedures and the method of filling up the schedules are given in the following instruction Pamphlets :—

Instruction Pamphlet IP 4.—Instructions to Enumerators of Census Blocks.

Instruction Pamphlet IP 6.—Instructions to Outdoor Enumerators Final Census.

These Instruction Pamphlets should be carefully studied by you before you hold the Training Classes for the enumerators. You should also make it a point to attend the Training Class for Supervisors at which these instructions will be explained to you. Any doubtful points which occur to you before the Training Class for Supervisors should be referred to the officer holding that Training Class, and any doubtful points that occur to you later should be referred to your Chief Supervisor.

You should arrange to hold a training class for all your enumerators prior to the Preliminary Census and explain to them the procedure for the Census and the instructions on how to fill in the Census Schedule. A practice enumeration should also be conducted by filling up a Census Schedule for an imaginary family.

Thereafter on the 9th and 10th of July, please check the work of your enumerators and point out any mistake they may have made. The importance of giving proper training to the enumerators cannot be over-emphasised.

The Instructions relating to columns 20-24 of the Population Schedule (Special) are meant for enumerators of Sample Blocks. Hence these instructions should be clearly explained to Enumerators of Sample Blocks. Instructions relating to Housing in Part III of IP 4 should be explained to all enumerators within M.C., U.C. and T.C. areas and enumerators of the Sample Blocks in other areas.

All Training Classes for your enumerators should be completed, at least 4 days before the Preliminary Census commences on 20th Sept 71.

6. Distribution of Census Schedules, & etc., to Enumerators

You will receive from your Chief Supervisor the Census Schedules, Instruction Pamphlets and other supplies required by your enumerators. These should be distributed as early as possible to your enumerators. More detailed instructions on the distribution of schedules to enumerators will be issued separately. A small reserve should be maintained by you for issue later to any enumerator who needs extra supplies.

7. Census Blocks and Census Block Numbers

You should see that each enumerator is thoroughly acquainted with the limits of his area which will consist of one or more Census Blocks. If necessary you should arrange for the officer who prepared the Pre-listing form to proceed with the enumerators to show them the location of their respective Census Blocks. You should yourself personally make a tour of your Circle in order to get acquainted with it. It is important to make sure that every building within your Census Circle falls into a Census Block. If you discover any buildings that do not fall into any Census Block, please assign them to a suitable Census Block.

8. The Preliminary Census

The Preliminary Census will commence on 20th Sept 71, and will go on for 10 days. During this period the enumerators will carry out the Preliminary Enumeration in their respective Census Blocks. You should make it a special point to meet all your enumerators during the two days 21st & 22nd Sept go through the schedules that they have already filled up with them and point out any mistakes that they have made. It is very important that this personal check is made by you on the work of each enumerator on either the 9th or 10th July, as it is at this stage you will be able to assess the quality of work of the enumerators and to clarify any doubtful points raised by them. During the rest of the Preliminary Census, i.e. from 23rd to 29th Sept., please keep in close touch with your enumerators and satisfy yourself that they are carrying out their duties correctly.

9. Serving of Schedules to Chief Occupants in Municipal, Urban and Town Council Areas

In the case of Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas, the officers who prepared the Pre-listing Forms were instructed to place a tick ✓ in Column 11. of the Form F1 to indicate the units where the chief occupant of the housing unit was able to fill up the Census Schedule himself. In para. 18 of Part I of Instruction Pamphlet IP 4. Instructions to Enumerators of Census Blocks, the enumerators have been directed to serve schedules on the chief occupants to such housing units so that they may fill up the schedules themselves. In the case of non-urban areas, Column 11 should not have been filled in. It is possible however, that by an oversight such ticks may have been inserted against housing units in those areas. If your Circle is not in a Municipal, Urban or Town Council area, please request your enumerators to be on the look-out for mistakes of this nature and not to serve schedules to such housing units.

10. Notification of Preliminary Census Results

At the end of the Preliminary Census please obtain from all your enumerators the figures of the total number of persons enumerated by them during the Preliminary Census. Please add up those figures to obtain the total number of persons enumerated within your Circle. This total number should be entered on the Form F 15, "Preliminary Census Results" and handed over to your Chief Supervisor personally or sent to him by express post. (If you intend to send it by express post, please obtain an envelope from your Chief Supervisor).

11. Final Census Procedure

Please request all your enumerators to meet you on the 6th or 7th Oct and go through with them once again the procedure that should be followed at the Final Census (vide paragraphs 21-26 of Instruction Pamphlet IP 4). Please make quite sure that all your enumerators are fully conversant with the exact nature of the duties they have to perform on the Final Census night, i.e., the night of 9th Oct 1971.

If there are any out-door enumerators in your Circle, you should inform them of the exact location of their points of duty or patrol beats, accompanying them to the places if necessary. You should also explain to them their duties as set out in Instruction Pamphlet IP 6.

Please also make sure that both the general and Out-Door Enumerators have sufficient supplies of Enumeration Passes and blank Population Schedules for use on the Final Census night.

12. Action if any Enumerator Falls Ill

When you meet your enumerators on the 6th Or 7th Oct please request them to inform you immediately if owing to an accident, sudden illness or other unforeseen reason they are unable to carry out the enumeration on the Final Census night. If for any reason an enumerator is unable to carry out his duties on the Final Census night, please

arrange at once for a reserve enumerator to do his work. If no reserve enumerators have been attached to you, your Chief Supervisor should be able to provide you with one. *If you fail to obtain a reserve enumerator then you should proceed to do the Final enumeration in that block yourself.*

13. Enumeration of Special Places

13.1 ENUMERATION OF HOSPITALS

In the case of Hospitals, the enumeration during the Preliminary Census ~~20th to 29th Sept~~ should be carried out only in respect of the quarters occupied by the doctors, nurses and any other permanent residents in the Hospital premises. No Preliminary Census should be carried out in the wards or rooms meant for patients during the period ~~18th to 19th Sept~~. The Census Schedules should be collected back as usual after the Preliminary Census and then re-issued to the Hospital authorities on the morning of the 7th. The Hospital authorities should be requested to enumerate all the patients in the Hospital during the period ~~7th to 8th Oct.~~ and thereafter do a final check on the night of the Final Census, ~~9th Oct.~~ on all the patients, doctors, nurses and any other permanent residents. Births or deaths which occur in wards or rooms after the enumerator's visit on the Final Census night should not be taken into account.

13.2 FISHERMEN OUT AT SEA ON FINAL CENSUS NIGHT

In the coastal areas where there are fishermen, Enumerators should be instructed not to cross out the names of those fishermen who have gone out to the sea on the final census night.

13.3 RAILWAY STATIONS

If there happens to be a railway station in a Census Block it would have been listed as a non-housing unit (the Station Master's bungalow or other quarters would of course, have been listed separately as a housing unit). Every Enumerator in whose block a Railway Station falls should please check up with the Station Master whether Special Railway Enumerators are being appointed for the station. If such special Railway Enumerators are being appointed the Enumerator of the Census Block need not enumerate persons inside the Railway Station (i.e., on the platform, in waiting rooms etc.) on the Final Census night. If Special Railway Enumerators are not being appointed he should visit the Railway Station and enumerate persons inside the Railway Station (such stations will usually be very small stations). He *must* however visit the housing units such as Station Master's bungalow, and other bungalows the occupants of which he would have enumerated at the Preliminary Census and carry out the Final Census as in the case of other housing units.

13.4 OUTDOOR ENUMERATORS APPOINTED TO RAILWAY STATIONS

Except in the case of very small stations, special arrangements will be made with the railway authorities for the enumeration of passengers and railway staff on duty within railway station premises to which the general public will not normally have access without a railway ticket. If Outdoor Enumerators have been appointed to railway stations please enquire from the Station Master whether Special Railway

Enumerators have been appointed for such stations. If so the outdoor enumerator may be requested to confine his attention to the streets outside the station and enumerate persons found there, who have no passes.

14. Enumeration Passes

14.1 ENUMERATION PASSES

The number of passes given to each Enumerator should in most cases be adequate. However if an enumerator finds that he runs short of passes he may write out a pass as in the specimen given below and issue it under his signature :—

CENSUS

Bearer
has been enumerated by me.

.....
Enumerator.

An outdoor Enumerator will have to issue a pass to each person enumerated by him. The Outdoor Enumerator too, may if he runs short of passes, write out and issue passes as above.

14.2 PERSONS IN POSSESSION OF ENUMERATION PASSES AT THE TIME AN ENUMERATOR VISITS THEIR HOMES

If any person is found to possess an enumeration pass at the time of the Enumerator's visit, it indicates that such person has already been enumerated that night. The Enumerator should therefore treat that person as not present in the housing unit and cross out his name and particulars on the population schedule.

15. Action on the Final Census Night

On the night of the Final Census, please make it a point to be out inspecting the work of the enumerators as much as possible. Please take with you a stock of Population Schedules and Enumeration Passes and enumerate any person whom you find outdoors and who has not been enumerated on that night. They should be issued Enumeration Passes after enumeration.

After 9.30 p.m., please visit some of the places below and satisfy yourself that they have been visited by your enumerators :—

- (a) Temples, Churches, Mosques, etc.
- (b) Places where there are night workmen, e.g. mills, markets.
- (c) Places where there are night watchers, e.g. stores, offices.
- (d) Clubs, public parks and ambalamas.
- (e) Places that might serve as sleeping places for persons without any fixed abode.

Please write the words "OUT-DOOR ENUMERATION" in block letters on the top right-hand corner of each schedule used by you.

You should take care that you yourself are enumerated on the Final Census night. This should be done by entering the particulars about yourself on your "OUT-DOOR ENUMERATION" schedules before you commence work on that night.

16. Outdoor Enumerators—Stopping of Vehicles

It is desirable, wherever possible, to stop vehicles, at important road junctions and enumerate the persons therein. The assistance of the Police should be obtained whenever it is proposed to stop vehicles as enumerators have no legal power to do so. The I. G. P. is being requested to instruct Police Officers to render suitable assistance.

17. Action after the Final Census

On the morning after the Final Census you should be at your headquarters as early as possible to receive the completed schedules from the enumerators. As each enumerator returns his schedules, please take the following action :—

- (a) Peruse all the entries made on the Final Census night and make sure that they are in order.
- (b) Check that all the persons entered on the schedules have been serially numbered and that there are no mistakes or omissions in the serial numbering.
- (c) That the entries on the cover of the Enumeration Books have been correctly made.
- (d) That the enumerator's abstract on Form F13 has been correctly prepared and submitted.

18. Notification of Final Results

Please note the total population in each of your Census Blocks on the Final Census night. (This will be the last serial number in Cage 2 in respect of the schedules for each Census Block). Please add up these figures together with the figures on the schedules used by your outdoor enumerators and yourself on the Final Census night. This will give the total population of your Census Circle. Please report this figure to your Chief Supervisor on Form F16, "Final Census Results". This form should be handed over to your Chief Supervisor as early as possible on the day after the Final Census.

19. Despatch of Completed Population Schedules to Chief Supervisor

The Enumerator's Abstracts prepared by your enumerators (including outdoor enumerators) should be arranged in order and sent separately to your Chief Supervisor for despatch to the Census Office in Colombo.

The books of completed Population Schedules returned by your enumerators should be despatched to your Chief Supervisor as early as possible along with any unused schedules. Please keep a record of the books of schedules despatched, and see that you receive an acknowledgment for them.

20. Persons omitted

Please retain some unused Population Schedules with you to enter particulars of any persons who may have been omitted from the Final Census Enumeration. Such persons may get in touch with you shortly after the Final Census night. Advertisements will be published in the newspapers asking persons who have been omitted to report themselves. You must in addition personally verify any information you receive regarding omission of persons from the Final Census Enumeration.

If within four days of the Final Census you are informed of any persons who have been omitted, please enumerate them yourself and despatch the schedule to your Chief Supervisor. The schedule should be clearly marked "LATE ENUMERATION" on top.

