

Concepts and Definitions of the Terms Used

Area under miscellaneous tree crops, groves, etc.:

All culturable land which is not included under 'net area sown' but is put to some other agricultural use, such as land under casuarina trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes, and other groves for fuel, etc.

Barren and unculturable land:

Land which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at high cost, irrespective of whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

Critical:

A taxon is critical when it is facing an extremely high probability of extinction in the wild in immediate future.

Crown cover:

The canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a forest or in an uneven aged forest by the crowns of all trees in a specified crowns class.

Culturable waste:

Land available for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation or abandoned after a few years for one reason or the other. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles not put to any use. These may be assessed or unassessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated during the year and the last five or more consecutive years in succession, will be included in this category.

Current fallow:

Cultivable area kept fallow during the current agricultural year. Any seedling area in the current agricultural year not cropped in the same year is also treated as current fallow.

Demersal:

Refers to fish that live on or adjacent to the sea bottom.

Dense Forest:

Forests whose crown density is 40 percent or above.

Endangered:

Species in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the casual factors continue operating. Included are species whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction.

Expectation of Life at Birth:

The Expectation of life at birth is defined as the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Extinct:

Species that are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of the type in localities and other known or likely places.

Flush system latrine:

The type of latrine which is connected to an under ground sewerage system, from which human excreta and wastes are flushed out by water.

Forest:

Includes all actually forested area on the lands so classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests, whether state-owned or private.

Gross area irrigated:

An irrigated plot growing crop in more than one season, is counted as many times as it is cropped to arrive at gross area irrigated. In case of mixed crops, the area under component crops as reported by household is taken into account.

Habitat:

An area and not a particular location is called habitat. The site or environment which a plant or animal lives, such as forest.

Household:

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal from common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Infant Mortality Rate:

Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths under one year of age to thousand live births in a year.

Insufficiently Known:

A taxon is insufficiently known when an evaluation has been made but the available data are inadequate to assign a category.

Irrigation:

A device of purposely providing land with water other than rain water by artificial means.

Land put to non-agricultural uses:

Includes all land occupied by buildings, paths, etc. or under water (e.g. tank, canals, etc.) and land put to uses other than agricultural production.

Neretic :

The part of the pelagic environment that extends from the nearshore zone out to depth of about 200 m; the water overlying the continental shelf related to shallow water on the margin of the sea, generally that overlying the continental shelf.

Net area irrigated:

The total of all the areas irrigated from different sources, counting each area irrigated only once even though it was irrigated more than once in the same year.

Net area sown:

Area sown with crops and orchards, counting the area sown more than once in the same year, only once.

The above definition was elaborated as follows:

The net area sown was defined as the difference between the total geographical area of all plots of land of the holding and the sum of the areas of land under

(1) forest, (2) barren & uncultivable wastes, (3) put to non-agricultural uses, (4) culturable wastes, (5) permanent pastures & other grazing land, (6) miscellaneous tree crops excluding orchards and (7) all type of fallow lands.

Open Forest:

Forest whose crown density is more than 10 percent but less than 40 percent.

Other fallow:

All lands which are taken up for cultivation in the past, but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years including the current agricultural year are classified under 'other fallow'.

Pastures and grazing land:

Include all grazing lands irrespective of whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Grazing lands within forest area shall be included under this category.

pH:

The logarithm to the base 10 of the reciprocal of Hydrogen ion concentration.

Rare:

The species with small world populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk. These species are usually localised within restricted geographic areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

Room:

Covered space enclosed by walls on all sides reaching from the floor to the roof and having a door way. The rooms have been further classified as NBO rooms (specification for a room as recommended by the National Buildings Organisation) and other rooms. An NBO room is defined as a room having a floor space of at least four square metres and height of at least two metres from the floor to the ceiling.

Service latrine:

The types of latrine which are attended by the scavenging services of the Municipalities or Corporations.

Slum:

A slum is defined as an areal unit having twenty five or more kachcha structures mostly of temporary nature, or fifty or

more households residing mostly in kachcha structures, huddled together, or inhabited persons with practically no private latrine and inadequate public latrine and water facilities.

Species:

A group of individual specimens having close resemblance but differing from others and belonging to the same genus.

Tap:

Source through which the drinking water is distributed through pipes laid out by corporations, municipalities or other local authorities like metropolitan or town development authorities or housing estates or similar agencies. But drinking water distributed through pipes by the house owner by pumping out from unprotected wells, tanks or springs should not be regarded as tap.

Type of dwelling:

Dwellings, have been classified under three categories, namely, chawl/bustee, independent house and flat.

(a) Chawl/Bustee:

A collection of poorly built kachcha or semi-pucca huts or tenements.

(b) Independent house:

A separate structure with a room or rooms and having all its accessories and a separate entrance to it. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the building are physically coterminous, it should be considered an independent house.

(c) Flat:

All housing arrangements other than chawl/bustee and independent house are to be taken as flats. Flat thus includes any self-contained dwelling unit with a room or rooms provided with normal housing facilities like water supply, bath and latrine used exclusively by the family residing there or jointly with other families. It also includes detached room

or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

Type of structure:

The structures have been classified into three categories, namely pucca, semi-pucca and kachcha on the basis of the materials used for construction.

(a) Pucca Structure:

A structure whose walls and roof at least are made of pucca materials.

(b) Kachcha Structure:

A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials.

(c) Semi-Pucca Structure:

A structure which has either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials. Walls/roof made partially of pucca materials will be regarded as kachcha walls/roof. Materials such as oven-burnt bricks, stone, stone-blocks, cement, concrete, jack-board (cement plastered reed), tiles and timber are pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used in the construction of roof will also be treated as pucca materials.

Urban:

The criteria adopted for treating the urban for 1991 census is:

All statutory towns, i.e., all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(a) All places which satisfied the following criteria:

- (i) A minimum population of 5000;

- (ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
- (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. Mile (1000 per sq. mile).

Urban Agglomeration:

- (i) A city or a town with a continuous outgrowth, the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining villages ; or
- (ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, if any, as in (i) above ; or
- (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with or without outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Vulnerable:

The species believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the casual factors continue operating. Included are species of which most or all the populations are decreasing because of overexploitation, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; species with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and species with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.