

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

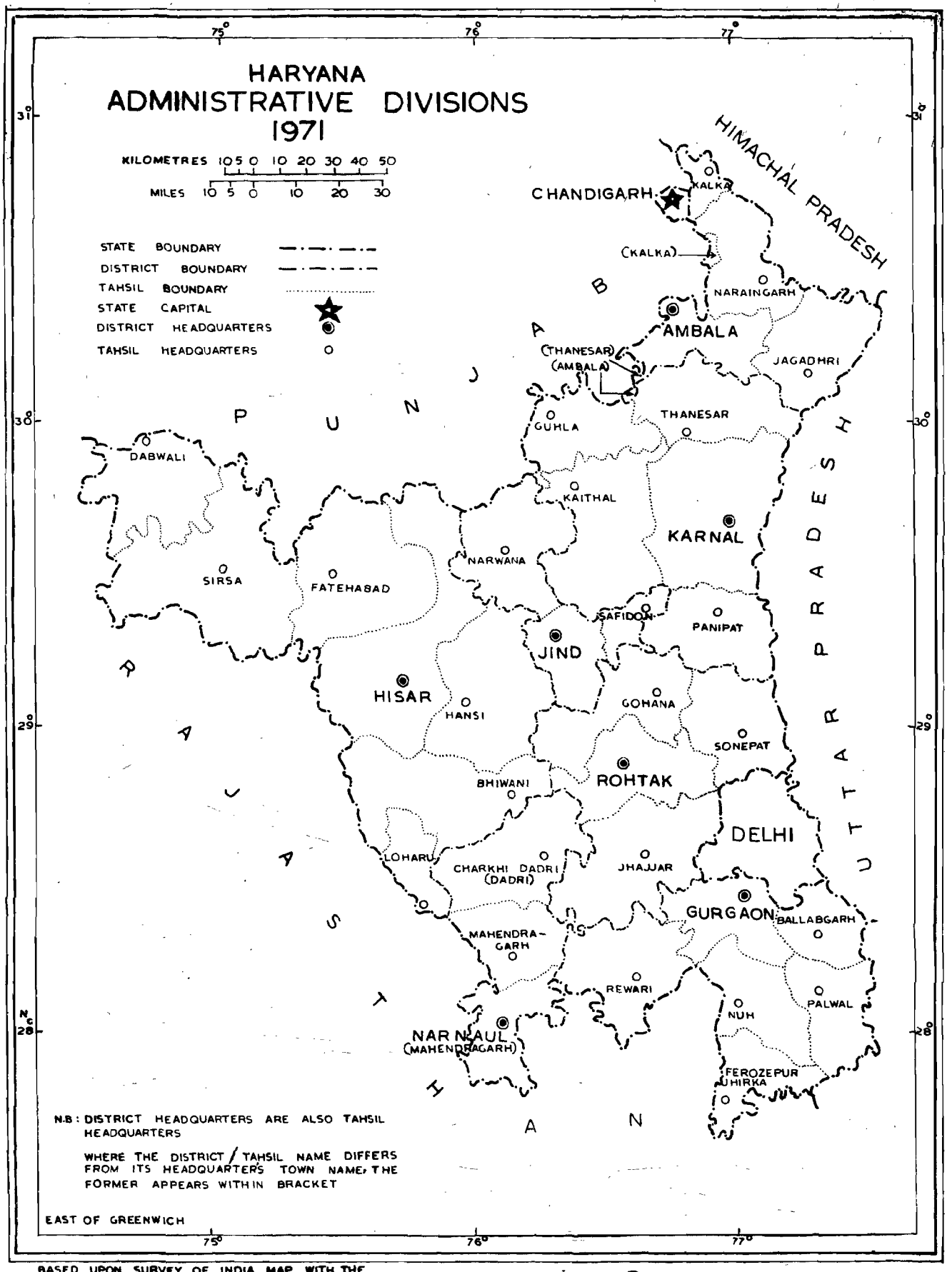
SERIES 6

PART II–A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

HARYANA

I.E.N. CHAUHAN
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Director of Census Operations
Haryana



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

A—CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The publications relating to Haryana bear Series No. 6, and are bound separately as follows:-

Part I-A	..	General Report
Part I-B	..	General Report
Part I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	..	General Population Tables (the present volume)
Part II-B	..	Economic Tables
Part II-C(i)	..	Mothertongue, Religion and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Tables
Part II-C(ii)	..	Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part III	..	Establishments Report and Tables
Part IV	..	Housing Report and Tables
Part V	..	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part VI-A	..	Town Directory
Part VI-B	..	Special Survey Reports on selected towns
Part VI-C	..	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part VII	..	Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel
Part VIII-A	..	Administration Report : Enumeration (for official use only)
Part VIII-B	..	Administration Report : Tabulation (for official use only)
Part IX	..	Census Atlas

B—HARYANA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Part X .. District Census Handbook for each district in three Parts:—

Part A—Village and Town Directory

Part B—Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstracts

Part C—Analytical Report, Administrative Statistics and District Census Tables

(Parts A and B of the District Census Handbook for each District of Haryana State have been printed in one volume)

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ERRATA

Page No.	Particulars	T/R/U	Column No.	For	Read
23	Ambala District	—	7	2,254.8	2,253.2
				707.8	706.2
			9	—2,254.8	—2,253.2
				—707.8	—706.2
28	Dadri Tahsil	U	10	2	28
37	Gurgaon District (1971)	—	4	+4 ,663	+466,663
	Mahendragarh District (1971)	—	4	+118,191	+148,191
39	In foot note (b) (i)	—	—	707.8 km²	706.2 km²
54	Jhajjar (M.C.)	—	Under 1901	V	IV
	Safidon (M.C.)	—	Under 1901	V	VI
65	Hodal (1961)	—	11	4,948	4,949
86	Karnal District	U	15	1,54	1,544
109	Palwal Tahsil	U	21	59	596
17,23 & 24	*Read* Hisar *for* Hissar.				
18	*Read* Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony *for* agadhri Workshop RaJilway Colony.				
74	*Read* Loharu *for* Loharh.				

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PREFACE

With the 1971-Census India completed a hundred years of Census taking. For the Haryana State as such, it being the first Census, it gained added importance. All the data collected at this Census had a reference to the 1st April, 1971; the sunrise of the 1st April, 1971 being the Census moment. The format of the Individual Slip canvassed at the 1971-Census is reproduced in Annexure V.

2. Right on the heels of the field operations, the Provisional Population Totals were released by this Directorate, with the approval of the Registrar General India, on the 16th April, 1971, to meet the pressing demands of the various State Government Departments and other data users. The Provisional Population Totals had a limited scope and usage. After the release of the Provisional Population Totals, the filled-in Individual Slips were manually sorted at our two Regional Tabulation Offices set up at Chandigarh and Rohtak. A-Series Tables (Tables A-I to A-IV) and the Primary Census Abstracts, as generated on full count, are included in this volume. The data contained in these Tables and the Primary Census Abstracts have been discussed in the fly-leaves preceding each one of them. Table A-V concerning the Standard Urban Areas will be published separately as supplement to this volume.

3. Publication of these tables is an end product of the labour put in by several workers in the field and in our Regional Tabulation Offices as well as by the staff in this Directorate. My first thanks are, therefore, due to the army of Enumerators drawn from the various State Government, semi-Government and Central Government Departments, who formed the vanguard of our field operations. Thanks are also due to the Circle Supervisors, Charge Officers, Additional District Census Officers and the District Census Officers who took extra pains to make the field operations a success.

4. Mention may also be made of the good and speedy work done by the Sorters, Compiler Checkers and Supervisors appointed on a fixed consolidated pay in the Regional Tabulation Offices. The setting up of the Regional Tabulation Offices on a purely temporary basis and for a limited period was not an easy task. My deputies, namely Sarvshri S.L. Dhani, J.S. Dhamija and N.K. Tandon all from the Haryana Civil Service did an excellent job not only in organising the field operations notwithstanding the hazards involved but also in setting up, manning and supervising the Regional Tabulation Offices. The Deputy Director at Rohtak was ably assisted by Shri J.R. Vashistha, Investigator and that at Chandigarh by Shri G.D. Singla, Tabulation Officer.

5. The Tables prepared at the Regional Tabulation Offices were processed and finalised at the Directorate level by Sarvshri G.D. Singla and J.N. Suri, Tabulation Officers and a team of dedicated workers, under the able and close supervision of Shri J.S. Dhamija, and rendered yeoman's service indeed. They deserve all my appreciation. I may also record here my appreciation of the assistance rendered to me by Shri S.S. Sharma, Office Superintendent, in organising the field operations, setting up of the Regional Tabulation Offices and attending to other allied problems with due despatch while always remaining in the background.

6. My grateful thanks are due to Shri Saroop Krishen, Chief Secretary to Government Haryana and Shri B.L. Ahuja, Secretary to Government Haryana, Local Government Department for extending me the fullest co-operation while the preparations for the various phases of the operations were in hand and also at the time of actual enumeration.

7. I am deeply indebted to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General India whose experienced and able handling of the 1971-Census Operations made the work at the State level less arduous. His devotion to work has always been a source of inspiration to all of us.

8. I am grateful to Shri K.D. Ballal, the then Deputy Registrar General, for his guidance in administrative and technical matters. I am also thankful to Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General and his staff who checked the Tables for accuracy and made valuable suggestions.

9. Shri P. Lakshmipathy, Manager of the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi, and his staff deserve my special thanks for the care they took in printing this volume.

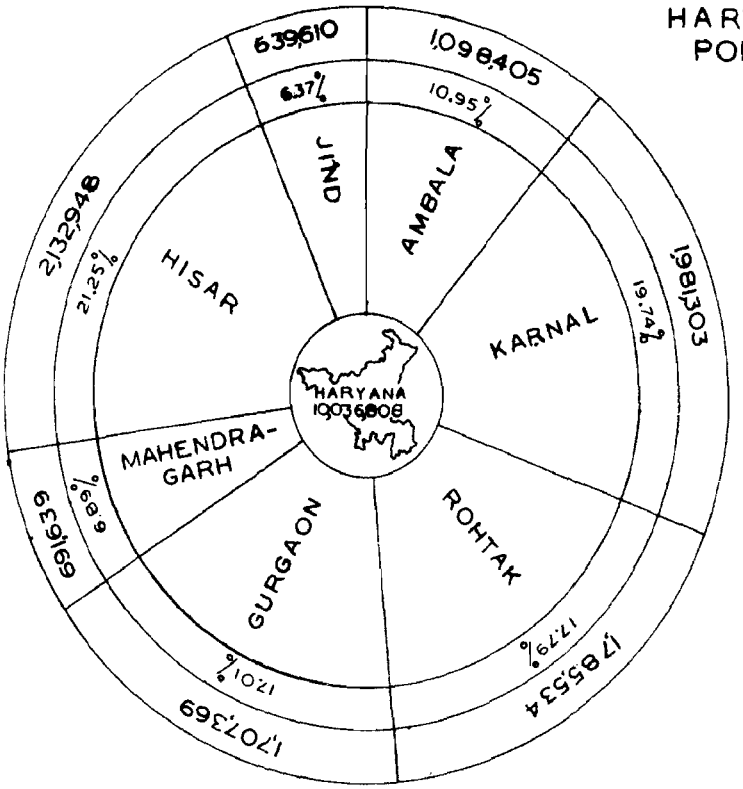
Dated: Chandigarh,
the 1st January, 1973.

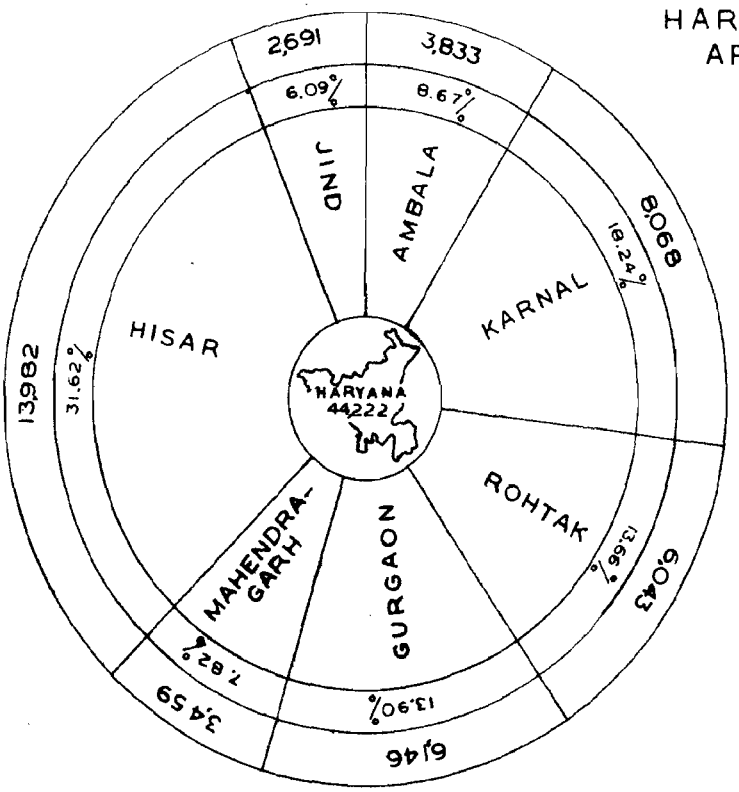
I.E.N. Chauhan
of the Indian Administrative Service,
Director of Census Operations,
Haryana.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

HARYANA STATE

		Persons	Males	Females
A. POPULATION	Total	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550
	Rural	8,263,849	4,420,225	3,843,624
	Urban	1,772,959	957,033	815,926
B. WORKERS	Total	2,653,993	2,541,577	112,416
	Rural	2,187,530	2,099,553	87,977
	Urban	466,463	442,024	24,439
C. LITERATES	Total	2,699,179	2,005,424	693,755
	Rural	1,794,925	1,439,614	355,311
	Urban	904,254	565,810	338,444
D. Percentage of Rural Population		82.34	82.20	82.49
E. Percentage of Urban Population		17.66	17.80	17.51
F. Percentage of Workers		26.44	47.27	2.41
G. Percentage of Literates (including 0-4 age group)		26.89	37.29	14.99
H. Area in km^2 as supplied by the Surveyor General India		44,222		
I. Density of Population per km^2		227		
J. Sex Ratio		867		
K. Percentage Decennial Growth rate (1961-71)		32.23		
L. Total No. of Towns		65		
M. Total No. of Villages		Inhabited : 6,731		
		Un-inhabited : 333		
N. Total No. of Occupied Residential Houses		1,470,426		
O. Total No. of Households		1,596,825		


HARYANA 1971
POPULATION
639610
6.37%
JIND
1098405
10.95%
AMBALA
1981303
19.74%
KARNAL
1785534
17.79%
ROHTAK
1707369
17.01%
GURGAON
691639
6.89%
MAHENDRA-GARH
2132948
21.25%
HISAR
HARYANA
10036808


HARYANA 1971
AREA (IN Km²)
2691
6.09%
JIND
3833
8.67%
AMBALA
8068
18.24%
KARNAL
6043
13.66%
ROHTAK
6146
13.90%
GURGAON
3459
7.82%
MAHENDRA-GARH
13982
31.62%
HISAR
HARYANA
44222

INTRODUCTION

In an operation like Census, considerable forethought and planning is necessary while evolving the questionnaires to be canvassed. During 1971-Census also, initially these forms were drafted keeping in view the demands of the data users but after two pretests, it was felt that collection of certain data such as age of the house, provision of certain amenities etc. etc. in this operation could not be done and ultimately the following schedules were finally adopted for the 1971-Census :

(i) Houselist.

(ii) Establishment Schedule.

(iii) Individual Slip.

(iv) Population Record.

The canvassing of these Schedules was done in two phases. The first two schedules were filled in during the houselisting operations carried on in the State during February-March, 1970, while the latter two were filled in during actual enumeration conducted during March-April, 1971.

The preparatory work was carried out in this State in following stages :—

1. Haryana State came into being with effect from the 1st November, 1966. Part of the area of Ambala District in composite Punjab was excluded and Jind and Narwana Tahsils were taken out from Sangrur District to form a new District of Jind. After that some of Tahsils were bifurcated. All these changes necessitated proper demarcation of boundaries and as such at the first stage, jurisdictional maps of the Districts, Tahsils and towns were drawn and thereafter notional maps were prepared for each unit, a village in the case of rural areas and ward in urban areas. Ultimately layout maps of these units were prepared so as to ensure that no area in the State was left over and no area was covered twice.

2. On completion of the layout maps, the second step was to implement the scheme of permanent house-numbering in the State. With the co-operation of the State Government machinery, this scheme was implemented in all the operational units in the State and housenumbering plates were affixed in the field. The cost of these plates was borne by the municipalities in the towns and Village Panchayats in rural areas. While numbering the houses, efforts were made not to disturb the system, if any, prevalant in the town and to bring it in line with the permanent house-numbering scheme as far as possible. Both these stages were completed by the officials of the Municipalities in the towns and village Patwaris and the Block staff in villages.

3. To complete this huge task, a team of honorary workers had to be built up. This was done in consultation with the State Government. The Deputy Commissioner of the district was appointed as District Census Officer. He was to be assisted by the District Development & Panchayat Officer who was designated as Additional District Census Officer. The Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) were also appointed as Sub-Divisional Census Officers. Down below were the Charge Officers. For rural areas, the Tahsildars were appointed as Charge Officers and the Naib Tahsildars as the Assistant Charge Officers. In the urban areas, the Administrators/Executive Officers/Secretaries of the Municipalities were nominated as Charge Officers. The appointment of Supervisors/Enumerators was left to the District Census Officers.

4. Enumerator's blocks were delineated by the respective Charge Officers. This work was again done at two occasions, firstly for the purposes of houselisting and secondly for enumeration. For the first operation, the norm for these blocks was house while for the second operation it was the population.

5. With the appointment of staff to conduct the operations, the problem of their training came up. At the time of houselisting, firstly a training conference was arranged at Ambala for training the District Officers. This conference was inaugurated by the Governor of Haryana. These district officers were in turn to train the Charge Officers who were to impart training to the enumerators/supervisors. Their training was to be done at three rounds and they were also required to fill in the Schedules as a practical exercise. At the time of actual enumeration also, the start was given by a training conference held in September, 1970, at Chandigarh. This was inaugurated by Ch. Khurshid Ahmed, the then Minister for Local Bodies, Haryana. Thereafter,training classes were conducted at the District Headquarters for the Charge Officers. These were addressed by the Director of Census Operations himself. The training of enumerators/supervisors was carried out in five rounds. First and last rounds were given by the Headquarter trainers and the remaining by Charge Officers. There was a practical exercise also.

Census Calendar

The calendar adopted during 1971-Census was as under:—

June, 1969 to August, 1969	(i) Preliminary discussions with the State Government regarding appointment of Census Officers.
	(ii) Arrangements for preparations of up-to-date Town/Tahsil/Forest Ranges and Districts Maps.

June, 1969 to August, 1969	(iii) Recognition of new towns that qualify and declassification of existing ones if they did not satisfy the definition of a town.
	(iv) Preparation of General village Register and town Register.
	(v) Collection of area figures from the Deputy Commissioners/Director Land Records, Local Bodies in respect of Districts/Tahsils/ Towns. Reconciliation of District totals–Rural/Urban areas.
	(vi) Collection of administrative statistics from various agencies (non-census data) for Part I of the Town and Village Directories. (To be completed by October, 1969. The consolidation and compilation of the Directory to be completed by August, 1970).
	(vii) Delineation of Standard Urban Areas, in term of Rural and Urban units.
	(viii) Preparation of inventory of staff working in various District offices for appointment as Circle Supervisors and Enumerators.
September, 1969 to October, 1969	(i) Notification of Census Questionnaires and instructions in the gazette as required by the Census Act.
	(ii) Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Officers.
	(iii) Checking of Tahsil maps with village lists and assigning location code numbers to all units.
	(iv) Constitution of Blocks and Supervisors Circles for the purpose of House-numbering and House-listing.
	(v) Appointment of Block Enumerators and Circle Supervisors for Housenumbering and House-listing Op ration—Despatch of appointment orders forms
September, 1969 to October, 1969	(vi) Preparation of Charge Registers showing the blocks and circles for house-listing.
November, 1969 to Dec., 1969	(i) Issue of instructions explaining House-listing operations.
	(ii) Training classes for District Officers and Charge Officers in House-numbering, House-listing and Establishment Schedules.
	(iii) Despatch of House-lists, Establishment Schedules, Enumerators' Abstracts and 'Instructions Booklets' to District Offices.
	(iv) Drawing up of a training programme for Enumerators & Supervisors for house-listing.
	(v) Publicity for House- listing.
January, 1970	(i) Training classes for the Enumerators and Supervisors for House-numbering and House-listing operations including canvassing of Houselist and Establishment Schedules as a practical exercise through Training Schedules.
	(ii) Publicity for House-listing.
February, 1970 1st to 28th February, 1970.	House-listing and canvassing of Establishment Schedules
March, 1970 1st to 3rd March 1970.	Preparation of Enumerator's Abstracts.
3rd to 7th March, 1970.	Arrival of House-lists and Establishment Schedules at the District Headquarters.
8th to 15th March, 1970.	Arrival of these schedules at the Headquarters of the D.C.Os. (Recruitment and training of Key Punch Operators and Supervisory staff to be done in February-March, 1970).

15th March, 1970 to 15th April, 1970.	Checking of the house-lists for completeness. Sampling of Houselists, Coding and Punching of Houselists and Establishment schedules to commence in the Tabulation Offices. (Separate programme to be drawn up for setting up of the Tabulation Offices and completion of Tabulation Operations).
April, 1970 and May, 1970.	Preparation of Charge Register—delineation of Blocks and Supervisors Circles for 1971-Enumeration on the basis of the 1971 (1970) Houselists.
June, July & August, 1970.	(i) Selection and earmarking of Census enumerators and supervisors in each charge.
	(ii) Compilation of Part I (non-census data) of the Village and Town Directories.
	(iii) Preparation of data for A-Series tables for columns other than those which relate to 1971-Census data.
	(iv) Training enumeration slips and instructions to reach every District Office and Charge Office.
September, 1970 and October, 1970	(i) Detailed instructions to be issued formulating the Training programme of Census Officers at all levels including enumerators and supervisors.
	(ii) Training of District Officers and Charge Officers for filling up the Individual Slips & population Record.
	(iii) Publicity measures .
	(iv) Despatch of Individual slip and other Forms to district Headquarters.
November, 1970 to January, 1971	(i) Reassessment of the Blocks and Circles constituted and finalization of charge lists by Charge Superintendents.
	(ii) Issue of Appointment letters to Enumerators and Supervisors.
November, 1970 to January, 1971	(iii) Intensive training of Enumerators and Supervisors including Practical exercise in enumeration on training schedules.
	(iv) Copying of abstracts of the Houselist for each Enumerators's block.
	(v) Issue of Schedules etc. by the Charge Officers to the Enumerators.
10th Feb. , to 28th February, 1971.	Census Enumeration.
Nights of 27th Feb., 1971 and 28th Feb., 71.	Enumeration of Houseless Population.
1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971.	Revisional round.
3rd March to 5th March, 1971.	Compilation and reporting of Provisional Totals.

The time schedules for the houselisting and actual enumeration could not, however, be adhered to strictly. The houselisting was delayed because of state-wide agitation on the question of Chandigarh and consequent law and order problem. The dates for the operation were, therefore, changed and instead of 28th February, 1970, the last date for the operation was fixed as the 10th March, 1970. Similarly the actual enumeration was also delayed because of elections to Lok Sabha in March, 1971. The enumeration started from the 10th March, 1971 and ended on the 31st March, 1971 with a revisional round from the 1st April, 1971, to the 3rd April,1971. The reference date was the sunrise of 1st April,1971 and houseless population was enumerated on the night between the 31st March, 1971 and the 1st April, 1971.

Schedules

A sample each of the four schedules canvassed during 1971-Census alongwith the instructions for its filling up is reproduced in Annexures I to VIII at the end of this book.

Arrangement of Tables

Tables developed from the Houselists, Establishment Schedules, Individual Slips and the Population Records have been grouped in the following series :—

A—Series . .	General Population Tables containing Area, Houses, Population, Decadal variation in population, Villages and towns classified by population, and Standard Urban Areas. (The present Volume)

B—Series . .	General Economic Tables containing workers and non-workers according to main activity and sex, classified by educational levels, industrial classification, their occupational classification, secondary work, if any, performed by them and further classification of non-workers.
C—Series . .	Social and Cultural Tables containing information regarding composition of households, age, marital status, sex, educational level, mother tongue, religions and scheduled castes.
D—Series . .	Migration Tables indicating the population classified by the place of birth and place of last residence.
E—Series . .	Establishment Tables containing information regarding establishments distributed by broad types and their classification between manufacturing, processing or servicing and household industries.
F—Series . .	Fertility Tables containing information regarding number of currently married women and the related births classified by education, age-groups, religion, scheduled castes, etc.
H—Series . .	Housing Tables containing information regarding the uses to which houses are put, details of predominant material of wall and roof, number and size of households occupying these houses and their tenure status.

Publication Programme

Haryana has been alloted Series-6 for this purpose and this would be further divided into parts and sub-parts to cover the different types of Tables and Reports that will be published as indicated below:—

Part No. & Subject covered	Sub Part, if any
Part I-Census General Report	Part I-A will contain the data yielded through P.C.A. and broad religion and mother tongue distribution.
	Part I-B will cover detailed analysis of demographic, social, cultural and migration pattern.
	Part I-C. Subsidiary Tables.
Part II- Census Tables on Population.	Part II-A General Population Tables—A Series (the present Volume)
	Part II-B Economic Tables—B-Series.
	Part II-C(i) Distribution of population by Mother Tongue, Religion and Scheduled Castes.
	Part II-C(ii)Other Social & Cultural Tables—Tables on Household composition, single year age, Marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, etc. and Bilingualism.
	Part II (Spl.) All India Census Tables on 1% Sample Basis (Technical Note on sampling will be incorporated).
Part III: Establishments Report and Tables.	Report and Tables of the 'E' Series.
Part IV: Housing Report and Tables	Part IV-A Housing Report and Housing Subsidiary Tables.
	Part IV-B Housing Tables.
Part V : Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	
Part VI: Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and villages.	Part VI-A Town Directory.
	Part VI-B Special Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part VI-C Survey Reports of selected villages.
Part VII:Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel.	
Part VIII:Administration Report (for official use only)	Part VIII-A Administration Report—Enumeration.
	Part VIII-B Administration Report—Tabulation.

Part No. & Subject Covered	Sub Part, if any
Part IX : Census Atlas	Union and State/U.T. Census Atlases
Part X : District Census Handbook.	Part (A) : Village and Town-Directory
	Part (B) : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.
	Part (C) : Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.
Miscellaneous : (will be published as special paper in each year as and when they are ready).	(a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.
Miscellaneous : *concld.*	(b) Special Area Surveys.
	(c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Areas.
	(d) Language Survey Reports.
	(e) Post-Enumeration Check Report.
	(f) Age Tables.
	(g) Life Tables.
	(h) Report on estimates of intercensal birth and death rates using 1971 life Tables and age data.
	(i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

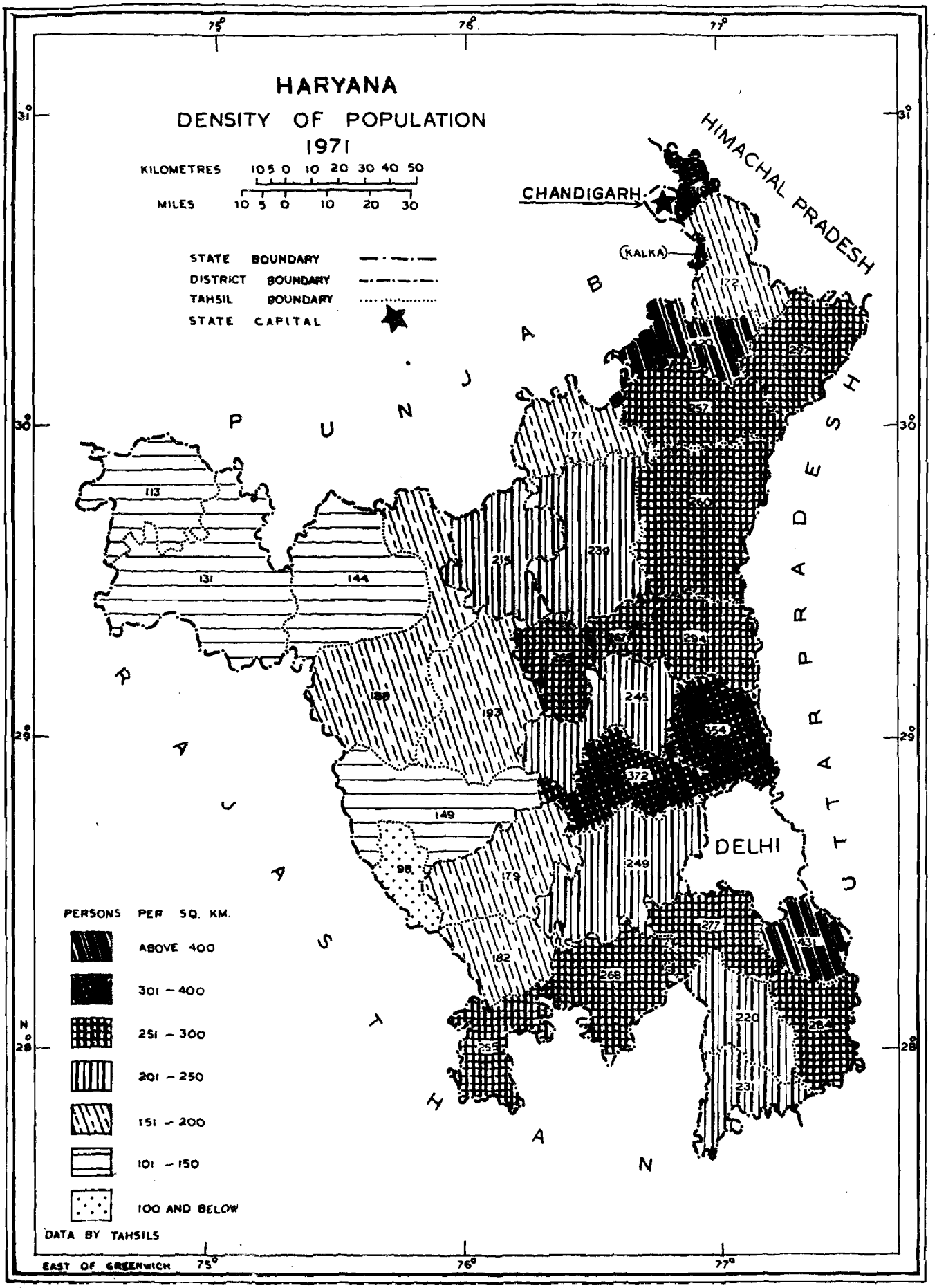

HARYANA
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1971
KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
STATE CAPITAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHANDIGARH
(KALKA)
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
DELHI
PERSONS PER SQ. KM.
ABOVE 400
301 – 400
251 – 300
201 – 250
151 – 200
101 – 150
100 AND BELOW
DATA BY TAHSILS
EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
31°
30°
29°
28°
113
131
144
215
239
171
172
420
297
257
260
294
245
354
372
188
193
149
98
179
249
182
268
277
431
220
284
231
255

TABLE A-1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

This is one of the most important basic tables and gives data regarding the number of occupied residential houses, number of households and population with its break-up by sex. It also gives the area of each unit and the density of population per Km^2. Figures on all these items are presented also for the rural and urban areas separately. The number of inhabited and un-inhabited villages and the number of towns in each of the units have also been shown in this table. While the Union Table gives figures for the State and districts only, the State Table shows data for the tahsils and towns also.

2. The data in this table, and all other tables in this Report, have been presented for the districts arranged in order of their location code numbers alloted for Census purposes. Similarly, the figures for the tahsils are given in the order of their location code numbers within the district. In so far as the towns are concerned, their data are shown after the urban figures for the tahsil in which they fall. The allocation of code numbers to each unit though done for Census taking was however done in a very systematic manner in order to ensure complete coverage at the time of enumeration and compilation and also to have a uniform pattern for the presentation of data. It may be mentioned here that the location code numbers adopted for the 1961 - Census in the then Punjab State could not obviously be followed for the 1971-Census and these code numbers for all the units had to be allotted afresh. The district code numbers, for example, were given starting from the north-eastern tip of the State and going in a clock-wise direction—Ambala (1), Karnal (2), Rohtak (3), Gurgaon (4), Mahendragarh (5), Hisar (6), and Jind (7). The numbers to tahsils and towns were allotted arranging them for each district separately, while the code numbers to villages were given separately for each tahsil.

A brief note about the changes in Area of State and Districts :

3. The State of Haryana was carved out of the territories of the composite State of Punjab on the lst of November, 1966, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The following areas of erstwhile Punjab State comprised the new State of Haryana under the said Act ; —

(i) Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Mahendragarh districts;

(ii) Narwana and Jind tahsils of Sangrur district, comprising the new district of Jind;

(iii) (a) Ambala, Jagadhri and Naraingarh tahsils of Ambala district; and

(b) 153 villages and Kalka town of Kharar tahsil transferred to Naraingarh tahsil.

4. The areas transferred at (iii)(a) & (b) above formed the district of Ambala in the new State of Haryana. The areas transferred under item (iii) (b) above to the Naraingarh Tahsil, were later on taken out of the said tahsil so as to form a new tahsil, namely, Kalka Tahsil under the Haryana Government Notification No. 4575-E(V)-67/2626, dated the 25th July, 1967.

5. Since the formation of Haryana State, there has been no change in its territorial jurisdiction *i.e.* no inter-State transfers have taken place affecting the territorial jurisdiction of Haryana State. There are at present seven districts of Haryana State. Five of these districts, namely, Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hisar continue to enjoy the status of a district since 1901, though they underwent some changes in their areas from decade to decade, Mahendragarh district was formed in 1948 at the time of formation of PEPSU, and continues as such without any considerable change in its territory. The seventh district, namely , Jind, came into existence at the time of the formation of the new State of Haryana in 1966.

6. The changes in the areas of these districts from decade to decade are discussed as below :—

1901-11:—Hisar district lost two villages to the then Bikaner State, and Karnal lost one village to Muzaffarnagar district of U.P. and gained one village from Saharanpur district of U.P.

1911-21 :—In pursuance of the decision to shift the Imperial capital to Delhi, a new Province of Delhi was formed out of the then district of Delhi in Punjab State. As a result thereof, Sonepat Tahsil of Delhi district was wholly transferred to Rohtak district and a portion of Ballabgarh Tahsil of Delhi District was merged with Gurgaon district.

7. Some small scale transfers also took place between Karnal and Gurgaon districts on the one side and Uttar Pradesh on the other due to riverain action.

1921-31 :—There was no change in the boundaries of the districts during this decade and the difference, if any, in area was due to revision of area figures by the Surveyor General.

1931-41:— During this decade, there were some minor changes between Gurgaon and Karnal districts on the one hand and Uttar Pradesh on the other, again due to riverain action.

1941-51:—It was during this decade that the then State of Punjab was partitioned on the

15 August, 1947. Out of its 29 districts, the Punjab (India) got 12 complete districts of Hisar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Simla, Kangra, Hoshiarpur Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur and Amritsar: Gurdaspur district short of Shakargarh tahsil; and 186 villages of Lahore district which were merged with the Amritsar district. Thus the new State of Punjab had 13 districts.

8. Again on the 5th May, 1948, eight Native States of Patiala, Kapurthala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia, were amalgamated into the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU). This State was then divided into eight districts, namely, Patiala, Barnala, Bhatinda, Kapurthala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Mahendragarh and Kohistan.

9. Three Native States of Dujana, Pataudi and Loharu were merged with Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hisar districts respectively. Gurgaon district gained two villages from Rajasthan also and lost nine villages thereto. Karnal district lost six villages to Uttar Pradesh. There were some transfers between the districts of Punjab and PEPSU also. Hisar district lost 15 villages, Karnal lost 32 villages and Ambala lost 17 villages to the districts then comprising PEPSU State.

1951-61 :—During this decade, the two States of Punjab and PEPSU were merged together to form a new State of Punjab on the 1st November, 1956. Before this merger, the eight districts of PEPSU got reduced to five. Between 1951-61, the following changes took place in the territories of the districts now in Haryana State.

Karnal District :—Kaithal Tahsil lost seven villages to Ambala Tahsil of Ambala District.

Ambala District :—(*i*) Ambala Tahsil gained seven villages from Kaithal Tahsil of Karnal District.
(ii) Kharar Tahsil gained Pinjore Kanungo circle of Kandaghat Tahsil of Patiala District.

1961-71:—As mentioned earlier, the State of Haryana was formed on the 1st November, 1966, under the Reorganisation of Punjab Act, 1966. The changes in the boundaries of its districts during this decade, before or after the formation of the new State are given below:—

Ambala District :— The present district, though it still enjoys the old name, was very much reduced in size by the Reorganisation. Of its six Tahsils, it lost (1) Nalagarh Tahsil to Simla District of Himachal Pradesh; (2) Rupar Tahsil and a major part of Kharar Tahsil to the newly constituted Rupar District in Punjab State, and (3) a few villages including the Chandigarh Capital Project Area to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh. Thus, the Ambala District after the reorganisation comprised only the three tahsils of Ambala, Jagadhri and Naraingarh including 153 villages and Kalka town transferred from Kharar Tahsil.

Karnal, Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts :—No change.

Mahendragarh and Hisar Districts :—Dadri Tahsil of Mahendragarh District lost four villages to Bhiwani Tahsil of Hisar District.

Jind District :— This district was newly formed at the time of reorganisation with two tahsils, namely, Narwana and Jind, transferred from Sangrur District of Punjab State.

10. The following Table gives the area in sq. miles of the seven districts of Haryana, as reported in the Census Reports since 1901.

STATEMENT I.1

District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Ambala	1851	1851	1882	1882	1851	2019	2358	1480
Karnal	3153	3153	3125	3125	3126	3077	3062	3115
Rohtak	1797	1797	2919	2471	2246	2329	2330	2333
Gurgaon	1984	1984	2263	2263	2234	2358	2367	2373
Mahendragarh	..	..	..	..	..	1357	1343	1336
Hisar	5217	5213	5213	5213	5213	5389	5380	5398
Jind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1039

11. The area figures for 1971 in the above Statement have been given in sq. miles for comparison with the past Censuses area figures, while the area figures given in column 3 of Table A-I are in Km^2. The total area figures for the State and the districts given in Table A-I represent "Geographical Areas" supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of the tahsils in a district does not tally with the district figures because the former represent "Land use Area" and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

12. It may be mentioned here that the difference in area as supplied by the Surveyor General and that of the Director of Land Records is because of the different methods of computation of areas adopted by the two agencies.

Intra-District Changes During 1961-71 :

13. At the time of formation of the State of Haryana, there were 27 tahsils comprising the seven districts of Ambala (3 tahsils), Karnal (4 tahsils), Rohtak (4 tahsils), Gurgaon (6 tahsils), Mahendragarh (3 tahsils), Hisar (5 tahsils) and Jind (2 tahsils). Each of the following five tahsils was then bifurcated thereby increasing the number of tahsils to 32.

i) Naraingarh Tahsil (Ambala District) into Kalka and Naraingarh tahsils, *vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 4575-E(V)-67/2626, dated 25-7-1967.

ii) Kaithal Tahsil (Karnal District) into Guhla and Kaithal Tahsils, *vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 4009-E(II)-68/2368 dated 13-8-1968

iii) Sirsa Tahsil (Hisar District) into Dabwali and Sirsa Tahsils, *vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 4009/E (II)-68/2368. dated 13-8-1968.

iv) Bhiwani Tahsil (Hisar District) into Bhiwani and Loharu Tahsils, *vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 4009/E (II)-68/2368, dated 13-8-1968.

v) Jind Tahsil (Jind District) into Jind and Safidon Tahsils, *vide* Haryana Government Notification No. 6062-E(V)-67/3175 dated 19-9-1967.

No other Intra-district transfers took place during the decade 1961-71.

Rural and Urban Population:

14. As usual, for the Census purposes, the line of division between the 'Rural' and the 'Urban' parts of population has been maintained for the presentation of data. The 'Village' and the 'Town' are universally recognised as the basic units of habitation. The administration also recognises the division of population into 'Rural' and 'Urban'. In fact, the rural-urban dichotomy is accepted the world over and the Census data are invariably presented separately for the two.

Rural area (Village) : The definition of the village adopted in Haryana State for the Census, corresponds to the one contained in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. It is associated with the levy and collection of land revenue by the Government and is, as such, exclusively administrative in character. A Village is thus called a Revenue Estate, meaning thereby an Estate (a specific and demarcated area of land) marked as such for the levy and realisation of land revenue. The Revenue Estate or 'Mauza' the name given to the village in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, has accordingly been defined "as an area of which a separate record of rights is maintained or which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been realised or compounded or redeemed or which the State Government has otherwise declared as an Estate". The village, therefore, does not refer to the inhabited area only, but to the entire land coming within a fixed boundary. Thus there may be villages without any habitation at all.

15. At the time of 1971-Census, there were 7064 villages in Haryana State. Of these villages, as many as 6731 had returned population from within their boundaries. The remaining 333 villages were uninhabited. In the case of these 333 villages, it would be necessary to mention here that there are some villages the areas of which have fully or partly been included in the neighbouring towns or in the towns growing after their names, but they are recognised as such for land revenue purposes by the State Government. Since there was no population according to 1971-Census in the areas of such villages outside the town limits, if any, they have been shown as 'uninhabited'. The position regarding inhabited and uninhabited villages in each district is given below :—

STATEMENT 1.2

District	Number of Villages		
	Total	Inhabited	Uninhabited
Ambala	1306	1221	85
Karnal	1429	1366	63
Rohtak	806	772	34
Gurgaon	1586	1471	115
Mahendragarh . . .	558	542	16
Hisar	1078	1059	19
Jind	301	300	1

16. The classification of inhabited villages according to their size of population is given in Table A-III. The reader may perhaps be interested in knowing the number of inhabited villages in each district since 1901. The following Statement gives the number of inhabited villages at each Census since 1901 for the district boundaries as they comprised on the respective Census dates.

STATEMENT I.3

District	Number of Inhabited Villages in							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Ambala	1718	1713	1712	1723	1679	1747	2467	1221
Karnal	1383	1382	1390	1380	1367	1319	1350	1366
Rohtak	491	505	722	722	750	761	761	772
Gurgaon	1171	1180	1349	1358	1342	1445	1452	1471
Mahendragarh	..	..	..	..	..	541	546	542
Hisar	964	964	961	963	961	1004	1033	1059
Jind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300

17. This Statement may be studied with reference to area figures for each district as given in Statement I.1.

Urban Area (Town) : The definition of an urban area adopted at the 1971-Census generally follows the one adopted at the 1961-Census. For the first time in 1961-Census, uniform and somewhat rigid tests were sought to be applied throughout the country for an area to be recognised as an urban unit. According to these tests, the following areas could be treated as towns at the 1971-Census :—

(a) All places with a Corporation, Municipality, or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee.

(b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :—

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) 75% of the male working population being engaged in economic pursuits other than agriculture; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 386 per sq. km.

18. In Haryana, however, only places with a Municipality or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee have been treated as towns to the exclusion of all other considerations.

19. In earlier Censuses *i.e.* 1951 and before, all places with local administration were uniformly taken as towns. For other places, however, the test of 5,000 minimum population was followed, but in such cases it was left to the discretion of the State Superintendents of Census Operations to decide as to whether a place had urban characteristics or not.

20. According to 1971-Census, there are 65 towns in the State of Haryana. Their classification according to size of population (six classes) is as follows :—

Class I: With a population of 100,000 and over	2
Class II: With a population of 50,000 to 99,999	9
Class III: With a population of 20,000 to 49,999	14
Class IV: With a population of 10,000 to 19,999	15
Class V: With a population of 5,000 to 9,999	20
Class VI: With a population of less than 5,000	5

21. All the 61 towns treated as such in the 1961 Census continue to be towns in the 1971-Census *i.e.* none of the towns of 1961-Census in the territory now comprising Haryana State has been declassified at the 1971-Census. On the other hand, four places have qualified to be treated as towns for the first time during 1971-Census as the Notified Area Committees have been established in all of them. Their names, size class and population at 1971-Census are given below :—

Name	Size class	Population (1971)
Naraingarh	V	6,880
Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	V	7,332
Ganaur	V	8,399
Tosham	V	5,039

All the four newly added towns have population of more than 5,000 and fall in Class V.

Progress in the number of towns during 1901-1971:

22. The number of towns in the various districts as at present constituted are given below for the Census years since 1901.

STATEMENT 1.4

State/District	Number of towns in							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
HARYANA	**54**	**36**	**39**	**41**	**45**	**59**	**61**	**65**
Ambala Distt.	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	10
Karnal Distt.	7	5	5	6	6	10	11	11
Rohtak Distt.	13	6	8	8	8	7	7	8
Gurgaon Distt.	12	10	10	10	11	14	14	14
Mahendragarh Distt.	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
Hisar Distt.	9	5	5	6	7	10	11	12
Jind Distt.	2	1	2	2	3	5	5	5

23. With the economic progress of the country and the establishment of new industries and new institutions, the number of urban units generally tend to grow in number and size. Further detail regarding the size growth of towns and changes in the number of towns may be seen in Table A-IV and its fly-leaf.

Census House and Household :

24. Before seeing through the data regarding the 'Occupied Residential Houses' and 'Household' given in Table A-I, it would be necessary to know the definitions of a Census House and a Household adopted at 1971-Census.

Census House:—"A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both."

25. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they are considered as separate Census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building is considered a separate Census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance is treated as a separate Census house.

26. The definition of Census house is sometimes difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a Census house each of these rooms having separate entrances qualify to be treated as separate Census houses. But it would not reflect the real situation of the number of houses. In such a case, 'Singleness' of use of these rooms by the household is taken into account and the entire flat is treated as one Census house only. If, however, each of these rooms is occupied by independent households, then each rooms having separate entrance is justified to be treated as a separate Census house. Even in rural areas, the pattern of habitation in some cases is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Since each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit, such a group of huts is taken as one Census house.

27. For treating a structure as a Census house, it is however necessary that it should have four walls and a roof. Structures with conical roof which almost touches the ground, and there may not be any wall as such, are treated as Census houses.

Household:—"A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any one of them from doing so." It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is also considered as a member of the master's household. A household may have one or more members. A hostel, a jail or any other place where a number of unrelated persons live together is also treated as one household and is termed as 'institutional household'. There is another group of households i.e. 'houseless households'. These are the households living on the road side, pavements or in open spaces i.e. who have no Census house to live in.

28. The institutional households and the houseless households are included in the total number of households shown in Table A-I. Separate figures for institutional and houseless households and the population in such households is furnished in Appendix III to Table A-I.

Occupied Residential House:—"An Occupied Residential House is a Census House used wholly or partly for residential purpose by one or more households." In Table A-I, only

such Census houses have been shown which were actually used wholly or partly as residence at the time of 1971-Census enumeration. Regarding further details of Census houses, including those used for purposes other than residential, the reader, is referred to the Housing Report (Part IV) for 1971-Census.

29. The following Statement gives (i) the number of persons per Occupied Residential House, (ii) the number of females per 1,000 males (sex ratio), (iii) the percentage of rural and urban population to total population, and (iv) density of population per km2. Persons per occupied residential house, sex ratio and density are given for Rural and Urban areas separately also for the State and Districts.

STATEMENT I.5

Persons per Occupied Residential House, Number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of Rural and Urban population to Total population, and Density per km2 for the State and Districts 1971

State/District	Persons per Occupied Residential House			Number of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population			Density per Km2		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
HARYANA . .	6.83	6.93	6.39	867	870	853	100	82.34	17.66	227	189	3928
Ambala Distt. .	6.37	6.88	5.50	859	852	875	100	68.61	31.39	287	202	3108
Karnal Distt. . .	6.88	6.91	6.72	854	853	859	100	82.99	17.01	246	206	4228
Rohtak Distt. .	6.92	6.99	6.60	882	885	865	100	84.32	15.68	295	251	5064
Gurgaon Distt. .	6.65	6.76	6.24	860	868	825	100	81.49	18.51	278	229	4086
Mahendragarh Distt.	7.38	7.42	7.02	900	904	872	100	89.78	10.22	200	181	3063
Hisar Distt. . .	6.84	6.84	6.80	866	871	837	100	84.07	15.93	153	129	4185
Jind Distt. . .	7.12	7.11	7.21	859	861	845	100	86.76	13.24	238	208	3558

The position revealed by the above Statement on different aspects is discussed below :

Persons per Occupied Residential House :

30. The total number of occupied residential houses in the State at the time of 1971-enumeration was 1,470,426—1,192,797 in rural area and 277,629 in urban area. The average number of persons per occupied residential house in the State works out to 7 (6.83). There is, however, slight variation between the rural and urban areas, as there are 7 persons per occupied residential house in rural area while this ratio in urban area is 6 (6.39) only. It is well known that the size of household is generally smaller in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas. This fact is supported by the average number of persons per household, which is 7 (6.54) for rural areas but only 5 (5.32) for urban areas in the State.

31. It will be seen from the above that the variation in the number of persons per household between the Rural and Urban areas is larger than the variation in the number of persons per occupied residential house. This is explained by the position that the average number of households per occupied residential house is comparatively more in Urban areas than in Rural areas, as given by the following figures for the State as a whole :—

	Rural	Urban
(i) Average Number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses . .	693	639
(ii) Average Number of persons per 100 households	654	532
(iii) Average Number of households per 100 occupied residential houses .	106	120

32. It is thus quite clear that while the size of household in Urban areas is smaller as compared to that in Rural areas, there are comparatively more households per occupied residential house in Urban areas than those in Rural areas. As such, there is not much difference in the congestion of persons per house in rural and urban areas. The congestion in housing conditions can, however, be fully understood if it is studied in relation to the average number of rooms per Census house, the dimensions of rooms, and the type of construction of houses. This can be seen to some extent but not fully from the Housing Tables given in Part IV Report of Haryana State.

33. Among the districts also, there is noticeable variation in the number of persons per occupied residential house. This ratio is quite high in the districts of Mahendragarh (7.38) and Jind (7.12) and quite low in the districts of Ambala (6.37) and Gurgaon (6.65) as compared to the State average. The remaining three districts namely, Karnal, Rohtak and Hisar are quite close to the State average. This position in the urban areas of Ambala district (5.50) is the best, while the rural areas of Mahendragarh are most backward with 7.42 persons per occupied residential house.

Number of Females per 1,000 Males

For the State as a whole, the sex ratio for the total population is 867. For rural areas it is 870, but for the urban areas it is 853 only. The smaller sex ratio in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas is obviously for the reason that urban areas attract migrants from rural areas for study and in search of employment. These migrants are generally

males and even those married generally leave their families behind in the villages, thus resulting in the disparity in sex ratio between rural and urban areas.

34. This disparity in sex ratio between the rural and urban areas is, however, reducing as the following figures for some earlier Censuses in respect of the areas now comprising Haryana State show.

Year	Sex Ratio in		
	Rural Area	Urban Area	All Areas
1941 . . .	879	805	869
1951 . . .	877	845	871
1961 . . .	874	842	868
1971 . . .	870	853	867

35. There is, however, very little variation in the sex ratio for total population since 1941.

36. As in most part of the country, the males outnumber females in Haryana State also. This position holds good in all the districts of Haryana. The number of females per 1000 males is the highest in Mahendragarh district (900), followed by Rohtak district (882). Sex ratio in Karnal district is only 854. This position in regard to sex ratio for rural population is almost similar to that for total population, but in the case of urban population, Ambala District has the highest sex ratio with 875 females per 1,000 males. It would, however, not be appropriate to draw any conclusions without the data on migration.

Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population:

37. The population residing in villages is known as 'Rural population' and that in towns as 'Urban population'. As already mentioned earlier, the line of division between the Rural and Urban population is always maintained. The growth of urban population is used as an index for measuring the prosperity of an area. The definitions of a 'village' and a 'town' have already been explained.

38. The percentage of urban population to total population in Haryana State according to 1971-Census is 17.66 only. This position is, however, not very good as compared with other States in the country. There has not been much variation in the percentage of urban population to total population since 1951. The percentage of urban population to total population in 1951 and 1961 was 17.07 and 17.23, respectively, as compared to 17.66 in 1971. Further details regarding the growth of urban centres and their population since 1901 can be seen in Table A-IV.

39. Comparing the percentage of urban population to total population in different districts it will be found that Ambala district has the highest percentage *i.e.*, 31.39 as against 17.66 for the State as a whole. This high percentage is due to Ambala Cantt., Ambala and Yamunanagar towns, which are quite important commercial and industrial towns. Ambala Cantt., which has more than 100,000 population and is known as a 'City' in Census terminology, is a large military cantonment. The other district, which has a higher percentage of urban population as compared with the State average is Gurgaon (18.51). This is mainly due to the largely growing towns of Faridabad Township and Ballabgarh. This percentage in all other districts is lesser than the State average. Rohtak district, which has one of the two cities in the State, namely, Rohtak City, is still lagging behind with 15.68 per cent of its total population living in towns. The proportion of urban population in Mahendragarh district (10.22%) is very low, as the towns in this district have small population.

Density of Population per Km²:

The average density of population per sq. kilometre for the State as a whole is 227 persons. This density for rural areas of the State is 189 persons and that for urban areas 3,928. This alarming difference in the density for rural and urban areas needs explanation. The density for rural areas is worked out on the total area of all villages including the area outside the habitations of villages, *i.e.*, fields, waste lands, hills, etc. But in the case of urban density, it is worked out taking into account only the areas within the municipal limits of the towns. While constituting a town, mostly the area used for the purpose of habitation only is taken within the municipal limits. Other areas, falling outside the habitations, generally continue to be treated as rural areas. There may, however, be some cases of towns where some areas falling outside the habitations might have been included within the town limits for administrative reasons. In such cases, the density of population per km² would naturally be quite low as compared to the density of towns generally having the inhabited area only within the municipal limits.

40. In the case of rural areas also, if the density of population is worked out taking into account the habitation parts of the villages, the position would be altogether different. In some cases, the rural density may go higher than the urban density even.

41. Density of population is, however, influenced by various factors, such as climate, fertility of land, industrial and general economic development, availability of water, etc. Taking the districts, the density of general population is the highest in Rohtak District (295 per km²) followed by Ambala District (287 per km²) and Gurgaon District (278 per km²). Hisar District, which has though recorded the heaviest increase in its population during the past two decades, is still trailing behind all other districts, with only 153 persons per km². Mahendragarh District has the next lowest density with 200 persons per km². This low density in Hisar and Mahendragarh Districts can be attributed mainly to the soil being sandy and shortage of water both for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Appendices to Table A-I

42. There are three appendices appearing after Table A-I. The information given in these appendices is as follows :—

Appendix I

43. This Appendix lists out the names of the districts and their areas that go to make up the present area of Haryana State as a whole as also the changes that have taken place between the 1961 and 1971-Censuses in the jurisdiction of the districts and tahsils. As already mentioned earlier, the State of Haryana was newly constituted on the 1st November, 1966, and there have been inter-district and intra-district transfers of territories within the State. One district and as many as five tahsils have been newly constituted on or after the formation of Haryana State. A detailed explanation of all the changes has already been given under the heading "A brief note about the changes in Area of State and Districts", at pages 9 and 10.

44. The Sub-Appendix to Appendix I shows the areas for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area since 1961 Census and also the population of 1961 and 1971 for the transferred areas of such towns. The population of the transferred areas is, however, not available.

Appendix II

45. In this Appendix are given the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000 for the State as a whole and for each district and tahsil. Besides the number of such villages and towns, the population residing therein and percentages of their population to the total rural and total urban population of the State, respectively, have also been shown in this Appendix.

46. In Haryana State, there are as many as 156 villages with a population of 5,000 and over. The highest number of such villages is in Hisar district (47). Rohtak and Karnal districts have 39 and 32 villages with population of 5,000 and over, respectively. One of the criteria for treating a place as a town is that it should have a population of 5,000 or more. But these villages did not satisfy the other criteria for being treated as towns.

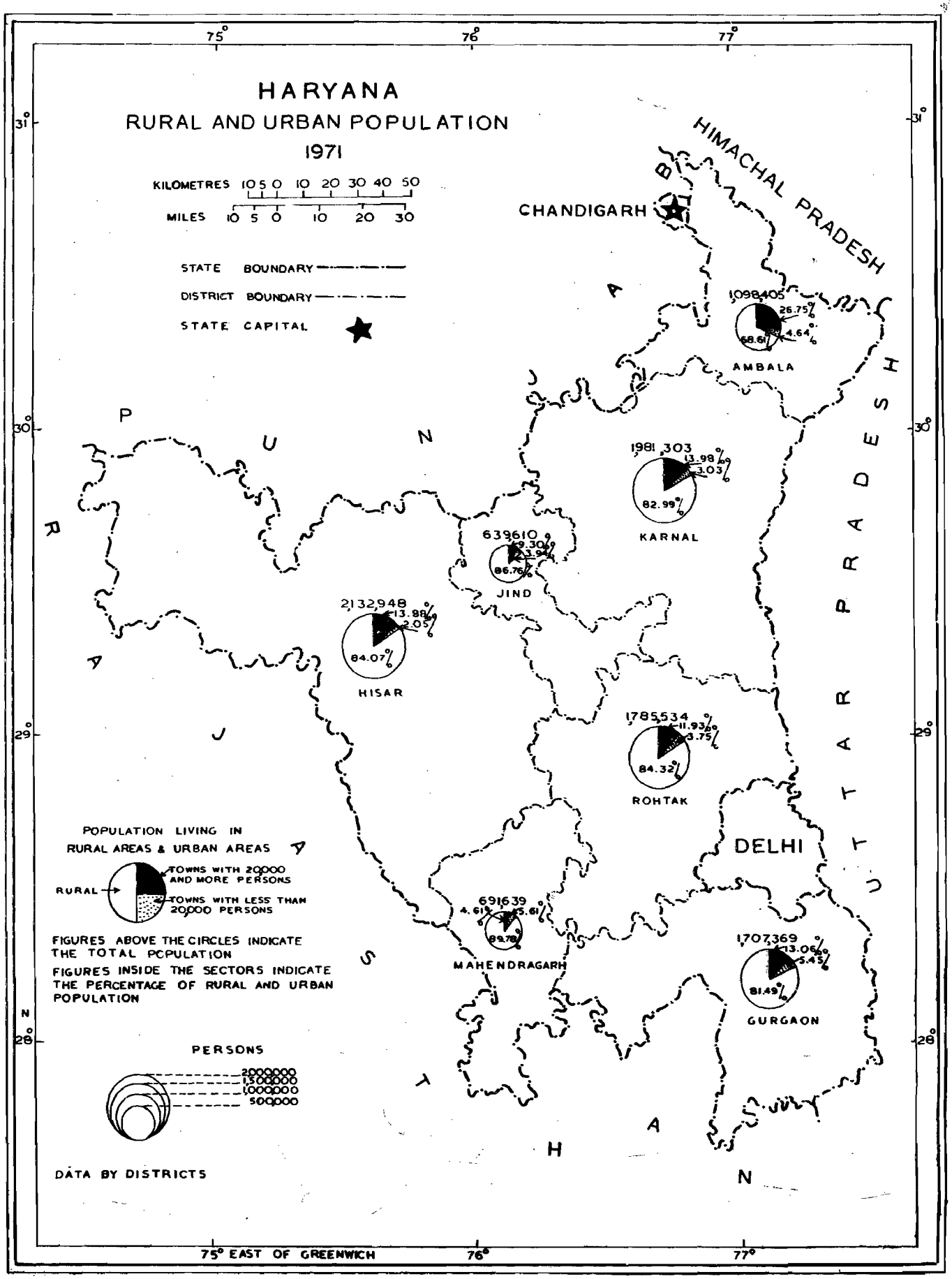
47. On the other hand, there are five places with population less than 5,000 which have been treated as towns, because these places are administered by municipal committees. It may be mentioned here that all places with local administration are treated as towns irrespective of their population.

Appendix III

48. This Appendix shows the number of houseless households and institutional households as well as the houseless population and institutional population with sex break-up, for the State, districts, tahsils and cities. Definitions of houseless and institutional population have already been given at page 13, para 27.

49. In the State as a whole, there were as many as 9,770 houseless households comprising a population of 39,753 (24,548 males and 15,205 females). Enumeration of such persons was done at the places where they were found on the night between 31st March, 1971 and 1st April, 1971. Break-up of such households for rural and urban areas is 8,728 and 1,042 respectively. Average size of houseless households for both rural and urban comes to approximately four.

50. The number of institutional households in the State was 4,816 with a population of 30,620 (26,168 males and 4,452 females). Of these institutional households, 3,550 were recorded in rural areas and 1,266 in urban areas. But the population comprising such households was more in the case of urban areas than in rural areas. Average size of institutional households for rural areas is 4 only, while that for urban areas it comes to 13. Furthermore the number of males in institutional households is very large as compared to the number of females in such households.


HARYANA
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
1971
KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
STATE CAPITAL
CHANDIGARH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
1,098,405
26.75%
4.64%
68.61%
AMBALA
1,981,303
13.98%
3.03%
82.99%
KARNAL
639,610
9.30%
3.94%
86.76%
JIND
2,132,948
13.98%
2.05%
84.07%
HISAR
1,785,534
11.93%
3.75%
84.32%
ROHTAK
DELHI
691,639
4.61%
5.61%
89.78%
MAHENDRAGARH
1,707,369
13.06%
5.45%
81.49%
GURGAON
PUNJAB
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
POPULATION LIVING IN
RURAL AREAS & URBAN AREAS
RURAL
TOWNS WITH 20,000 AND MORE PERSONS
TOWNS WITH LESS THAN 20,000 PERSONS
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION
FIGURES INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
PERSONS
2000000
1500000
1000000
500000
DATA BY DISTRICTS
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
31°
30°
29°
28°

UNION TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/ District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HARYANA .	**Total**	**44,222.0***	**227**	**6,731**	**333**	**65**	**1,470,426**	**1,596,825**	**10,036,808**	**5,377,258**	**4,659,550**
	Rural	**43,770.2**	**189**	**6,731**	**333**	..	**1,192,797**	**1,263,852**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**
	Urban	**451.8**	**3,928**	..	..	**65**	**277,629**	**332,973**	**1,772,959**	**957,033**	**815,926**
1. Ambala .	Total	3,833.0*	287	1,221	85	10	172,308	191,412	1,098,405	590,751	507,654
	Rural	3,722.0	202	1,221	85	..	109,620	121,137	753,670	406,889	346,781
	Urban	111.0	3,108	..	..	10	62,688	70,275	344,735	183,862	160,873
2. Karnal .	Total	8,068.0*	246	1,366	63	11	288,119	327,254	1,981,303	1,068,598	912,705
	Rural	7,988.2	206	1,366	63	..	237,990	264,645	1,644,204	887,292	756,912
	Urban	79.8	4,228	..	..	11	50,129	62,609	337,099	181,306	155,793
3. Rohtak .	Total	6,043.0*	295	772	34	8	257,899	270,114	1,785,534	948,893	836,641
	Rural	5,987.7	251	772	34	..	215,487	220,118	1,505,597	798,813	706,784
	Urban	55.3	5,064	..	..	8	42,412	49,996	279,937	150,080	129,857
4. Gurgaon .	Total	6,146.0*	278	1,471	115	14	256,558	276,664	1,707,369	917,766	789,603
	Rural	6,068.6	229	1,471	115	..	205,934	215,053	1,391,385	744,657	646,728
	Urban	77.4	4,086	..	..	14	50,624	61,611	315,984	173,109	142,875
5. Mahendragarh	Total	3,459.0*	200	542	16	5	93,731	103,313	691,639	363,960	327,679
	Rural	3,436.0	181	542	16	..	83,658	91,101	620,972	326,211	294,761
	Urban	23.0	3,063	..	..	5	10,073	12,212	70,667	37,749	32,918
6. Hissar .	Total	13,982.0*	153	1,059	19	12	312,039	331,971	2,132,948	1,143,185	989,763
	Rural	13,900.6	129	1,059	19	..	262,080	270,560	1,793,120	958,164	834,956
	Urban	81.4	4,185	..	..	12	49,959	61,411	339,828	185,021	154,807
7. Jind . .	Total	2,691.0*	238	300	1	5	89,772	96,097	639,610	344,105	295,505
	Rural	2,667.1	208	300	1	..	78,028	81,238	554,901	298,199	256,702
	Urban	23.9	3,558	..	..	5	11,744	14,859	84,709	45,906	38,803

Note:—. The density of Urban (U) of State and Districts is worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the urban areas of individual towns of each district and not using the area figures given in the Table. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

* The total area figures for the State and the districts represent "Geographical Area" figures (provisional) supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district.

STATE TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Tahsil/ City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HARYANA	**Total**	**44,222.0‡**	**227**	**6,731**	**333**	**65**	**1,470,426**	**1,596,825**	**10,036,808**	**5,377,258**	**4,659,550**
	Rural	**43,770.2**	**189**	**6,731**	**333**	..	**1,192,797**	**1,263,852**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**
	Urban	**451.8**	**3,928**	..	..	**65**	**277,629**	**332,973**	**1,772,959**	**957,033**	**815,926**
1. Ambala District	**Total**	**3,833.0‡**	**287**	**1,221**	**85**	**10**	**172,308**	**191,412**	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**
	Rural	**3,722.0**	**202**	**1,221**	**85**	..	**109,620**	**121,137**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**
	Urban	**111.0**	**3,108**	..	..	**10**	**62,688**	**70,275**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**
1. Kalka Tahsil	Total	262.9	319	138	16	1	14,639	16,317	83,975	46,202	37,773
	Rural	260.0	255	138	16	..	10,983	12,404	66,264	36,669	29,595
	Urban	2.9	6,214	..	..	1	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178
I. Kalka (M.C.)	Urban	2.85	6,214	..	..	1	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	Total	1,145.5	172	317	17	2	28,675	31,724	196,500	105,244	91,256
	Rural	1,128.7	160	317	17	..	25,972	28,695	180,649	97,032	83,617
	Urban	16.8	941	..	..	2	2,703	3,029	15,851	8,212	7,639
II. *Naraingarh (N.A.C.)*	Urban	5.18	1,328	..	..	1	1,136	1,311	6,880	3,571	3,309
III. Sadaura (M.C.)	Urban	11.66	769	..	..	1	1,567	1,718	8,971	4,641	4,330
3. Ambala Tahsil	Total	1,027.5	420	309	16	2	70,722	78,427	431,680	229,360	202,320
	Rural	982.5	250	309	16	..	36,417	40,266	245,554	131,689	113,865
	Urban	45.0	4,140	..	..	2	34,305	38,161	186,126	97,671	88,455
IV. Ambala (M.C.)	Urban	8.70	9,613	..	..	1	13,797	16,076	83,633	44,469	39,164
V. Ambala Cantt. (C.B.) (City)	Urban	36.26	2,827	..	..	1	20,508	22,085	102,493	53,202	49,291
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	Total	1,299.7	297	457	36	5	58,272	64,944	386,250	209,945	176,305
	Rural	1,253.4	208	457	36	..	36,248	39,772	261,203	141,499	119,704
	Urban	46.3	2,702	..	..	5	22,024	25,172	125,047	68,446	56,601
VI. Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	Urban	1.29	4,172	..	..	1	1,075	1,137	5,382	2,769	2,613
VII. Buria (M.C.)	Urban	1.94	2,394	..	..	1	621	826	4,645	2,469	2,176
VIII. Jagadhri (M.C.)	Urban	10.83	3,240	..	..	1	5,667	6,466	35,094	18,936	16,158
IX. Yamunanagar (M.C.)	Urban	23.31	3,114	..	..	1	13,111	15,178	72,594	40,253	32,341
X. *agadhri Workshop Rajilwa≺ Colony (N.A.C.)*	Urban	8.91	823	..	..	1	1,550	1,565	7,332	4,019	3,313

2. Karnal District	**Total**	**8,068.0‡**	**246**	**1,366**	**63**	**11**	**288,119**	**327,254**	**1,981,303**	**1,068,598**	**912,705**
	Rural	**7,988.2**	**206**	**1,366**	**63**	..	**237,990**	**264,645**	**1,644,204**	**887,292**	**756,912**
	Urban	**79.8**	**4,228**	..	..	**11**	**50,129**	**62,609**	**337,099**	**181,306**	**155,793**
1. Guhla Tahsil	Total	1,036.6	171	167	4	1	25,168	27,838	176,969	94,937	82,032
	Rural	1,028.8	161	167	4	..	23,783	25,801	165,603	88,811	76,792
	Urban	7.8	1,463	..	..	1	1,385	2,037	11,366	6,126	5,240
I. *Pehowa (M.C.)	Urban	7.77	1,463	..	..	1	1,385	2,037	11,366	6,126	5,240
2. Kaithal Tahsil	Total	2,106.4	239	215	5	2	70,037	78,524	502,504	272,422	230,082
	Rural	2,094.6	214	215	5	..	61,491	69,222	448,198	243,104	205,094
	Urban	11.8	4,606	..	..	2	8,546	9,302	54,306	29,318	24,988
II. Kaithal (M.C.)	Urban	7.90	5,721	..	..	1	7,299	7,824	45,199	24,359	20,840
III. Pundri (M.C.)	Urban	3.89	2,341	..	..	1	1,247	1,478	9,107	4,959	4,148
3. Thanesar Tahsil	Total	1,432.4	257	415	14	4	50,281	56,676	368,113	197,705	170,408
	Rural	1,404.8	213	415	14	..	40,263	43,978	299,853	160,325	139,528
	Urban	27.6	2,474	..	..	4	10,018	12,698	68,260	37,380	30,880
IV. Shahbad (M.C.)	Urban	7.77	2,767	..	..	1	3,301	3,912	21,500	11,369	10,131
V. Thanesar (M.C.)	Urban	16.58	1,783	..	..	1	4,201	5,598	29,555	16,888	12,667
VI. Ladwa (M.C.)	Urban	0.65	16,409	..	..	1	1,374	1,948	10,666	5,682	4,984
VII. Radaur (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	2,525	..	..	1	1,142	1,240	6,539	3,441	3,098
4. Karnal Tahsil	Total	2,199.5	260	399	25	3	87,820	100,844	571,052	307,782	263,270
	Rural	2,174.7	210	399	25	..	70,761	79,094	455,866	246,161	209,705
	Urban	24.8	4,643	..	..	3	17,059	21,750	115,186	61,621	53,565
VIII. Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	Urban	4.69	1,995	..	..	1	1,297	1,821	9,357	5,066	4,291
IX. Karnal (M.C.)	Urban	18.57	4,996	..	..	1	13,801	17,736	92,784	49,575	43,209
X. Gharaunda (M.C.)	Urban	1.55	8,416	..	..	1	1,961	2,193	13,045	6,980	6,065
5. Panipat Tahsil	Total	1,232.7	294	170	15	1	54,813	63,372	362,665	195,752	166,913
	Rural	1,224.9	224	170	15	..	41,692	46,550	274,684	148,891	125,793
	Urban	7.8	11,323	..	..	1	13,121	16,822	87,981	46,861	41,120
XI. Panipat (M.C.)	Urban	7.77	11,323	..	..	1	13,121	16,822	87,981	46,861	41,120
3. Rohtak District	**Total**	**6,043.0‡**	**295**	**772**	**34**	**8**	**257,899**	**270,114**	**1,785,534**	**948,893**	**836,641**
	Rural	**5,987.7**	**251**	**772**	**34**	..	**215,487**	**220,118**	**1,505,597**	**798,813**	**706,784**
	Urban	**55.3**	**5,064**	..	..	**8**	**42,412**	**49,996**	**279,937**	**150,080**	**129,857**
1. Gohana Tahsil	Total	1,432.7	245	119	4	2	50,955	52,323	351,508	187,617	163,891
	Rural	1,428.6	227	119	4	..	46,809	47,612	324,213	173,202	151,011
	Urban	4.1	6,625	..	..	2	4,146	4,711	27,295	14,415	12,880
I. Maham (M.C.)	Urban	1.53	6,890	..	..	1	1,526	1,756	10,541	5,492	5,049
II. Gohana (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	6,469	..	..	1	2,620	2,955	16,754	8,923	7,831
2. Sonepat Tahsil	Total	1,161.4	354	234	7	2	61,212	64,753	410,706	221,445	189,261
	Rural	1,131.0	301	234	7	..	50,161	51,299	339,914	183,153	156,761
	Urban	30.4	2,326	..	..	2	11,051	13,454	70,792	38,292	32,500
III. *Ganaur* (*N.A.C.*)	Urban	9.06	927	..	..	1	1,510	1,602	8,399	4,542	3,857
IV. Sonepat (M.C.)	Urban	21.37	2,920	..	..	1	9,541	11,852	62,393	33,750	28,643
3. Rohtak Tahsil	Total	1,339.2	372	128	5	1	72,058	76,645	497,912	264,629	233,283
	Rural	1,327.5	281	128	5	..	53,308	54,569	373,157	197,696	175,461
	Urban	11.7	10,699	..	..	1	18,750	22,076	124,755	66,933	57,822

STATE TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

State/District/Tahsil/ City or Town	Tota Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
V. Rohtak (M.C.) (City)	Urban	11.66	10,699	..	..	1	18,750	22,076	124,755	66,933	57,822
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	Total	2.107.0	249	291	18	3	73,674	76,393	525,408	275,202	250,206
	Rural	2,097.9	223	291	18	..	65,209	66,638	468,313	244,762	223,551
	Urban	9.1	6,295	..	..	3	8,465	9,755	57,095	30,440	26,655
VI. Beri (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	4,763	..	..	1	1,891	1,960	12,336	6,256	6,080
VII. Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	Urban	1.30	19,855	..	..	1	4,063	4,703	25,812	14,155	11,657
VIII. Jhajjar (M.C.)	Urban	5.18	3,658	..	..	1	2,511	3,092	18,947	10,029	8,918
4. Gurgaon District	**Total**	**6,146.0‡**	**278**	**1,471**	**115**	**14**	**256,558**	**276,664**	**1,707,369**	**917,766**	**789,603**
	Rural	**6,068.6**	**229**	**1,471**	**115**	..	**205,934**	**215,053**	**1,391,385**	**744,657**	**646,728**
	Urban	**77.4**	**4,086**	..	..	**14**	**50,624**	**61,611**	**315,984**	**173,109**	**142,875**
1. Rewari Tahsil	Total	1,437.0	268	405	21	4	53,777	59,589	385,064	200,684	184,380
	Rural	1,424.1	229	405	21	..	45,515	49,600	326,353	169,605	156,748
	Urban	12.9	4,551	..	..	4	8,262	9,989	58,711	31,079	27,632
I. Bawal (M.C.)	Urban	0.36	18,136	..	..	1	876	1,105	6,529	3,408	3,121
II. Rewari (M.C.)	Urban	6.06	7,242	..	..	1	6,379	7,546	43,885	23,327	20,558
III. Pataudi (M.C.)	Urban	3.89	1,554	..	..	1	743	972	6,045	3,121	2,924
IV. Haileymandi (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	869	..	..	1	264	366	2,252	1,223	1,029
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	Total	1,067.4	277	212	14	3	42,242	46,236	296,149	157,112	139,037
	Rural	1,045.9	215	212	14	..	31,602	32,922	224,736	119,076	105,660
	Urban	21.5	3,325	..	..	3	10,640	13,314	71,413	38,036	33,377
V. Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	Urban	2.91	1,886	..	..	1	785	951	5,487	2,886	2,601
VI. Gurgaon (M.C.)	Urban	15.33	3,728	..	..	1	8,728	10,801	57,151	30,481	26,670
VII. Sohna (M.C.)	Urban	3.24	2,708	..	..	1	1,127	1,562	8,775	4,669	4,106
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	Total	749.5	431	173	33	3	56,034	62,709	323,376	182,945	140,431
	Rural	723.7	277	173	33	..	33,595	35,339	200,559	112,915	87,644
	Urban	25.8	4,770	..	..	3	22,439	27,370	122,817	70,030	52,787
VIII. Faridabad Township (M.C.)	Urban	12.80	6,700	..	..	1	17,194	19,990	85,762	49,164	36,598
IX. Faridabad (M.C.)	Urban	10.36	1,896	..	..	1	2,554	3,857	19,644	10,956	8,688
X. Ballabgarh (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	6,722	..	..	1	2,691	3,523	17,411	9,910	7,501
4. Palwal Tahsil	Total	999.7	284	190	7	2	42,483	44,409	284,387	154,074	130,313
	Rural	991.6	236	190	7	..	34,869	35,658	234,036	126,928	107,108
	Urban	8.1	6,209	..	..	2	7,614	8,751	50,351	27,146	23,205
XI. Palwal (M.C.)	Urban	5.52	6,559	..	..	1	5,604	6,383	36,207	19,538	16,669

XII. Hodal (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	5,461	..	..	1	2,010	2,368	14,144	7,608	6,536
5. Nuh Tahsil	Total	1,048.0	220	261	28	1	33,652	34,264	230,663	123,642	107,021
	Rural	1,042.3	217	261	28	..	33,049	33,494	225,933	121,046	104,887
	Urban	5.7	834	..	..	1	603	770	4,730	2,596	2,134
XIII. Nuh (M.C.)	Urban	5.67	834	..	..	1	603	770	4,730	2,596	2,134
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	Total	814.2	231	230	12	1	28,370	29,457	187,730	99,309	88,421
	Rural	810.8	222	230	12	..	27,304	28,040	179,768	95,087	84,681
	Urban	3.4	2,328	..	..	1	1,066	1,417	7,962	4,222	3,740
XIV. Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	Urban	3.42	2,328	..	..	1	1,066	1,417	7,962	4,222	3,740
5. Mahendragarh District	**Total**	**3,459.0‡**	**200**	**542**	**16**	**5**	**93,731**	**103,313**	**691,639**	**363,960**	**327,679**
	Rural	**3,436.0**	**181**	**542**	**16**	..	**83,658**	**91,101**	**620,972**	**326,211**	**294,761**
	Urban	**23.0**	**3,063**	..	..	**5**	**10,073**	**12,212**	**70,667**	**37,749**	**32,918**
1. Dadri Tahsil	Total	1,454.4	179	177	3	1	34,084	37,450	259,706	137,807	121,899
	Rural	1,449.9	166	177	3	..	31,199	34,038	240,222	127,286	112,936
	Urban	4.5	4,320	..	..	1	2,885	3,412	19,484	10,521	8,963
I. Charkhi Dadri(M.C.)	Urban	4.51	4,320	..	..	1	2,885	3,412	19,484	10,521	8,963
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	Total	1,040.6	182	150	6	2	27,074	28,628	188,972	98,916	90,056
	Rural	1,029.2	167	150	6	..	24,463	25,646	171,601	89,727	81,874
	Urban	11.4	1,520	..	..	2	2,611	2,982	17,371	9,189	8,182
II. Kanina (M.C.)	Urban	2.36	2,489	..	..	1	874	963	5,875	3,042	2,833
III. Mahendragarh (M.C.)	Urban	9.07	1,267	..	..	1	1,737	2,019	11,496	6,147	5,349
3. Narnaul Tahsil	Total	954.5	255	215	7	2	32,573	37,235	242,961	127,237	115,724
	Rural	947.4	221	215	7	..	27,996	31,417	209,149	109,198	99,951
	Urban	7.1	4,742	..	..	2	4,577	5,818	33,812	18,039	15,773
IV. Ateli (M.C.)	Urban	0.65	2,980	..	..	1	293	331	1,937	1,062	875
V. Narnaul (M.C.)	Urban	6.48	4,919	..	..	1	4,284	5,487	31,875	16,977	14,898
6. Hisar District	**Total**	**13,982.0‡**	**153**	**1,059**	**19**	**12**	**312,039**	**331,971**	**2,132,948**	**1,143,185**	**989,763**
	Rural	**13,900.6**	**129**	**1,059**	**19**	..	**262,080**	**270,560**	**1,793,120**	**958,164**	**834,956**
	Urban	**81.4**	**4,185**	..	..	**12**	**49,959**	**61,411**	**339,828**	**185,021**	**154,807**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	Total	1,446.4	113	93	1	2	23,341	25,311	163,598	87,682	75,916
	Rural	1,440.8	94	93	1	..	19,796	20,582	136,146	72,981	63,165
	Urban	5.6	4,929	..	..	2	3,545	4,729	27,452	14,701	12,751
I. Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	Urban	2.98	7,020	..	..	1	2,591	3,634	20,921	11,247	9,674
II. Kalanwali (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	2,522	..	..	1	954	1,095	6,531	3,454	3,077
2. Sirsa Tahsil	Total	2,824.7	131	224	5	1	54,423	58,212	370,006	198,480	171,526
	Rural	2,819.5	114	224	5	..	47,716	49,776	321,198	171,958	149,240
	Urban	5.2	9,422	..	..	1	6,707	8,436	48,808	26,522	22,286
III. Sirsa (M.C.)	Urban	5.18	9,422	..	..	1	6,707	8,436	48,808	26,522	22,286
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	Total	2,384.6	144	179	1	1	50,742	52,620	344,382	184,325	160,057
	Rural	2,374.2	136	179	1	..	47,649	48,564	321,752	172,248	149,504
	Urban	10.4	2,184	..	..	1	3,093	4,056	22,630	12,077	10,553
IV. Fatehabad (M.C.)	Urban	10.36	2,184	..	..	1	3,093	4,056	22,630	12,077	10,553
4. Hisar Tahsil	Total	2,648.5	188	212	6	4	73,867	80,276	499,164	269,862	229,302
	Rural	2,611.7	147	212	6	..	56,028	58,435	383,038	205,388	177,650
	Urban	36.8	3,157	..	..	4	17,839	21,841	116,126	64,474	51,652
V. Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	Urban	0.13	30,146	..	..	1	625	646	3,919	2,059	1,860
VI. Tohana (M.C.)	Urban	4.53	3,706	..	..	1	2,422	2,821	16,789	8,908	7,881

STATE TABLE A-1. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*concld.*

State/District/Tahsil/ City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of Towns	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VII. *Uklanamandi (M.C.)	Urban	0.78	7,668	..	..	1	727	924	5,981	3,204	2,777
VIII. *Hisar* (M.C.)	Urban	31.34	2,854	..	..	1	14,065	17,450	89,437	50,303	39,134
5. Hansi Tahsil	Total	2,089.3	193	134	4	1	58,490	61,257	403,520	214,602	188,918
	Rural	2,080.2	174	134	4	..	53,016	54,278	362,412	192,957	169,455
	Urban	9.1	4,532	..	..	1	5,474	6,979	41,108	21,645	19,463
IX. Hansi (M.C.)	Urban	9.07	4,532	..	..	1	5,474	6,979	41,108	21,645	19,463
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	Total	1,977.4	149	145	2	2	43,330	46,102	295,165	158,106	137,059
	Rural	1,965.7	110	145	2	..	30,921	31,705	217,040	115,438	101,602
	Urban	11.7	6,700	..	..	2	12,409	14,397	78,125	42,668	35,457
X. Bhiwani (M.C.)	Urban	9.07	8,058	..	..	1	11,577	13,467	73,086	39,957	33,129
XI. *Tosham* (*N.A.C.*)	Urban	2.59	1,946	..	..	1	832	930	5,039	2,711	2,328
7. Loharu Tahsil	Total	581.0	98	72	..	1	7,846	8,193	57,113	30,128	26,985
	Rural	578.4	89	72	..	..	6,954	7,220	51,534	27,194	24,340
	Urban	2.6	2,154	..	..	1	892	973	5,579	2,934	2,645
XII. Loharu (M.C.)	Urban	2.59	2,154	..	..	1	892	973	5,579	2,934	2,645
7. Jind District	**Total**	**2,691.0‡**	**238**	**300**	**1**	**5**	**89,772**	**96,097**	**639,610**	**344,105**	**295,505**
	Rural	**2,667.1**	**208**	**300**	**1**	..	**78,028**	**81,238**	**554,901**	**298,199**	**256,702**
	Urban	**23.9**	**3,558**	..	..	**5**	**11,744**	**14,859**	**84,709**	**45,906**	**38,803**
1. Narwana Tahsil	Total	1,487.5	215	135	1	2	44,441	47,086	319,242	172,427	146,815
	Rural	1,481.7	197	135	1	..	40,732	42,328	291,594	157,421	134,173
	Urban	5.8	4,808	..	..	2	3,709	4,758	27,648	15,006	12,642
I. Narwana (M.C.)	Urban	5.18	4,116	..	..	1	2,835	3,770	21,319	11,573	9,746
II. Uchana (M.C.)	Urban	0.57	11,104	..	..	1	874	988	6,329	3,433	2,896
2. Jind Tahsil	Total	815.6	265	105	..	2	30,471	33,071	216,374	116,041	100,333
	Rural	804.0	213	105	..	..	24,033	25,040	171,323	91,462	79,861
	Urban	11.6	3,890	..	..	2	6,438	8,031	45,051	24,579	20,472
III. Jind (M.C.)	Urban	10.36	3,683	..	..	1	5,540	6,929	38,161	20,811	17,350
IV. Julana (M.C.)	Urban	1.22	5,648	..	..	1	898	1,102	6,890	3,768	3,122
3. Safidon Tahsil	Total	390.2	267	60	..	1	14,860	15,940	103,994	55,637	48,357
	Rural	383.7	240	60	..	..	13 263	13,870	91,984	49,316	42,668
	Urban	6.5	1,853	..	..	1	1,597	2,070	12,010	6,321	5,689
V. Safidon (M.C.)	Urban	6.48	1,853	..	..	1	1,597	2,070	12,010	6,321	5,689

Notes—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961-Census which continue as towns for 1971-Census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.
2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.
3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:—

M.C. — Municipal Committee.
C.B. — Cantonment Board.
N.A.C. — Notified Area Committee.

4. The density of Urban (U) of State, Districts, and Tahsils is worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the urban areas of individual towns in the respective units. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

‡ Total area figures for the State and the Districts represent "geographical area" figures (provisional) supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of the tahsils will not tally with the district figures because the former represent 'land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of land Records.

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—I

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of Haryana State

State/District/ Tahsil (1971-Census)	1961-Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State & District/Tahsil from which area is substracted	Area which has been substracted		Name of State/ District/ Tahsil to which area is added	Net Gain/ Loss +(Gain), —(Loss) in Km²
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HARYANA	**Newly formed after 1961-Census**	**Complete districts of Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Hissar, Ambala distt. (partly) and part of Sangrur district from Punjab State**	**44,222.0**	**Punjab State**	..	..	..	**+44,222.0**
Ambala district	Ambala district		..	..	(i) Nalagarh tahsil transferred to Simla district of Himachal Pradesh	2,254.8 707.8	Simla district of Himachal Pradesh	—2,254.8 —707.8
					(ii) Entire Rupar tahsil and Kharar tahsil partly (282 villages and Kharar and Kurali towns) transferred to newly formed Rupar district of Punjab State	1,433.0	Rupar district of Punjab State	—1433.0
					(iii) 36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra towns of Kharar tahsil transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh	114.0	Union Territory of Chandigarh	—114.0
Kalka tahsil	Newly formed	153 villages and Kalka town of Kharar tahsil formerly in Ambala distt.	262.9	Kharar tahsil now in Rupar distt. of Punjab State	..	..	..	+262.9
Karnal district	Karnal district	..	..	..	..	..	..	(no inter-district transfers)
Kaithal tahsil	Kaithal tahsil	..	..	..	171 villages transferred to newly constituted Guhla tahsil	1,036.6	Guhla tahsil	—1,036.6
Guhla tahsil	Newly formed	171 villages from Kaithal tahsil	1,036.6	Kaithal tahsil	..	..	..	+1,036.6
Rohtak district	(No inter-district or intra-districts transfers took place during 1961-71)							
Gurgaon district	(No inter-district or intra-districts transfers took place during 1961-71)							

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX—I—*Concld.*

Statement showing 1961 territorial units constituting the present set up of Haryana State

State/District/ Tahsil (1971-Census)	1961-Territorial Unit	Area added		Name of State / District/Tahsil from which area is substracted	Area which has been substracted		Name of State / District/ Tahsil to which area is added	Net Gain/ Loss +(Gain), —(Loss) in Km²
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in km2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahendragarh district	Mahendragarh district	..	..	..	4 villages, namely, Umrawat, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh transferred from Dadri tahsil to Bhiwani tahsil of Hissar district	31.5	Hissar district	−31.5
Dadri tahsil	Dadri tahsil	..	..	..	4 villages, namely, Umrawat, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh transferred to Bhiwani tahsil of Hissar district	31.5	Bhiwani tahsil	−31.5
Hissar district	Hissar district	4 villages, namely, Umrawat, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh transferred from Dadri tahsil of Mahendragarh district to Bhiwani tahsil of this district	31.5	Mahendragarh district	..	..	..	+31.5
Bhiwani tahsil	Bhiwani tahsil	4 villages namely, Umrawat, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh transferred from Dadri tahsil of Mahendragarh district	31.5	Dadri tahsil	72 villages transferred to newly constituted Loharu tahsil	581.0	Loharu tahsil	−549.5
Loharu tahsil	Newly formed	72 villages transferred from Bhiwani tahsil	581.0	Bhiwani tahsil	..	..	..	+581.0
Sirsa tahsil	Sirsa tahsil	..	..	..	94 villages transferred to newly constituted Dabwali tahsil	1,446.4	Dabwali tahsil	−1,446.4
Dabwali tahsil	Newly formed	94 villages transferred from Sirsa tahsil	1,446.4	Sirsa tahsil	..	..	..	+1,446.4
Jind district	Newly formed	Entire tahsils of Narwana and Jind formerly in Sangrur district of Punjab State	2,691.0	Sangrur district of Punjab State	..	..	..	+2,691.0
Jind tahsil	Jind tahsil	..	..	..	60 villages transferred to newly constituted Safidon tahsil	390.2	Safidon tahsil	−390.2
Safidon tahsil	Newly formed	60 villages transferred from Jind tahsil	390.2	Jind tahsil	..	..	..	+390.2

Note .—Area figures shown under cols. 4 and 9 for the State and Jind district are those supplied by the Surveyor General and in other cases the area figures are based on those supplied by the Director Land Records.

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX—I

Statement showing the area for 1961 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area due to jurisdictional change since 1961 and also showing population for the transferred areas for 1961 and 1971

Name of Town	Area in Km²		Population of the transferred areas for	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5
Yamunanagar	10.36	23.31	N.A.	N.A.
Pehowa	1.35	7.77	N.A.	N.A.
Karnal	9.84	18.57	N.A.	N.A.
Gharaunda	0.93	1.55	N.A.	N.A.
Sonepat	4.38	21.37	N.A.	N.A.
Gurgaon	5.18	15.33	N.A.	N.A.
Sohna	0.36	3.24	N.A.	N.A.
Mandi Dabwali	1.35	2.98	N.A.	N.A.
Tohana	10.36	4.53	N.A.	N.A.
Hisar	17.53	31.34	N.A.	N.A.
Bhiwani	12.95	9.07	N.A.	N.A.
Narwana	2.20	5.18	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. stands for Not Available.

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
APPENDIX—II

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000

State/District/Tahsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural Population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban Population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HARYANA	**156**	**1,948,694**	**12.69**	**5**	**17,483**	**0.99**
1. Ambala Distt.	**4**	**26,577**	**0.32**	**1**	**4,645**	**0.26**
1. Kalka Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	2	16,077	0.19	..	..	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	2	10,500	0.13	1	4,645	0.26
2. Karnal Distt.	**32**	**224,539**	**2.72**	..	..	..
1. Guhla Tahsil	2	15,940	0.19	..	..	..
2. Kaithal Tahsil	21	146,825	1.78	..	..	..
3. Thanesar Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Karnal Tahsil	6	41,659	0.51	..	..	..
5. Panipat Tahsil	3	20,115	0.24	..	..	..
3. Rohtak Distt.	**39**	**255,305**	**3.09**	..	..	..
1. Gohana Tahsil	11	69,900	0.85	..	..	..
2. Sonepat Tahsil	4	25,242	0.30	..	..	..
3. Rohtak Tahsil	15	99,277	1.20	..	..	..
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	9	60,886	0.74	..	..	..
4. Gurgaon Distt.	**21**	**125,885**	**1.52**	**2**	**6,982**	**0.40**
1. Rewari Tahsil	1	5,021	0.06	1	2,252	0.13
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	4	30,269	0.37	..	..	..
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	5	30,161	0.36	..	..	..
4. Palwal Tahsil	7	36,923	0.45	..	..	..
5. Nuh Tahsil	2	11,070	0.13	1	4,730	0.27
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	2	12,441	0.15	..	..	..
5. Mahendragarh Distt.	**2**	**12,474**	**0.15**	**1**	**1,937**	**0.11**
1. Dadri Tahsil	2	12,474	0.15	..	..	..
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Narnaul Tahsil	..	..	..	1	1,937	0.11
6. Hisar Distt.	**47**	**332,938**	**4.03**	**1**	**3,919**	**0.22**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	2	12,241	0.15	..	..	..
2. Sirsa Tahsil	4	37,505	0.45	..	..	..
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	13	90,666	1.10	..	..	..
4. Hisar Tahsil	7	53,818	0.65	1	3,919	0.22
5. Hansi Tahsil	15	101,205	1.23	..	..	..
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	6	37,503	0.45	..	..	..
7. Loharu Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jind Distt.	**11**	**70,976**	**0.86**	..	..	..
1. Narwana Tahsil	10	65,684	0.80	..	..	..
2. Jind Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Safidon Tahsil	1	5,292	0.06	..	..	..

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATIN

APPENDIX—III

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tahsil/City	Total Rural Urban	No. of House-holds	Houseless Population			No. of House-holds	Institutional Population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HARYANA . . .	**T**	**9,770**	**39,753**	**24,548**	**15,205**	**4,816**	**30,620**	**26,168**	**4,452**
	R	**8,728**	**35,297**	**21,777**	**13,520**	**3,550**	**14,648**	**13,237**	**1,411**
	U	**1,042**	**4,456**	**2,771**	**1,685**	**1,266**	**15,972**	**12,931**	**3,041**
1. Ambala District . .	**T**	**885**	**4,393**	**2,989**	**1,404**	**469**	**3,432**	**2,874**	**558**
	R	**695**	**3,677**	**2,502**	**1,175**	**339**	**1,180**	**937**	**243**
	U	**190**	**716**	**487**	**229**	**130**	**2,252**	**1,937**	**315**
1. Kalka Tahsil . .	T	92	388	316	72	85	248	182	66
	R	72	338	276	62	85	248	182	66
	U	20	50	40	10	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil .	T	257	1,830	1,268	562	110	442	421	21
	R	231	1,714	1,167	547	100	392	375	17
	U	26	116	101	15	10	50	46	4
3. Ambala Tahsil . .	T	351	1,312	778	534	107	1,824	1,562	262
	R	284	1,073	632	441	31	121	108	13
	U	67	239	146	93	76	1,703	1,454	249
Ambala Cantt. (C.B) (City)	U	60	202	115	87	45	437	329	108
4. Jagadhri Tahsil .	T	185	863	627	236	167	918	709	209
	R	108	552	427	125	123	419	272	147
	U	77	311	200	111	44	499	437	62
2. Karnal District . .	**T**	**2,728**	**12,407**	**7,553**	**4,854**	**558**	**5,526**	**4,257**	**1,269**
	R	**2,355**	**10,884**	**6,610**	**4,274**	**365**	**2,468**	**2,095**	**373**
	U	**373**	**1,523**	**943**	**580**	**193**	**3,058**	**2,162**	**896**
1. Guhla Tahsil . .	T	215	1,234	708	526	44	198	174	24
	R	191	1,136	658	478	29	120	96	24
	U	24	98	50	48	15	78	78	..
2. Kaithal Tahsil . .	T	471	2,072	1,283	789	77	782	612	170
	R	377	1,659	1,029	630	71	649	500	149
	U	94	413	254	159	6	133	112	21
3. Thanesar Tahsil . .	T	1,010	4,259	2,643	1,616	103	1,317	916	401
	R	861	3,720	2,298	1,422	29	169	151	18
	U	149	539	345	194	74	1,148	765	383
4. Karnal Tahsil . .	T	682	3,336	2,007	1,329	239	2,268	1,702	566
	R	609	2,931	1,752	1,179	186	1,101	972	129
	U	73	405	255	150	53	1,167	730	437
5. Panipat Tahsil . .	T	350	1,506	912	594	95	961	853	108
	R	317	1,438	873	565	50	429	376	53
	U	33	68	39	29	45	532	477	55

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

State/District/Tahsil/City	Total Rural Urban	Houseless and Institutional Population							
		No. of Houss-holds	Houseless Population			No. of House-holds	Institutional Population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Rohtak District	T	**1,265**	**4,019**	**2,401**	**1,618**	**937**	**5,933**	**4,974**	**959**
	R	**1,174**	**3,620**	**2,176**	**1,444**	**792**	**2,670**	**2,426**	**244**
	U	**91**	**399**	**225**	**174**	**145**	**3,263**	**2,548**	**715**
1. Gohana Tahsil	T	181	350	221	129	150	655	652	3
	R	181	350	221	129	142	613	610	3
	U	..	..	..	..	8	42	42	..
2. Sone pat Tahsil	T	294	916	528	388	216	1,338	1,137	201
	R	289	906	523	383	193	707	611	96
	U	5	10	5	5	23	631	526	105
3. Rohtak Tahsil	T	389	1,066	657	409	299	3,137	2,467	670
	R	323	819	508	311	202	645	570	75
	U	66	247	149	98	97	2,492	1,897	595
Rohtak (M.C.) (City)	U	66	247	149	98	97	2,492	1,897	595
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	T	401	1,687	995	692	272	803	718	85
	R	381	1,545	924	621	255	705	635	70
	U	20	142	71	71	17	98	83	15
4. Gurgaon District	T	**1,137**	**4,419**	**2,755**	**1,664**	**572**	**3,961**	**3,610**	**351**
	R	**1,041**	**4,026**	**2,481**	**1,545**	**368**	**1,918**	**1,805**	**113**
	U	**96**	**393**	**274**	**119**	**204**	**2.043**	**1,805**	**238**
1. Rewari Tahsil	T	133	493	304	189	119	543	483	60
	R	105	434	260	174	107	442	397	45
	U	28	59	44	15	12	101	86	15
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	T	292	1,251	737	514	29	628	498	130
	R	262	1,096	648	448	14	96	79	17
	U	30	155	89	66	15	532	419	113
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	231	1,160	710	450	293	1,849	1,723	126
	R	202	1,031	618	413	139	850	820	30
	U	29	129	92	37	154	999	903	96
4. Palwal Tahsil	T	102	330	224	106	56	453	425	28
	R	99	287	182	105	37	194	180	14
	U	3	43	42	1	19	259	245	14
5. Nuh Tahsil.	T	120	503	328	175	30	261	257	4
	R	120	503	328	175	29	121	117	4
	U	..	..	..	..	1	140	140	..
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	259	682	452	230	45	227	224	3
	R	253	675	445	230	42	215	212	3
	U	6	7	7	..	3	12	12	..
5. Mahendragarh District	T	**626**	**2,286**	**1,461**	**825**	**490**	**1,947**	**1,759**	**188**
	R	**601**	**2,165**	**1,400**	**765**	**445**	**1,479**	**1,326**	**153**
	U	**25**	**121**	**61**	**60**	**45**	**468**	**433**	**35**
1. Dadri Tehsil	T	430	1,539	1,045	494	238	963	855	108
	R	420	1,503	1,026	477	207	759	679	80
	U	10	36	19	17	31	204	176	2

TABLE A-I. AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III—*concld.*

Houseless and Institutional Population

State/District/Tahsil/City	Total Rural Urban	No. of House holds-	Houseless Population			No. of House-holds	Institutional Population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	57	224	127	97	90	350	325	25
	R	56	217	122	95	86	251	226	25
	U	1	7	5	2	4	99	99	..
3. Narnaul Tahsil	T	139	523	289	234	162	634	579	55
	R	125	445	252	193	152	469	421	48
	U	14	78	37	41	10	165	158	7
6. Hisar District	**T**	**2,906**	**11,121**	**6,666**	**4,455**	**1,354**	**7,944**	**6,966**	**978**
	R	**2,661**	**9,978**	**5,990**	**3,988**	**905**	**3,817**	**3,626**	**191**
	U	**245**	**1,143**	**676**	**467**	**449**	**4,127**	**3,340**	**787**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	T	277	1,057	652	405	107	398	364	34
	R	256	864	541	323	60	176	158	18
	U	21	193	111	82	47	222	206	16
2. Sirsa Tahsil	T	878	3,707	2,231	1,476	307	1,561	1,465	96
	R	854	3,621	2,182	1,439	264	1,105	1,055	50
	U	24	86	49	37	43	456	410	46
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	T	586	2,470	1,411	1,059	263	938	890	48
	R	550	2,260	1,297	963	184	602	577	25
	U	36	210	114	96	79	336	313	23
4. Hisar Tahsil	T	695	2,024	1,257	767	130	1,881	1,514	367
	R	620	1,740	1,062	678	87	404	385	19
	U	75	284	195	89	43	1,477	1,129	348
5. Hansi Tahsil	T	150	611	336	275	96	521	488	33
	R	100	396	224	172	92	481	452	29
	U	50	215	112	103	4	40	36	4
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	T	194	695	432	263	366	2,356	1,987	369
	R	156	541	338	203	134	763	744	19
	U	38	154	94	60	232	1,593	1,243	350
7. Loharu Tahsil	T	126	557	347	210	85	289	258	31
	R	125	556	346	210	84	286	255	31
	U	1	1	1	..	1	3	3	..
7. Jind District	**T**	**223**	**1,108**	**723**	**385**	**436**	**1,877**	**1,728**	**149**
	R	**201**	**947**	**618**	**329**	**336**	**1,116**	**1.022**	**94**
	U	**22**	**161**	**105**	**56**	**100**	**761**	**706**	**55**
1. Narwana Tahsil	T	57	473	293	180	232	922	858	64
	R	47	416	255	161	169	570	519	51
	U	10	57	38	19	63	352	339	13
2. Jind Tahsil	T	110	426	289	137	141	689	637	52
	R	100	345	234	111	108	340	318	22
	U	10	81	55	26	33	349	319	30
3. Safidon Tahsil	T	56	209	141	68	63	266	233	33
	R	54	186	129	57	59	206	185	21
	U	2	23	12	11	4	60	48	12

M.C.—Municipal Committee.
C.B.—Cantonment Board.

TABLE A–II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

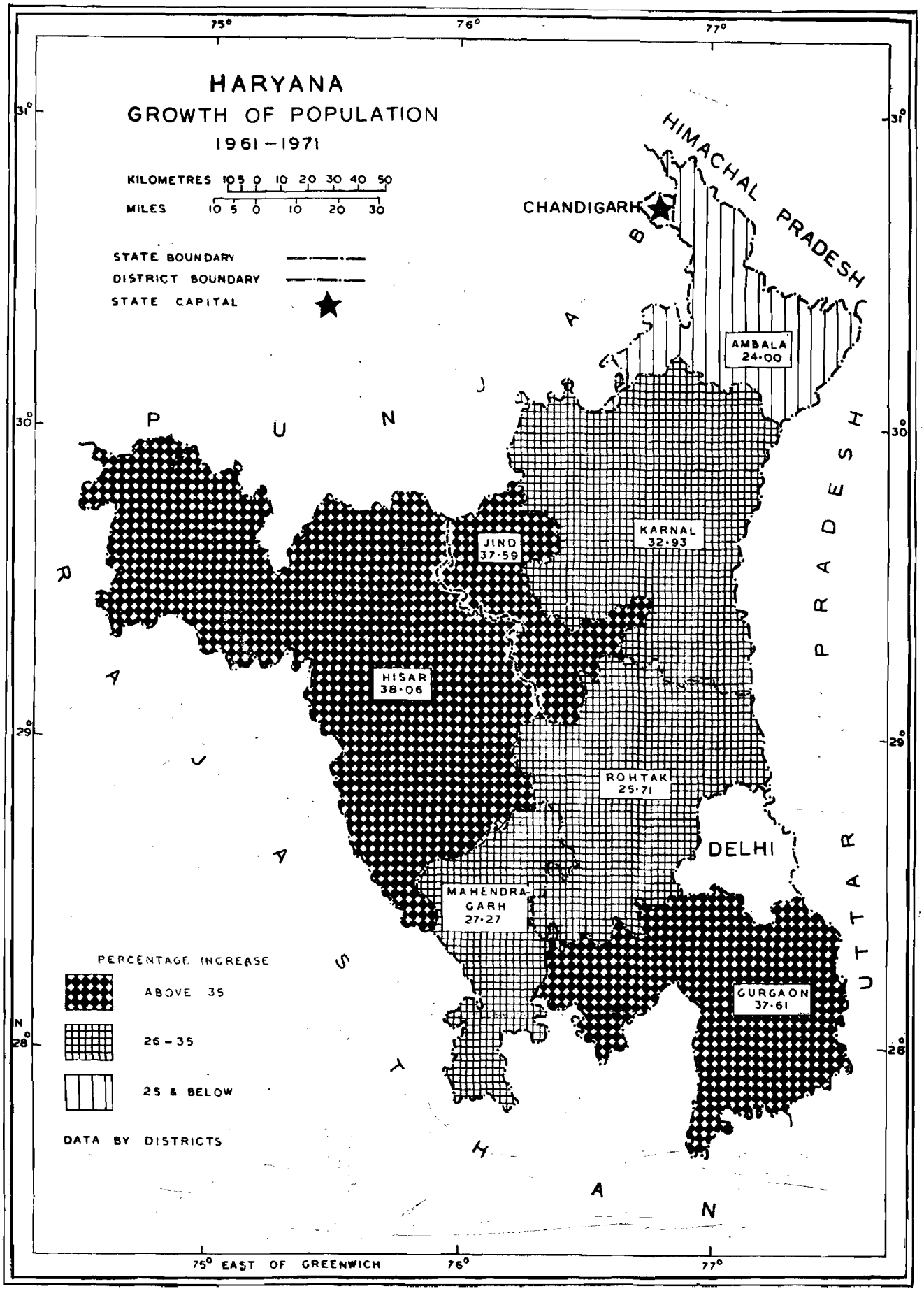

HARYANA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961 – 1971
KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
STATE CAPITAL
CHANDIGARH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
AMBALA 24·00
JIND 37·59
KARNAL 32·93
HISAR 38·06
ROHTAK 25·71
DELHI
MAHENDRA-GARH 27·27
GURGAON 37·61
UTTAR PRADESH
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
ABOVE 35
26 – 35
25 & BELOW
DATA BY DISTRICTS
75° EAST OF GREENWICH
75°
76°
77°
31°
30°
29°
28°
N

TABLE A-II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

In Table A-II is given the population of the State and its districts for the past eight censuses i.e. from 1901 to 1971, according to their jurisdiction as on the reference date i.e. the 1st of April, 1971. Besides the total population, the variations of population as these took place from census to census have also been given in absolute figures as well as in percentages (cols. 4 and 5). In columns 6 and 7 is given the sex-wise break-up of population for each census, since 1901.

2. As the State of Haryana was formed during the last decade on the reorganisation of the composite Punjab State on 1-11-1966, the population data for previous censuses have been worked out taking into account all the changes in the jurisdiction of the districts falling on the boundary line and affected by reorganisation. as also the inter-district transfers that took place during the decade 1961-71. While the population for the present State and its districts for 1961 and 1951 censuses have been worked out by taking into account the population of the villages affected by reorganisation or the inter-district transfers, the figures for earlier censuses have been worked out on *pro-rata* basis because the village-wise statistics are not available for those censuses.

3. For censuses prior to 1951, the population of an area transferred has been estimated on the assumption that the proportion of population in the area transferred to the total population of the district (or tahsil, if tahsilwise figures are available) in which it was situated at the time of transfer was the same in the previous censuses, as it was in 1951. Distribution by sex of the population so estimated for a previous census has been made on the basis of the male/female distribution of population in that particular previous census of the district (or tahsil) in which it was situated at the time of transfer.

4. All the changes that took place in the composition of districts during the last decade as also in the earlier decades since 1901, have been described in some detail in the Fly-leaf to Table A-1. It may, however, be mentioned here that the two districts of Mahendragarh and Jind mostly consist of the areas formerly under the princely States. In the absence of complete record of transfers of areas, it has not been possible to work out comparative figures for these two districts for censuses prior to 1951. The State figures have, however, been worked out on the basis of the total area of these princely States now falling in Haryana State on *pro-rata* basis from the figures given in Table A-II of 1961-Census-Part II-A Report for Punjab State, based on the actual figures for 1951-Census calculated for the villages falling in the said area.

Percentage of variation of Rural and Urban Population since 1901 :

5. The variation in population for each decade since 1901 given in Table A-II is for the total population. The Statement II.1 gives percentage of variation of population from 1901 to 1971 as also the decadal variation since 1901 for total, rural and urban population separately. In case of rural and urban areas, two sets of figures are given. The upper figures in the case of urban areas relate to the towns of 1971 i.e. the percentage variation has been worked out taking into consideration the population of only those towns for previous censuses which have been recognised as such in 1971-Census also. Similarly, the upper figures in case of rural areas relate to the population of all areas minus only those towns of previous censuses which have been recognised as towns in 1971-Census also. Figures within brackets, however, take into account all the towns recognised as such in the respective censuses. The jurisdiction of district, in both cases, has been taken as it was at the time of 1971-Census.

6. The percentage growth of population in the areas now comprising the State of Haryana between 1901 and 1971, as given in column 3 of the Statement, is very alarming. It shows that the population has more than doubled during the last 70 years. The variation of population during 1901-11(—9.7%), 1911-21 (+1.9%) and 1921-31 (+7.1%) indicates that there was virtually no increase in population between 1901 and 1931, the growth of population (117.1%) as given under column 3, actually took place in the last forty years i.e. between 1931 and 1971 only. To be more precise, the increase in population became alarming only after the Independence, as the figures for the two decades 1951-61 (33.8%) and 1961-71(32.2%) indicate.

7. The position among the districts is almost similar as that for the State, except that there was no decline in population during any decade in the case of Hisar district, while Ambala and Gurgaon were the only districts which recorded decline in their population during the decade 1911-21. The small increase in population for the decade 1941-51 was mainly on account of Partition of the country when large scale transfers of population took place between India and Pakistan.

8. Another interesting point to note is that the urban population of the State during the past seventy years has increased by more than three times. Taking the towns of 1971-Census only into consideration, this population has increased by 241.8%. Except for the decade 1901-11 when the urban population as also the rural population recorded a decrease, the urban population increased more rapidly than the rural population. This higher increase in urban population as compared to that in rural population is obviously for the reason that there is a continuous migration of population from rural to urban areas, the latter having better educational facilities and also the larger avenues for employment. This process of shifting of population from rural to urban areas is found in all the districts of the State. Another reason for the variation in the rural/urban growth of population can be attributed to some rural areas being treated as urban in the later censuses. This aspect of urbanisation will be seen in the fly-leaf to Table A-IV.

STATEMENT II. 1

Percentage variation of Rural/Urban Population: 1901-71

State/Dstrict	Total Rural Urban	Percentage increase (+) decrease(—)							
		1901–71	1961–71	1951–61	1941–51	1931–41	1921–31	1911–21	1901–11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HARYANA . . .	T	**+117.1**	**+32.2**	**+33.8**	**+7.6**	**+15.6**	**+7.1**	**+1.9**	**−9.7**
	R	**+101.3**	**+31.5**	**+33.5**	**+2.9**	**+14.4**	**+5.8**	**+1.4**	**−9.2**
		(+104.1)	**(+31.5)**	**(+33.5)**	**(+3.0)**	**(+14.3)**	**(+5.8)**	**(+1.3)**	**(−8.0)**
	U	**+241.8**	**+35.6**	**+35.0**	**+38.0**	**+24.6**	**+18.1**	**+6.1**	**−13.3**
		(+208.8)	**(+35.6)**	**(+35.0)**	**(+37.2)**	**(+25.0)**	**(+17.4)**	**(+7.0)**	**(−21.7)**
1. Ambala . . .	T	+78.9	+24.0	+30.6	+7.5	+14.1	+9.1	−1.6	−16.1
	R	+52.7	+28.9	+28.0	−4.7	+11.8	+8.3	−1.5	−18.6
		(+52.7)	(+28.9)	(+28.0)	(−4.7)	(+11.8)	(+8.3)	(−1.5)	(−18.6)
	U	+186.5	+14.5	+36.0	+46.0	+22.1	+12.0	−1.8	−6.1
		(+186.5)	(+14.5)	(+36.0)	(+46.0)	(+22.1)	(+12.0)	(−1.8)	(−6.1)
2. Karnal . . .	T	+127.5	+32.9	+38.3	+10.1	+16.7	+2.8	+3.5	−9.5
	R	+110.7	+33.2	+41.3	+2.5	+15.7	+0.3	+3.3	−8.9
		(+110.7)	(+33.2)	(+41.3)	(+2.5)	(+15.7)	(+0.3)	(+3.3)	(−8.9)
	U	+273.3	+31.9	+25.7	+61.1	+23.7	+25.6	+5.5	−14.7
		(+273.3)	(+31.9)	(+25.7)	(+61.1)	(+23.7)	(+25.6)	(+5.5)	(−14.7)
3. Rohtak . . .	T	+108.1	+25.7	+26.6	+13.7	+18.4	+4.5	+7.8	−13.7
	R	+92.4	+22.8	+26.3	+11.4	+17.4	+2.7	+6.4	−13.2
		(+101.5)	(+22.8)	(+26.3)	(+12.0)	(+17.0)	(+3.1)	(+5.8)	(−9.1)
	U	+270.1	+43.9	+28.8	+30.4	+26.6	+21.4	+23.1	−19.1
		(+152.3)	(+43.9)	(+28.8)	(+25.8)	(+29.1)	(+17.1)	(+29.8)	(−44.8)
4. Gurgaon . . .	T	+94.5	+37.6	+28.2	+8.0	+15.0	+9.3	−6.9	−12.8
	R	+77.1	+34.4	+25.1	+4.1	+13.7	+8.6	−7.0	−11.9
		(+78.1)	(+34.4)	(+25.1)	(+4.1)	(+13.7)	(+8.6)	(−7.0)	−11.4)
	U	+242.7	+53.7	+46.7	+38.5	+25.7	+16.2	−5.2	−20.7
		(+227.5)	(+53.7)	(+46.7)	(+38.5)	(+25.7)	(+16.2)	(−5.2)	(−24.3)
5. Mahendragarh . .	T	N.A.	+27.3	+23.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	R	N.A.	+26.6	+22.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(NA)	(+26.6)	(+22.7)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)
	U	N.A.	+33.4	+34.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(N.A.)	(+33.4)	(+34.4)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)
6. Hisar	T	+172.3	+38.1	+47.2	+3.6	+11.9	+10.0	+1.6	+3.4
	R	+158.9	+37.5	+47.9	+0.5	+10.2	+8.4	+0.6	+5.4
		(+162.5)	(+37.5)	(+47.9)	(+0.5)	(+10.2)	(+8.4)	(+0.6)	(+6.8)
	U	+274.1	+41.0	+43.7	+23.8	+24.5	+22.7	+11.1	−12.1
		(+239.3)	(+41.0)	(+43.7)	(+23.8)	(+24.5)	(+22.7)	(+11.1)	(−20.3)
7. *Jind*	T	N.A.	+37.6	+36.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	R	N.A.	+36.1	+38.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(N.A.)	(+36.1)	(+38.7)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)
	U	N.A.	+48.6	+25.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(N.A.)	(+48.6)	(+25.3)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)

Notes:—1. District newly constituted after 1961-Census is shown in italics.

2. N.A. stands for Not Available.

Changes in Sex-ratio between 1901 and 1971:

9. The Statement given below shows the Sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males) for each census since 1901 for the State as well as the districts. The number of females per 1,000 males enumerated in the area constituting the present jurisdiction of the State was the highest in 1951 (871). The position in 1971 is, however, the same as it was in 1901 (867). There was an abrupt decline in the sex-ratio in 1911 (835), but thereafter it improved till 1951. During 1961 and 1971 again, there has been slight decrease in the proportion of females to males.

10. The males outnumber the females in all the districts and this position holds good for all the previous censuses also. The highest number of females per 1,000 males, recorded in all the years, was 939 in 1951 in Mahendragarh District. Even in 1971, this district has comparatively the highest number of females per 1,000 males i.e. 900.

STATEMENT II. 2

Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males : 1901-1971

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HARYANA	**T**	**867**	**835**	**844**	**844**	**869**	**871**	**868**	**867**
	R	**863**	**834**	**848**	**851**	**879**	**877**	**874**	**870**
		(861)	**(834)**	**(848)**	**(851)**	**(879)**	**(877)**	**(874)**	**(870)**
	U	**909**	**842**	**810**	**791**	**805**	**845**	**842**	**853**
		(908)	**(842)**	**(811)**	**(792)**	**(806)**	**(845)**	**(842)**	**(853)**
1. Ambala	T	806	753	776	785	797	816	826	859
	R	822	776	801	810	835	849	851	852
		(822)	(776)	(801)	(810)	(835)	(849)	(851)	(852)
	U	745	676	694	702	687	751	779	875
		(745)	(676)	(694)	(702)	(687)	(751)	(779)	(875)
2. Karnal	T	845	828	828	815	833	858	852	854
	R	835	820	827	818	838	853	849	853
		(835)	(820)	(827)	(818)	(838)	(853)	(849)	(853)
	U	939	901	839	796	800	881	866	859
		(939)	(901)	(839)	(796)	(800)	(881)	(866)	(859)
3. Rohtak	T	881	856	852	864	915	893	891	882
	R	872	850	852	871	922	897	894	885
		(866)	(850)	(852)	(870)	(922)	(897)	(894)	(885)
	U	990	931	849	810	865	870	870	865
		(991)	(931)	(856)	(812)	(869)	(870)	(870)	(865)
4. Gurgaon	T	905	878	858	859	880	887	881	860
	R	900	875	858	862	880	886	884	868
		(900)	(875)	(858)	(862)	(880)	(886)	(884)	(868)
	U	947	909	859	838	881	893	870	825
		(945)	(909)	(859)	(838)	(881)	(893)	(870)	(825)
5. Mahendragarh	T	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	939	929	900
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	940	935	904
		(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(940)	(935)	(904)
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	932	876	872
		(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(932)	(876)	(872)
6. Hisar	T	871	837	877	855	878	864	861	866
	R	867	834	883	862	887	866	865	871
		(866)	(834)	(883)	(862)	(887)	(866)	(865)	(871)
	U	902	864	829	801	823	854	843	837
		(900)	(864)	(829)	(801)	(823)	(854)	(843)	(837)
7. *Jind*	T	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	851	855	859
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	851	857	861
		(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(851)	(857)	(861)
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	850	840	845
		(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A)	(850)	(840)	(845)

Notes: 1. Districts newly constituted after 1961-Census is shown in italics.
2. N.A. Stands for Not Available.

Appendix to Table A-II :

11. The Appendix to this Table gives for the State and each District:—

(1) The area and population as in 1971;

(2) The area in 1961;

(3) The 1961-population according to the jurisdiction in 1961;

(4) The population in 1961 according to the jurisdiction in 1971; and

(5) Net increase or decrease between the two sets of 1961-population mentioned above.

The details of the transfer of areas in each case are given as foot-notes to the Appendix. It may be mentioned here that the State of Haryana was newly constituted on the reorganisation of composite Punjab State in 1966. As such, there are no figures for the State under columns 4 and 5 of the Appendix, and the whole population for the area comprising the present Haryana State has been shown as "Net increase" under column 7. This increase shown for the State will, however, not tally with the increase or decrease shown for some of the districts, as all the districts except Jind existed at 1961-Census also. In the case of districts, therefore, only the actual transfer of areas between 1961 and 1971 has been taken into account for working out the net increase/decrease, as shown under column 7 of the Appendix.

TABLE A-II. DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HARYANA	**1901**	**4,623,079**	..	..	**2,476,398**	**2,146,681**
	1911	**4,174,690**	**—448,389**	**—9.70**	**2,274,916**	**1,899,774**
	1921	**4,255,905**	**+81,215**	**+1.95**	**2,307,992**	**1,947,913**
	1931	**4,559,931**	**+304,026**	**+7.14**	**2,473,236**	**2,086,695**
	1941	**5,272,845**	**+712,914**	**+15.63**	**2,821,792**	**2,451,053**
	1951	**5,673,614**	**+400,769**	**+7.60**	**3,031,626**	**2,641,988**
	1961	**7,590,543**	**+1,916,929**	**+33.79**	**4,062,797**	**3,527,746**
	1971	**10,036,808**	**+2,446,265**	**+32.23**	**5,377,258**	**4,659,550**
1. Ambala	1901	613,940	..	..	339,925	274,015
	1911	514,925	—99,015	—16.13	293,741	221,184
	1921	506,623	—8,302	—1.61	285,211	221,412
	1931	552,768	+46,145	+9.11	309,737	243,031
	1941	630,859	+78,091	+14.13	351,051	279,808
	1951	678,175	+47,316	+7.50	373,406	304,769
	1961	885,785	+207,610	+30.61	485,110	400,675
	1971	1,098,405	+212,620	+24.00	590,751	507,654
2. Karnal	1901	870,823	..	..	471,948	398,875
	1911	788,236	—82,587	—9.48	431,186	357,050
	1921	815,967	+27,731	+3.52	446,430	369,537
	1931	838,700	+22,733	+2.79	462,017	376,683
	1941	978,868	+140,168	+16.71	534,097	444,771
	1951	1,077,381	+98,513	+10.06	579,809	497,572
	1961	1,490,430	+413,049	+38.34	804,769	685,661
	1971	1,981,303	+490,873	+32.93	1,068,598	912,705
3. Rohtak	1901	858,184	..	..	456,131	402,053
	1911	740,319	—117,865	—13.73	398,789	341,530
	1921	798,105	+57,786	+7.81	430,917	367,188
	1931	833,837	+35,732	+4.48	447,392	386,445
	1941	987,065	+153,228	+18.38	515,366	471,699
	1951	1,122,046	+134,981	+13.67	592,596	529,450
	1961	1,420,391	+298,345	+26.59	751,225	669,166
	1971	1,785,534	+365,143	+25.71	948,893	836,641
4. Gurgaon	1901	877,728	..	..	460,783	416,945
	1911	765,384	—112,344	—12.80	407,588	357,796
	1921	712,946	—52,438	—6.85	383,687	329,259
	1931	779,325	+66,379	+9.31	419,195	360,130
	1941	895,940	+116,615	+14.96	476,540	419,400
	1951	967,664	+71,724	+8.01	512,891	454,773
	1961	1,240,706	+273,042	+28.22	659,432	581,274
	1971	1,707,369	+466,663	+37.61	917,766	789,603
5. Mahendragarh	1901	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.
	1911	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1921	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1951	439,271	N.A.	N.A.	226,528	212,743
	1961	543,448	+104,177	+23.72	281,597	261,851
	1971	691,639	+118,191	+27.27	363,960	327,679

TABLE A-II. DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901—*concld.*

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Hisar	1901	783,317	..	..	418,724	364,593
	1911	809,714	+26,397	+3.37	440,753	368,961
	1921	822,724	+13,010	+1.61	438,406	384,318
	1931	904,754	+82,030	+9.97	487,785	416,969
	1941	1,012,643	+107,889	+11.92	539,104	473,539
	1951	1,049,448	+36,805	+3.63	562,873	486,575
	1961	1,544,910	+495,462	+47.21	830,011	714,899
	1971	2,132,948	+588,038	+38.06	1,143,185	989,763
7. *Jind*	1901	N.A.	..	..	N.A.	N.A.
	1911	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1921	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1951	339,629	N.A.	N.A.	183,523	156,106
	1961	464,873	+125,244	+36.88	250,653	214,220
	1971	639,610	+174,737	+37.59	344,105	295,505

Notes :— (1) The totals of population of all the districts of Haryana for 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 Censuses do not tally with the total population of the State because the population for these Censuses is not available for Mahendragarh and Jind Districts.

(2) District formed after 1961-Census is printed in italics.

(3) N.A. stands for Not Available.

TABLE A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

State and Districts showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971

State/District	Area in 1971 (Km^2)	1971 Population	Area in 1961 (Km^2)	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HARYANA (a)	**44,222.0**	**10,036,808**	..	..	**7,590,543**	**+7,590,543**
1. Ambala (b)	3,833.0	1,098,405	6,107.0	1,373,477	885,785	—487,692
2. Karnal	8,068.0	1,981,303	7,931.0$	1,490,430	1,490,430	..
3. Rohtak	6,043.0	1,785,534	6,035.0$	1,420,391	1,420,391	..
4. Gurgaon	6,146.0	1,707,369	6,130.0$	1,240,706	1,240,706	..
5. Mahendragarh (c)	3,459.0	691,639	3,478.0	547,850	543,448	—4,402
6. Hisar (d)	13,982.0	2,132,948	13,934.0	1,540,508	1,544,910	+4,402
7. Jind (e)	2,691.0	639,610	..	..	464,873	+464,873

(a) The State of Haryana was newly formed on the reorganization of composite Punjab State in 1966, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, comprising the complete districts of Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh and Hisar, Ambala district (partly) and part of Sangrur district of erstwhile Punjab State.

(b) (i) Nalagarh tahsil with an area of 707.8 Km^2 and population of 62,440 was transferred to Simla district of Himachal Pradesh under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(ii) Rupar tahsil (complete) and Kharar tahsil (282 villages and Kharar and Kurali towns) with an area of 1433.0 Km^2 and population of 149,246 were transferred to the newly constituted Rupar district of Punjab State under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(iii) A portion of Kharar tahsil (36 villages and Chandigarh and Manimajra towns) with an area of 114.0 Km^2 and population of 119,881, were transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Chandigarh, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

(Thus three complete tahsils, namely, Naraingarh, Jagadhri and Ambala and only 153 villages and Kalka town of Kharar tahsil comprise the present Ambala Distt.)

(c) (i) One village Umrawat with an area of 5.9 Km^2 and a population of 893 of Dadri tahsil of this district was transferred to Bhiwani tahsil of Hisar district, vide Haryana Govt. Notification No. 4097—RII(69)—24181, dated 6-10-1969.

(ii) Three villages, namely, Halluwas, Dharana and Rajgarh with a total area of 25.6 Km^2 and a total population of 3,509 of Dadri tahsil of this district were transferred to Bhiwani tahsil of Hisar district, vide Punjab Govt. Notification No. 2863—RIV—62/3600, dated 10-7-1962.

(d) Changes are as enumerated against symbols (c) (i) and (c) (ii).

(e) This district was newly formed comprising the entire tahsils of Narwana and Jind of Sangrur district of Punjab State with an area of 2691.0 Km^2 and a population of 464,873 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

$Though the districts have not undergone any jurisdictional change in their area since 1961, there is an increase in their area due to computational error.

TABLE A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

TABLE A-III
VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Table A-III gives the total number of inhabited villages and their classification according to the following population size groups:—

1. Less than 200 persons
2. 200-499 persons
3. 500-999 persons
4. 1,000-1,999 persons
5. 2,000-4,999 persons
6. 5,000-9,999 persons
7. 10,000 and above persons

In addition to the number of villages falling in each group, the total population of the villages in each size-group has also been given by sex.

2. There are two tables, one Union Table A-III and the other State Table A-III. Union Table gives the data for the State and districts only, while the State Table furnishes the information down to tahsil level.

3. The definition of the village has already been given in the fly-leaf to Table A-I. The following statement gives the percentage of population living in villages falling in various population size-groups mentioned above to the total rural population of the State and each district for the 1971-Census:—

STATEMENT III.1

State/District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size						
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000& above
1	2	3	4	5		7	8
HARYANA	**1**	**6**	**17**	**29**	**35**	**11**	**1**
1. Ambala District	4	21	32	25	15	3	..
2. Karnal District	1	7	18	26	34	11	3
3. Rohtak District	N	1	9	24	49	17	..
4. Gurgaon District	1	10	24	30	26	9	..
5. Mahendragarh District	N	4	25	43	26	2	..
6. Hisar District	N	2	10	30	39	16	3
7. Jind District	N	1	8	30	48	13	..

.. means nil
N means negligible.

4. The above statement shows that the percentage of population (35%) living in villages of size-group 2,000-4,999 to total rural population in the State is the highest amongst the various size-groups, closely followed by that living in villages of size-group 1,000-1,999 (29%). These two groups together have about two-third of the total rural population in the State. The third position in terms of percentage of population is held by the size-group 500-999. However, in terms of the number of villages in the aforementioned three size-groups, the position is quite reverse. Of the total number of 6,731 inhabited villages, the size group 500-999 has as many as 1,909 villages, while the size groups 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4,999 have only 1,673 and 975 villages respectively. A still smaller size group 200-499, which has only 6% of the total rural population of the State living in its villages, the number of villages falling in this group is 1,400.

5. There are only 8 villages with population over 10,000 in the State. Four of these are in Karnal District (one in Guhla Tahsil and 3 in Kaithal Tahsil) and the other four are in Hisar District (one each in Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar and Hansi Tahsils). The number of villages with population 5,000-9,999 is, however, 148 and they have more than one-tenth (11%) of the total rural population. The smallest sized villages i.e. with a population of less than 200 are 618 in number but in terms of population they account for only 1% of total rural population. Such villages are mostly in Ambala, Gurgaon and Karnal districts.

6. A comparative picture of the percentage of number of villages and population by various sizes of villages at 1961 and 1971 is presented in the Statement III.2 In this statement, however, the two very small size-groups, i.e. villages with a population of less than 200 and 200-499 have been combined and shown under "Less than 500."

STATEMENT III.2

Percentage of Villages and Population by Class of Villages in 1961 and 1971

State/District	Year	I-Villages with less than 2,000 population					
		Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HARYANA	**1961**	**41.32**	**11.84**	**28.07**	**21.38**	**19.60**	**28.85**
	1971	**29.98**	**6.82**	**28.36**	**16.80**	**24.85**	**28.56**
1. Ambala	1961	70.16	36.34	20.65	29.84	7.07	19.63
	1971	56.68	24.57	28.42	32.01	11.38	24.86
2. Karnal	1961	44.08	13.31	27.93	21.46	16.96	26.25
	1971	30.38	7.28	30.53	18.16	22.84	26.50
3. Rohtak	1961	15.51	2.98	25.10	11.28	32.06	28.67
	1971	10.23	1.32	22.67	8.88	30.96	23.65
4. Gurgaon	1961	51.52	19.48	28.38	28.08	14.46	27.23
	1971	38.27	11.42	31.68	24.07	20.60	29.80
5. Mahendragarh	1961	25.64	9.39	43.77	36.25	24.73	37.16
	1971	14.76	4.14	37.45	24.65	36.72	43.45
6. Hisar	1961	24.49	5.38	29.72	17.41	28.66	31.39
	1971	15.67	2.61	22.85	10.12	34.66	29.68
7. Jind	1961	13.13	3.08	30.98	16.98	35.69	36.41
	1971	7.67	1.25	19.67	8.21	38.00	29.58

STATEMENT III.2—*concld.*

Percentage of Villages and Population by Class of Villages in 1961 and 1971

State/District	Year	II-Villages with population 2,000—9,999				III-Villages with population 10,000 and above	
		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000 and above	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
HARYANA	**1961**	**9.93**	**30.57**	**1.05**	**7.00**	**0.03**	**0.36**
	1971	**14.49**	**35.13**	**2.20**	**11.49**	**0.12**	**1.20**
1. Ambala	1961	1.87	10.88	0.25	3.31	..	..
	1971	3.19	15.03	0.33	3.53	..	..
2. Karnal	1961	9.70	29.64	1.33	9.34	..	..
	1971	13.91	34.40	2.05	11.05	0.29	2.61
3. Rohtak	1961	24.44	45.80	2.89	11.27	..	..
	1971	31.09	49.19	5.05	16.96	..	..
4. Gurgaon	1961	5.23	21.79	0.41	3.42	..	..
	1971	8.02	25.66	1.43	9.05	..	..
5. Mahendragarh	1961	5.68	16.15	0.18	1.05	..	..
	1971	10.70	25.75	0.37	2.01	..	..
6. Hisar	1961	15·39	36.21	1.55	7.88	0.19	1.73
	1971	22.38	39.02	4.06	15.43	0.38	3.14
7. Jind	1961	18.85	37.69	1.35	5.84	..	..
	1971	31.00	48.17	3.66	12.79	..	..

.. = Nil.

7. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the very small-sized group, i.e. of villages with population less than 500, has recorded a great decline both in percentage of number of villages and percentage of population from 1961 to 1971. The next size-group (500—999) has also shown a decrease in percentage of population, though in terms of number of villages, the percentage of this size-group has slightly increased. All other size-groups have gained both in percentage of number of villages and percentage of population, except the size-group 1,000—1,999 which has recorded a minor decline in the percentage of its population from 28.85% in 1961 to 28.56 % in 1971.

8. Seeing through the district figures for 1961 and 1971 in the statement III.2, it will be noted that the decrease in the percentages of number of villages and population of the very small-sized group (less than 500) is recorded by all the districts in the State. The position among the districts in the case of size-groups 500—999 and 1,000—1,999 is, however, not exactly similar to that for the State as a whole. The higher size-groups have, however, gained both in the percentage of numbers and the percentage of population as in the case of State as a whole. As mentioned earlier, there are four villages with population over 10,000 in Karnal District according to 1971-Census. All these four villages have come to this size-group for the first time in 1971, as there was no village with population 10,000 and above in Karnal District in 1961-Census. In the case of Hisar District, out of the four villages with population 10,000 and above according to 1971-Census, two villages entered this group for the first time in 1971.

9. Precisely speaking, the Statement III.2 indicates that the population size of the villages is generally increasing and they are crossing to the next higher size-groups. The reason for the change is obvious, as the population on the whole has increased by 32.23% during the last decade.

Appendix to Table A-III :

10. In the Appendix to Table A-III, the inhabited villages have been classified into four broad size groups, viz, less than 500, 500—1,999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000 and above. This Appendix gives figures both for the number of villages falling in the aforesaid size-groups as well as the population living in such villages by sex break-up, for the State and districts.

UNION TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with Less than 2,000 population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200		
					No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HARYANA	**6,731**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**	**618**	**36,099**	**31,230**
1. Ambala	1,221	753,670	406,889	346,781	227	14,270	12,311
2. Karnal	1,366	1,644,204	887,292	756,912	111	6,666	5,799
3. Rohtak	772	1,505,597	798,813	706,784	31	1,572	1,173
4. Gurgaon	1,471	1,391,385	744,657	646,728	173	9,653	8,645
5. Mahendragarh	542	620,972	326,211	294,761	16	874	761
6. Hisar	1,059	1,793,120	958,164	834,956	53	2,784	2,326
7. Jind	300	554,901	298,199	256,702	7	280	215

UNION TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*contd.*

I—Villages with less than 2,000 population—*conctd.*

State/District	200—499			500—999			1,000—1,999		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HARYANA	**1,400**	**265,409**	**230,455**	**1,909**	**740,122**	**648,422**	**1,673**	**1,257,662**	**1,102,258**
1. Ambala	465	85,874	72,761	347	130,413	110,804	139	101,274	86,097
2. Karnal	304	57,641	49,616	417	160,176	138,396	312	234,870	200,892
3. Rohtak	48	9,182	8,010	175	71,064	62,569	239	188,191	167,899
4. Gurgaon	390	74,506	66,089	466	177,353	157,551	303	220,518	194,098
5. Mahendragarh	64	12,597	11,468	203	79,968	73,128	199	142,017	127,797
6. Hisar	113	22,236	19,448	242	96,914	84,638	367	283,056	249,055
7. Jind	16	3,373	3,063	59	24,234	21,336	114	87,736	76,420

UNION TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*concld.*

State/District	II—Villages with population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with population 10,000 and above		
	2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
HARYANA	**975**	**1,557,008**	**1,346,490**	**148**	**510,800**	**438,785**	**8**	**53,125**	**45,984**
1. Ambala	39	60,839	52,450	4	14,219	12,358	..	..	..
2. Karnal	190	306,111	259,498	28	98,781	82,946	4	23,047	19,765
3. Rohtak	240	393,330	347,302	39	135,474	119,831	..	..	..
4. Gurgaon	118	193,431	163,656	21	69,196	56,689	..	..	..
5. Mahendragarh	58	84,170	75,718	2	6,585	5,889	..	..	..
6. Hisar	237	374,881	324,844	43	148,215	128,426	4	30,078	26,219
7. Jind	93	144,246	123,022	11	38,330	32,646	..	..	..

STATE TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/District/Tahsil	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with Less than 2,000 population		
					Less than 200		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HARYANA	6,731	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**	**618**	**36,099**	**31,230**
1. Ambala District	**1,221**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**227**	**14,270**	**12,311**
1. Kalka Tahsil	138	66,264	36,669	29,595	52	2,903	2,521
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	317	180,649	97,032	83,617	53	3,315	2,855
3. Ambala Tahsil	309	245,554	131,689	113,865	39	2,705	2,357
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	457	261,203	141,499	119,704	83	5,347	4,578
2. Karnal District	**1,366**	**1,644,204**	**887,292**	**756,912**	**111**	**6,666**	**5,799**
1. Guhla Tahsil	167	165,603	88,811	76,792	17	1,105	952
2. Kaithal Tahsil	215	448,198	243,104	205,094	4	305	278
3. Thanesar Tahsil	415	299,853	160,325	139,528	44	2,785	2,393
4. Karnal Tahsil	399	455,866	246,161	209,705	40	2,094	1,836
5. Panipat Tahsil	170	274,684	148,891	125,793	6	377	340
3. Rohtak District	**772**	**1,505,597**	**798,813**	**706,784**	**31**	**1,572**	**1,173**
1. Gohana Tahsil	119	324,213	173,202	151,011	1	64	49
2. Sonepat Tahsil	234	339,914	183,153	156,761	17	793	578
3. Rohtak Tahsil	128	373,157	197,696	175,461	3	180	140
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	291	468,313	244,762	223,551	10	535	406
4. Gurgaon District	**1,471**	**1,391,385**	**744,657**	**646,728**	**173**	**9,653**	**8,645**
1. Rewari Tahsil	405	326,353	169,605	156,748	38	2,196	2,067
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	212	224,736	119,076	105,660	17	898	834
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	173	200,559	112,915	87,644	29	1,571	1,266
4. Palwal Tahsil	190	234,036	126,928	107,108	12	539	479
5. Nuh Tahsil	261	225,933	121,046	104,887	44	2,480	2,172
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	230	179,768	95,087	84,681	33	1,969	1,827
5. Mahendragarh District	**542**	**620,972**	**326,211**	**294,761**	**16**	**874**	**761**
1. Dadri Tahsil	177	240,222	127,286	112,936	5	286	248
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	150	171,601	89,727	81,874	4	278	245
3. Narnaul Tahsil	215	209,149	109,198	99,951	7	310	268
6. Hisar District	**1,059**	**1,793,120**	**958,164**	**834,956**	**53**	**2,784**	**2,326**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	93	136,146	72,981	63,165	7	272	211
2. Sirsa Tahs	224	321,198	171,958	149,240	14	638	515
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	179	321,752	172,248	149,504	6	383	391
4. Hisar Tahsil	212	383,038	205,388	177,650	8	379	272
5. Hansi Tahsil	134	362,412	192,957	169,455	5	164	113
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	145	217,040	115,438	101,602	5	448	326
7. Loharu Tahsil	72	51,534	27,194	24,340	8	500	498
7. Jind District	**300**	**554,901**	**298,199**	**256,702**	**7**	**280**	**215**
1. Narwana Tahsil	135	291,594	157,421	134,173	3	37	30
2. Jind Tahsil	105	171,323	91,462	79,861	3	230	180
3. Safidon Tahsil	60	91,984	49,316	42,668	1	13	5

STATE TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*contd.*

State/District/Tahsil	I—Villages with Less than 2,000 population—*concld.*								
	200—499			500—999			1,000—1,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HARYANA	**1,400**	**265,409**	**230,455**	**1,909**	**740,122**	**648,422**	**1,673**	**1,257,662**	**1,102,258**
1. Ambala District	**465**	**85,874**	**72,761**	**347**	**130,413**	**110,804**	**139**	**101,274**	**86,097**
1. Kalka Tahsil	45	7,843	6,270	26	9,414	7,495	10	7,168	5,426
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	134	24,252	20,817	89	32,315	27,797	32	23,935	20,810
3. Ambala Tahsil	104	20,238	17,311	95	35,618	30,939	52	38,634	33,148
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	182	33,541	28,363	137	53,066	44,573	45	31,537	26,713
2. Karnal District	**304**	**57,641**	**49,616**	**417**	**160,176**	**138,396**	**312**	**234,870**	**200,892**
1. Guhla Tahsil	46	8,869	7,523	50	18,956	16,540	34	24,616	21,370
2. Kaithal Tahsil	17	3,573	2,954	56	21,397	18,093	59	47,093	39,884
3. Thanesar Tahsil	132	25,484	22,074	160	61,415	53,528	64	46,313	40,487
4. Karnal Tahsil	89	16,160	13,987	116	45,037	38,969	90	65,890	56,124
5. Panipat Tahsil	20	3,555	3,078	35	13,371	11,266	65	50,958	43,027
3. Rohtak District	**48**	**9,182**	**8,010**	**175**	**71,064**	**62,569**	**239**	**188,191**	**167,899**
1. Gohana Tahsil	3	525	403	12	4,836	4,335	32	26,331	23,264
2. Sonepat Tahsil	22	4,205	3,643	61	25,586	21,814	83	64,552	56,134
3. Rohtak Tahsil	3	574	561	13	5,513	4,717	26	22,317	19,886
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	20	3,878	3,403	89	35,129	31,703	98	74,991	68,615
4. Gurgaon District	**390**	**74,506**	**66,089**	**466**	**177,353**	**157,551**	**303**	**220,518**	**194,098**
1. Rewari Tahsil	109	20,844	18,945	161	60,738	56,010	74	51,507	48,075
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	47	8,617	7,678	68	25,801	22,995	59	43,124	38,386
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	30	5,898	5,137	46	18,328	15,407	42	31,153	25,339
4. Palwal Tahsil	38	7,073	5,963	64	24,706	21,086	45	34,172	28,919
5. Nuh Tahsil	85	16,428	14,248	60	22,278	19,468	47	34,781	30,104
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	81	15,646	14,118	67	25,502	22,585	36	25,781	23,275
5. Mahendragarh District	**64**	**12,597**	**11,468**	**203**	**79,968**	**73,128**	**199**	**142,017**	**127,797**
1. Dadri Tahsil	12	2,340	2,060	55	22,331	19,531	78	56,946	50,822
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	19	3,651	3,261	53	20,499	18,886	56	39,455	35,869
3. Narnaul Tahsil	33	6,606	6,147	95	37,138	34,711	65	45,616	41,106
6. Hisar District	**113**	**22,236**	**19,448**	**242**	**96,914**	**84,638**	**367**	**283,056**	**249,055**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	4	801	700	34	14,107	12,283	28	22,162	19,083
2. Sirsa Tahsil	21	4,381	3,839	59	24,038	20,937	92	69,903	61,274
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	29	5,539	4,771	32	13,114	11,259	58	45,570	39,707
4. Hisar Tahsil	21	3,942	3,512	40	15,633	13,817	77	61,760	54,977
5. Hansi Tahsil	4	893	728	8	3,612	3,247	43	34,348	30,422
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	11	2,227	1,903	45	17,047	14,633	54	38,764	34,415
7. Loharu Tahsil	23	4,453	3,995	24	9,363	8,462	15	10,549	9,177
7. Jind District	**16**	**3,373**	**3,063**	**59**	**24,234**	**21,336**	**114**	**87,736**	**76,420**
1. Narwana Tahsil	5	978	892	25	10,383	8,926	47	37,580	32,505
2. Jind Tahsil	7	1,484	1,376	16	6,539	5,876	44	32,234	28,284
3. Safidon Tahsil	4	911	795	18	7,312	6,534	23	17,922	15,631

STATE TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*concld.*

State/District/Tahsil	II—Villages with a population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
	2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
	Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
HARYANA	975	1,557,008	1,346,490	148	510,800	438,785	8	53,125	45,984
1. Ambala District	**39**	**60,839**	**52,450**	**4**	**14,219**	**12,358**	..	..	..
1. Kalka Tahsil	5	9,341	7,883	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	9	13,215	11,338	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala Tahsil	17	25,956	22,571	2	8,538	7,539	..	..	..
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	8	12,327	10,658	2	5,681	4,819	..	..	..
2. Karnal District	**190**	**306,111**	**259,498**	**28**	**98,781**	**82,946**	**4**	**23,047**	**19,765**
1. Guhla Tahsil	18	26,789	22,947	1	3,030	2,706	1	5,446	4,758
2. Kaithal Tahsil	58	90,983	76,813	18	62,152	52,065	3	17,601	15,007
3. Thanesar Tahsil	15	24,328	21,046	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Karnal Tahsil	58	94,395	79,715	6	22,585	19,074	..	..	..
5. Panipat Tahsil	41	69,616	58,981	3	11,014	9,101	..	..	..
3. Rohtak District	**240**	**393,330**	**347,302**	**39**	**135,474**	**119,831**	..	..	..
1. Gohana Tahsil	60	104,250	90,256	11	37,196	32,704	..	..	..
2. Sonepat Tahsil	47	74,286	63,081	4	13,731	11,511	..	..	..
3. Rohtak Tahsil	68	116,226	103,766	15	52,886	46,391	..	..	..
4. Jhajjar Tahsil	65	98,568	90,199	9	31,661	29,225	..	..	..
4. Gurgaon District	**118**	**193,431**	**163,656**	**21**	**69,196**	**56,689**	..	..	..
1. Rewari Tahsil	22	31,618	29,332	1	2,702	2,319	..	..	..
2. Gurgaon Tahsil	17	24,563	21,571	4	16,073	14,196	..	..	..
3. Ballabgarh Tahsil	21	38,222	28,077	5	17,743	12,418	..	..	..
4. Palwal Tahsil	24	40,242	33,934	7	20,196	16,727	..	..	..
5. Nuh Tahsil	23	39,213	33,691	2	5,866	5,204	..	..	..
6. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	11	19,573	17,051	2	6,616	5,825	..	..	..
5. Mahendragarh District	**58**	**84,170**	**75,718**	**2**	**6,585**	**5,889**	..	..	..
1. Dadri Tahsil	25	38,798	34,386	2	6,585	5,889	..	..	..
2. Mahendragarh Tahsil	18	25,844	23,613	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Narnaul Tahsil	15	19,528	17,719	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Hisar District	**237**	**374,881**	**324,844**	**43**	**148,215**	**128,426**	**4**	**30,078**	**26,219**
1. Dabwali Tahsil	18	29,144	25,142	2	6,495	5,746	..	..	..
2. Sirsa Tahsil	34	52,877	45,291	3	13,465	11,576	1	6,656	5,808
3. Fatehabad Tahsil	41	59,052	51,300	12	40,708	35,553	1	7,882	6,523
4. Hisar Tahsil	59	94,223	80,705	6	20,511	16,390	1	8,940	7,977
5. Hansi Tahsil	59	100,130	87,550	14	47,210	41,484	1	6,600	5,911
6. Bhiwani Tahsil	24	37,126	32,648	6	19,826	17,677	..	..	..
7. Loharu Tahsil	2	2,329	2,208	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jind District	**93**	**144,246**	**123,022**	**11**	**38,330**	**32,646**	..	..	..
1. Narwana Tahsil	45	72,975	61,604	10	35,468	30,216	..	..	..
2. Jind Tahsil	35	50,975	44,145	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Safidon Tahsil	13	20,296	17,273	1	2,862	2,430	..	..	..

TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

State/District	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 500 population		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HARYANA	**6,731**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**	**2,018**	**301,508**	**261,685**
1. Ambala	1,221	753,670	406,889	346,781	692	100,144	85,072
2. Karnal	1,366	1,644,204	887,292	756,912	415	64,307	55,415
3. Rohtak	772	1,505,597	798,813	706,784	79	10,754	9,183
4. Gurgaon	1,471	1,391,385	744,657	646,728	563	84,159	74,734
5. Mahendragarh	542	620,972	326,211	294,761	80	13,471	12,,229
6. Hisar	1,059	1,793,120	958,164	834,956	166	25,020	21,774
7. Jind	300	554,901	298,199	256,702	23	3,653	3,278

TABLE A-III. VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX—*concld.*

State/District	Villages with population 500—1,999			Villages with population 2,000—4,999			Villages with population 5,000 and above		
	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HARYANA	**3,582**	**1,997,784**	**1,750,680**	**975**	**1,557,008**	**1,346,490**	**156**	**563,925**	**484,769**
1. Ambala	486	231,687	196,901	39	60,839	52,450	4	14,219	12,358
2. Karnal	729	395,046	339,288	190	306,111	259,498	32	121,828	102,711
3. Rohtak	414	259,255	230,468	240	393,330	347,302	39	135,474	119,831
4. Gurgaon	769	397,871	351,649	118	193,431	163,656	21	69,196	56,689
5. Mahendragarh	402	221,985	200,925	58	84,170	75,718	2	6,585	5,889
6. Hisar	609	379,970	333,693	237	374,881	324,844	47	178,293	154,645
7. Jind	173	111,970	97,756	93	144,246	123,022	11	38,330	32,646

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Table A-IV exhibits the variation of population of each town from 1901-Census to 1971-Census, arranged in the descending order of population at the 1971-Census. In the beginning of the table, the variation in total urban population from census to census since 1901 is also given under "All Classes". For this purpose, the population of all towns recognised as such in each census has been taken into account, though some towns recognised in some of the previous censuses do not continue as towns in 1971.

2. Furthermore, the towns have been classified into the following six classes according to population :—

Class I :	100,000 and over
Class II :	50,000 to 99,999
Class III :	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV :	10,000 to 19,999
Class V :	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI :	Less than 5,000

The changes in the total population of towns falling in each class have also been given in the table. For working out the class totals for each census, the towns have been divided into the various classes according to their population size at a particular census. For example, if a town falls in Class II according to its population in 1971-Census but its population in 1961 was less i.e. it fell in Class III, its population for 1961 has been included in Class III while for 1971 its population is included in Class II.

3. Decadal variation in population has been given both in absolute figures (Col. 8) and percentages (Col. 9). Sexwise break-up of population in each census is also given under Cols. 10 and 11. The civic status of each town in each census, if it was recognised as such, has been mentioned under Col. 5. Area in km^2 has also been shown under Col. 6 for censuses 1971 and 1961 only, as this information is not available for previous censuses. It may be mentioned here that the word "declassified" has been written in the case of a few towns against one or more census years. This means that the town was not recognised as such in that particular census, though it was a town in the earlier and later censuses.

4. For the definition of a town, the reader may refer to the Fly-leaf to Table A-I. In Haryana, however, only places with a Municipality or a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Committee have been treated as towns in 1971-Census.

Urban Agglomeration:

5. In 1961 Census, a new concept of Town-Groups was devised, whereby two or more towns lying in very close proximity were treated as one town-group. It was felt that though such towns were under different civic administrations, they actually constituted one compact unit. As such, it was decided to present the data for the group of such towns as a whole as well as for the constituent towns separately.

6. The concept of Town-Group adopted at the 1961-Census was, however, given up at the 1971-Census on account of the lack of uniformity in defining the town-group in different States. Instead, a new concept of Urban Agglomerations made up of a main town together with the adjoining areas of urban growth has been introduced. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining Cantonment and also other adjoining urban outgrowths such as a Railway Colony or University Campus, etc. Such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right were to be attached to the urban units to which they are adjacent and their population being categorised as urban. In the past censuses, however, the population residing in the urban outgrowths i.e. in the areas outside the statutory limits of a town, if any, though adjacent thereto was treated as rural. Such population was not included in the town-groups adopted at the 1961-Census either. In Haryana, none of the places satisfied the qualifications for being treated as an Urban Agglomeration, and no area was recognised as such in the State.

7. As mentioned earlier, the towns have been classified into six classes according to their population size for presenting the data in Table A-IV. The number of towns falling in each class according to their 1971-population is given as follows :—

Class	Number of Towns
I (100,000 and over).	2
II (50,000—99,999)	9
III (20,000—49,999)	14
IV (10,000—19,999)	15
V (5,000—9,999)	20
VI (Less than 5,000)	5

The towns with population of 100,000 and over (Class I) are also termed as cities.

Changes in classification of towns—1901 to 1971:

8. In the following statement is given the class of each town in each census since 1901:—

STATEMEN IV.1

Classification of Towns : 1901-71

Name of Town	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Ambala Cantt. (C.B)	I	I	II	II	..	..	..	..
Rohtak (M.C)	I	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
Ambala (M.C)	II	II	II	III	II	II	II	II
Yamunanagar (M.C)	II	II	IV	..	..	..	..	..
Karnal (M.C)	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
Panipat (M.C)	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
Sonepat (M.C)	II	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Gurgaon (M.C)	II	III	IV	V	V	V	V	VI
Faridabad Township (M.C)	II	III	III	..	..	..	..	..
Hisar (M.C)	II	II	III	III	III	III	IV	IV
Bhiwani (M.C)	II	II	II	III	III	III	III	III
Jagadhri (M.C)	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Kaithal (M.C)	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Shahbad (M.C)	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Thanesar (M.C)	III	IV	IV	V	V	VI	VI	V
Bahadurgarh (M.C)	III	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V
Rewari (M.C)	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
Palwal (M.C)	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	IV
Narnaul (M.C)	III	III	IV	III	III	III	III	IV
Mandi Dabwali (M.C)	III	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..
Sirsa (M.C)	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Fatehabad (M.C)	III	IV	VI	..	..	..	..	VI
Hansi (M.C)	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
Narwana (M.C)	III	IV	IV	V	..	..	..	..
Jind (M.C)	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V
Kalka (M.C)	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	V
Pehowa (M.C)	IV	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladwa (M.C)	IV	V	V	..	..	..	..	VI
Gharaunda (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..
Maham (M.C)	IV	V	V	IV	V	V	..	V
Gohana (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Beri (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Jhajjar (M.C)	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	V
Faridabad (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	V
Ballabgarh (M.C)	IV	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI
Hodal (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Charkhi Dadri (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V
Mahendragarh (M.C)	IV	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Tohana (M.C)	IV	IV	V	V	V	..	..	..
Safidon (M.C)	IV	V	V	V	V	V	..	V
Naraingarh (N.A.C)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadaura (M.C)	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Chhachhrauli (M.C)	V	V	VI	V	V	VI	VI	V
Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pundri (M.C)	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	V
Radaur (M.C)	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Nilokheri (N.A.C)	V	V	V	..	..	..	..	..
Ganaur (N.A.C)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bawal (M.C)	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V	V
Pataudi (M.C)	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	..	VI
Farrukhnagar (M.C)	V	VI	VI	V	..	..	VI	V
Sohna (M.C)	V	V	V	V	V	VI	V	V
Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C)	V	V	VI	V	V	VI	V	V

STATEMENT IV.1—*concld.*

Classification of Towns : 1901-71

Name of Town	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Kanina (M.C)	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Kalanwali (M.C)	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Uklanamandi (M.C)	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loharu (M.C)	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Tosham (N.A.C)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uchana (M.C)	V	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Julana (M.C)	V	V	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Buria (M.C)	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
Haileymandi (M.C)	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Nuh (M.C)	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Ateli (M.C)	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..
Jakhalmandi (M.C)	VI	VI	VI	..	..	..	..	..

The foregoing statement gives the changes in the classification of only those 65 towns which have been treated as such at the 1971-Census. There are, however, 12 more places which were recognised as towns in one or more earlier censuses between 1901 and 1961 but had lost their status as town by 1941-Census. Their particulars are shown in Statement IV.2 below.

STATEMENT IV.2

District	Place	Population (if recognised as town) in						
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rohtak	Kalanaur	7,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kahnaur	5,024	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Butana	7,509	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barauda	5,836	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kharkhauda	3,765	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dujana	5,545	..	4,127	1,561	4,278	..	..
Gurgaon	Hatni	4,301	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahendragarh	Bund	3,735	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kaliana	2,714	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hisar	Rori	3,314	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rania	4,384	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ellenabad	1,624	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE:—(..) indicates that the place was not treated as a town in that census.

9. It will be interesting for the reader to know that some towns had different names or spellings in one or more previous Census Reports, as given in the following statement :—

STATEMENT IV.3

District	Name of Town in 1971	Name of the town appearing in previous Census Reports (year)
Ambala	Yamunanagar	Abdullapur (1951)
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Hidayatpur Chhauni (1931 and 1941)
	Ferozepur Jhirka	Firozpur(1901)
Mahendragarh	Charkhi Dadri	Dadri (1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1951); Dalmia Dadri (1941).
Hisar	Mandi Dabwali	Nai Dabwali (1941)
	Hisar	Hissar (1901 to 1961)

Number of towns in each class from 1901 to 1971: 10. The following statement gives the number of towns in each class as also the total number of towns for 1901 to 1971 censuses:—

STATEMENT IV.4

Class	Number of towns in							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
II	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	9
III	5	6	7	7	11	8	11	14
IV	10	8	8	9	7	12	15	15
V	24	12	13	18	22	17	15	20
VI	14	9	10	6	4	16	12	5
Total	**54**	**36**	**39**	**41**	**45**	**59**	**61**	**65**

11. It will be seen from the statement that there was a big decrease in the number of towns in 1911 as compared to that in 1901. As many as 18 out of 54 towns of 1901 were declassified at 1911 census. Names of twelve of these towns are given in Statement IV.2. The other six towns declassified were Maham, Pataudi, Safidon, Ladwa, Pundri and Fatehabad. In 1921-Census, four of the declassified towns, namely, Maham, Pataudi, Safidon and Dujana were again treated as towns, while Farrukhnagar town was declassified, thus increasing the number of towns by three in 1921 as compared to 1911-Census.

12. To the list of towns (39) of 1921-Census were added two towns, namely, Gharaunda and Tohana in 1931-Census, and four more towns of Ambala Cantt., Mandi Dabwali, Narwana and Farrukhnagar in 1941-Census. It may be mentioned here that Ambala Cantt. in earlier censuses was treated as part of Ambala town. By 1951, however, sprang a large number of new statutory towns due to the establishment of *mandis* in many among them. Only one town of Dujana was declassified.

13. As many as 12 towns were added in the list of towns for the first time in 1951-Census. Their names are given below:—

1. Yamunanagar
2. Faridabad Township
3. Radaur
4. Nilokheri
5. Kanina
6. Kalanwali
7. Uchana
8. Julana
9. Haileymandi
10. Nuh
11. Ateli
12. Jakhalmandi

Three towns, namely, Fatehabad, Ladwa and Pundri, declassified after 1901-Census were again treated as towns in 1951-Census. This process of recognition of new towns continued in 1961 and 1971 censuses though comparatively less in number. The new towns added for the first time in 1961-Census are Pehowa and Uklanamandi and those in 1971-Census are Naraingarh, Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, Ganaur and Tosham.

14. It can also be seen from the Statement IV.4 that there is an increase in the towns of higher classes. This is due to the transfer of towns from a lower class to the higher one on account of increase in population. The new town added to class I is Rohtak, which crossed the 100,000 population at 1971-Census. Changes in the classes of each town from census to census can be seen from Statement IV.1.

15. The statement IV.5 given below shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901 to 1971.

STATEMENT IV.5

Percentage of Towns in each class to total number of Towns and Percentage of Population in each class to total Urban Population: 1901-1971

Class	1901		1911		1921		1931		1941		1951		1961		1971	
	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation	% age of No. of Towns	% age of popu-lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.64	8.07	3.08	12.82
Class II	1.85	13.70	2.78	17.82	2.57	15.86	2.44	15.33	2.22	8.84	10.17	40.36	11.48	36.22	13.84	39.75
Class III	9.26	23.34	16.67	32.44	17.95	36.09	17.07	36.12	24.44	51.04	13.56	23.32	18.03	28.39	21.54	26.06
Class IV	18.52	25.50	22.22	23.35	20.51	21.74	21.95	23.38	15.56	14.52	20.34	17.65	24.59	15.68	23.08	12.54
Class V	44.44	28.65	33.33	18.21	33.33	18.17	43.90	21.49	48.89	23.29	28.81	13.40	24.59	8.24	30.77	7.84
Class VI	25.93	8.81	25.00	8.18	25.64	8.14	14.64	3.68	8.89	2.31	27.12	5.27	19.67	3.40	7.69	0.99

16. The statement reveals that there has been a regular change in the dominance of population from lower to higher classes from census to census. While class V had the highest percentage of population (28.65) in 1901, class III dominated the next four censuses with a regular increase in the percentage of population of this class—32.44 in 1911, 36.09 in 1921, 36.12 in 1931 and 51.04 in 1941. In the latest three censuses, 1951 to 1971, the highest percentage of population was living in towns of class II. Slight decrease in the percentage of population of class II in 1961 as compared to 1951 was obviously for the reason that one big town of Ambala Cantt. had crossed to class I at the 1961-Census.

17. Another point to note is that only 2 towns of class I accounting for 3.08% of the total number of towns, have 12.82% of the total urban population living therein. Similarly the towns of class II though only 9 in number, have 39.75% of the total urban population. Thus the towns of these two classes only contain more than half of the urban population in the State. On the other hand, the towns of lower classes (IV to VI) 40 in number and accounting for about two-third of the total number of towns, share only one-fifth of the total urban population.

18. Another statement given below shows the percentage of area of towns in each class to total urban area of the State and the density of population per km2 in each class for 1971 and 1961.

STATEMENT IV. 6

Class	1971		1961	
	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per km²	Percentage of area to total urban area	Density per km²
1	2	3	4	5
I . .	10.62	4,742	9.65	2,911
II . .	32.85	4,754	20.96	6,010
III . .	23.39	4,377	24.74	3,992
IV . .	14.36	3,429	23.57	2,315
V . .	16.35	1,884	14.16	2,023
VI . .	2.43	1,592	6.92	1,709

19. The largest congestion of population in 1961 as shown by the above statement was found in the towns of class II, with 6,010 persons for one km². But this position has improved considerably during the 1971-Census. The simple reason for this improvement is, however, the transfer of Rohtak town from this class to class I in 1971-Census. Rohtak town had a density of about eight thousand persons per km² in 1961. This also explains the abrupt increase in the density of population of class I towns at the 1971-Census. Variation in the density of population between 1961 and 1971 can be attributed to two factors— one, general increase in population; and two, transfer of towns from one class to another class. The easy position in the case of towns of class V and VI at the 1971-Census is actually due to the latter factor

20. The variation in the percentage of area in various classes between 1961 and 1971 is also mainly due to the promotion of some towns from lower classes to the higher classes. The percentage of area occupied by the towns of different classes should have some correlation to the percentage of number of towns in each class, but the above statement shows that the highest percentage of area (32.85%) in 1971 is occupied by class II towns, though the number of towns in this class is only 13.84% of the total number of towns. Similar is the case with class I towns. On the other hand, towns of lower classes have smaller percentage of area as compared to the percentage of their numbers. This shows that there is not much difference in so far as congestion is concerned between the towns of various lasses. This is also supported by the density of population figures for classes I to III in 1971.

Appendix I to Table A-IV:

21. This Appendix gives the particulars of new towns added in 1971-Census and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971. In Haryana, however, no town of 1961 has been declassified in 1971, while four new towns have been treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census. All these four towns have a population of more than 5,000 at the 1971-Census, and they have been included in the list of towns due to the establishment of Notified Area Committees there.

Appendix II to Table A-IV:

22. This Appendix gives the changes in area of towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area. There are 33 towns of which the area has undergone change between 1961 and 1971. Of these, twelve towns are reported to have changed their jurisdiction, while in the remaining 21 towns, the change in area is on account of revised computation.

23. For the facility of the reader, an alphabetical list of towns is given below. This list also shows the Class/Sl. No. in the class of each town and the Page No. of the book where the information of the respective town is presented.

Alphabetical List of 1971 Towns

TOWN	Class/Sl. No. in Class	Page	TOWN	Class/Sl. No. in Class	Page
Ambala	II/5	60	Kalka	IV/4	64
Ambala Cantt.	I/2	59	Kanina	V/16	69
Ateli	VI/5	71	Karnal	II/1	60
Bahadurgarh	III/10	63	Ladwa	IV/14	66
Ballabgarh	IV/5	64	Loharu	V/17	69
Bawal	V/11	68	Maham	IV/15	66
Beri	IV/10	65	Mahendragarh	IV/12	66
Bhiwani	II/6	60	Mandi Dabwali	III/14	63
Buria	VI/2	70	Naraingarh	V/9	68
Charkhi Dadri	IV/2	64	Narnaul	III/8	62
Chhachhrauli	V/19	69	Narwana	III/13	63
Faridabad	IV/1	64	Nilokheri	V/1	66
Faridabad Township	II/4	60	Nuh	VI/1	70
Farrukhnagar	V/18	69	Palwal	III/6	62
Fatehabad	III/11	63	Panipat	II/3	60
Ferozepur Jhirka	V/6	67	Pataudi	V/14	69
Ganaur	V/5	67	Pehowa	IV/13	66
Gharaunda	IV/9	65	Pundri	V/2	67
Gohana	IV/7	65	Radaur	V/10	68
Gurgaon	II/9	61	Rewari	III/3	62
Haileymandi	VI/4	70	Rohtak	1/1	59
Hansi	III/4	62	Sadaura	V/3	67
Hisar	II/2	60	Safidon	IV/11	65
Hodal	IV/8	65	Shahbad	III/12	63
Jagadhri	III/7	62	Sirsa	III/1	61
Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	V/7	67	Sohna	V/4	67
			Sonepat	II/8	61
Jakhalmandi	VI/3	70	Thanesar	III/9	63
Jhajjar	IV/3	64	Tohana	IV/6	65
Jind	III/5	62	Tosham	V/20	70
Julana	V/8	68	Uchana	V/13	68
Kaithal	III/2	61	Uklanamandi	V/15	69
Kalanwali	V/12	68	Yamunanagar	II/7	61

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglo-meration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percent-age Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			ALL CLASSES—65 TOWNS							
			1901			574,074	..	..	300,922	273,152
			1911			449,704	—124,370	21.66	244,090	205,614
			1921			481,195	+31,491	+7.00	265,668	215,527
			1931			564,743	+83,548	+17.36	315,182	249,561
			1941			705,945	+141,202	+25.00	390,881	315,064
			1951			968,494	+262,549	+37.19	524,789	443,705
			1961		375.92	1,307,680	+339,186	+35.02	710,065	597,615
			1971		451.36*	1,772,959	+465,279	+35.58	957,033	815,926
			CLASS I (100,000 AND ABOVE)—2 TOWNS							
			1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	.	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961		36.26	105,543	..	..	61,103	44,440
			1971		47.92	227,248	+121,705	+115.31	120,135	107,113
1.	Rohtak	Rohtak	1901	M & C.L.		20,323	..	..	10,724	9,599
			1911	M & C.L.		20,361	+38	+0.19	11,035	9,326
			1921	M & C.L.		25,240	+4,879	+23.96	14,636	10,604
			1931	M & C.L.		35,235	+9,995	+39.60	20,838	14,397
			1941	M & C.L.		48,148	+12,913	+36.65	26,236	21,912
			1951	M.C.		71,902	+23,754	+49.34	38,913	32,989
			1961	M.C.	11.66	88,193	+16,291	+22.66	47,345	40,848
			1971	M.C.	11.66	124,755	+36,562	+41.46	66,933	57,822
2.	Ambala Cantt.	Ambala	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941	M		62,419	..	..	39,687	22,732
			1951	C.B.		94,043	+31,624	+50.66	55,605	38,438
			1961	C.B.	36.26	105,543	+11,500	+12.23	61,103	44,440
			1971	C.B.	36.26	102,493	—3,050	—2.89	53,202	49,291
			CLASS II (50,000—99,999)—9 TOWNS							
			1901			78,638	..	..	45,729	32,909
			1911			80,131	+1,493	+1.90	49,204	30,927
			1921			76,326	—3,805	—4.75	45,795	30,531
			1931			86,592	+10,266	+13.45	51,523	35,069
			1941			62,419	—24,173	—27.92	39,687	22,732
			1951			390,878	+328,459	+526.22	214,472	176,406
			1961		78.81	473,648	+82,770	+21.18	257,089	216,559
			1971		148.26	704,821	+231,173	+48.81	384,813	320,008

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km2	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS II—*contd.*							
1.	Karnal	Karnal	1901	M & C.L.		23,559	..	..	12,613	10,946
			1911	M & C.L.		21,961	—1,598	—6.78	11,959	10,002
			1921	M & C. L.		22,845	+884	+4.03	12,798	10,047
			1931	M & C.L.		26,610	+3,765	+16.48	15,241	11,369
			1941	M & C.L.		37,444	+10,834	+40.71	21,731	15,713
			1951	M.C.		59,790	+22,346	+59.68	31,235	28,555
			1961	M.C.	9.84	72,109	+12,319	+20.60	38,415	33,694
			1971	M.C.	18.57	92,784	+20,675	+28.67	49,575	43,209
2.	Hisar	Hisar	1901	M & C.L.		17,647	..	..	9,555	8,092
			1911	M		17,162	—485	—2.75	9,710	7,452
			1921	M		21,415	+4,253	+24.78	12,326	9,089
			1931	M		25,179	+3,764	+17.58	15,065	10,114
			1941	M		28,618	+3,439	+13.66	16,357	12,261
			1951	M.C.		35,297	+6,679	+23.34	19,849	15,448
			1961	M.C.	17.53	60,222	+24,925	+70.62	33,849	26,373
			1971	M.C.	31.34	89,437	+29,215	+48.51	50,303	39,134
3.	Panipat	Karnal	1901	M		26,914	..	..	13,516	13,398
			1911	M		26,342	—572	—2.13	13,554	12,788
			1921	M		27,343	+1,001	+3.80	14,666	12,677
			1931	M		32,915	+5,572	+20.38	18,010	14,905
			1941	M		37,837	+4,922	+14.95	20,257	17,580
			1951	M.C.		54,981	+17,144	+45.31	28,950	26,031
			1961	M.C.	7.77	67,026	+12,045	+21.91	35,566	31,460
			1971	M.C.	7.77	87,981	+20,955	+31.26	46,861	41,120
4.	Faridabad Township	Gurgaon	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		23,125	..	..	12,133	10,992
			1961	N.A.C.	12.80	39,852	+16,727	+72.33	21,990	17,862
			1971	M.C.	12.80	85,762	+45,910	+115.20	49,164	36,598
5.	Ambala	Ambala	1901	M, C.L. & Cantt.		78,638	..	..	45,729	32,909
			1911	M,C.L. & Cantt.		80,131	+1,493	+1.90	49,204	30,927
			1921	M,C.L. & Cantt.		76,326	—3,805	—4.75	45,795	30,531
			1931	M,C.L. & Cantt.		86,592	+10,266	+13.45	51,523	35,069
			1941	M & C.L.		44,964	—41,628	—48.07	25,532	19,432
			1951	M.C. & N.A.C.		57,979	+13,015	+28.95	31,928	26,051
			1961	M.C.	8.70	76,204	+18,225	+31.43	41,462	34,742
			1971	M.C.	8.70	83,633	+7,429	+9.75	44,469	39,164
6.	Bhiwani	Hisar	1901	M		35,917	..	..	18,388	17,529
			1911	M		31,100	—4,817	—13.41	16,249	14,851
			1921	M		33,270	+2,170	+6.98	17,746	15,524
			1931	M		35,866	+2,596	+7.80	19,135	16,731
			1941	M		43,921	+8,055	+22.46	23,581	20,340
			1951	M.C.		52,183	+8,262	+18.81	27,841	24,342
			1961	M.C.	12.95	58,194	+6,011	+11.52	30,982	27,212
			1971	M.C.	9.07	73,086	+14,892	+25.59	39,957	33,129

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINBE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglo-meration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percent-age Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CLASS II—*concld.*								
7.	Yamunanagar	Ambala	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	N.A.C.		15,684	..	..	9,431	6,253
			1961	M.C.	10.36	51,700	+36,016	+229.64	29,470	22,230
			1971	M.C.	23.31	72,594	+20,894	+40.41	40,253	32,341
8.	Sonepat	Rohtak	1901	M		12,990	..	..	6,389	6,601
			1911	M		12,014	—976	—7.51	6,192	5,822
			1921	M		12,981	+967	+8.05	7,002	5,979
			1931	M		15,050	+2,069	+15.94	8,274	6,776
			1941	M		17,781	+2,731	+18.15	9,641	8,140
			1951	M.C.		30,189	+12,408	+69.78	16,072	14,117
			1961	M.C.	4.38	45,882	+15,693	+51.98	25,119	20,763
			1971	M.C.	21.37	62,393	+16,511	+35.99	33,750	28,643
9.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	1901	C.L.		4,765	..	..	2,669	2,096
			1911	C.L.		5,461	+696	+14.61	3,084	2,377
			1921	C.L.		5,107	—354	—6.48	2,906	2,201
			1931	C.L.		7,208	+2,101	+41.14	4,212	2,996
			1941	C.L.		9,935	+2,727	+37.83	5,593	4,342
			1951	M.C.		18,613	+8,678	+87.35	9,962	8,651
			1961	M.C.	5.18	37,868	+19,255	+103.45	20,269	17,599
			1971	M.C.	15.33	57,151	+19,283	+50.92	30,481	26,670
		CLASS III (20,000—49,999)—14 TOWNS								
			1901			134,008	..	..	69,180	64,828
			1911			145,894	+11,886	+8.87	76,667	69,227
			1921			173,652	+27,758	+19.03	95,294	78,358
			1931			203,979	+30,327	+17.46	113,942	90,037
			1941			360,301	+156,322	+76.64	198,106	162,195
			1951			225,875	—134,426	—37.31	121,267	104,608
			1961		92.99	371,236	+145,361	+64.35	199,846	171,390
			1971		105.57	462,074	+90,838	+24.47	249,424	212,650
1.	Sirsa	Hisar	1901	M		15,800	..	..	8,410	7,390
			1911	M		14,629	—1,171	—7.41	8,047	6,582
			1921	M		16,241	+1,612	+11.02	9,049	7,192
			1931	M		18,909	+2,668	+16.43	10,710	8,199
			1941	M		20,718	+1,809	+9.57	11,331	9,387
			1951	M.C.		24,980	+4,262	+20.57	13,599	11,381
			1961	M.C.	5.18	33,363	+8,383	+33.56	18,181	15,182
			1971	M.C.	5.18	48,808	+15,445	+46.29	26,522	22,286
2.	Kaithal	Karnal	1901	M		14,408	..	..	7,250	7,158
			1911	M		12,912	—1,496	—10.38	6,552	6,360
			1921	M		15,477	+2,565	+19.87	8,113	7,364
			1931	M		19,418	+3,941	+25.46	10,745	8,673
			1941	M		22,325	+2,907	+14.97	12,160	10,165
			1951	M.C. & N.A.C.		28,422	+6,097	+27.31	15,088	13,334
			1961	M.C.	5.44	34,890	+6,468	+22.76	18,657	16,233
			1971	M.C.	7.90	45,199	+10,309	+29.55	24,359	20,840

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				CLASS III—*contd.*						
3.	Rewari	Gurgaon	1901	M		27,295	..	..	13,939	13,356
			1911	M		24,780	—2,515	—9.21	12,885	11,895
			1921	M		23,129	—1,651	—6.66	12,586	10,543
			1931	M		26,269	+3,140	+13.58	14,383	11,886
			1941	M		30,673	+4,404	+16.77	16,569	14,104
			1951	M.C.		34,082	+3,409	+11.11	18,106	15,976
			1961	M.C.	6.06	36,994	+2,912	+8.54	19,445	17,549
			1971	M.C.	6.06	43,885	+6,891	+18.63	23,327	20,558
4.	Hansi	Hisar	1901	M		16,523	..	..	8,717	7,806
			1911	M		14,576	—1,947	—11.78	7,585	6,991
			1921	M		15,425	+849	+5.82	8,157	7,268
			1931	M		18,356	+2,931	+19.00	9,943	8,413
			1941	M		22,590	+4,234	+23.07	12,463	10,127
			1951	M.C.		25,837	+3,247	+14.37	13,476	12,361
			1961	M.C.	14.50	33,712	+7,875	+30.48	17,817	15,895
			1971	M.C.	9.07	41,108	+7,396	+21.94	21,645	19,463
5.	Jind	Jind	1901			8,047	..	..	4,179	3,868
			1911			8,783	+736	+9.15	4,805	3,978
			1921			10,840	+2,057	+23.42	6,367	4,473
			1931			11,699	+859	+7.92	6,610	5,089
			1941	M		14,909	+3,210	+27.44	8,415	6,494
			1951	M.C.		19,449	+4,540	+30.45	9,912	9,537
			1961	M.C.	24.27	24,216	+4,767	+24.51	13,067	11,149
			1971	M.C.	10.36	38,161	+13,945	+57.59	20,811	17,350
6.	Palwal	Gurgaon	1901	M		12,830	..	..	6,710	6,120
			1911	M		9,485	—3,345	—26.07	5,044	4,441
			1921	M		9,352	—133	—1.40	5,049	4,303
			1931	M		10,807	+1,455	+15.56	5,893	4,914
			1941	M		13,606	+2,799	+25.90	7,260	6,346
			1951	M.C.		13,915	+309	+2.27	7,318	6,597
			1961	M.C.	5.18	27,863	+13,948	+100.24	14,657	13,206
			1971	M.C.	5.52	36,207	+8,344	+29.95	19,538	16,669
7.	Jagadhri	Ambala	1901	M		13,462	..	..	7,206	6,256
			1911	M		12,045	—1,417	—10.53	6,691	5,354
			1921	M		11,544	—501	—4.16	6,272	5,272
			1931	M		13,268	+1,724	+14.93	7,450	5,818
			1941	M		16,422	+3,154	+23.77	9,102	7,320
			1951	M.C.		23,943	+7,521	+45.80	12,944	10,999
			1961	M.C.	3.52	32,637	+8,694	+36.31	17,920	14,717
			1971	M.C.	10.83	35,094	+2,457	+7.53	18,936	16,158
8.	Narnaul	Mahendragarh	1901			19,489	..	..	9,466	10,023
			1911			21,350	+1,861	+9.55	10,985	10,365
			1921			20,410	—940	—4 40	10,536	9,874
			1931			21,905	+1,495	+7.32	11,270	10,635
			1941			23,063	+1,158	+5.29	11,889	11,174
			1951	M.C.		18,180	—4,883	—21.17	9,430	8,750
			1961	M.C.	6.48	23,959	+5,779	+31.79	12,724	11,235
			1971	M.C.	6.48	31,875	+7,916	+33.04	16,977	14,898

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS III—*concld.*							
9.	Thanesar	Karnal	1901	M		5,066	..	..	2,828	2,238
			1911	M		4,719	—347	−6.85	2,692	2,027
			1921	M		4,226	—493	−10.45	2,392	1,834
			1931	M		5,032	+806	+19.07	2,990	2,042
			1941	M		6,574	+1,542	+30.64	3,983	2,591
			1951	M.C.		11,273	+4,699	+71.48	6,227	5,046
			1961	M.C.	15.54	16,828	+5,555	+49.28	9,223	7,605
			1971	M.C.	16.58	29,555	+12,727	+75.63	16,888	12,667
10.	Bahadurgarh	Rohtak	1901	M		5,974	..	..	3,028	2,946
			1911	M		4,990	—984	—16.47	2,579	2,411
			1921	M		5,955	+965	+19.34	3,306	2,649
			1931	M		6,963	+1,008	+16.93	3,736	3,227
			1941	M		8,206	+1,243	+17.85	4,226	3,980
			1951	M.C.		11,170	+2,964	+36.12	6,058	5,112
			1961	M.C.	2.59	14,982	+3,812	+34.13	8,001	6,981
			1971	M.C.	1.30	25,812	+10,830	+72.29	14,155	11,657
11.	Fatehabad	Hisar	1901			2,786	..	..	1,582	1,204
			1911					Declassified		
			1921					-do-		
			1931					-do-		
			1941					-do-		
			1951	N.A.C.		2,968	..	..	1,566	1,402
			1961	M.C.	10.36	12,461	+9,493	+319.85	6,651	5,810
			1971	M.C.	10.36	22,630	+10,169	+81.61	12,077	10,553
12.	Shahbad	Karnal	1901	M		11,009	..	..	5,605	5,404
			1911	M		11,054	+45	+0.41	5,735	5,319
			1921	M		11,329	+275	+2.49	6,207	5,122
			1931	M		12,293	+964	+8.51	6,736	5,557
			1941	M		14,745	+2,452	+19.95	8,015	6,730
			1951	M.C.		17,301	+2,556	+17.33	9,079	8,222
			1961	M.C.	1.76	18,975	+1,674	+9.68	10,165	8,810
			1971	M.C.	7.77	21,500	+2,525	+13.31	11,369	10,131
13.	Narwana	Jind	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			7,066	..	..	3,938	3,128
			1951	S.T.C.		10,368	+3,302	+46.73	5,785	4,583
			1961	M.C.	2.20	14,037	+3,669	+35.39	7,675	6,362
			1971	M.C.	5.18	21,319	+7,282	+51.88	11,573	9,746
14.	Mandi Dabwali	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			6,655	..	..	3,734	2,921
			1951	N.A.C.		10,380	+3,725	+55.97	5,587	4,793
			1961	M.C.	1.35	15,421	+5,041	+48.56	8,323	7,098
			1971	M.C.	2.98	20,921	+5,500	+35.67	11,247	9,674

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS IV (10,000—19,999)—15 TOWNS							
			1901			146,385	..	..	75,263	71,122
			1911			105,009	—41,376	—28.27	55,694	49,315
			1921			104,637	—372	—0.35	56,531	48,106
			1931			132,032	+27,395	+26.18	72,627	59,405
			1941			102,527	—29,505	—22.35	55,452	47,075
			1951			170,905	+68,378	+66.69	92,274	78,631
			1961		88.60	205,066	+34,161	+19.99	110,316	94,750
			1971		64.84	222,344	+17,278	+8.43	119,392	102,952
1.	Faridabad	Gurgaon	1901	M		5,310	..	..	2,768	2,542
			1911	M		4,487	—823	—15.50	2,384	2,103
			1921	M		4,337	—150	—3.34	2,310	2,027
			1931	M		5,134	+797	+18.38	2,880	2,254
			1941	M		6,367	+1,233	+24.02	3,135	3,232
			1951	M.C.		8,341	+1,974	+31.00	4,331	4,010
			1961	M.C.	10.36	10,857	+2,516	+30.16	5,791	5,066
			1971	M.C.	10.36	19,644	+8,787	+80.93	10,956	8,688
2.	Charkhi Dadri	Mahendragarh	1901			7,009	..	..	3,360	3,649
			1911			5,713	—1,296	—18.49	2,833	2,880
			1921			6,582	+869	+15.21	3,370	3,212
			1931			7,260	+678	+10.30	3,815	3,445
			1941			8,712	+1,452	+20.00	4,549	4,163
			1951	M.C.		8,795	+83	+0.95	4,522	4,273
			1961	M.C.	22.02	13,839	+5,044	+57.35	7,583	6,256
			1971	M.C.	4.51	19,484	+5,645	+40.79	10,521	8,963
3.	Jhajjar	Rohtak	1901	M		12,227	..	..	5,955	6,272
			1911	M		10,617	—1,610	—13.17	5,182	5,435
			1921	M		10,800	+183	+1.72	5,364	5,436
			1931	M		12,232	+1,432	+13.26	6,266	5,966
			1941	M		13,919	+1,687	+13.79	6,967	6,952
			1951	M.C.		10,514	—3,405	—24.46	5,447	5,067
			1961	M.C.	1.68	14,234	+3,720	+35.38	7,391	6,843
			1971	M.C.	5.18	18,947	+4,713	+33.11	10,029	8,918
4.	Kalka	Ambala	1901			7,045	..	..	4,827	2,218
			1911			4,532	—2,513	—35.67	2,893	1,639
			1921			7,635	+3,103	+68.47	5,060	2,575
			1931			7,937	+302	+3.96	5,002	2,935
			1941	M		9,766	+1,829	+23.04	5,802	3,964
			1951	M.C.		14,058	+4,292	+43.95	8,038	6,020
			1961	M.C.	2.85	18,068	+4,010	+28.52	10,311	7,757
			1971	M.C.	2.85	17,711	—357	—1.98	9,533	8,178
5.	Ballabgarh	Gurgaon	1901	M		4,506	..	..	2,372	2,134
			1911	M		4,053	—453	—10.05	2,176	1,877
			1921	M		3,721	—332	—8.19	2,013	1,708
			1931	M		4,162	+441	+11.85	2,293	1,869
			1941	M		5,108	+946	+22.73	2,889	2,219
			1951	M.C.		5,927	+819	+16.03	3,228	2,699
			1961	M.C.	2.59	8,330	+2,403	+40.54	4,504	3,826
			1971	M.C.	2.59	17,411	+9,081	+109.02	9,910	7,501

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Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS IV—*contd.*							
6.	Tohana	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			7,519	..	..	3,969	3,550
			1941			8,950	+1,431	+19.03	4,684	4,266
			1951	S.T.C.		7,955	—995	—11.12	4,215	3,740
			1961	M.C.	10.36	12,394	+4,439	+55.80	6,629	5,765
			1971	M.C.	4.53	16,789	+4,395	+35.46	8,908	7,881
7.	Gohana	Rohtak	1901	M		6,567	..	..	3,257	3,310
			1911	M		5,438	—1,129	—17.19	2,752	2,686
			1921	M		5,107	—331	—6.09	2,665	2,442
			1931	M		5,045	—62	—1.21	2,699	2,346
			1941	M		6,818	+1,773	+35.14	3,792	3,026
			1951	M.C.		8,796	+1,978	+29.01	4,754	4,042
			1961	M.C.	1.42	11,076	+2,280	+25.92	5,859	5,217
			1971	M.C.	2.59	16,754	+5,678	+51.26	8,923	7,831
8.	Hodal	Gurgaon	1901	M		8,142	..	..	4,172	3,970
			1911	M		5,468	—2,674	—32.84	2,898	2,570
			1921	M		5,854	+386	+7.06	3,189	2,665
			1931	M		7,258	+1,404	+23.98	3,883	3,375
			1941	M		8,661	+1,403	+19.33	4,643	4,018
			1951	M.C.		8,303	—358	—4.13	4,399	3,904
			1961	M.C.	2.59	10,558	+2,255	+27.16	5,609	4,948
			1971	M.C.	2.59	14,144	+3,586	+33.96	7,608	6,536
9.	Gharaunda	Karnal	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			5,731	..	..	3,059	2,672
			1941			7,287	+1,556	+27.15	3,953	3,334
			1951			8,632	+1,345	+18.46	4,799	3,833
			1961	M.C.	0.93	10,496	+1,864	+21.59	5,638	4,858
			1971	M.C.	1.55	13,045	+2,549	+24.29	6,980	6,065
10.	Beri	Rohtak	1901	M		9,723	..	..	4,891	4,832
			1911	M		7,798	—1,925	—19.80	3,958	3,840
			1921	M		7,454	—344	—4.41	3,875	3,579
			1931	M		7,877	+423	+5.67	4,001	3,876
			1941	M		9,785	+1,908	+24.22	5,176	4,609
			1951	M.C.		9,952	+167	+1.71	5,111	4,841
			1961	M.C.	2.59	10,840	+888	+8.92	5,467	5,373
			1971	M.C.	2.59	12,336	+1,496	+13.80	6,256	6,080
11.	Safidon	Jind	1901			4,832	..	..	2,514	2,318
			1911					Declassified		
			1921			5,199	..	..	2,964	2,235
			1931			6,169	+970	+18.66	3,631	2,538
			1941	M		7,807	+1,638	+26.55	4,727	3,080
			1951	M.C.		9,426	+1,619	+20.74	5,331	4,095
			1961	M.C.	6.48	9,223	—203	—2.15	4,941	4,282
			1971	M.C.	6.48	12,010	+2,787	+30.22	6,321	5,689

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Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km2	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				CLASS IV—*concld.*						
12.	Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh	1901			9,984	..	..	4,812	5,172
			1911			9,761	—223	—2.23	4,754	5,007
			1921			8,580	—1,181	—12.10	4,194	4,386
			1931			9,194	+614	+7.16	4,552	4,642
			1941			9,771	+577	+6.28	4,995	4,776
			1951	S.T.C.		7,961	—1,810	—18.52	4,121	3,840
			1961	M.C.	9.71	9,071	+1,110	+13.94	4,772	4,299
			1971	M.C.	9.07	11,496	+2,425	+26.73	6,147	5,349
13.	*Pehowa	Karnal	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961	M.C.	1.35	6,159	..	..	3,395	2,764
			1971	M.C.	7.77	11,366	+5,207	+84.54	6,126	5,240
14.	Ladwa	Karnal	1901	M		3,518	..	..	1,866	1,652
			1911					Declassified		
			1921					-do-		
			193 1					-do-		
			1941					-do-		
			1951	S.T.C.		6,237	..	..	3,399	2,838
			1961	M.C.	0.65	8,259	+2,022	+32.42	4,417	3,842
			1971	M.C.	0.65	10,666	+2,407	+29.14	5,682	4,984
15.	Maham	Rohtak	1901			7,824	..	..	3,752	4,072
			1911					Declassified		
			1921			7,820	..	..	3,906	3,914
			1931			9,079	+1,259	+16.10	4,718	4,361
			1941			11,145	+2,066	+22.76	6,052	5,093
			1951	S.T.C.		8,536	—2,609	—23.41	4,427	4,109
			1961	M.C.	3.55	9,300	+764	+8.95	4,824	4,476
			1971	M.C.	1.53	10,541	+1,241	+13.34	5,492	5,049
				CLASS V (5,000—9,999)—20 TOWNS						
			1901			164,453	..	..	84,444	80,009
			1911			81,870	—82,583	—50.22	42,440	39,430
			1921			87,412	+5,542	+6.77	47,211	40,201
			1931			121,356	+33,944	+38.83	66,231	55,125
			1941			164,435	+43,079	+35.50	89,173	75,262
			1951			129,796	—34,639	—21.07	69,398	60,398
			1961		53.25	107,748	—22,048	—16.99	57,766	49,982
			1971		73.79	138,989	+31,241	+28.99	73,860	65,129
1.	Nilokheri	Karnal	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	N.A.C.		6,287	..	..	3,801	2,486
			1961	N.A.C.	4.69	8,035	+1,748	+27.80	4,625	3,410
			1971	N.A.C.	4.69	9,357	+1,322	+16.45	5,066	4,291

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km^2	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				CLASS V—*contd.*						
2.	Pundri	Karnal	1901			5,834	..	..	2,893	2,941
			1911					Declassified		
			1921					-do-		
			1931					-do-		
			1941					-do-		
			1951	S.T.C.		6,552	..	..	3,507	3,045
			1961	M.C.	3.88	7,660	+1,108	+16.91	4,137	3,523
			1971	M.C.	3.89	9,107	+1,447	+18.89	4,959	4,148
3.	Sadaura	Ambala	1901	M		9,812	..	..	5,140	4,672
			1911	M		7,774	—2,038	—20.77	4,107	3,667
			1921	M		7,630	—144	—1.85	4,058	3,572
			1931	M		7,769	+139	+1.82	4,171	3,598
			1941	M		8,815	+1,046	+13.46	4,747	4,068
			1951	M.C.		7,566	—1,249	—14.17	3,991	3,575
			1961	M.C.	11.81	7,775	+209	+2.76	4,007	3,768
			1971	M.C.	11.66	8,971	+1,196	+15.38	4,641	4,330
4.	Sohna	Gurgaon	1901	M		6,024	..	..	3,056	2,968
			1911			5,138	—886	—14.71	2,618	2,520
			1921			4,758	—380	—7.40	2,491	2,267
			1931			5,667	+909	+19.10	3,052	2,615
			1941			5,710	+43	+0.76	2,936	2,774
			1951	S.T.C.		5,138	—572	—10.02	2,681	2,457
			1961	M.C.	0.36	6,889	+1,751	+34.08	3,637	3,252
			1971	M.C.	3.24	8,775	+1,886	+27.38	4,669	4,106
5.	*Ganaur*	Rohtak	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961			..	..	..	..	..
			1971	N.A.C.	9.06	8,399	..	..	4,542	3,857
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka	Gurgaon	1901	M		7,278	..	..	3,608	3,670
			1911	M		5,719	—1,559	—21.42	2,918	2,801
			1921	M		4,542	—1,177	—20.58	2,353	2,189
			1931	M		5,390	+848	+18.67	2,875	2,515
			1941	M		6,192	+802	+14.88	3,289	2,903
			1951	M.C.		4,444	—1,748	—28.23	2,373	2,071
			1961	M.C.	3.42	5,775	+1,331	+29.95	3,058	2,717
			1971	M.C.	3.42	7,962	+2,187	+37.87	4,222	3,740
7.	*Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony*	Ambala	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961			..	..	..	..	..
			1971	N.A.C	8.91	7,332	..	..	4,019	3,313

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS V—*contd.*							
8.	Julana	Jind	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		3,522	..	..	2,005	1,517
			1961	M.C.	1.22	5,155	+1,633	+46.37	2,864	2,291
			1971	M.C.	1.22	6,890	+1,735	+33.66	3,768	3,122
9.	*Naraingarh*	Ambala	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961			..	..	..	..	..
			1971	N.A.C.	5.18	6,880	..	..	3,571	3,309
10.	Radaur	Karnal	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		3,837	..	..	2,023	1,814
			1961	M.C.	2.59	5,155	+1,318	+34.35	2,752	2,403
			1971	M.C.	2.59	6,539	+1,384	+26.85	3,441	3,098
11.	Bawal	Gurgaon	1901			5,739	..	..	2,933	2,806
			1911			5,332	—407	—7.09	2,669	2,663
			1921			5,137	—195	—3.66	2,669	2,468
			1931			4,944	—193	—3.76	2,448	2,496
			1941			5,709	+765	+15.47	2,862	2,847
			1951	S.T.C.		5,392	—317	—5.55	2,781	2,611
			1961	M.C.	0.41	5,924	+532	+9.87	3,118	2,806
			1971	M.C.	0.36	6,529	+605	+10.21	3,408	3,121
12.	Kalanwali	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		2,622	..	..	1,387	1,235
			1961	M.C.	2.59	4,079	+1,457	+55.57	2,199	1,880
			1971	M.C.	2.59	6,531	+2,452	+60.11	3,454	3,077
13.	Uchana	Jind	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		2,745	..	..	1,571	1,174
			1961	M.C.	0.57	4,387	+1,642	+59.82	2,445	1,942
			1971	M.C.	0.57	6,329	+1,942	+44.27	3,433	2,896

TABLE A-IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS V—*contd.*							
14.	Pataudi	Gurgaon	1901			4,171	..	..	2,121	2,050
			1911					Declassified		
			1921			3,342	..	..	1,708	1,634
			1931	M		3,667	+325	+9.72	1,882	1,785
			1941	M		4,105	+438	+11.94	2,065	2,040
			1951	S.T.C.		3,688	—417	—10.16	1,923	1,765
			1961	M.C.	5.18	4,243	+555	+15.05	2,245	1,998
			1971	M.C.	3.89	6,045	+1,802	+42.47	3,121	2,924
15.	*Uklanamandi	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961	M.C.	0.78	3,588	..	..	1,998	1,590
			1971	M.C.	0.78	5,981	+2,393	+66.69	3,204	2,777
16.	Kanina	Mahendragarh	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		3,457	..	..	1,734	1,723
			1961	M.C.	2.36	4,582	+1,125	+32.54	2,322	2,260
			1971	M.C.	2.36	5,875	+1,293	+28.22	3,042	2,833
17.	Loharu	Hisar	1901			2,175	..	..	1,117	1,058
			1911			2,343	+168	+7.72	1,217	1,126
			1921			2,339	—4	—0.17	1,205	1,134
			1931			2,956	+617	+26.38	1,572	1,384
			1941	M		4,023	+1,067	+36.10	2,146	1,877
			1951	N.A.C.		3,438	—585	—14.54	1,834	1,604
			1961	M.C.	2.02	4,465	+1,027	+29.87	2,392	2,073
			1971	M.C.	2.59	5,579	+1,114	+24.95	2,934	2,645
18.	Farrukhnagar	Gurgaon	1901	M		6,136	..	..	2,996	3,140
			1911			3,158	—2,978	—48.53	1,598	1,560
			1921					Declassified		
			1931					-do-		
			1941			5,122	..	..	2,548	2,574
			1951	S.T.C.		4,947	—175	—3.42	2,569	2,378
			1961	M.C.	0.49	4,948	+1	+0.02	2,626	2,322
			1971	M.C.	2.91	5,487	+539	+10.89	2,886	2,601
19.	Chhachhrauli	Ambala	1901			5,520	..	..	3,025	2,495
			1911			4,246	—1,274	—23.08	2,285	1,961
			1921	M		4,202	—44	—1.04	2,427	1,775
			1931	M		5,124	+922	+21.94	2,986	2,138
			1941	M		5,419	+295	+5.76	2,972	2,447
			1951	M.C.		4,444	—975	—17.99	2,453	1,991
			1961	M.C.	0.54	5,038	+594	+13.37	2,715	2,323
			1971	M.C.	1.29	5,382	+344	+6.83	2,769	2,613

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town/ Urban Agglo-meration	District	Year	Status o Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percent-age Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS V—*concld.*							
20.	Tosham . .	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951			..	..	..	..	..
			1961			..	..	..	..	..
			1971	N.A.C.	2.59	5,039	..	..	2,711	2,328
			CLASS VI (LESS THAN 5,000)—5 TOWNS							
			1901			50,590	..	..	26,306	24,284
			1911			36,800	—13,790	—27.26	20,085	16,715
			1921			39,168	+2,368	+6.43	20,837	18,331
			1931			20,784	—18,384	—46.94	10,859	9,925
			1941			16,263	—4,521	—21.75	8,463	7,800
			1951			51,040	+34,777	+213.84	27,378	23,662
			1961		26.01	44,439	—6,601	—12.93	23,945	20,494
			1971		10.98	17,483	—26,956	—60.66	9,409	8,074
1.	Nuh . . .	Gurgaon	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	N.A.C.		2,892	..	..	1,533	1,359
			1961	M.C.	6.71	3,772	+880	+30.43	2,024	1,748
			1971	M.C.	5.67	4,730	+958	+25.40	2,596	2,134
2.	Buria . . .	Ambala	1901	M		5,865	..	..	3,054	2,811
			1911	M		4,272	—1,593	—27.16	2,261	2,011
			1921	M		3,574	—698	—16.34	1,878	1,696
			1931	M		3,494	—80	—2.24	1,848	1,646
			1941			3,857	+363	+10.39	2,083	1,774
			1951	N.A.C.		3,635	—222	—5.76	1,991	1,644
			1961	M.C.	1.94	3,988	+353	+9.71	2,166	1,822
			1971	M.C.	1.94	4,645	+657	+16.47	2,469	2,176
3.	Jakhalmandi .	Hisar	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		2,040	..	..	1,110	930
			1961	M.C.	0.13	3,138	+1,098	+53.82	1,735	1,403
			1971	M.C.	0.13	3,919	+781	+24.89	2,059	1,860
4.	Haileymandi .	Gurgaon	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		1,346	..	..	719	627
			1961	M.C.	2.59	1,728	+382	+28.38	950	778
			1971	M.C.	2.59	2,252	+524	+30.32	1,223	1,029

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Sl. No.	Name of Town Urban Agglomeration	District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			CLASS VI—*concld.*							
5.	Ateli . . .	Mahendragrah	1901			..	..	..	..	..
			1911			..	..	..	..	..
			1921			..	..	..	..	..
			1931			..	..	..	..	..
			1941			..	..	..	..	..
			1951	S.T.C.		1,015	..	..	587	428
			1961	M.C.	0.65	1,521	+506	+49.85	843	678
			1971	M.C.	0.65	1,937	+416	+27.35	1,062	875

Notes :— 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961-Census which continue as towns in 1971-Census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town :—

M.C.	—Municipal Committee
C.B.	—Cantonment Board
N.A.C.	—Notified Area Committee
C.L.	—Civil Lines
M.	—Municipality
S.T.C.	—Small Town Committee
M. & C.L.	—Municipality and Civil Lines
M.C. L & Cantt.	—Municipality, Civil Lines and Cantonment

*The total area of all towns (all classes) comes to 451.36 sq. km., whereas the total urban area given in Table A-I is 451.8 sq. km. The difference of 0.44 Km² is due to the fact that the area given in Table A-I has been derived by totalling the urban areas for the tahsils after rounding off the same to one place of decimal.

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

New Towns added in 1971 and Towns in 1961 declassified in 1971

State/District	New Towns added in 1971				Towns in 1961 which have been declassified as Rural in 1971			
	Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population		Name of Town	Area in Km²	Population	
			1971	1961			1971	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
HARYANA								
Ambala . . .	Naraingarh	5.18	6,880	5,687				
Ambala . . .	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	8.91	7,332	..	——————NIL——————			
Rohtak . . .	Ganaur	9.06	8,399	..				
Hisar . . .	Tosham	2.59	5,039	..				

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO APPENDIX I

Statement showing constituents of New Towns in 1971-Census

Name of District	Name of New Town	Constituent villages			
		Name	1961-Census		
			H.B. No.	Area in Km²	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambala	Naraingarh	Naraingarh	88	4.53*	5,687
Ambala	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony	Sisauli (Partly)	202	N.A.	N.A.
Rohtak	Ganaur	Ganaur (Partly)	104	N.A.	N.A.
Hisar	Tosham	Tosham (Partly)	33	N.A.	N.A.

*The difference in area figures of Naraingarh Town in Appendix I (Col. 3) and Col. 5 of this Explanatory Note is due to revised computation.

N. A. stands for Not Available.

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

LIST A

List of places with a Population under 5,000 treated as Towns for the first time in 1971

Town	District	Area in Km² in 1971	Population in 1971
1	2	3	4

———NIL———

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX I

LIST B

List of Places with a Population under 5,000 in 1961 which have been omitted from the list of Towns in 1971

Place	District	Area in Km² in 1961	Population in 1961
1	2	3	4

———NIL———

TABLE A-IV. TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX II

Changes in area of towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reason for change in area

Name of Town (District)	Area in Km² 1961	Area in Km² 1971	Population 1961	Population 1971	Reason for the change in area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadaura (Ambala)	11.81	11.66	7,775	8,971	On account of revised computation.
Chhachhrauli (Ambala)	0.54	1.29	5,038	5,382	—do—
Jagadhri (Ambala)	3.52	10.83	32,637	35,094	—do—
Yamunanagar (Ambala)	10.36	23.31	51,700	72,594	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Pehowa (Karnal)	1.35	7.77	6,159	11,366	—do—
Kaithal (Karnal)	5.44	7.90	34,890	45,199	On account of revised computation.
Pundri (Karnal)	3.88	3.89	7,660	9,107	—do—
Shahbad (Karnal)	1.76	7.77	18,975	21,500	—do—
Thanesar (Karnal)	15.54	16.58	16,828	29,555	—do—
Karnal (Karnal)	9.84	18.57	72,109	92,784	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Gharaunda (Karnal)	0.93	1.55	10,496	13,045	—do—
Maham (Rohtak)	3.55	1.53	9,300	10,541	On account of revised computation.
Gohana (Rohtak)	1.42	2.59	11,076	16,754	—do—
Sonepat (Rohtak)	4.38	21.37	45,882	62,393	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Bahadurgarh (Rohtak)	2.59	1.30	14,982	25,812	On account of revised computation.
Jhajjar (Rohtak)	1.68	5.18	14,234	18,947	—do—
Bawal (Gurgaon)	0.41	0.36	5,924	6,529	—do—
Pataudi (Gurgaon)	5.18	3.89	4,243	6,045	—do—
Farrukhnagar (Gurgaon)	0.49	2.91	4,948	5,487	—do—
Gurgaon (Gurgaon)	5.18	15.33	37,868	57,151	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Sohna (Gurgaon)	0.36	3.24	6,889	8,775	—do—
Palwal (Gurgaon)	5.18	5.52	27,863	36,207	On account of revised computation.
Nuh (Gurgaon)	6.71	5.67	3,772	4,730	—do—
Charkhi Dadri (Mahendragarh)	22.02	4.51	13,839	19,484	—do—
Mahendragarh (Mahendragarh)	9.71	9.07	9,071	11,496	—do—
Mandi Dabwali (Hisar)	1.35	2.98	15,421	20,921	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Tohana (Hisar)	10.36	4.53	12,394	16,789	—do—
Hisar (Hisar)	17.53	31.34	60,222	89,437	—do—
Hansi (Hisar)	14.50	9.07	33,712	41,108	On account of revised computation.
Bhiwani (Hisar)	12.95	9.07	58,194	73,086	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Loharh (Hisar)	2.02	2.59	4,465	5,579	On account of revised computation.
Narwana (Jind)	2.20	5.18	14,037	21,319	On account of changes in jurisdiction.
Jind (Jind)	24.27	10.36	24,216	38,161	On account of revised computation.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

This is the basic Table produced on full count giving information down to the village as also the enumerator's block in case of Urban areas. In this volume, however, the figures are given for the State as a whole, all the districts and tahsils and also for each town. The information is given for the Total as well as the Rural and Urban population separately of each unit. **The Primary Census Abstracts included in the District Census Handbooks, which are published separately as State Government Publications, furnish figures for each village for the rural areas and for each Enumerator's Block in the case of towns.**

2. There are two statements in this volume, Union Primary Census Abstract and State Primary Census Abstract. The Union Primary Census Abstract furnishes information for the State and districts, while the State Primary Census Abstract presents data upto tahsil and town level. The figures are furnished under the following headings:—

1. Area in square kilometers;
2. Number of Occupied Residential Houses;
3. Number of Households;
4. Total population alongwith its break-up by sex;
5. Scheduled Caste population by sex;
6. Literate and Educated persons by sex; and
7. Total workers and Non-workers and the break-up of the workers by nine broad industrial categories for persons, males and females separately.

There being no Scheduled Tribes, the columns prescribed for them remain blank.

3. The distribution of working population by broad industrial categories has been made on 1961 pattern except that category III of 1961 has been divided into two categories, viz., Category III-Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities and Category IV-Workers in Mining and Quarrying. Category IV of 1961, namely, Workers at Household Industry has been brought under category V, namely, Workers in Manufacturing, Servicing, Repairing, etc.—treating it as a sub-category. The two are distinguished by suffixes i.e. sub-category V (a) - Workers at Household Industry and sub-category V(b) - Workers in Manufacturing, etc., other than Household Industry. The nine broad Industrial Categories adopted at 1971 - Census are :—

I—Cultivators;

II—Agricultural Labourers;

III —Workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities;

IV —Workers in Mining and Quarrying;

V —Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, further divided into two sub-categories as mentioned above;

VI —Workers in Construction;

VII—Workers in Trade and Commerce;

VIII—Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication; and

IX —Workers in Other Services.

It may be mentioned here that Workers in "business services" as also tea stalls and restaurants, which were included in category IX at the 1961 census, have now been included in Category VII. The definitions of various concepts will be explained in this fly-leaf while explaining the data furnished under each column of the Primary Census Abstract.

4. The scope of the various items for which the information is presented in the Primary Census Abstracts is given alongwith the explanation of the figures under various columns, as follows:—

Area in km² (Col. 4)

5. As mentioned earlier in the fly-leaf to Table A-I, the total area figures for the State and districts are based on the figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India, while the total area figures for the tahsils and towns have been supplied by the State Director of Land Records and the local authorities, respectively. The urban area figures for the State, Districts and tahsils have been derived by totalling the area figures for the towns falling in the respective units. The rural area figures for these units have been worked out by deducting the urban area of a unit from its total area. The area figures given in the Primary Census Abstract for all the units are actually the same as given under Col. 3 of Table A-I.

Occupied Residential Houses (Col. 5) and Households (Col. 6)

6. The definitions of a "Residential Census House" and a "Household" as adopted at the 1971 Census have already been explained in the fly-leaf to Table A-I. An occupied residential house, as mentioned in the fly-leaf to Table A-I, may be occupied by one or more households. The following statement gives the percentage of households to number of occupied residential houses for the total, rural and urban areas separately, for the State as a whole and for each district.

STATEMENT 1

Number of Households per 100 Occupied Residential Houses

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Haryana	**109**	**106**	**120**
Ambala District	111	111	112
Karnal District	114	111	125
Rohtak District	105	102	118
Gurgaon District	108	104	122
Mahendragarh District	110	109	121
Hisar District	106	103	123
Jind District	107	104	127

7. The Statement I reveals that the households mostly reside in independent houses, as for every 100 occupied residential houses there are 109 households on the average for the State as a whole. It may, however, be remembered that a house may be a complete structure or only a part of a structure with a separate entrance from the street, or a common stair case or a common courtyard. Further a house may be used as a dwelling only or a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a workshop-*cum*-dwelling. All these categories of census houses are treated as occupied residential houses,

8. Between rural and urban areas, it will be noticed that the number of households in relation to the number of occupied residential houses is quite high (120 households per 100 houses) in the urban areas as compared to this position in rural areas (106 households per 100 houses). This indicates that there is greater congestion in urban areas and a good number of households have to share accommodation for one or both of the following reasons :—

i) Non-availability of independent housing accommodation; and

ii) House-rents being high making it difficult for many households to have independent houses.

9:Among the districts, the household-house ratio is the highest in Karnal district (114:100), The other districts where this ratio is higher than the State average are Ambala (111:100) and Mahendragarh (110:100), In the remaining four districts, this ratio is below the State average (109:100) and ranges between 105 : 100 and 108 : 100. The position in the frural areas of the districts is almost similar to that or the total areas, but, in the case of urban areas, Jind district has the maximum number of households (127) per 100 occupied residential houses followed by Karnal (125) Hisar (123), Gurgaon (122) and Mahendragarh (121). The urban areas of Ambala and Rohtak have, however, lesser household-house ratio as compared to the State average. These two districts have one each of the two cities in the State. The household-house ratio in the two cities is 108:100 in Ambala Cantt. and 118:100 in Rohtak. This shows that housing position is comparatively better in Ambala Cantt. while there is no peculiar congestion in Rohtak city even, in so far as the number of households in relation to the number of houses is concerned.

10: This, however, does not reflect the true picture regarding congestion, as for that purpose one will have to see various other aspects, such as density of population and houses, average size of household, average number of rooms per household, housing condtion etc. For this, the reader is advised to refer to the Housing Report (Part IV).

11. The Statement below gives the density of households per km² for total, rural and urban areas for the State and each district :—

STATEMENT 2

Density of Households per km²

State/District	Number of households per Km²		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Haryana	**36**	**29**	**737**
Ambala District	50	33	633
Karnal District	41	33	785
Rohtak District	45	37	904
Gurgaon District	45	35	796
Mahendragarh District	30	27	531
Hisar District	24	19	754
Jind District	36	30	622

12. The average density of households per km² in the State is 36 and it is the highest in Ambala District (50) followed by Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts both having 45 households per km². Hisar District has the lowest density of households *i.e.* 24 per km², which is less than even half of that in Ambala District. In the case of rural areas where the density of households per km² for the State as a whole is 29, Rohtak district leads with 37 households per km², followed by Gurgaon (35) Ambala and Karnal Districts (33 each). Hisar District again has the lowest density of households in its rural areas as compared to other districts. In urban areas also, Rohtak district has the highest density of households (904 per km²). The comparison of this density, especially in urban areas, is not very realistic as the areas of all the urban units are not counted uniformily. In some towns, only the built up areas are included within the municipal limits, while in some other cases the areas falling outside the habitation even including some agricultural lands are also taken within the town limits.

Columns 7 to 9 give the total population by sex for each unit, as given in Table A-1. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population (Columns 10 to 15).

13. The population of the Scheduled Castes by sex break-up is given for each unit under Columns 10 to 12. There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Haryana State, as no tribe is recognised as Scheduled Tribe in this State. For that reason, there are no figures under columns 13 to 15. The Scheduled Castes in Haryana as listed in Part I under "Haryana" of Schedule-1 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification Order 1956) corrected uptodate are given as under :—

Throughout the State :

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Bangali
3. Barar, Burar or Berar
4. Batwal
5. Bauria or Bawaria
6. Bazigar
7. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi
8. Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Dhanak
13. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom
14. Gagra
15. Gandhila or Gandil Gondola
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha
17. Khatik
18. Kori or Koli
19. Marija or Marecha
20. Mazhabi
21. Megh
22. Nat
23. Od
24. Pasi
25. Perna
26. Pherera
27. Sanhai
28. Sanhal
29. Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh
30. Sapela
31. Sarera
32. Sikligar
33. Sirkiband

Throughout the State except Mahendragarh and Jind Districts :

34. Darain
35. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggi
36. Sansoi

In Mahendragarh and Jind Districts only:

37. Deha, Dhaya or Dhea.

In the Primary Census Abstract, the population of Scheduled Castes is shown for all the castes. Population for each scheduled caste separately will be given in the Appendix to Table C-VIII which will appear in Part II-C(i) Volume. It may be mentioned here that scheduled castes are recognised only amongst Hindus and Sikhs.

14. The following statement shows the percentage of Scheduled Caste population by males and females for rural and urban areas of the State and each District as also the percentage of scheduled caste population by sex in each of the cities and towns having a population of 50,000 and above.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total Males and Females in Rural and Urban areas of each Distt, Cities and Towns of population 50,000 and above.

State/District/City/ Town of Population 50,000 and above	Percentage of Scheduled Castes			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
HARYANA	**20.49**	**20.63**	**11.25**	**10.99**
Ambala Distt.	28.13	28.25	10.06	9.36
Karnal Distt.	20.77	20.96	9.20	8.84
Rohtak Distt.	18.52	18.66	11.33	11.06
Gurgaon Distt.	17.14	17.49	11.24	11.16
Mahendragarh Distt.	14.93	15.39	13.27	13.26
Hisar Distt.	23.23	23.17	13.93	14.12
Jind Distt.	20.20	20.42	11.33	11.07
Rohtak City			11.11	10.62
Ambala Cantt.			14.03	12.75
Karnal Town			10.26	9.45
Hisar Town			11.72	12.13
Panipat Town			6.90	6.31
Faridabad Township			5.24	4.07
Ambala Town			6.13	5.69
Bhiwani Town			12.79	13.36
Yamunanagar Town			5.91	5.43
Sonepat Town			9.53	9.36
Gurgaon Town			7.90	7.54

15. The Scheduled Castes form 18.89% of the total population in the State. Percentage of their population in the districts is given below :—

Ambala	22.39%
Hisar	21.74%
Jind	19.10%
Karnal	18.84%
Rohtak	17.43%
Gurgaon	16.17%
Mahendragarh	14.96%

Statement 3 shows that there is greater concentration of the scheduled castes in rural areas than in urban areas. Another interesting feature revealed by this Statement is that the percentage of Scheduled Caste females to total females is slightly more than the percentage of Scheduled Caste males to total males in the rural areas of all the districts except Hisar. The position is quite reverse in the case of urban areas of the districts.

Literate and Educated Persons (Columns 16 to 18)

Definition of a Literate :—

16. A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is thus not a literate. It is, however, not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

17. All children of the age 4 years or less are treated as illiterate even if they are going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few words because they are supposed to have not developed the understanding to qualify to be a literate.

18. The following statement shows the percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of the State and each district. The Statement also gives this information for the cities and towns with a population of 50,000 or more.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage of Literate and Educated persons for total population, males and females by rural and urban areas

State/District/City/Town of Population 50,000 and above	Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HARYANA	21.72	32.57	9.24	51.00	59.12	41.48
Ambala District	26.17	35.05	15.75	56.03	62.09	49.11
Karnal District	19.19	27.89	8.99	52.26	59.48	43.85
Rohtak District	26.71	39.52	12.23	52.48	61.04	42.59
Gurgaon District	22.70	35.00	8.54	51.95	61.07	40.89
Mahendragarh District	24.12	39.36	7.26	42.76	55.16	28.53
Hisar District	18.52	28.43	7.14	46.41	55.15	35.96
Jind District	14.85	24.30	3.88	42.45	51.46	31.79
Rohtak City				56.28	63.75	47.64
Ambala Cantt.				53.52	59.82	46.72
Karnal Town				55.54	62.00	48.13
Hisar Town				51.35	59.64	40.70
Panipat Town				51.96	59.46	43.41
Faridabad Township				59.25	65.72	50.55
Ambala Town				60.90	67.10	53.86
Bhiwani Town				42.97	52.75	31.16
Yamunanagar Town				54.92	59.32	48.82
Sonepat Town				53.36	61.56	43.70
Gurgaon Town				60.23	68.40	50.89

19. Percentages have been worked out on total population as the population of children below the age of five years is not yet available. For working out effective literacy rates, the population of children below 5 years should actually be excluded from total population. The statement 4, however, shows that the position regarding literacy is much better in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas. Further, the females in rural areas still lag far behind the males. Comparing the literacy rates amongst the towns with a population of 50,000 and above, there is not much variation except that the position in Bhiwani town is not very satisfactory. Ambala town leads in this respect (60.90%) closely followed by Gurgaon town (60.23%).

Workers and Non-workers (Cols. 19 to 54)

20. As at the 1961-Census, the population at the 1971-Census has been divided into Workers and Non-workers. The workers have been further classified into nine broad industrial categories mentioned earlier. Definitions of workers and non-workers and the various categories of workers are given as under :—

(1) Worker :—A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Further, for determining a person as a worker, he/she should have participated in any regular work on any one of the days during one week prior to the date of enumeration. However, a person who was absent from work during this period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary break down, strike, etc., was treated as a worker. In case of persons engaged in seasonal work i.e. which is not carried on throughout the year, their main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year.

There is some departure in this definition as compared to that of 1961-Census. During 1971-Census, a person has been categorised as a worker or a non-worker on the basis as to how he engages himself mostly. At 1961-Census, however, even those persons who were basically non-workers with reference to their main activity but were economically active for a very small fraction of their time, were recorded as workers. For example, a woman who was mostly engaged in household duties but participated in some economically productive work for a part of her time was treated as a worker in 1961-Census. But at 1971-Census, such a woman has been recorded as non-worker in so far as her main activity is concerned; her participation in economically productive work having been recorded as Secondary work. The data regarding Secondary work will, however, be presented separately in Table B-VII to be published in Part II-B Volume.

(2) Cultivators :—For the purposes of the Census, a person engaged in cultivation by himself or by supervision or direction in his capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from a private person or an institution for payment in money, kind or share, has been recorded as a cultivator. Cultivation, however, does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. If a person who merely owned land but had given it to another person for cultivation has not been treated as a cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share, has not been treated as a cultivator.

(3) Agricultural Labourer :—A person who works in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share and has no risk in cultivation has been considered as Agricultural Labourer.

(4) Household Industry :—A household industry has been defined as 'an industry carrying on manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairing and selling conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in the case of urban areas. The household industry should be run on a small scale i.e. it should in no case be a registered factory.

(5) Other Services :—In this category are included the Govt. servants, the municipal employees, the teachers, the political, social or religious workers, etc. In fact, all types of economic activity carried on as a profession, not covered by the remaining categories of workers, have been included in this category.

The remaining categories of workers are self-explanatory.

(6) Non-Workers :—A non-worker is a person who as his main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work but is basically non-working. Persons engaged in household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, inmates of institutions and persons in search of work are included in the group of non-workers for the census purpose.

21. The distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total, rural and urban population of the State and each district is given in Statement 5. The statement also gives this distribution of population for the two cities in the State.

STATEMENT 5

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males and Females of Rural and Urban Areas Separately of each District and in Cities of Population 100,000 and above among the Workers and Non-Workers and for each category of Workers

State/District/City	T R U	Total Population			Workers						
					Total (I-IX)			I		II	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana . . .	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**264**	**473**	**24**	**234**	**9**	**75**	**6**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**265**	**475**	**23**	**279**	**11**	**87**	**7**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**263**	**462**	**30**	**31**	**2**	**17**	**2**
Ambala . . .	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	274	495	17	168	1	80	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	505	10	237	1	113	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	471	31	15	2	8	N
Ambala Cantt. (City) .	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	258	461	40	13	6	3	N
Karnal	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	270	486	18	235	3	104	6
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	271	491	14	276	3	119	6
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	463	36	36	1	30	5
Rohtak	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	426	22	206	7	65	8
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	425	21	239	8	75	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	429	31	32	3	14	3
Rohtak (City) . . .	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	422	30	10	N	5	N
Gurgaon . . .	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	261	465	24	223	7	47	6
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	462	21	269	8	54	7
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	479	35	26	1	12	2
Mahendragarh . .	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	256	449	42	273	27	48	9
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	258	451	44	298	30	51	10
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	242	435	21	59	3	20	1
Hisar	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	500	29	277	15	83	7
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	285	506	31	324	17	96	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	469	23	34	1	17	2
Jind	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	475	26	272	13	75	7
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	269	477	27	303	15	84	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	457	16	67	1	19	1

0=Nil, N=Negligible.

STATEMENT 5—*contd.*

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males and Females of Rural and Urban Areas separately of each District and in Cities of Population 100,000 and above among the Workers and Non-workers and for each category of Workers

State/District/City	TRU	Workers—*contd.* III		IV		V(a)		V(b)		VI	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Haryana	T	**6**	N	**1**	N	**15**	**1**	**32**	**2**	**9**	**1**
	R	**7**	N	**1**	N	**16**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**7**	**1**
	U	**4**	N	N	N	**11**	**1**	**105**	**3**	**16**	**1**
Ambala	T	6	N	1	N	14	2	56	2	11	1
	R	7	N	1	N	16	2	29	1	8	1
	U	3	N	0	0	10	2	116	2	17	1
Ambala Cantt. (City)	U	3	N	0	0	11	2	82	2	29	4
Karnal	T	5	N	N	0	15	1	25	2	11	1
	R	6	N	N	0	15	1	13	1	9	1
	U	3	N	N	0	14	2	82	3	18	1
Rohtak	T	3	N	N	N	18	1	24	1	8	N
	R	3	N	N	0	20	1	13	1	7	1
	U	3	N	N	N	8	1	82	2	12	N
Rohtak (City)	U	4	N	N	N	5	1	69	1	12	N
Gurgaon	T	6	N	2	N	17	1	54	3	9	1
	R	7	N	3	N	18	1	29	1	8	1
	U	4	N	N	N	10	1	159	7	15	1
Mahendragarh	T	4	1	4	1	16	1	11	N	4	N
	R	4	1	4	1	16	1	5	N	4	N
	U	3	N	N	0	13	1	63	2	9	N
Hisar	T	10	1	N	N	11	1	27	1	7	1
	R	11	1	N	N	12	1	11	1	5	1
	U	5	N	N	0	9	1	106	2	18	1
Jind	T	13	N	N	N	17	1	13	1	10	1
	R	14	N	N	N	17	1	8	1	9	1
	U	5	N	N	0	19	1	47	N	16	N

0=Nil, N=Negligible.

STATEMENT 5—*concld.*

Distribution of 1,000 Persons, Males and Females of Rural and Urban Areas Separately of each District and in Cities of Population 100,000 and above among the Workers and Non-Workers and for each category of Workers

State/District/city	T R U	Workers—*concld.*						Non-Workers		
		VII		VIII		IX		X		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Haryana	**T**	**33**	**N**	**12**	**N**	**56**	**5**	**736**	**527**	**976**
	R	**14**	**N**	**6**	**N**	**42**	**2**	**735**	**525**	**977**
	U	**119**	**1**	**41**	**N**	**118**	**20**	**737**	**538**	**970**
Ambala	T	45	N	30	N	84	10	726	505	983
	R	17	N	10	N	67	4	723	495	990
	U	108	1	73	1	121	22	734	529	969
Ambala Cantt. (City)	U	104	2	87	2	129	22	742	539	960
Karnal	T	35	N	8	N	48	5	730	514	982
	R	17	N	4	N	32	2	729	509	986
	U	126	2	30	N	124	22	734	537	964
Rohtak	T	29	N	11	N	62	5	763	574	978
	R	12	N	6	N	50	2	765	575	979
	U	119	1	36	N	123	21	756	571	969
Rohtak (City)	U	131	1	39	N	147	27	759	578	970
Gurgaon	T	30	N	13	N	64	6	739	535	976
	R	14	N	8	N	52	3	743	538	979
	U	101	1	35	N	117	22	722	521	965
Mahendragarh	T	19	N	5	N	65	3	744	551	958
	R	7	N	3	N	59	1	742	549	956
	U	122	N	23	N	123	14	758	565	979
Hisar	T	35	N	9	N	41	3	718	500	971
	R	15	N	4	N	28	2	715	494	969
	U	139	1	33	N	108	15	734	531	977
Jind	T	29	N	11	N	35	3	733	525	974
	R	14	N	4	N	24	1	731	523	973
	U	129	N	53	1	102	12	745	543	984

0=Nil, N=Negligible.

22. In the State as a whole, 26.4% of the total persons have been recorded to be engaged in some main activity as a worker. Among the males, this percentage is, however, 47.3 but the percentage of female workers is only 2.4 of the total females. Taking 1,000 persons of each sex, their distribution amongst the different categories is as follows :—

Category of Workers/ Non-workers	Males	Females
I Cultivators	234	9
II Agricultural Labourers	75	6
III Livestock, forestry, etc.	6	N
IV Mining and Quarrying	1	N
V(a) Household Industry	15	1
V(b) Manufacturing, etc. other than Household Industry	32	2
VI Construction	9	1
VII Trade and Commerce	33	N
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	12	N
IX Other Services	56	5
Total Workers (Category 1 to IX)	473	24
Non-Workers	527	976
Total	1,000	1,000

The above figures show that the largest proportion of workers are Cultivators. Agricultural Labourers come next. These two categories constitute the total Agricultural Workers. Combining the figures for these two categories, 309 males out of 473 male workers and 15 females out of 24 female workers actually constitute the group of Agricultural Workers. The next important category is that of Other Services. The workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying are very few, accounting for only 1% of total population among males and negligible among females. Actually, this industry is mainly restricted to the districts of Gurgaon and Mahendragarh where too only 2% of the population is engaged in this category. In other districts, they account for less than half per cent.

23. Another interesting point revealed by statement 5 is that while the percentage of workers to total population is almost the same both in rural and urban areas, their distribution amongst the various categories of workers is quite different, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Category of Workers/Non-workers	Distribution of 1,000 persons in	
	Rural	Urban
I Cultivators	154	18
II Agricultural Labourers	50	10
III Livestock, forestry, etc.	4	2
IV Mining and Quarrying	N	N
V(a) Household Industry	9	6
V(b) Manufacturing, etc. other than Household Industry	9	58
VI Construction	4	9
VII Trade and Commerce	8	65
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	3	22
IX Other Services	24	73
Total Workers	265	263
Non-Workers	735	737

The agricultural group of workers i.e. Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers are very highly predominant in rural areas and they form 4/5th of the total rural workers. But in urban areas, they are 1/10th of the total urban workers. On the other hand, the predominant categories of workers in urban areas are other services, trade and commerce and manufacturing other than Household Industry. Workers in these three categories form about 4/5th of the total workers. Proportion of workers in these categories in rural areas is comparatively very small. Construction and Transport, storage and communications categories also have comparatively larger proportion of workers in urban areas than that in rural areas.

24. One more point to note is the vast difference in the proportion of workers amongst the two sexes. Among males, the workers are 47.3% of the total males but the female workers are only 2.4% of the total females in the State as a whole. Percentage of male workers in rural areas is 47.5 and in urban areas it is 46.2. On the other hand, the percentage of female workers in rural and urban areas is 2.3 and 3.0, respectively. The low percentage of female workers is due to the definition of a worker adopted at 1971-Census. As already pointed out, females, whose main activity is to attend to household duties but are to some extent participating in some economic activity, have not been treated as workers at 1971-Census. The following statement gives the sex-ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas of the State and each district and in cities.

STATEMENT 6

Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) among total Population, total Workers, each category of Workers and among Non-workers in Rural and Urban areas of each district and in cities of Population 100,000 and above

State/District/City	T R U	Total Population	Total workers	Category of workers										Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HARYANA	**T**	**867**	**44**	**33**	**73**	**47**	**137**	**54**	**39**	**58**	**9**	**7**	**79**	**1,604**
	R	**870**	**42**	**33**	**71**	**49**	**138**	**49**	**62**	**69**	**9**	**3**	**40**	**1,618**
	U	**853**	**55**	**44**	**108**	**28**	**42**	**93**	**24**	**37**	**8**	**9**	**143**	**1,537**
Ambala	T	859	29	7	11	17	9	90	23	76	8	10	98	1,672
	R	852	17	4	10	13	9	79	40	81	8	1	46	1,706
	U	875	58	114	29	39	0	127	14	71	8	12	161	1,602
Ambala Cantt. (City)	U	926	80	441	36	22	0	180	18	127	13	21	161	1,650
Karnal	T	854	31	10	48	21	0	56	53	71	9	6	93	1,633
	R	853	24	9	44	20	0	42	78	87	6	4	45	1,652
	U	859	67	26	139	35	0	127	34	33	11	8	153	1,54
Rohtak	T	882	46	30	100	29	26	49	41	41	10	4	71	1,501
	R	885	43	28	98	32	0	46	71	50	14	2	36	1,507
	U	865	62	92	148	12	69	79	16	13	8	6	149	1,468
Rohtak (City)	U	864	62	28	65	4	63	88	14	4	8	3	156	1,450
Gurgaon	T	860	44	26	113	29	143	37	38	53	11	8	82	1,571
	R	868	40	26	111	28	144	33	42	59	13	3	44	1,581
	U	825	60	22	159	40	71	67	35	39	9	12	152	1,529
Mahendragarh	T	900	84	89	174	157	217	41	38	27	7	7	34	1,566
	R	904	88	90	180	172	218	40	59	30	14	4	19	1,573
	U	872	43	44	48	15	0	51	22	14	3	10	99	1 511
Hisar	T	866	51	46	76	79	18	69	41	61	7	4	74	1,682
	R	871	53	46	76	84	18	66	87	85	5	2	43	1,711
	U	837	40	29	71	24	0	89	17	27	8	5	114	1,540
Jind	T	859	47	41	81	16	26	41	62	40	8	8	70	1,593
	R	861	49	42	83	16	28	44	115	45	15	5	50	1,602
	U	845	29	11	28	14	0	23	5	20	3	9	100	1,531

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HARYANA .	**T**	**44,222.0**	**1,470,426**	**1,596,825**	**10,036,808**	**5,377,258**	**4,659,550**	**1,895,933**	**1,013,476**	**882,457**
		R	**43,770.2**	**1,192,797**	**1,263,852**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**	**1,698,626**	**905,834**	**792,792**
		U	**451.8**	**277,629**	**332,973**	**1,772,959**	**957,033**	**815,926**	**197,307**	**107,642**	**89,665**
1.	Ambala . .	T	3833.0	172,308	191,412	1,098,405	590,751	507,654	245,970	132,944	113,026
		R	3,722.0	109,620	121,137	753,670	406,889	346,781	212,409	114,447	97,962
		U	111.0	62,688	70,275	344,735	183,862	160,873	33,561	18,497	15,064
2.	Karnal . .	T	8,068.0	288,119	327,254	1,981,303	1,068,598	912,705	373,319	200,935	172,384
		R	7,988.2	237,990	264,645	1,644,204	887,292	756,912	342,867	184,253	158,614
		U	79.8	50,129	62,609	337,099	181,306	155,793	30,452	16,682	13,770
3.	Rohtak . .	T	6,043.0	257,899	270,114	1,785,534	948,893	836,641	311,221	164.981	146,240
		R	5,987.7	215,487	220,118	1,505,597	798,813	706,784	279,851	147,970	131,881
		U	55.3	42,412	49,996	279,937	150,080	129,857	31,370	17,011	14,359
4.	Gurgaon . .	T	6,146.0	256,558	276,664	1,707,369	917,766	789,603	276,162	147,081	129,081
		R	6,068.6	205,934	215,053	1,391,385	744,657	646,728	240,752	127,617	113,135
		U	77.4	50,624	61,611	315,984	173,109	142,875	35,410	19,464	15,946
5.	Mahendragarh .	T	3,459.0	93,731	103,313	691,639	363,960	327,679	103,449	53,724	49,725
		R	3,436.0	83,658	91,101	620,972	326,211	294,761	94,077	48,716	45,361
		U	23.0	10,073	12,212	70,667	37,749	32,918	9,372	5,008	4,364
6.	Hisar . .	T	13,982.0	312,039	331,971	2,132,948	1,143,185	989,763	463,665	248,371	215,294
		R	13,900.6	262,080	270,560	1,793,120	958,164	834,956	416,018	222,590	193,428
		U	81.4	49,959	61,411	339,828	185,021	154,807	47,647	25,781	21,866
7.	Jind. . .	T	2,691.0	89,772	96,097	639,610	344,105	295,505	122,147	65,440	56,707
		R	2,667.1	78,028	81,238	554,901	298,199	256,702	112,652	60,241	52,411
		U	23.9	11,744	14,859	84,709	45,906	38,803	9,495	5,199	4,296

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rrnal Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HARYANA .	**T**	..	..	..	**2,699,179**	**2,005,424**	**693,755**	**2,653,993**	**2,541,577**	**112,416**
		R	..	..	..	**1,794,925**	**1,439,614**	**355,311**	**2,187,530**	**2,099,553**	**87,977**
		U	..	..	..	**904,254**	**565,810**	**338,444**	**466,463**	**442,024**	**24,439**
1.	Ambala . .	T	..	..	..	390,362	256,750	133,612	300,738	292,262	8,476
		R	..	..	..	197,203	142,597	54,606	209,105	205,673	3,432
		U	..	..	..	193,159	114,153	79,006	91,633	86,589	5,044
2.	Karnal . .	T	..	..	..	491,644	355,292	136,352	535,762	519,574	16,188
		R	..	..	..	315,490	247,453	68,037	446,140	435,563	10,577
		U	..	..	..	176,154	107,839	68,315	89,622	84,011	5,611
3.	Rohtak . .	T	..	..	..	549,062	407,298	141,764	422,399	403,778	18,621
		R	..	..	..	402,155	315,694	86,461	354,087	339,446	14,641
		U	..	..	..	146,907	91,604	55,303	68,312	64,332	3,980
4.	Gurgaon . .	T	..	..	..	480,013	366,323	113,690	445,948	427,211	18,737
		R	..	..	..	315,863	260,601	55,262	358,034	344,270	13,764
		U	..	..	..	164,150	105,722	58,428	87,914	82,941	4,973
5	Mahendragarh .	T	..	..	..	180,003	149,208	30,795	177,110	163,459	13,651
		R	..	..	..	149,787	128,384	21,403	159,975	147,027	12,948
		U	..	..	..	30,216	20,824	9,392	17,135	16,432	703
6	Hisar . .	T	..	..	..	489,723	374,479	115,244	601,117	571,970	29,147
		R	..	..	..	332,012	272,433	59,579	510,850	485,216	25,634
		U	..	..	..	157,711	102,046	55,665	90,267	86,754	3,513
7.	Jind . .	T	..	..	..	118,372	96,074	22,298	170,919	163,323	7,596
		R	..	..	..	82,415	72,452	9.963	149,339	142,358	6,981
		U	..	..	..	35,957	23,622	12,335	21,580	20,965	615

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	HARYANA .	**T**	**1,302,608**	**1,261,054**	**41,554**	**430,312**	**401,132**	**29,180**	**35,993**	**34,392**	**1,601**
		R	**1,271,235**	**1,231,012**	**40,223**	**412,713**	**385,244**	**27,469**	**32,467**	**30,963**	**1,504**
		U	**31,373**	**30,042**	**1,331**	**17,599**	**15,888**	**1,711**	**3,526**	**3,429**	**97**
1.	Ambala . .	T	99,870	99,209	661	48,059	47,554	505	3,420	3,362	58
		R	96,857	96,504	353	46,485	46,025	460	2,800	2,765	35
		U	3,013	2,705	308	1,574	1,529	45	620	597	23
2.	Karnal . .	T	254,020	251,552	2,468	116,222	110,873	5,349	5,386	5,273	113
		R	247,410	245,111	2,299	110,111	105,510	4,601	4,909	4,812	97
		U	6,610	6,441	169	6,111	5,363	748	477	461	16
3.	Rohtak . .	T	201,144	195,346	5,798	68,060	61,888	6,172	3,058	2,973	85
		R	195,985	190,622	5,363	65,664	59,800	5,864	2,550	2,471	79
		U	5,159	4,724	435	2,396	2,088	308	508	502	6
4.	Gurgaon . .	T	210,124	204,778	5,346	47,395	42,591	4,804	5,780	5,617	163
		R	205,466	200,222	5,244	45,081	40,595	4,486	5,125	4,987	138
		U	4,658	4,556	102	2,314	1,996	318	655	630	25
5.	Mahendragarh .	T	108,231	99,421	8,810	20,549	17,498	3,051	1,499	1,296	203
		R	105,911	97,199	8,712	19,738	16,724	3,014	1,373	1,172	201
		U	2,320	2,222	98	811	774	37	126	124	2
6.	Hisar . .	T	331,867	317,230	14,637	102,112	94,901	7,211	12,421	11,513	908
		R	325,380	310,928	14,452	98,626	91,645	6,981	11,494	10,608	886
		U	6,487	6,302	185	3,486	3,256	230	927	905	22
7.	Jind . .	T	97,352	93,518	3,834	27,915	25,827	2,088	4,429	4,358	71
		R	94,226	90,426	3,800	27,008	24,945	2,063	4,216	4,148	68
		U	3,126	3,092	34	907	882	25	213	210	3

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	HARYANA .	**T**	**4,915**	**4,324**	**591**	**86,627**	**82,166**	**4,461**	**177,710**	**170,992**	**6,718**
		R	**4,841**	**4,253**	**588**	**75,411**	**71,908**	**3,503**	**75,066**	**70,712**	**4,354**
		U	**74**	**71**	**3**	**11,216**	**10,258**	**958**	**102,644**	**100,280**	**2,364**
1.	Ambala . .	T	442	438	4	9,359	8,588	771	33,639	32,870	769
		R	442	438	4	7,254	6,720	534	12,130	11,664	466
		U	..	..	..	2,105	1,868	237	21,509	21,206	303
2.	Karnal . .	T	121	121	..	17,164	16,257	907	28,121	26,701	1,420
		R	106	106	..	14,250	13,672	578	12,706	11,792	914
		U	15	15	..	2,914	2,585	329	15,415	14,909	506
3.	Rohtak . .	T	79	77	2	17,646	16,828	818	23,887	22,941	946
		R	48	48	..	16,439	15,709	730	11,325	10,573	752
		U	31	29	2	1,207	1,119	88	12,562	12,368	194
4.	Gurgaon . .	T	2,419	2,116	303	16,153	15,581	572	51,413	49,519	1,894
		R	2,404	2,102	302	14,299	13,844	455	22,839	21,917	922
		U	15	14	1	1,854	1,737	117	28,574	27,602	972
5.	Mahendragarh .	T	1,548	1,272	276	6,047	5,808	239	4,252	4,098	154
		R	1,540	1,264	276	5,530	5,316	214	1,820	1,719	101
		U	8	8	..	517	492	25	2,432	2,379	53
6.	Hisar . .	T	228	224	4	14,005	13,099	906	31,653	30,394	1,259
		R	227	223	4	12,260	11,496	764	11,669	10,736	933
		U	1	1	..	1,745	1,603	142	19,984	19,658	326
7.	Jind .	T	78	76	2	6,253	6,005	248	4,745	4,469	276
		R	74	72	2	5,379	5,151	228	2,577	2,311	266
		U	4	4	..	874	854	20	2,168	2,158	10

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	HARYANA	**T**	**48,902**	**46,212**	**2,690**	**178,391**	**176,841**	**1,550**	**64,556**	**64,118**	**438**
		R	**33,255**	**31,122**	**2,133**	**63,064**	**62,475**	**589**	**24,446**	**24,378**	**68**
		U	**15,647**	**15,090**	**557**	**115,327**	**114,366**	**961**	**40,110**	**39,740**	**370**
1.	Ambala .	T	6,969	6,475	494	27,038	26,818	220	17,689	17,520	169
		R	3,684	3,409	275	6,977	6,923	54	4,068	4,063	5
		U	3,285	3,066	219	20,061	19,895	166	13,621	13,457	164
2.	Karnal . .	T	12,055	11,256	799	38,222	37,887	335	8,668	8,613	55
		R	8,599	7,909	690	15,112	15,022	90	3,166	3,152	14
		U	3,456	3,347	109	23,110	22,865	245	5,502	5,461	41
3.	Rohtak . .	T	7,375	7,086	289	27,968	27,689	279	10,283	10,243	40
		R	5,568	5,302	266	9,922	9,784	138	4,896	4,886	10
		U	1,807	1,784	23	18,046	17,905	141	5,387	5,357	30
4.	Gurgaon .	T	9,016	8,561	455	27,877	27,578	299	12,034	11,939	95
		R	6,382	6,025	357	10,305	10,170	135	5,840	5,821	19
		U	2,634	2,536	98	17,572	17,408	164	6,194	6,118	76
5.	Mahendragarh	T	1,618	1,576	42	7,008	6,961	47	1,722	1,710	12
		R	1,267	1,230	37	2,406	2,372	34	853	850	3
		U	351	346	5	4,602	4,589	13	869	860	9
6.	Hisar . .	T	8,257	7,784	473	40,230	39,941	289	10,392	10,354	38
		R	4,903	4,518	385	14,244	14,168	76	4,289	4,279	10
		U	3,354	3,266	88	25,986	25,773	213	6,103	6,075	28
7.	Jind . .	T	3,612	3,474	138	10,048	9,967	81	3,768	3,739	29
		R	2,852	2,729	123	4,098	4,036	62	1,334	1,327	7
		U	760	745	15	5,950	5,931	19	2,434	2,412	22

UNION PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Workers—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total Rural Urban	IX Other Services			Non-Workre X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	HARYANA . .	**T**	**323,979**	**300,346**	**23,633**	**7,382,815**	**2,835,681**	**4,547,134**
		R	**195,032**	**187,486**	**7,546**	**6,076,319**	**2,320,672**	**3,755,647**
		U	**128,947**	**112,860**	**16,087**	**1,306,496**	**515,009**	**791,487**
1.	Ambala . .	T	54,253	49,428	4,825	797,667	298,489	499,178
		R	28,408	27,162	1246	544,565	201,216	343,349
		U	25,845	22,266	3,579	253,102	97,273	155,829
2.	Karnal . . .	T	55,783	51,041	4,742	1,445,541	549,024	896,517
		R	29,771	28,477	1,294	1,198,064	451,729	746,335
		U	26,012	22,564	3,448	247,477	97,295	150,182
3.	Rohtak . . .	T	62,899	58,707	4,192	1,363,135	545,115	818,020
		R	41,690	40,251	1,439	1,151,510	459,367	692,143
		U	21,209	18,456	2,753	211,625	85,748	125,877
4.	Gurgaon . .	T	63,737	58,931	4,806	1,261,421	490,555	770,866
		R	40,293	38,587	1,706	1,033,351	400,387	632,964
		U	23,444	20,344	3,100	228,070	90,168	137,902
5.	Mahendragarh .	T	24,636	23,819	817	514,529	200,501	314,028
		R	19,537	19,181	356	460,997	179,184	281,813
		U	5,099	4,638	461	53,532	21,317	32,215
6.	Hisar . . .	T	49,952	46,530	3,422	1,531,831	571,215	960,616
		R	27,758	26,615	1,143	1,282,270	472,948	809,322
		U	22,194	19,915	2,279	249,561	98,267	151,294
7.	Jind . . .	T	12,719	11,890	829	468,691	180,782	287,909
		R	7,575	7,213	362	405,562	155,841	249,721
		U	5,144	4,677	467	63,129	24,941	38,188

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HARYANA .	**T**	**44,222.0**	**1,470,426**	**1,596,825**	**10,036,808**	**5,377,258**	**4,659,550**	**1,895,933**	**1,013,476**	**882,457**
		R	**43,770.2**	**1,192,797**	**1,263,852**	**8,263,849**	**4,420,225**	**3,843,624**	**1,698,626**	**905,834**	**792,792**
		U	**451.8**	**277,629**	**332,973**	**1,772,959**	**957,033**	**815,926**	**197,307**	**107,642**	**89,665**
	1. Ambala District.	**T**	**3,833.0**	**172,308**	**191,412**	**1,098,405**	**590,751**	**507,654**	**245,970**	**132,944**	**113,026**
		R	**3,722.0**	**109,620**	**121,137**	**753,670**	**406,889**	**346,781**	**212,409**	**114,447**	**97,962**
		U	**111.0**	**62,688**	**70,275**	**344,735**	**183,862**	**160,873**	**33,561**	**18,497**	**15,064**
	1. Kalka Tahsil .	T	262.9	14,639	16,317	83,975	46,202	37,773	15,861	8,661	7,200
		R	260.0	10,983	12,404	66,264	36,669	29,595	13,497	7,356	6,141
		U	2.9	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178	2,364	1,305	1,059
	Kalka (M.C.) .	U	2.85	3,656	3,913	17,711	9,533	8,178	2,364	1,305	1,059
	2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	1,145.5	28,675	31,724	196,500	105,244	91,256	46,769	25,152	21,617
		R	1,128.7	25,972	28,695	180,649	97,032	83,617	43,710	23,489	20,221
		U	16.8	2,703	3,029	15,851	8,212	7,639	3,059	1,663	1,396
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.) .	U	5.18	1,136	1,311	6,880	3,571	3,309	1,696	909	787
	Sadaura (M.C.)	U	11.66	1,567	1,718	8,971	4,641	4,330	1,363	754	609
	3. Ambala Tahsil .	T	1,027.5	70,722	78,427	431,680	229,360	202,320	93,666	50,631	43,035
		R	982.5	36,417	40,266	245,554	131,689	113,865	74,965	40,444	34,521
		U	45.0	34,305	38,161	186,126	97,671	88,455	18,701	10,187	8,514
	Ambala (M.C.)	U	8.70	13,797	16,076	83,633	44,469	39,164	4,952	2,724	2,228
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	36.26	20,508	22,085	102,493	53,202	49,291	13,749	7,463	6,286
	4. Jagadhri Tahsil .	T	1,299.7	58,272	64,944	386,250	209,945	176,305	89,674	48,500	41,174
		R	1,253.4	36,248	39,772	261,203	141,499	119,704	80,237	43,158	37,079
		U	46.3	22,024	25,172	125,047	68,446	56,601	9,437	5,342	4,095
	Chhachhrauli . (M.C.)	U	1.29	1,075	1,137	5,382	2,769	2,613	965	525	440
	Buria (M.C.) .	U	1.94	621	826	4,645	2,469	2,176	307	158	149
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	10.83	5,667	6,466	35,094	18,936	16,158	3,186	1,785	1,401

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HARYANA .	**T**	..	..	..	**2,699,179**	**2,005,424**	**693,755**	**2,653,993**	**2,541,577**	**112,416**
		R	..	..	..	**1,794,925**	**1,439,614**	**355,311**	**2,187,530**	**2,099,553**	**87,977**
		U	..	..	..	**904,254**	**565,810**	**338,444**	**466,463**	**442,024**	**24,439**
	1. Ambala District	**T**	..	..	..	**390,362**	**256,750**	**133,612**	**300,738**	**292,262**	**8,476**
		R	..	..	..	**197,203**	**142,597**	**54,606**	**209,105**	**205,673**	**3,432**
		U	..	..	..	**193,159**	**114,153**	**79,006**	**91,633**	**86,589**	**5,044**
	1. Kalka Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	30,267	19,934	10,333	25,119	24,321	798
		R	..	..	..	19,668	13,508	6,160	20,286	19,745	541
		U	..	..	..	10,599	6,426	4,173	4,833	4,576	257
	Kalka (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	10,599	6,426	4,173	4,833	4,576	257
	2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	..	..	..	48,854	35,386	13,468	53,249	52,324	925
		R	..	..	..	41,083	30,693	10,390	49,481	48,692	789
		U	..	..	..	7,771	4,693	3,078	3,768	3,632	136
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	3,543	2,131	1,412	1,639	1,568	71
	Sadaura (M.C.).	U	..	..	..	4,228	2,562	1,666	2,129	2,064	65
	3. Ambala Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	180,270	113,748	66,522	112,171	107,812	4,359
		R	..	..	..	74,480	52,080	22,400	64,395	63,352	1,043
		U	..	..	..	105,790	61,668	44,122	47,776	44,460	3,316
	Ambala (M.C.).	U	..	..	..	50,934	29,840	21,094	21,323	19,957	1,366
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	..	..	..	54,856	31,828	23,028	26,453	24,503	1,950
	4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	..	..	..	130,971	87,682	43,289	110,199	107,805	2,394
		R	..	..	..	61,972	46,316	15,656	74,943	73,884	1,059
		U	..	..	..	68,999	41,366	27,633	35,256	33,921	1,335
	Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,766	1,630	1,136	1,262	1,177	85
	Buria (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	1,980	1,230	750	1,118	1,092	26
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	19,486	11,450	8,036	9,569	9,134	435

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	HARYANA .	**T**	**1,302,608**	**1,261,054**	**41,554**	**430,312**	**401,132**	**29,180**	**35,993**	**34,392**	**1,601**
		R	**1,271,235**	**1,231,012**	**40,223**	**412,713**	**385,244**	**27,469**	**32,467**	**30,963**	**1,504**
		U	**31,373**	**30,042**	**1,331**	**17,599**	**15,888**	**1,711**	**3,526**	**3,429**	**97**
	1. Ambala District	**T**	**99,870**	**99,209**	**661**	**48,059**	**47,554**	**505**	**3,420**	**3,362**	**58**
		R	**96,857**	**96,504**	**353**	**46,485**	**46,025**	**460**	**2,800**	**2,765**	**35**
		U	**3,013**	**2,705**	**308**	**1,574**	**1,529**	**45**	**620**	**597**	**23**
	1. Kalka Tahsil .	T	7,451	7,422	29	1,811	1,790	21	338	333	5
		R	7,418	7,389	29	1,753	1,735	18	317	315	2
		U	33	33	..	58	55	3	21	18	3
	Kalka (M.C.) .	U	33	33	..	58	55	3	21	18	3
	2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	28,582	28,523	59	9,171	9,108	63	744	736	8
		R	27,941	27,883	58	8,817	8,757	60	710	703	7
		U	641	640	1	354	351	3	34	33	1
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	U	182	182	..	162	162	..	19	19	..
	Sadaura (M.C.)	U	459	458	1	192	189	3	15	14	1
	3. Ambala Tahsil .	T	29,712	29,329	383	14,675	14,511	164	1,159	1,150	9
		R	28,289	28,203	86	14,139	13,994	145	831	827	4
		U	1,423	1,126	297	536	517	19	328	323	5
	Ambala (M.C.)	U	459	457	2	362	349	13	144	143	1
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	964	669	295	174	168	6	184	180	4
	4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	34,125	33,935	190	22,402	22,145	257	1,179	1,143	36
		R	33,209	33,029	180	21,776	21,539	237	942	920	22
		U	916	906	10	626	606	20	237	223	14
	Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	105	104	1	84	84	..	28	25	3
	Buria (M.C.) .	U	149	147	2	63	62	1	15	15	..
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	316	311	5	313	296	17	66	65	1

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	HARYANA .	**T**	**4,915**	**4,324**	**591**	**86,627**	**82,166**	**4,461**	**177,710**	**170,992**	**6,718**
		R	**4,841**	**4,253**	**588**	**75,411**	**71,908**	**3,503**	**75,066**	**70,712**	**4,354**
		U	**74**	**71**	**3**	**11,216**	**10,258**	**958**	**102,644**	**100,280**	**2,364**
	1. Ambala District.	**T**	**442**	**438**	**4**	**9,359**	**8,588**	**771**	**33,639**	**32,870**	**769**
		R	**442**	**438**	**4**	**7,254**	**6,720**	**534**	**12,130**	**11,664**	**466**
		U	..	..	..	**2,105**	**1,868**	**237**	**21,509**	**21,206**	**303**
	1. Kalka Tahsil .	T	386	382	4	542	491	51	4,791	4,721	70
		R	386	382	4	470	438	32	4,193	4,145	48
		U	..	..	..	72	53	19	598	576	22
	Kalka (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	72	53	19	598	576	22
	2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	49	49	..	2,153	2,031	122	1,302	1,227	75
		R	49	49	..	1,912	1,791	121	973	903	70
		U	..	..	..	241	240	1	329	324	5
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.) .	U	..	..	..	120	119	1	115	115	..
	Sadaura (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	121	121	..	214	209	5
	3. Ambala Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	3,117	2,851	266	10,880	10,498	382
		R	..	..	..	2,054	1,934	120	3,276	2,995	281
		U	..	..	..	1,063	917	146	7,604	7,503	101
	Ambala (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	388	345	43	3,145	3,121	24
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	..	..	..	675	572	103	4,459	4,382	77
	4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	7	7	..	3,547	3,215	332	16,666	16,424	242
		R	7	7	..	2,818	2,557	261	3,688	3,621	67
		U	..	..	..	729	658	71	12,978	12,803	175
	Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	45	40	5	199	192	7
	Buria (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	30	28	2	188	185	3
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	536	494	42	3,807	3,749	58

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	HARYANA	**T**	**48,902**	**46,212**	**2,690**	**178,391**	**176,841**	**1,550**	**64,556**	**64,118**	**438**
		R	**33,255**	**31,122**	**2,133**	**63,064**	**62,475**	**589**	**24,446**	**24,378**	**68**
		U	***15,647***	***15,090***	***557***	***115,327***	***114,366***	***961***	***40,110***	***39,740***	***370***
1.	**Ambala District**	**T**	**6,969**	**6,475**	**494**	**27,038**	**26,818**	**220**	**17,689**	**17,520**	**169**
		R	**3,684**	**3,409**	**275**	**6,977**	**6,923**	**54**	**4,068**	**4,063**	**5**
		U	**3,285**	**3,066**	**219**	**20,061**	**19,895**	**166**	**13,621**	**13,457**	**164**
1.	Kalka Tahsil	T	1,452	1,199	253	1,690	1,654	36	2,652	2,631	21
		R	1,383	1,130	253	848	827	21	515	515	..
		U	69	69	..	842	827	15	2,137	2,116	21
	Kalka (M.C.)	U	69	69	..	842	827	15	2,137	2,116	21
2.	Naraingarh Tahsil	T	943	932	11	2,077	2,067	10	521	520	1
		R	843	832	11	1,284	1,275	9	331	331	..
		U	100	100	..	793	792	1	190	189	1
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	U	41	41	..	342	341	1	85	84	1
	Sadaura (M.C.)	U	59	59	..	451	451	..	105	105	..
3.	Ambala Tahsil	T	3,155	2,930	225	14,274	14,155	119	8,349	8,229	120
		R	822	813	9	2,914	2,898	16	1,351	1,348	3
		U	2,333	2,117	216	11,360	11,257	103	6,998	6,881	117
	Ambala (M.C.)	U	596	576	20	5,784	5,751	33	2,291	2,269	22
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	1,737	1,541	196	5,576	5,506	70	4,707	4,612	95
4.	Jagadhri Tahsil	T	1,419	1,414	5	8,997	8,942	55	6,167	6,140	27
		R	636	634	2	1,931	1,923	8	1,871	1,869	2
		U	783	780	3	7,066	7,019	47	4,296	4,271	25
	Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	28	28	..	290	289	1	53	53	..
	Buria (M.C.)	U	28	28	..	206	206	..	65	64	1
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	169	169	..	2,031	2,013	18	401	401	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*concld.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IX Other Services			Non-Workers X		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	HARYANA	**T**	**323,979**	**300,346**	**23,633**	**7,382,815**	**2,835,681**	**4,547,134**
		R	**195,032**	**187,486**	**7,546**	**6,076,319**	**2,320,672**	**3,755,647**
		U	**128,947**	**112,860**	**16,087**	**1,306,496**	**515,009**	**791,487**
	1. Ambala District	**T**	**54,253**	**49,428**	**4,825**	**797,667**	**298,489**	**499,178**
		R	**28,408**	**27,162**	**1,246**	**544,565**	**201,216**	**343,349**
		U	**25,845**	**22,266**	**3,579**	**253,102**	**97,273**	**155,829**
	1. Kalka Tahsil	T	4,006	3,698	308	58,856	21,881	36,975
		R	3,003	2,869	134	45,978	16,924	29,054
		U	1,003	829	174	12,878	4,957	7,921
	Kalka (M.C.)	U	1,003	829	174	12,878	4,957	7,921
	2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	7,707	7,131	576	143,251	52,920	90,331
		R	6,621	6,168	453	131,168	48,340	82,828
		U	1,086	963	123	12,083	4,580	7,503
	Naraingarh (N.A.C.)	U	573	505	68	5,241	2,003	3,238
	Sadaura (M.C.)	U	513	458	55	6,842	2,577	4,265
	3. Ambala Tahsil	T	26,850	24,159	2,691	319,509	121,548	197,961
		R	10,719	10,340	379	181,159	68,337	112,822
		U	16,131	13,819	2,312	138,350	53,211	85,139
	Ambala (M.C.)	U	8,154	6,946	1,208	62,310	24,512	37,798
	Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	7,977	6,873	1,104	76,040	28,699	47,341
	4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	15,690	14,440	1,250	276,051	102,140	173,911
		R	8,065	7,785	280	186,260	67,615	118,645
		U	7,625	6,655	970	89,791	34,525	55,266
	Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	430	362	68	4,120	1,592	2,528
	Buria (M.C.)	U	374	357	17	3,527	1,377	2,150
	Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	1,930	1,636	294	25,525	9,802	15,723

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	23.31	13,111	15,178	72,594	40,253	32,341	4,136	2,379	1,757
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	8.91	1,550	1,565	7,332	4,019	3,313	843	495	348
2.	**Karnal District**	T	**8,068.0**	**288,119**	**327,254**	**1,981,303**	**1,068,598**	**912,705**	**373,319**	**200,935**	**172,384**
		R	**7,988.2**	**237,990**	**264,645**	**1,644,204**	**887,292**	**756,912**	**342,867**	**184,253**	**158,614**
		U	**79.8**	**50,129**	**62,609**	**337,099**	**181,306**	**155,793**	**30,452**	**16,682**	**13,770**
1.	Guhla Tahsil	T	1,036.6	25,168	27,838	176,969	94,937	82,032	36,084	19,201	16,883
		R	1,028.8	23,783	25,801	165,603	88,811	76,792	35,291	18,786	16,505
		U	7.8	1,385	2,037	11,366	6,126	5,240	793	415	378
	* Pehowa (M.C.)	U	7.77	1,385	2,037	11,366	6,126	5,240	793	415	378
2.	Kaithal Tahsil	T	2,106.4	70,037	78,524	502,504	272,422	230,082	103,825	55,769	48,056
		R	2,094.6	61,491	69,222	448,198	243,104	205,094	98,774	52,970	45,804
		U	11.8	8,546	9,302	54,306	29,318	24,988	5,051	2,799	2,252
	Kaithal (M.C.)	U	7.90	7,299	7,824	45,199	24,359	20,840	3,592	1,993	1,599
	Pundri (M.C.)	U	3.89	1,247	1,478	9,107	4,959	4,148	1,459	806	653
	Thanesar Tahsil	T	1,432.4	50,281	56,676	368,113	197,705	170,408	73,627	39,348	34,279
		R	1,404.8	40,263	43,978	299,853	160,325	139,528	67,279	35,934	31,345
		U	27.6	10,018	12,698	68,260	37,380	30,880	6,348	3,414	2,934
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	7.77	3,301	3,912	21,500	11,369	10,131	2,179	1,179	1,000
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	16.58	4,201	5,598	29,555	16,888	12,667	1,845	1,002	843
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	0.65	1,374	1,948	10,666	5,682	4,984	1,555	838	717
	Radaur (M.C.)	U	2.59	1,142	1,240	6,539	3,441	3,098	769	395	374
4.	Karnal Tahsil	T	2,199.5	87,820	100,844	571,052	307,782	263,270	106,595	57,851	48,744
		R	2,174.7	70,761	79,094	455,866	246,161	209,705	94,166	51,032	43,134
		U	24.8	17,059	21,750	115,186	61,621	53,565	12,429	6,819	5,610
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	U	4.69	1,297	1,821	9,357	5,066	4,291	1,180	618	562
	Karnal (M.C.)	U	18.57	13,801	17,736	92,784	49,575	43,209	9,167	5,084	4,083

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	39,867	24,079	15,788	21,458	20,713	745
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,900	2,977	1,923	1,849	1,805	44
2.	**Karnal District**	**T**	..	..	..	**491,644**	**355,292**	**136,352**	**535,762**	**519,574**	**16,188**
		R	..	..	..	**315,490**	**247,453**	**68,037**	**446,140**	**435,563**	**10,577**
		U	..	..	..	**176,154**	**107,839**	**68,315**	**89,622**	**84,011**	**5,611**
1.	Guhla Tahsil	T	..	..	..	32,166	23,265	8,901	50,362	49,666	696
		R	..	..	..	26,707	19,890	6,817	47,422	46,826	596
		U	..	..	..	5,459	3,375	2,084	2,940	2,840	100
*	Pehowa (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	5,459	3,375	2,084	2,940	2,840	100
2.	Kaithal Tahsil	T	..	..	..	90,603	69.807	20,796	136,611	133 564	3,047
		R	..	..	..	65,020	53,966	11,054	122,509	120,018	2,491
		U	..	..	..	25,583	15,841	9,742	14,102	13,546	556
	Kaithal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	22,475	13,739	8,736	11,754	11,237	517
	Pundri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	3,108	2,102	1,006	2,348	2,309	39
3.	Thanesar Tahsil	T	..	..	..	107,158	75,289	31,869	97,890	95,030	2,860
		R	..	..	..	69,960	51,852	18,108	80,025	78,175	1,850
		U	..	..	..	37,198	23,437	13,761	17,865	16,855	1.010
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	12,221	7,335	4,886	5,541	5,218	323
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	16,619	10,874	5,745	7,569	7,179	390
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	5,152	3,184	1,968	2,952	2,772	180
	Radaur (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	3,206	2,044	1,162	1,803	1,686	117
4.	Karnal Tahsil	T	..	..	..	157,110	110,812	46,298	154,659	149,074	5,585
		R	..	..	..	94,908	73,488	21,420	123,499	120,335	3,164
		U	..	..	..	62,202	37,324	24,878	31,160	28,739	2,421
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	5,634	3,347	2,287	2,304	2,196	108
	Karnal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	51,534	30,738	20,796	25,609	23,451	2,158

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*contd.* I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	346	344	2	166	164	2	127	117	10
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	2. Karnal District	**T**	**254,020**	**251,552**	**2,468**	**116,222**	**110,873**	**5,349**	**5,386**	**5,273**	**113**
		R	**247,410**	**245,111**	**2,299**	**110,111**	**105,510**	**4,601**	**4,909**	**4,812**	**97**
		U	**6,610**	**6,441**	**169**	**6,111**	**5,363**	**748**	**477**	**461**	**16**
	1. Guhla Tahsil	T	30,368	30,211	157	10,636	10,380	256	707	673	34
		R	30,061	29,907	154	10,479	10,223	256	694	660	34
		U	307	304	3	157	157	..	13	13	..
	*Pehowa (M.C.)	U	307	304	3	157	157	..	13	13	..
	2. Kaithal Tahsil	T	75,739	74,857	882	28,680	27,641	1,039	1,286	1,282	4
		R	73,897	73,037	860	27,631	26,636	995	1,228	1,225	3
		U	1,842	1,820	22	1,049	1,005	44	58	57	1
	Kaithal (M.C.)	U	959	939	20	618	579	39	54	53	1
	Pundri (M.C.)	U	883	881	2	431	426	5	4	4	..
	3. Thanesar Tahsil	T	45,106	44,871	235	22,134	21,342	792	1,134	1,080	54
		R	43,646	43,426	220	21,004	20,285	719	993	947	46
		U	1,460	1,445	15	1,130	1,057	73	141	133	8
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	595	590	5	314	298	16	65	64	1
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	449	440	9	354	328	26	41	39	2
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	165	164	1	264	250	14	12	12	..
	Radaur (M.C.)	U	251	251	..	198	181	17	23	18	5
	4. Karnal Tahsil	T	64,328	63,636	692	37,540	35,738	1,802	1,650	1,639	11
		R	62,108	61,522	586	35,125	33,653	1,472	1,475	1,468	7
		U	2,220	2,114	106	2,415	2,085	330	175	171	4
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	U	172	172	..	99	97	2	12	12	..
	Karnal (M.C.)	U	1,370	1,266	104	1,755	1,457	298	142	138	4

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	118	96	22	8,744	8,637	107
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..
2.	**Karnal District** .	**T**	**121**	**121**	..	**17,164**	**16,257**	**907**	**28,121**	**26,701**	**1,420**
		R	**106**	**106**	..	**14,250**	**13,672**	**578**	**12,706**	**11,792**	**914**
		U	**15**	**15**	..	**2,914**	**2,585**	**329**	**15,415**	**14,909**	**506**
1.	Guhla Tahsil .	T	16	16	..	1,353	1,291	62	1,044	1,035	9
		R	16	16	..	1,257	1,197	60	659	650	9
		U	..	..	..	96	94	2	385	385	..
	*Pehowa (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	96	94	2	385	385	..
2.	Kaithal Tahsil .	T	40	40	..	4,703	4,501	202	4,344	4,217	127
		R	35	35	..	4,380	4,237	143	2,301	2,207	94
		U	5	5	..	323	264	59	2,043	2,010	33
	Kaithal (M.C.) .	U	5	5	..	248	194	54	1,925	1,894	31
	Pundri (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	75	70	5	118	116	2
3.	Thanesar Tahsil	T	9	9	..	2,293	2,139	154	4,593	4,245	348
		R	..	..	..	1,930	1,836	94	2,147	1,882	265
		U	9	9	..	363	303	60	2,446	2,363	83
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	9	9	..	50	45	5	835	820	15
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	139	114	25	728	713	15
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	125	98	27	589	544	45
	Radaur (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	49	46	3	294	286	8
4.	Karnal Tahsil .	T	53	53	..	3,891	3,719	172	8,119	7,669	450
		R	52	52	..	3,454	3,323	131	3,613	3,335	278
		U	1	1	..	437	396	41	4,506	4,334	172
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.) .	U	..	..	..	17	16	1	349	347	2
	Karnal (M.C.) .	U	1	1	..	345	310	35	3,821	3,669	152

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*contd.* VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	531	528	3	4,525	4,497	28	2,104	2,095	9
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	27	27	..	14	14	..	1,673	1,658	15
	2. Karnal District	**T**	**12,055**	**11,256**	**799**	**38,222**	**37,887**	**335**	**8,668**	**8,613**	**55**
		R	**8,599**	**7,909**	**690**	**15,112**	**15,022**	**90**	**3,166**	**3,152**	**14**
		U	**3,456**	**3,347**	**109**	**23,110**	**22,865**	**245**	**5,502**	**5,461**	**41**
	1. Guhla Tahsil	T	657	642	15	2,300	2,294	6	298	296	2
		R	484	470	14	1,405	1,401	4	221	219	2
		U	173	172	1	895	893	2	77	77	..
	*Pehowa (M.C.)	U	173	172	1	895	893	2	77	77	..
	2. Kaithal Tahsil	T	2,179	2,035	144	8,247	8,202	45	1,377	1,373	4
		R	1,677	1,547	130	3,961	3,940	21	665	663	2
		U	502	488	14	4,286	4,262	24	712	710	2
	Kaithal (M.C.)	U	402	388	14	3,910	3,886	24	679	677	2
	Pundri (M.C.)	U	100	100	..	376	376	..	33	33	..
	3. Thanesar Tahsil	T	3,042	2,715	327	7,271	7,231	40	1,911	1,902	9
		R	2,155	1,890	265	2,353	2,347	6	611	607	4
		U	887	825	62	4,918	4,884	34	1,300	1,295	5
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	205	203	2	1,732	1,719	13	362	358	4
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	493	440	53	1,840	1,830	10	731	730	1
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	116	116	..	935	928	7	117	117	..
	Radaur (M.C.)	U	73	66	7	411	407	4	90	90	..
	4. Karnal Tahsil	T	3,213	3,044	169	11,318	11,152	166	2,887	2,857	30
		R	1,954	1,811	143	4,400	4,374	26	899	899	..
		U	1,259	1,233	26	6,918	6,778	140	1,988	1,958	30
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	U	128	122	6	348	347	1	121	120	1
	Karnal (M.C.)	U	915	898	17	5,989	5,855	134	1,727	1,698	29

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workes—*concld.* IX Other Services			Non-Workers X		
			P	M	Female	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Yamunanagar (M.C.)	U	4,797	4,235	562	51,136	19,540	31,596
	Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (N.A.C.)	U	94	65	29	5,483	2,214	3,269
2.	**Karnal District**	**T**	**55,783**	**51,041**	**4,742**	**1,445,541**	**549,024**	**896,517**
		R	**29,771**	**28,477**	**1,294**	**1,198,064**	**451,729**	**746,335**
		U	**26,012**	**22,564**	**3,448**	**247,477**	**97,295**	**150,182**
1.	Guhla Tahsil	T	2,983	2,828	155	126,607	45,271	81,336
		R	2,146	2,083	63	118,181	41,985	76,196
		U	837	745	92	8,426	3,286	5,140
	*Pehowa (M.C.)	U	837	745	92	8,426	3,286	5,140
2.	Kaithal Tahsil	T	10,016	9,416	600	365,893	138,858	227,035
		R	6,734	6,491	243	325,689	123,086	202,603
		U	3,282	2,925	357	40,204	15,772	24,432
	Kaithal (M.C.)	U	2,954	2,622	332	33,445	13,122	20,323
	Pundri (M.C.)	U	328	303	25	6,759	2,650	4,109
3.	Thanesar Tahsil	T	10,397	9,496	901	270,223	102,675	167,548
		R	5,186	4,955	231	219,828	82,150	137,678
		U	5,211	4,541	670	50,395	20,525	29,870
	Shahbad (M.C.)	U	1,374	1,112	262	15,959	6,151	9,808
	Thanesar (M.C.)	U	2,794	2,545	249	21,986	9,709	12,277
	Ladwa (M.C.)	U	629	543	86	7,714	2,910	4,804
	Radaur (M.C.)	U	414	341	73	4,736	1,755	2,981
4.	Karnal Tahsil	T	21,660	19,567	2,093	416,393	158,708	257,685
		R	10,419	9,898	521	332,367	125,826	206,541
		U	11,241	9,669	1,572	84,026	32,882	51,144
	Nilokheri (N.A.C.)	U	1,058	963	95	7,053	2,870	4,183
	Karnal (M.C.)	U	9,544	8,159	1,385	67,175	26,124	41,051

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	1.55	1,961	2,193	13,045	6,980	6,065	2,082	1,117	965
5.	Panipat Tahsil	T	1,232.7	54,813	63,372	362,665	195,752	166,913	53,188	28,766	24,422
		R	1,224.9	41,692	46,550	274,684	148,891	125,793	47,357	25,531	21,826
		U	7.8	13,121	16,822	87,981	46,861	41,120	5,831	3,235	2,596
	Panipat (M.C.)	U	7.77	13,121	16,822	87,981	46,861	41,120	5,831	3,235	2,596
3.	**Rohtak District**	**T**	**6,043.0**	**257,899**	**270,114**	**1,785,534**	**948,893**	**836,641**	**311,221**	**164,981**	**146,240**
		R	**5,987.7**	**215,487**	**220,118**	**1,505,597**	**798,813**	**706,784**	**279,851**	**147,970**	**131,881**
		U	**55.3**	**42,412**	**49,996**	**279,937**	**150,080**	**129,857**	**31,370**	**17,011**	**14,359**
1.	Gohana Tahsil	T	1,432.7	50,955	52,323	351,508	187,617	163,891	68,760	36,717	32,043
		R	1,428.6	46,809	47,612	324,213	173,202	151,011	64,886	34,662	30,224
		U	4.1	4,146	4,711	27,295	14,415	12,880	3,874	2,055	1,819
	Maham (M.C.)	U	1.53	1,526	1,756	10,541	5,492	5,049	2,015	1,066	949
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	2.59	2,620	2,955	16,754	8,923	7,831	1,859	989	870
2.	Sonepat Tahsil	T	1,161.4	61,212	64,753	410,706	221,445	189,261	64,713	34,466	30,247
		R	1,131.0	50,161	51,299	339,914	183,153	156,761	57,962	30,804	27,158
		U	30.4	11,051	13,454	70,792	38,292	32,500	6,751	3,662	3,089
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	9.06	1,510	1,602	8,399	4,542	3,857	851	444	407
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	21.37	9,541	11,852	62,393	33,750	28,643	5,900	3,218	2,682
3.	Rohtak Tahsil	T	1,339.2	72,058	76,645	497,912	264,629	233,283	85,746	45,694	40,052
		R	1,327.5	53,308	54,569	373,157	197,696	175,461	72,169	38,255	33,914
		U	11.7	18,750	22,076	124,755	66,933	57,822	13,577	7,439	6,138
	Rohtak (M.C.)	U	11.66	18,750	22,076	124,755	66,933	57,822	13,577	7,439	6,138
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil	T	2,107.0	73,674	76,393	525,408	275,202	250,206	92,002	48,104	43,898
		R	2,097.9	65,209	66,638	468,313	244,762	223,551	84,834	44,249	40,585
		U	9.1	8,465	9,755	57,095	30,440	26,655	7,168	3,855	3,313
	Beri (M.C.)	U	2.59	1,891	1,960	12,336	6,256	6,080	1,564	785	779

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	5,034	3,239	1,795	3,247	3,092	155
5.	Panipat Tahsil	T	..	..	..	104,607	76,119	28,488	96,240	92,240	4,000
		R	..	..	..	58,895	48,257	10,638	72,685	70,209	2,476
		U	..	..	..	45,712	27,862	17,850	23,555	22,031	1,524
	Panipat (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	45,712	27,862	17,850	23,555	22,031	1,524
3.	**Rohtak District**	**T**	..	..	..	**549,062**	**407,298**	**141,764**	**422,399**	**403,778**	**18,621**
		R	..	..	..	***402,155***	***315,694***	***86,461***	***354,087***	***339,446***	***14,641***
		U	..	..	..	**146,907**	**91,604**	**55,303**	**68,312**	**64,332**	**3,980**
1.	Gohana Tahsil	T	..	..	..	86,385	67,774	18,611	85,760	82,213	3,547
		R	..	..	..	73,571	59,645	13,926	79,423	76,180	3,243
		U	..	..	..	12,814	8,129	4,685	6,337	6,033	304
	Maham (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,584	2,892	1,692	2,405	2,272	133
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	8,230	5,237	2,993	3,932	3,761	171
2.	Sonepat Tahsil	T	..	..	..	131,270	97,479	33,791	101,454	97,415	4,039
		R	..	..	..	94,097	74,173	19,924	83,377	80,426	2,951
		U	..	..	..	37,173	23,306	13,867	18,077	16,989	1,088
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	3,878	2,528	1,350	2,170	2,078	92
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	33,295	20,778	12,517	15,907	14,911	996
3.	Rohtak Tahsil	T	..	..	..	176,959	123,522	53,437	116,472	111,160	5,312
		R	..	..	..	106,742	80,852	25,890	86,449	82,891	3,558
		U	..	..	..	70,217	42,670	27,547	30,023	28,269	1,754
	Rohtak (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	70,217	42,670	27,547	30,023	28,269	1,754
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil	T	..	..	..	154,448	118,523	35,925	118,713	112,990	5,723
		R	..	..	..	127,745	101,024	26,721	104,838	99,949	4,889
		U	..	..	..	26,703	17,499	9,204	13,875	13,041	834
	Beri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,728	3,239	1,489	2,739	2,418	321

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers –*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	678	676	2	561	531	30	21	21	..
5.	Panipat Tahsil .	T	38,479	37,977	502	17,232	15,772	1,460	609	599	10
		R	37,698	37,219	479	15,872	14,713	1,159	519	512	7
		U	781	758	23	1,360	1,059	301	90	87	3
	Panipat (M.C.)	U	781	758	23	1,360	1,059	301	90	87	3
3.	**Rohtak District.**	**T**	**201,144**	**195,346**	**5,798**	**68,060**	**61,888**	**6,172**	**3,058**	**2,973**	**85**
		R	**195,985**	**190,622**	**5,363**	**65,664**	**59,800**	**5,864**	**2,550**	**2,471**	**79**
		U	**5,159**	**4,724**	**435**	**2,396**	**2,088**	**308**	**508**	**502**	**6**
1.	Gohana Tahsil .	T	46,644	45,384	1,260	18,625	17,034	1,591	755	740	15
		R	45,652	44,468	1,184	18,102	16,528	1,574	695	680	15
		U	992	916	76	523	506	17	60	60	..
	Maham (M.C.)	U	602	538	64	221	212	9	36	36	..
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	390	378	12	302	294	8	24	24	..
2.	Sonepat Tahsil	T	41,571	40,626	945	17,713	16,188	1,525	714	694	20
		R	40,808	39,897	911	16,963	15,620	1,343	566	551	15
		U	763	729	34	750	568	182	148	143	5
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	188	188	..	129	93	36	11	11	..
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	575	541	34	621	475	146	137	132	5
3.	Rohtak Tahsil .	T	46,496	45,399	1,097	14,149	12,962	1,187	993	975	18
		R	45,762	44,685	1,077	13,771	12,607	1,164	721	704	17
		U	734	714	20	378	355	23	272	271	1
	Rohtak (M.C.) .	U	734	714	20	378	355	23	272	271	1
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil .	T	66,433	63,937	2,496	17,573	15,704	1,869	596	564	32
		R	63,763	61,572	2,191	16,828	15,045	1,783	568	536	32
		U	2,670	2,365	305	745	659	86	28	28	..
	Beri (M.C.) .	U	1,285	1,065	220	317	266	51	3	3	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	75	70	5	336	318	18
5.	Panipat Tahsil .	T	3	3	..	4,924	4,607	317	10,021	9,535	486
		R	3	3	..	3,229	3,079	150	3,986	3,718	268
		U	..	..	..	1,695	1,528	167	6,035	5,817	218
	Panipat (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	1,695	1,528	167	6,035	5,817	218
3.	**Rohtak District**	**T**	**79**	**77**	**2**	**17,646**	**16,828**	**818**	**23,887**	**22,941**	**946**
		R	**48**	**48**	..	**16,439**	**15,709**	**730**	**11,325**	**10,573**	**752**
		U	**31**	**29**	**2**	**1,207**	**1,119**	**88**	**12,562**	**12,368**	**194**
1.	Gohana Tahsil	T	1	1	..	3,467	3,376	91	1,316	1,257	59
		R	..	..	..	3,335	3,251	84	599	566	33
		U	1	1	..	132	125	7	717	691	26
	Maham (M.C.)	U	1	1	..	85	82	3	177	173	4
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	47	43	4	540	518	22
2.	Sonepat Tahsil .	T	13	12	1	3,874	3,730	144	9,888	9,619	269
		R	..	..	..	3,640	3,520	120	4,981	4,780	201
		U	13	12	1	234	210	24	4,907	4,839	68
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	1	1	..	50	47	3	524	521	3
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	12	11	1	184	163	21	4,383	4,318	65
3.	Rohtak Tahsil	T	20	19	1	5,119	4,761	358	8,048	7,722	326
		R	3	3	..	4,760	4,431	329	3,372	3,110	262
		U	17	16	1	359	330	29	4,676	4,612	64
	Rohtak (M.C.)	U	17	16	1	359	330	29	4,676	4,612	64
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil	T	45	45	..	5,186	4,961	225	4,635	4,343	292
		R	45	45	..	4,704	4,507	197	2,373	2,117	256
		U	..	..	..	482	454	28	2,262	2,226	36
	Beri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	72	69	3	145	144	1

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	216	213	3	581	576	5	140	140	..
5.	Panipat Tahsil	T	2,964	2,820	144	9,086	9,008	78	2,195	2,185	10
		R	2,329	2,191	138	2,993	2,960	33	770	764	6
		U	635	629	6	6,093	6,048	45	1,425	1,421	4
	Panipat (M.C.)	U	635	629	6	6,093	6,048	45	1,425	1,421	4
3.	**Rohtak District**	**T**	**7,375**	**7,086**	**289**	**27,968**	**27,689**	**279**	**10,283**	**10,243**	**40**
		R	**5,568**	**5,302**	**266**	**9,922**	**9,784**	**138**	**4,896**	**4,886**	**10**
		U	**1,807**	**1,784**	**23**	**18,046**	**17,905**	**141**	**5,387**	**5,357**	**30**
1.	Gohana Tahsil	T	1,248	1,172	76	3,572	3,535	37	886	880	6
		R	1,089	1,025	64	1,637	1,613	24	536	535	1
		U	159	147	12	1,935	1,922	13	350	345	5
	Maham (M.C.)	U	87	75	12	591	588	3	96	96	..
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	72	72	..	1,344	1,334	10	254	249	5
2.	Sonepat Tahsil	T	1,884	1,834	50	7,104	7,030	74	3,324	3,307	17
		R	1,335	1,291	44	2,629	2,598	31	1,790	1,787	3
		U	549	543	6	4,475	4,432	43	1,534	1,520	14
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	60	60	..	559	557	2	129	129	..
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	489	483	6	3,916	3,875	41	1,405	1,391	14
3.	Rohtak Tahsil	T	2,611	2,499	112	12,330	12,217	113	4,050	4,036	14
		R	1,825	1,716	109	3,491	3,447	44	1,443	1,438	5
		U	786	783	3	8.839	8,770	69	2,607	2,598	9
	Rohtak (M.C.)	U	786	783	3	8,839	8,770	69	2,607	2,598	9
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil	T	1,632	1,581	51	4,962	4,907	55	2,023	2,020	3
		R	1,319	1,270	49	2,165	2,126	39	1,127	1,126	1
		U	313	311	2	2,797	2,781	16	896	894	2
	Beri (M.C.)	U	76	76	..	291	290	1	74	74	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*concld.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IX Other Services			Non-Workers X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	639	547	92	9,798	3,888	5,910
5.	Panipat Tahsil	T	10,727	9,734	993	266,425	103,512	162,913
		R	5,286	5 050	236	201,999	78,682	123,317
		U	5,441	4,684	757	64,426	24,830	39,596
	Panipat (M.C.)	U	5,441	4,684	757	64,426	24,830	39,596
3.	**Rohtak District**	T	**62,899**	**58,707**	**4,192**	**1,363,135**	**545,115**	**818,020**
		R	**41,690**	**40,251**	**1,439**	**1,151,510**	**459,367**	**692,143**
		U	**21,209**	**18,456**	**2,753**	**211,625**	**85,748**	**125,877**
1.	Gohana Tahsil	T	9,246	8,834	412	265,748	105,404	160,344
		R	7,778	7,514	264	244,790	97,022	147,768
		U	1,468	1,320	148	20,958	8,382	12,576
	Maham (M.C.)	U	509	471	38	8,136	3,220	4,916
	Gohana (M.C.)	U	959	849	110	12,822	5,162	7,660
2.	Sonepat Tahsil	T	15,369	14,375	994	309,252	124,030	185,222
		R	10,665	10,382	283	256,537	102,727	153,810
		U	4,704	3,993	711	52,715	21,303	31,412
	Ganaur (N.A.C.)	U	519	471	48	6,229	2,464	3,765
	Sonepat (M.C.)	U	4,185	3,522	663	46,486	18,839	27,647
3.	Rohtak Tahsil	T	22,656	20,570	2,086	381,440	153,469	227,971
		R	11,301	10,750	551	286,708	114,805	171,903
		U	11,355	9,820	1,535	94,732	38,664	56,068
	Rohtak (M.C.)	U	11,355	9,820	1,535	94,732	38,664	56,068
4.	Jhajjar Tahsil	T	15,628	14,928	700	406,695	162,212	244,483
		R	11,946	11,605	341	363,475	144,813	218,662
		U	3,682	3,323	359	43,220	17,399	25,821
	Beri (M.C.)	U	476	431	45	9,597	3,838	5,759

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/ District/ Tahsil/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	1.30	4,063	4,703	25,812	14,155	11,657	2,430	1,399	1,031
	Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	5.18	2,511	3,092	18,947	10,029	8,918	3,174	1,671	1,503
4.	**Gurgaon District**	**T**	**6,146.0**	**256,558**	**276,664**	**1,707,369**	**917,766**	**789,603**	**276,162**	**147,081**	**129,081**
		R	**6,068.6**	**205,934**	**215,053**	**1,391,385**	**744,657**	**646,728**	**240,752**	**127,617**	**113,135**
		U	**77.4**	**50,624**	**61,611**	**315,984**	**173,109**	**142,875**	**35,410**	**19,464**	**15,946**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	1,437.0	53,777	59,589	385,064	200,684	184,380	73,820	38,300	35,520
		R	1,424.1	45,515	49,600	326,353	169,605	156,748	66,479	34,381	32,098
		U	12.9	8,262	9,989	58,711	31,079	27,632	7,341	3,919	3,422
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	0.36	876	1,105	6,529	3,408	3,121	749	409	340
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	6.06	6,379	7,546	43,885	23,327	20,558	5,048	2,727	2,321
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	3.89	743	972	6,045	3,121	2,924	1,396	704	692
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	2.59	251	355	2,252	1,223	1,029	148	79	69
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	1,067.4	42,242	46,236	296,149	157,112	139,037	51,601	27,419	24,182
		R	1,045.9	31,602	32,922	224,736	119,076	105,660	43,688	23,165	20,523
		U	21.5	10,640	13,314	71,413	38,036	33,377	7,913	4,254	3,659
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	2.91	785	951	5,487	2,886	2,601	1,680	880	800
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	15.33	8,728	10,801	57,151	30,481	26,670	4,421	2,409	2,012
	Sohna (M.C.)	U	3.24	1,127	1,562	8,775	4,669	4,106	1,812	965	847
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	749.5	56,034	62,709	323,376	182,945	140,431	46,399	25,756	20,643
		R	723.7	33,595	35,339	200,559	112,915	87,644	37,015	20,294	16,721
		U	25.8	22,439	27,370	122,817	70,030	52,787	9,384	5,462	3,922
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	12.80	17,194	19,990	85,762	49,164	36,598	4,065	2,575	1,490
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	10.36	2,554	3,857	19,644	10,956	8,688	3,254	1,770	1,484
	Ballabgarh(M.C.)	U	2.59	2,691	3,523	17,411	9,910	7,501	2,065	1,117	948
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	999.7	42,483	44,409	284,387	154,074	130,313	60,115	32,074	28,041
		R	991.6	34,869	35,658	234,036	126,928	107,108	51,269	27,238	24,031
		U	8.1	7,614	8,751	50,351	27,146	23,205	8,846	4,836	4,010

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	13,788	8,849	4,939	6,987	6,683	304
	Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	8,187	5,411	2,776	4,149	3,940	209
4.	**Gurgaon District**	**T**	..	..	..	**480,013**	**366,323**	**113,690**	**445,948**	**427,211**	**18,737**
		R	..	..	..	**315,863**	**260,601**	**55,262**	**358,034**	**344,270**	**13,764**
		U	..	..	..	**164,150**	**105,722**	**58,428**	**87,914**	**82,941**	**4,973**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	..	..	..	122,086	93,878	28,208	86,061	82,399	3,662
		R	..	..	..	93,822	75,442	18,380	72,168	69,167	3,001
		U	..	..	..	28,264	18,436	9,828	13,893	13,232	661
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,419	1,743	676	1,468	1,397	71
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	22,416	14,291	8,125	10,506	10,033	473
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,998	1,505	493	1,387	1,292	95
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,431	897	534	532	510	22
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	..	..	..	103,957	74,827	29,130	70,481	67,249	3,232
		R	..	..	..	63,637	50,070	13,567	52,418	50,485	1,933
		U	..	..	..	40,320	24,757	15,563	18,063	16,764	1,299
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,871	1,325	545	1,324	1,255	69
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	34,423	20,850	13,573	14,568	13,428	1,140
	Sohna (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,026	2,581	1,445	2,171	2,081	90
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	..	..	..	121,826	88,297	33,529	100,973	95,940	5,033
		R	..	..	..	53,486	44,040	9,446	60,353	57,631	2,722
		U	..	..		68,340	44,257	24,083	40,620	38,309	2,311
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	50,814	32,312	18,502	29,591	27,761	1,830
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	8,423	5,729	2,694	5,683	5,371	312
	Ballabgarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	9,103	6,216	2,887	5,346	5,177	169
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	..	..	..	69,821	56,921	12,900	75,266	71,448	3,818
		R	..	..	..	48,254	42,501	5,753	63,068	59,846	3,222
		U	..	..	..	21,567	14,420	7,147	12,198	11,602	59

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	519	497	22	196	176	20	10	10	..
	Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	866	803	63	232	217	15	15	15	..
4.	**Gurgaon District**	**T**	**210,124**	**204,778**	**5,346**	**47,395**	**42,591**	**4,804**	**5,780**	**5,617**	**163**
		R	**205,466**	**200,222**	**5,244**	**45,081**	**40,595**	**4,486**	**5,125**	**4,987**	**138**
		U	**4,658**	**4,556**	**102**	**2,314**	**1,996**	**318**	**655**	**630**	**25**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	44,031	42,610	1,421	10,476	9,429	1,047	755	734	21
		R	42,947	41,562	1,385	9,880	8 913	967	644	624	20
		U	1,084	1,048	36	596	516	80	111	110	1
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	555	530	25	109	90	19	11	11	..
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	256	251	5	96	92	4	92	91	1
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	251	246	5	386	330	56	5	5	..
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	22	21	1	5	4	1	3	3	..
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	29,121	28,457	664	7,432	6,644	788	795	786	9
		R	28,411	27,762	649	6,899	6,154	745	705	699	6
		U	710	695	15	533	490	43	90	87	3
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	134	131	3	299	265	34	10	9	1
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	264	261	3	188	185	3	64	62	2
	Sohna (M.C.)	U	312	303	9	46	40	6	16	16	..
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	22,762	22,150	612	5,393	4,791	602	949	925	24
		R	22,250	21,667	583	4,729	4,247	482	765	748	17
		U	512	483	29	664	544	120	184	177	7
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	63	63	..	29	26	3	64	63	1
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	310	282	28	557	447	110	65	59	6
	Ballabgarh (M.C.)	U	139	138	1	78	71	7	55	55	..
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	39,032	37,648	1,384	11,546	10,211	1,335	1,274	1,206	68
		R	37,209	35,842	1,367	11,171	9,896	1,275	1,121	1,064	57
		U	1,823	1,806	17	375	315	60	153	142	11

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	211	207	4	1,682	1,654	28
	Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	199	178	21	435	428	7
4.	**Gurgaon District**	**T**	**2,419**	**2,116**	**303**	**16,153**	**15,581**	**572**	**51,413**	**49,519**	**1,894**
		R	**2,404**	**2,102**	**302**	**14,299**	**13,844**	**455**	**22,839**	**21,917**	**922**
		U	**15**	**14**	**1**	**1,854**	**1,737**	**117**	**28,574**	**27,602**	**972**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	132	124	8	4,602	4,415	187	3,353	3,248	105
		R	130	122	8	3,937	3,774	163	1,426	1,369	57
		U	2	2	..	665	641	24	1,927	1,879	48
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	84	84	..	100	99	1
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	2	2	..	510	488	22	1,662	1,618	44
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	33	32	1	109	106	3
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	38	37	1	56	56	..
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	277	267	10	2,206	2,129	77	4,890	4,795	185
		R	276	267	9	1,935	1,886	49	2,225	2,132	93
		U	1	..	1	271	243	28	2,665	2,573	92
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	90	84	6	154	153	1
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	1	..	1	106	95	11	2,195	2,110	85
	Sohna (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	75	64	11	316	310	6
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	1,691	1,408	283	1,788	1,706	82	38,298	36,845	1,453
		R	1,679	1,396	283	1,271	1,216	55	16,599	15,941	658
		U	12	12	..	517	490	27	21,699	20,904	795
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	3	3	..	249	234	15	17,143	16,444	699
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	9	9	..	153	145	8	2,210	2,163	47
	Ballabgarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	115	111	4	2,346	2,297	49
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	23	23	..	2,622	2,498	124	3,750	3,628	122
		R	23	23	..	2,378	2,280	98	1,792	1,705	87
		U	..	..	..	244	218	26	1,958	1,923	35

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	125	125	..	1,478	1,472	6	592	590	2
	Jhajjar(M.C.)	U	112	110	2	1,028	1,019	9	230	230	..
4.	**Gurgaon Distric**	**T**	**9,016**	**8,561**	**455**	**27,877**	**27,578**	**299**	**12,034**	**11,939**	**95**
		R	**6,382**	**6,025**	**357**	**10,305**	**10,170**	**135**	**5,840**	**5,821**	**19**
		U	**2,634**	**2,536**	**98**	**17,572**	**17,408**	**164**	**6,194**	**6,118**	**76**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	1,414	1,393	21	5,883	5,814	69	4,097	4,084	13
		R	1,133	1,124	9	1,464	1,419	45	2,240	2,237	3
		U	281	269	12	4,419	4,395	24	1,857	1,847	10
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	44	37	7	234	233	1	52	52	..
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	205	200	5	3,687	3,667	20	1,716	1,708	8
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	12	12	..	249	248	1	63	62	1
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	20	20	..	249	247	2	26	25	1
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	1,793	1,656	137	5,508	5,427	81	2,964	2,939	25
		R	1,169	1,055	114	1,489	1,464	25	1,375	1,371	4
		U	624	601	23	4,019	3,963	56	1,589	1,568	21
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	23	22	1	313	309	4	66	64	2
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	518	498	20	2,980	2,934	46	1,417	1,399	18
	Sohna (M..C.)	U	83	81	2	726	720	6	106	105	1
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	2,697	2,463	234	7,394	7,313	81	2,471	2,428	43
		R	1,617	1,440	177	2,100	2,077	23	876	870	6
		U	1,080	1,023	57	5,294	5,236	58	1,595	1,558	37
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	753	704	49	3,307	3,272	35	1,126	1,096	30
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	174	167	7	965	961	4	248	245	3
	Ballabgarh (M.C.)	U	153	152	1	1,022	1,003	19	221	217	4
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	1,751	1,712	39	4,381	4,339	42	1,809	1,796	13
		R	1,175	1,141	34	1,398	1,374	24	799	794	5
		U	576	571	5	2,983	2,965	18	1,010	1,002	8

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*concld.* IX Other Services			Non Workers X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	2,174	1,952	222	18,825	7,472	11,353
	Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	1,032	940	92	14,798	6,089	8,709
4.	**Gurgaon District**	**T**	**63,737**	**58,931**	**4,806**	**1,261,421**	**490,555**	**770,866**
		R	**40,293**	**38,587**	**1,706**	**1,033,351**	**400,387**	**632,964**
		U	**23,444**	**20,344**	**3,100**	**228,070**	**90,168**	**137,902**
1.	Rewari Tahsil	T	11,318	10,548	770	299,003	118,285	180,718
		R	8,367	8,023	344	254,185	100,438	153,747
		U	2,951	2,525	426	44,818	17,847	26,971
	Bawal (M.C.)	U	279	261	18	5,061	2,011	3,050
	Rewari (M.C.)	U	2,280	1,916	364	33,379	13,294	20,085
	Pataudi (M.C.)	U	279	251	28	4,658	1,829	2,829
	Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	113	97	16	1,720	713	1,007
2.	Gurgaon Tahsil	T	15,495	14,239	1,256	225,668	89,863	135,805
		R	7,934	7,695	239	172,318	68,591	103,727
		U	7,561	6,544	1,017	53,350	21,272	32,078
	Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	235	218	17	4,163	1,631	2,532
	Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	6,835	5,884	951	42,583	17,053	25,530
	Sohna (M.C.)	U	491	442	49	6,604	2,588	4,016
3.	Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	17,530	15,911	1,619	222,403	87,005	135,398
		R	8,467	8,029	438	140,206	55,284	84,922
		U	9,063	7,882	1,181	82,197	31,721	50,476
	Faridabad Township (M.C.)	U	6,854	5,856	998	56,171	21,403	34,768
	Faridabad (M.C.)	U	992	893	99	13,961	5,585	8,376
	Ballabgarh (M.C.)	U	1,217	1,133	84	12,065	4,733	7,332
4.	Palwal Tahsil	T	9,078	8,387	691	209,121	82,626	126,495
		R	6,002	5,727	275	170,968	67,082	103,886
		U	3,076	2,660	416	38,153	15,544	22,609

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	5.52	5,604	6,383	36,207	19,538	16,669	5,173	2,878	2,295
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	2.59	2,010	2,368	14,144	7,608	6,536	3,673	1,958	1,715
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	1048.0	33,652	34,264	230,663	123,642	107,021	27,591	14,631	12,960
		R	1042.3	33,049	33,494	225,933	121,046	104,887	26,750	14,211	12,539
		U	5.7	603	770	4,730	2,596	2,134	841	420	421
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	5.67	603	770	4,730	2,596	2,134	841	420	421
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	814.2	28,370	29,457	187,730	99,309	88,421	16,636	8,901	7,735
		R	810.8	27,304	28,040	179,768	95,087	84,681	15,551	8,328	7,223
		U	3.4	1,066	1,417	7,962	4,222	3,740	1,085	573	512
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	3.42	1,066	1,417	7,962	4,222	3,740	1,085	573	512
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	**T**	**3459.0**	**93,731**	**103,313**	**691,639**	**363,960**	**327,679**	**103,449**	**53,724**	**49,725**
		R	**3436.0**	**83,658**	**91,101**	**620,972**	**326,211**	**294,761**	**94,077**	**48,716**	**45,361**
		U	**23.0**	**10,073**	**12,212**	**70,667**	**37,749**	**32,918**	**9,372**	**5,008**	**4,364**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	1454.4	34,084	37,450	259,706	137,807	121,899	40,458	21,430	19,028
		R	1449.9	31,199	34,038	240,222	127,286	112,936	37,630	19,913	17,717
		U	4.5	2,885	3,412	19,484	10,521	8,963	2,828	1,517	1,311
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	4.51	2,885	3,412	19,484	10,521	8,963	2,828	1,517	1,311
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	1040.6	27,074	28,628	188,972	98,916	90,056	28,719	14,820	13,899
		R	1029.2	24,463	25,646	171,601	89,727	81,874	26,108	13,428	12,680
		U	11.4	2,611	2,982	17,371	9,189	8,182	2,611	1,392	1,219
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	2.36	874	963	5,875	3,042	2,833	786	412	374
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	9.07	1,737	2,019	11,496	6,147	5,349	1,825	980	845
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	954.5	32,573	37,235	242,961	127,237	115,724	34,272	17,474	16,798
		R	947.4	27,996	31,417	209,149	109,198	99,951	30,339	15,375	14,964
		U	7.1	4,577	5,818	33,812	18,039	15,773	3,933	2,099	1,834
	Ateli (M.C.)	U	0.65	293	331	1,937	1,062	875	179	93	86
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	*6.48*	*4,284*	*5,487*	*31,875*	*16,977*	*14,898*	*3,754*	*2,006*	*1,748*

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	16,633	10,964	5,669	8,800	8,311	489
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,934	3,456	1,478	3,398	3,291	107
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	..	..	..	37,237	31,707	5,530	62,838	60,725	2,113
		R	..	..	..	34,898	30,065	4,833	61,723	59,637	2,086
		U	..	..	..	2,339	1,642	697	1,115	1,088	27
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,339	1,642	697	1,115	1,088	27
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	..	..	..	25,086	20,693	4,393	50,329	49,450	879
		R	..	..	..	21,766	18,483	3,283	48,304	47,504	800
		U	..	..	..	3,320	2,210	1,110	2,025	1,946	79
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	3,320	2,210	1,110	2,025	1,946	79
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	**T**	..	..	..	**180,003**	**149,208**	**30,795**	**177,110**	**163,459**	**13,651**
		R	..	..	..	**149,787**	**128,384**	**21,403**	**159,975**	**147,027**	**12,948**
		U	..	..	..	**30,216**	**20,824**	**9,392**	**17,135**	**16,432**	**703**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	..	..	..	66,684	55,203	11,481	73,529	63,169	10,360
		R	..	..	..	58,205	49,551	8,654	68,494	58,365	10,129
		U	..	..	..	8,479	5,652	2,827	5,035	4,804	231
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	8,479	5,652	2,827	5,035	4,804	231
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	..	..	..	47,969	40,119	7,850	45,371	43,521	1,850
		R	..	..	..	41,315	35,307	6,008	41,436	39,726	1,710
		U	..	..	..	6,654	4,812	1,842	3,935	3,795	140
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,126	1,541	585	1,224	1,191	33
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,528	3,271	1,257	2,711	2,604	107
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	..	..	..	65,350	53,886	11,464	58,210	56,769	1,441
		R	..	..	..	50,267	43,526	6,741	50,045	48,936	1,109
		U	..	..	..	15,083	10,360	4,723	8,165	7,833	332
	Ateli (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,052	721	331	461	444	17
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	14,031	9,639	4,392	7,704	7,389	315

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	1,053	1,040	13	281	225	56	126	116	10
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	770	766	4	94	90	4	27	26	1
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	41,736	40,820	916	7,794	7,001	793	1,030	1,016	14
		R	41,606	40,692	914	7,763	6,971	792	1,019	1,005	14
		U	130	128	2	31	30	1	11	11	..
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	130	128	2	31	30	1	11	11	..
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	33,442	33,093	349	4,754	4,515	239	977	950	27
		R	33,043	32,697	346	4,639	4,414	225	871	847	24
		U	399	396	3	115	101	14	106	103	3
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	399	396	3	115	101	14	106	103	3
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	**T**	**108,231**	**99,421**	**8,810**	**20,549**	**17,498**	**3,051**	**1,499**	**1,296**	**203**
		R	**105,911**	**97,199**	**8,712**	**19,738**	**16,724**	**3,014**	**1,373**	**1,172**	**201**
		U	**2,320**	**2,222**	**98**	**811**	**774**	**37**	**126**	**124**	**2**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	46,335	38,828	7,507	8,551	6,732	1,819	806	625	181
		R	45,878	38,425	7,453	8,428	6,616	1,812	768	588	180
		U	457	403	54	123	116	7	38	37	1
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	457	403	54	123	116	7	38	37	1
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	28,184	27,402	782	5,734	4,950	784	271	260	11
		R	27,333	26,567	766	5,510	4,745	765	221	210	11
		U	851	835	16	224	205	19	50	50	..
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	565	555	10	100	97	3	5	5	..
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	286	280	6	124	108	16	45	45	..
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	33,712	33,191	521	6,264	5,816	448	422	411	11
		R	32,700	32,207	493	5,800	5,363	437	384	374	10
		U	1,012	984	28	464	453	11	38	37	1
	Ateli (M.C.)	U	4	4	..	8	8	..	2	2	..
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	1,008	980	28	456	445	11	36	35	1

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	158	137	21	1,423	1392	31
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	86	81	5	535	531	4
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	146	145	1	2,538	2,471	67	690	663	27
		R	146	145	1	2,471	2,407	64	588	561	27
		U	..	..	..	67	64	3	102	102	..
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	67	64	3	102	102	..
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	150	149	1	2,397	2,362	35	432	430	2
		R	150	149	1	2,307	2,281	26	209	209	..
		U	..	..	..	90	81	9	223	221	2
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	90	81	9	223	221	2
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	T	**1,548**	**1,272**	**276**	**6,047**	**5,808**	**239**	**4,252**	**4,098**	**154**
		R	**1,540**	**1,264**	**276**	**5,530**	**5,316**	**214**	**1,820**	**1,719**	**101**
		U	**8**	**8**	..	**517**	**492**	**25**	**2,432**	**2,379**	**53**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	1,334	1,074	260	1,800	1,680	120	2,327	2,202	125
		R	1,332	1,072	260	1,770	1,651	119	1,110	1,024	86
		U	2	2	..	30	29	1	1,217	1,178	39
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	2	2	..	30	29	1	1,217	1,178	39
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	112	99	13	1,568	1,502	66	603	591	12
		R	111	98	13	1,474	1,411	63	276	271	5
		U	1	1	..	94	91	3	327	320	7
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	1	1	..	20	18	2	63	62	1
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	74	73	1	264	258	6
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	102	99	3	2,679	2,626	53	1,322	1,305	17
		R	97	94	3	2,286	2,254	32	434	424	10
		U	5	5	..	393	372	21	888	881	7
	Ateli (M.C.)	U	1	1	..	39	39	..	46	45	1
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	4	4	..	354	333	21	842	836	6

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Si. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*contd.* VI Construction P	VI Construction M	VI Construction F	VII Trade and Commerce P	VII Trade and Commerce M	VII Trade and Commerce F	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications P	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications M	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	390	388	2	2,247	2,242	5	714	708	6
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	186	183	3	736	723	13	296	294	2
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	684	667	17	2,267	2,255	12	343	342	1
		R	673	656	17	1,899	1,887	12	272	271	1
		U	11	11	..	368	368	..	71	71	..
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	11	11	..	368	368	..	71	71	..
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	677	670	7	2,444	2,430	14	350	350	..
		R	615	609	6	1,955	1,949	6	278	278	..
		U	62	61	1	489	481	8	72	72	..
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	62	61	1	489	481	8	72	72	..
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	**T**	**1,618**	**1,576**	**42**	**7,008**	**6,961**	**47**	**1,722**	**1,710**	**12**
		R	**1,267**	**1230**	**37**	**2,406**	**2,372**	**34**	**853**	**850**	**3**
		U	**351**	**346**	**5**	**4,602**	**4,589**	**13**	**869**	**860**	**9**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	643	617	26	2,107	2,081	26	575	565	10
		R	505	482	23	778	759	19	286	285	1
		U	138	135	3	1,329	1,322	7	289	280	9
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	138	135	3	1,329	1,322	7	289	280	9
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	267	265	2	1,665	1,658	7	427	426	1
		R	204	203	1	671	665	6	242	241	1
		U	63	62	1	994	993	1	185	185	..
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	17	17	..	164	164	..	39	39	..
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	46	45	1	830	829	1	146	146	..
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	708	694	14	3,236	3,222	14	720	719	1
		R	558	545	13	957	948	9	325	324	1
		U	150	149	1	2,279	2,274	5	395	395	..
	Ateli (M.C.)	U	3	3	..	211	211	..	21	21	..
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	147	146	1	2,068	2,063	5	374	374	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Workers—*concld.* IX Other Services			Non Workers X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Palwal (M.C.)	U	2,408	2,063	345	27,407	11,227	16,180
	Hodal (M.C.)	U	668	597	71	10,746	4,317	6,429
5.	Nuh Tahsil	T	5,610	5,345	265	167,825	62,917	104,908
		R	5,286	5,042	244	164,210	61,409	102,801
		U	324	303	21	3,615	1,508	2,107
	Nuh (M.C.)	U	324	303	21	3,615	1,508	2,107
6.	Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	4,706	4,501	205	137,401	49,859	87,542
		R	4,237	4,071	166	131,464	47,583	83,881
		U	469	430	39	5,937	2,276	3,661
	Ferozepur Jhirka (M.C.)	U	469	430	39	5,937	2,276	3,661
5.	**Mahendragarh District**	**T**	**24,636**	**23,819**	**817**	**514,529**	**200,501**	**314,028**
		R	**19,537**	**19,181**	**356**	**460,997**	**179,184**	**281,813**
		U	**5,099**	**4,638**	**461**	**53,532**	**21,317**	**32,215**
1.	Dadri Tahsil	T	9,051	8,765	286	186,177	74,638	111,539
		R	7,639	7,463	176	171,728	68,921	102,807
		U	1,412	1,302	110	14,449	5,717	8,732
	Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	1,412	1,302	110	14,449	5,717	8,732
2.	Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	6,540	6,368	172	143,601	55,395	88,206
		R	5,394	5,315	79	130,165	50,001	80,164
		U	1,146	1,053	93	13,436	5,394	8,042
	Kanina (M.C.)	U	250	233	17	4,651	1,851	2,800
	Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	896	820	76	8,785	3,543	5,242
3.	Narnaul Tahsil	T	9,045	8686	359	184,751	70,468	114,283
		R	6,504	6,403	101	159,104	60,262	98,842
		U	2,541	2,283	258	25,647	10,206	15,441
	Ateli (M. C.)	U	126	110	16	1,476	618	858
	Narnaul (M.C.)	U	2,415	2,173	242	24,171	9,588	14,583

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil /Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6. Hisar District	**T**	**13,982.0**	**312,039**	**331,971**	**2,132,948**	**1,143,185**	**989,763**	**463,665**	**248,371**	**215,294**
		R	**13,900.6**	**262,080**	**270,560**	**1,793,120**	**958,164**	**834,956**	**416,018**	**222,590**	**193,428**
		U	**81.4**	**49,959**	**61,411**	**339,828**	**185,021**	**154,807**	**47,647**	**25,781**	**21,866**
	1. Dabwali Tahsil	T	1,446.4	23,341	25,311	163,598	87,682	75,916	45,867	24,564	21,303
		R	1,440.8	19,796	20,582	136,146	72,981	63,165	39,794	21,305	18,489
		U	5.6	3,545	4,729	27,452	14,701	12,751	6,073	3,259	2,814
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	2.98	2,591	3,634	20,921	11,247	9,674	4,744	2,548	2,196
	Kalanwali(M.C.)	U	2.59	954	1,095	6,531	3,454	3,077	1,329	711	618
	2. Sirsa Tahsil	T	2,824.7	54,423	58,212	370,006	198,480	171,526	83,981	45,322	38,659
		R	2,819.5	47,716	49,776	321,198	171,958	149,240	77,906	42,039	35,867
		U	5.2	6,707	8,436	48,808	26,522	22,286	6,075	3,283	2,792
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	5.18	6,707	8,436	48,808	26,522	22,286	6,075	3,283	2,792
	3. Fatehabad Tahsil	T	2,384.6	50,742	52,620	344,382	184,325	160,057	75,624	40,291	35,333
		R	2,374.2	47,649	48,564	321,752	172,248	149,504	73,028	38,899	34,129
		U	10.4	3,093	4,056	22,630	12,077	10,553	2,596	1,392	1,204
	Fatehabad (M.C.)	U	10.36	3,093	4,056	22,630	12,077	10,553	2,596	1,392	1,204
	4. Hisar Tahsil	T	2,648.5	73,867	80,276	499,164	269,862	229,302	110,692	59,289	51,403
		R	2,611.7	56,028	58,435	383,038	205,388	177,650	94,994	50,697	44,297
		U	36.8	17,839	21,841	116,126	64,474	51,652	15,698	8,592	7,106
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	0.13	625	646	3,919	2,059	1,860	571	305	266
	Tohana (M.C.)	U	4.53	2,422	2,821	16,789	8,908	7,881	3,701	2,010	1,691
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	0.78	727	924	5,981	3,204	2,777	780	379	401
	Hisar (M.C.)	U	31.34	14,065	17,450	89,437	50,303	39,134	10,646	5,898	4,748
	5. Hansi Tahsil	T	2,089.3	58,490	61,257	403,520	214,602	188,918	83,181	44,564	38,617
		R	2,080.2	53,016	54,278	362,412	192,957	169,455	78,416	41,995	36,421
		U	9.1	5,474	6,979	41,108	21,645	19,463	4,765	2,569	2,196
	Hansi (M.C.)	U	9.07	5,474	6,979	41,108	21 645	19,463	4,765	2,569	2,196

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6.	**Hisar District** .	**T**	..	..	..	**489,723**	**374,479**	**115,244**	**601,117**	**571,970**	**29,147**
		R	..	..	..	**332,012**	**272,433**	**59,579**	**510,850**	**485,216**	**25,634**
		U	..	..	..	**157,711**	**102,046**	**55,665**	**90,267**	**86,754**	**3,513**
1.	Dabwali Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	34,875	26,390	8,485	48,285	46,896	1,389
		R	..	..	..	22,700	18,648	4,052	40,854	39,719	1,135
		U	..	..	..	12,175	7,742	4,433	7,431	7,177	254
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	9,424	5,986	3,438	5,707	5,502	205
	Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,751	1,756	995	1,724	1,675	49
2.	Sirsa Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	86,005	63,902	22,103	107,655	104,579	3,076
		R	..	..	..	61,996	48,594	13,402	94,646	92,039	2,607
		U	..	..	..	24,009	15,308	8,701	13,009	12,540	469
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	24,009	15,308	8,701	13,009	12,540	469
3.	Fatehabad Tahsil	T	..	..	..	65,305	50,991	14,314	101,281	95,908	5,373
		R	..	..	..	55,651	44,943	10,708	95,372	90,191	5,181
		U	..	..	..	9,654	6,048	3,606	5,909	5,717	192
	Fatehabad (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	9,654	6,048	3,606	5,909	5,717	192
4.	Hisar Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	128,885	95,827	33,058	142,826	134,949	7,877
		R	..	..	..	71,469	58,519	12,950	111,011	104,590	6,421
		U	..	..	..	57,416	37,308	20,108	31,815	30,359	1,456
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,955	1,220	735	1,028	971	57
	Tohana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	6,733	4,280	2,453	4,223	4,114	109
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,798	1,806	992	1,440	1,410	30
	Hisar (M.C.) .	U	..	..	..	45,930	30,002	15,928	25,124	23,864	1,260
5.	Hansi Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	86,668	68,042	18,626	106,740	99,643	7,097
		R	..	..	..	67,316	56,096	11,220	96,767	90,089	6,678
		U	..	..	..	19,352	11,946	7,406	9,973	9,554	419
	Hansi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	19,352	11,946	7,406	9,973	9,554	419

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activties		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6.	**Hisar District** .	**T**	**331,867**	**317,230**	**14,637**	**102,112**	**94,901**	**7,211**	**12,421**	**11,513**	**908**
		R	**325,380**	**310,928**	**14,452**	**98,626**	**91,645**	**6,981**	**11,494**	**10,608**	**886**
		U	**6,487**	**6,302**	**185**	**3,486**	**3,256**	**230**	**927**	**905**	**22**
1.	Dabwali Tahsil .	T	26,330	25,664	666	10,077	9,751	326	596	592	4
		R	26,113	25,452	661	10,034	9,709	325	574	571	3
		U	217	212	5	43	42	1	22	21	1
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	146	144	2	15	15	..	18	17	1
	Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	71	68	3	28	27	1	4	4	..
2.	Sirsa Tahsil	T	58,773	57,674	1,099	23,000	21,877	1,123	883	874	9
		R	57,921	56,833	1,088	22,676	21,570	1,106	823	816	7
		U	852	841	11	324	307	17	60	58	2
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	852	841	11	324	307	17	60	58	2
3.	Fatehabad Tahsil	T	63,229	60,030	3,199	19,673	18,376	1,297	1,701	1,618	83
		R	62,621	59,436	3,185	19,220	17,931	1,289	1,666	1,584	82
		U	608	594	14	453	445	8	35	34	1
	Fatehabad (M.C.)	U	608	594	14	453	445	8	35	34	1
4.	Hisar Tahsil .	T	69,464	65,959	3,505	21,855	19,916	1,939	3,151	2,999	152
		R	67,585	64,135	3,450	20,718	18,882	1,836	2,762	2,616	146
		U	1,879	1,824	55	1,137	1,034	103	389	383	6
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	53	53	..	16	16	..	6	6	..
	Tohana (M.C).	U	666	660	6	178	173	5	15	14	1
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	136	134	2	42	39	3	3	3	..
	Hisar (M.C.)	U	1,024	977	47	901	806	95	365	360	5
5.	Hansi Tahsil	T	60,932	56,821	4,111	19,314	17,523	1,791	3,274	3,111	163
		R	59,985	55,886	4,099	18,509	16,780	1,729	3,200	3,037	163
		U	947	935	12	805	743	62	74	74	..
	Hansi (M.C.) .	U	947	935	12	805	743	62	74	74	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
6.	**Hisar District**	**T**	**228**	**224**	**4**	**14,005**	**13,099**	**906**	**31,653**	**30,394**	**1,259**
		R	**227**	**223**	**4**	**12,260**	**11,496**	**764**	**11,669**	**10,736**	**933**
		U	**1**	**1**	..	**1,745**	**1,603**	**142**	**19,984**	**19,658**	**326**
1.	Dabwali Tahsil	T	11	11	..	912	865	47	2,050	1,979	71
		R	11	11	..	665	635	30	580	541	39
		U	..	..	..	247	230	17	1,470	1,438	32
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	122	120	2	1,208	1,185	23
	Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	125	110	15	262	253	9
2.	Sirsa Tahsil	T	90	86	4	1,926	1,827	99	4,181	4,091	90
		R	90	86	4	1,548	1,465	83	2,162	2,095	67
		U	..	..	..	378	362	16	2,019	1,996	23
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	378	362	16	2,019	1,996	23
3.	Fatehabad Tahsil	T	42	42	..	2,245	2,063	182	2,824	2,572	252
		R	42	42	..	2,177	2,002	175	1,956	1,711	245
		U	..	..	..	68	61	7	868	861	7
	Fatehabad(M.C.)	U	..	..	..	68	61	7	868	861	7
4.	Hisar Tahsil	T	30	30	..	3,187	2,925	262	10,341	9,850	491
		R	29	29	..	2,754	2,549	205	4,138	3,760	378
		U	1	1	..	433	376	57	6,203	6,090	113
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	135	5
	Tohana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	130	102	28	508	503	5
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	60	56	4	161	160	1
	Hisar (M.C.)	U	1	1	..	243	218	25	5,394	5,292	102
5.	Hansi Tahsil	T	54	54	..	3,954	3,716	238	2,517	2,368	149
		R	54	54	..	3,633	3,413	220	1,097	984	113
		U	..	..	..	321	303	18	1,420	1,384	36
	Hansi (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	321	303	18	1,420	1,384	36

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
6.	**Hisar District**	**T**	**8,257**	**7,784**	**473**	**40,230**	**39,941**	**289**	**10,392**	**10,354**	**38**
		R	**4,903**	**4,518**	**385**	**14,244**	**14,168**	**76**	**4,289**	**4,279**	**10**
		U	**3,354**	**3,266**	**88**	**25,986**	**25,773**	**213**	**6,103**	**6,075**	**28**
1.	Dabwali Tahsil	T	434	416	18	3,822	3,800	22	834	832	2
		R	249	236	13	752	747	5	206	206	..
		U	185	180	5	3,070	3,053	17	628	626	2
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	155	151	4	2,316	2,302	14	492	490	2
	Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	30	29	1	754	751	3	136	136	..
2.	Sirsa Tahsil	T	1,260	1,176	84	7,663	7,589	74	2,056	2,052	4
		R	843	776	67	2,891	2,882	9	1,332	1,331	1
		U	417	400	17	4,772	4,707	65	724	721	3
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	417	400	17	4,772	4,707	65	724	721	3
3.	Fatehabad Tahsil	T	927	870	57	4,617	4,578	39	700	697	3
		R	632	588	44	2,655	2,646	9	405	402	3
		U	295	282	13	1,962	1,932	30	295	295	..
	Fatehabad(M.C.)	U	295	282	13	1,962	1,932	30	295	295	..
4.	Hisar Tahsil	T	2,095	2,016	79	12,137	12,058	79	3,596	3,579	17
		R	1,067	1,006	61	3,519	3,505	14	1,284	1,280	4
		U	1,028	1,010	18	8,618	8,553	65	2,312	2,299	13
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	9	9	..	584	558	26	57	57	..
	Tohana (M.C.)	U	182	182	..	1,605	1,600	5	150	149	1
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	16	14	2	741	741	..	85	85	..
	Hisar (M.C.)	U	821	805	16	5,688	5,654	34	2,020	2,008	12
5.	Hansi Tahsil	T	1,647	1,548	99	5,761	5,729	32	1,581	1,576	5
		R	1,142	1,050	92	2,873	2,853	20	620	620	..
		U	505	498	7	2,888	2,876	12	961	956	5
	Hansi (M.C.)	U	505	498	7	2,888	2,876	12	961	956	5

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*concld.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IX Other Services			Non-Workers X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
6.	**Hisar District**	**T**	**49,952**	**46,530**	**3,422**	**1,531,831**	**571,215**	**960,616**
		R	**27,758**	**26,615**	**1,143**	**1,282,270**	**472,948**	**809,322**
		U	**22,194**	**19,915**	**2,279**	**249,561**	**98,267**	**151,294**
1.	Dabwali Tahsil	T	3,219	2,986	233	115,313	40,786	74,527
		R	1,670	1,611	59	95,292	33,262	62,030
		U	1,549	1,375	174	20,021	7,524	12,497
	Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	1,235	1,078	157	15,214	5,745	9,469
	Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	314	297	17	4,807	1,779	3,028
2.	Sirsa Tahsil	T	7,823	7,333	490	262,351	93,901	168,450
		R	4,360	4,185	175	226,552	79,919	146,633
		U	3,463	3,148	315	35,799	13,982	21,817
	Sirsa (M.C.)	U	3,463	3,148	315	35,799	13,982	21,817
3.	Fatehabad Tahsil	T	5,323	5,062	261	243,101	88,417	154,684
		R	3,998	3,849	149	226,380	82,057	144,323
		U	1,325	1,213	112	16,721	6,360	10,361
	Fatehabad (M.C.)	U	1,325	1,213	112	16,721	6,360	10,361
4.	Hisar Tahsil	T	16,970	15,617	1,353	356,338	134,913	221,425
		R	7,155	6,828	327	272,027	100,798	171,229
		U	9,815	8,789	1,026	84,311	34,115	50,196
	Jakhalmandi (M.C.)	U	163	137	26	2,891	1,088	1,803
	Tohana (M.C.)	U	789	731	58	12,566	4,794	7,772
	*Uklanamandi (M.C.)	U	196	178	18	4,541	1,794	2,747
	Hisar (M.C.)	U	8,667	7,743	924	64,313	26,439	7,874
5.	Hansi Tahsil	T	7,706	7,197	509	296,780	114,959	181,821
		R	5,654	5,412	242	265,645	102,868	162,777
		U	2,052	1,785	267	31,135	12,091	19,044
	Hansi (M.C.)	U	2,052	1,785	267	31,135	12,091	19,044

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil .	T	1977.4	43,330	46,102	295,165	158,106	137,059	54,415	29,122	25,293
		R	1965.7	30,921	31,705	217,040	115,438	101,602	43,512	23,229	20,283
		U	11.7	12,409	14,397	78,125	42,668	35,457	10,903	5,893	5,010
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	9.07	11,577	13,467	73,086	39,957	33,129	9,538	5,112	4,426
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	2.59	832	930	5,039	2,711	2,328	1,365	781	584
7.	Loharu Tahsil .	T	581.0	7,846	8,193	57,113	30,128	26,985	9,905	5,219	4,686
		R	578.4	6,954	7,220	51,534	27,194	24,340	8,368	4,426	3,942
		U	2.6	892	973	5,579	2,934	2,645	1,537	793	744
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	2.59	892	973	5,579	2,934	2,645	1,537	793	744
7.	**Jind District .**	**T**	**2691.0**	**89,772**	**96,097**	**639,610**	**344,105**	**295,505**	**122,147**	**65,440**	**56,707**
		R	**2667.1**	**78,028**	**81,238**	**554,901**	**298,199**	**256,702**	**112,652**	**60,241**	**52,411**
		U	**23.9**	**11,744**	**14,859**	**84,709**	**45,906**	**38,803**	**9,495**	**5,199**	**4,296**
1.	Narwana Tahsil	T	1487.5	44,441	47,086	319,242	172,427	146,815	65,849	35,383	30,466
		R	1481.7	40,732	42,328	291,594	157,421	134,173	62,441	33,496	28,945
		U	5.8	3,709	4,758	27,648	15,006	12,642	3,408	1,887	1,521
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	5.18	2,835	3,770	21,319	11,573	9,746	2,614	1,463	1,151
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	0.57	874	988	6,329	3,433	2,896	794	424	370
2.	Jind Tahsil	T	815.6	30,471	33,071	216,374	116,041	100,333	37,505	20,064	17,441
		R	804.0	24,033	25,040	171,323	91,462	79,861	32,611	17,377	15,234
		U	11.6	6,438	8,031	45,051	24,579	20,472	4,894	2,687	2,207
	Jind (M.C.)	U	10.36	5,540	6,929	38,161	20,811	17,350	3,719	2,037	1,682
	Julana (M.C.)	U	1.22	898	1,102	6,890	3,768	3,122	1,175	650	525
3.	Safidon Tahsil	T	390.2	14,860	15,940	103,994	55,637	48,357	18,793	9,993	8,800
		R	383.7	13,263	13,870	91,984	49,316	42,668	17,600	9,368	8,232
		U	6.5	1,597	2,070	12,010	6,321	5,689	1,193	625	568
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	6 48	1,597	2,070	12,010	6,321	5,689	1,193	625	568

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes			Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	76,285	59,057	17,228	77,659	75,395	2,264
		R	..	..	..	42,957	36,658	6,299	57,086	55,453	1,633
		U	..	..	..	33,328	22,399	10,929	20,573	19,942	631
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	31,402	21,079	10,323	19,144	18,560	584
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,926	1,320	606	1,429	1,382	47
7.	Loharu Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	11,700	10,270	1,430	16,671	14,600	2,071
		R	..	..	..	9,923	8,975	948	15,114	13,135	1,979
		U	..	..	..	1,777	1,295	482	1,557	1,465	92
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,777	1,295	482	1,557	1,465	92
7.	**Jind District .**	**T**	..	..	..	**118,372**	**96,074**	**22,298**	**170,919**	**163,323**	**7,596**
		R	..	..	..	**82,415**	**72,452**	**9,963**	**149,339**	**142,358**	**6,981**
		U	..	..	..	**35,957**	**23,622**	**12,335**	**21,580**	**20,965**	**615**
1.	Narwana Tahsil.	T	..	..	..	46,857	39,544	7,313	87,886	84,792	3,094
		R	..	..	..	36,934	32,712	4,222	80,597	77,689	2,908
		U	..	..	..	9,923	6,832	3,091	7,289	7,103	186
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	8,167	5,470	2,697	5,577	5,413	164
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	1,756	1,362	394	1,712	1,690	22
2.	Jind Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	50,526	39,501	11,025	55,807	52,763	3,044
		R	..	..	..	29,469	25,957	3,512	44,455	41,727	2,728
		U	..	..	..	21,057	13,544	7,513	11,352	11,036	316
	Jind (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	18,604	11,752	6,852	9,612	9,359	253
	Julana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	2,453	1,792	661	1,740	1,677	63
3.	Safidon Tahsil .	T	..	..	..	20,989	17,029	3,960	27,226	25,768	1,458
		R	..	..	..	16,012	13,783	2,229	24,287	22,942	1,345
		U	..	..	..	4,977	3,246	1,731	2,939	2,826	113
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	4,977	3,246	1,731	2,939	2,826	113

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil	T	41,011	40,412	599	7,435	6,843	592	1,451	1,364	87
		R	39,528	38,963	565	6,850	6,289	561	1,123	1,041	82
		U	1,483	1,449	34	585	554	31	328	323	5
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	1,200	1,167	33	381	367	14	318	313	5
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	283	282	1	204	187	17	10	10	..
7.	Loharu Tahsil	T	12,128	10,670	1,458	758	615	143	1,365	955	410
		R	11,627	10,223	1,404	619	484	135	1,346	943	403
		U	501	447	54	139	131	8	19	12	7
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	501	447	54	139	131	8	19	12	7
7.	**Jind District**	T	**97,352**	**93,518**	**3,834**	**27,915**	**25,827**	**2,088**	**4,429**	**4,358**	**71**
		R	**94,226**	**90,426**	**3,800**	**27,008**	**24,945**	**2,063**	**4,216**	**4,148**	**68**
		U	**3,126**	**3,092**	**34**	**907**	**882**	**25**	**213**	**210**	**3**
1.	Narwana Tahsil	T	53,185	51,683	1,502	15,122	14,248	874	2,634	2,604	30
		R	51,653	50,160	1,493	14,850	13,977	873	2,510	2,482	28
		U	1,532	1,523	9	272	271	1	124	122	2
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	996	990	6	191	190	1	98	96	2
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	536	533	3	81	81	..	26	26	..
2.	Jind Tahsil	T	29,304	27,578	1,726	7,389	6,743	646	1,065	1,036	29
		R	28,255	26,551	1,704	6,934	6,301	633	991	963	28
		U	1,049	1,027	22	455	442	13	74	73	1
	Jind (M.C.)	U	646	642	4	287	285	2	56	56	..
	Julana (M.C.)	U	403	385	18	168	157	11	18	17	1
3.	Safidon Tahsil	T	14,863	14,257	606	5,404	4,836	568	730	718	12
		R	14,318	13,715	603	5,224	4,667	557	715	703	12
		U	545	542	3	180	169	11	15	15	.
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	545	542	3	180	169	11	15	15	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs					
						(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil	T	..	..	..	1,517	1,460	57	9,590	9,386	204
		R	..	..	..	1,253	1,216	37	1,697	1,607	90
		U	..	..	..	264	244	20	7,893	7,779	114
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	211	191	20	7,733	7,621	112
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	..	..	..	53	53	..	160	158	2
7.	Loharu Tahsil	T	1	1	..	264	243	21	150	148	2
		R	1	1	..	230	216	14	39	38	1
		U	..	..	..	34	27	7	111	110	1
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	34	27	7	111	110	1
7.	**Jind District**	T	**78**	**76**	**2**	**6,253**	**6,005**	**248**	**4,745**	**4,469**	**276**
		R	**74**	**72**	2	**5,379**	**5,151**	**228**	**2,577**	**2,311**	**266**
		U	**4**	**4**	..	**874**	**854**	**20**	**2,168**	**2,158**	**10**
1.	Narwana Tahsil	T	41	41	.	2,641	2,540	101	2,020	1,887	133
		R	41	41	..	2,360	2,264	96	1,243	1,118	125
		U	..	..	..	281	276	5	777	769	8
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	193	188	5	670	662	8
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	88	88	..	107	107	..
2.	Jind Tahsil	T	17	16	1	2,308	2,210	98	2,317	2,175	142
		R	13	12	1	1,885	1,800	85	1,182	1,041	141
		U	4	4	..	423	410	13	1,135	1,134	1
	Jind (M.C.)	U	4	4	..	353	341	12	1,003	1,002	1
	Julana (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	70	69	1	132	132	..
3.	Safidon Tahsil	T	20	19	1	1,304	1,255	49	408	407	1
		R	20	19	1	1,134	1,087	47	152	152	..
		U	..	..	..	170	168	2	256	255	1
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	..	..	..	170	168	2	256	255	1

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers —*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil	T	1,787	1,656	131	5,778	5,741	37	1,407	1,400	7
		R	888	785	103	1,372	1,359	13	394	392	2
		U	899	871	28	4,406	4,382	24	1,013	1,008	5
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	829	801	28	4,146	4,122	24	981	976	5
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	70	70	..	260	260	..	32	32	..
7.	Loharu Tahsil	T	107	102	5	452	446	6	218	218	..
		R	82	77	5	182	176	6	48	48	..
		U	25	25	..	270	270	..	170	170	..
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	25	25	..	270	270	..	170	170	..
7.	**Jind District**	**T**	**3,612**	**3,474**	**138**	**10,048**	**9,967**	**81**	**3,768**	**3,739**	**29**
		R	**2,852**	**2,729**	**123**	**4,098**	**4,036**	**62**	**1,334**	**1,327**	**7**
		U	**760**	**745**	**15**	**5,950**	**5,931**	**19**	**2,434**	**2,412**	**22**
1.	Narwana Tahsil	T	1,651	1,583	68	4,524	4,485	39	1,287	1,269	18
		R	1,386	1,325	61	2,514	2,484	30	571	568	3
		U	265	258	7	2,010	2,001	9	716	701	15
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	216	213	3	1,544	1,538	6	579	564	15
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	49	45	4	466	463	3	137	137	..
2.	Jind Tahsil	T	1,317	1,276	41	4,069	4,047	22	2,122	2,111	11
		R	960	927	33	933	919	14	612	608	4
		U	357	349	8	3,136	3,128	8	1,510	1,503	7
	Jind (M.C.)	U	250	250	..	2,708	2,700	8	1,390	1,383	7
	Julana (M.C.)	U	107	99	8	428	428	..	120	120	..
3.	Safidon Tahsil	T	644	615	29	1,455	1,435	20	359	359	..
		R	506	477	29	651	633	18	151	151	..
		U	138	138	..	804	802	2	208	208	..
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	*138*	*138*	..	*804*	*802*	*2*	*208*	*208*	..

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Workers—*concld.*

Sl. No.	State/District/ Tahsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	IX Other Services			Non-Workers X		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	49	50	51	52	53	54
6.	Bhiwani Tahsil	T	7,683	7,133	550	217,506	82,711	134,795
		R	3,981	3,801	180	159,954	59,985	99,969
		U	3,702	3,332	370	57,552	22,726	34,826
	Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	3,345	3,002	343	53,942	21,397	32,545
	Tosham (N.A.C.)	U	357	330	27	3,610	1,329	2,281
7.	Loharu Tahsil	T	1,228	1,202	26	40,442	15,528	24,914
		R	940	929	11	36,420	14,059	22,361
		U	288	273	15	4,022	1,469	2,553
	Loharu (M.C.)	U	288	273	15	4,022	1,469	2,553
7.	**Jind District**	T	**12,719**	**11,890**	**829**	**468,691**	**180,782**	**287,909**
		R	**7,575**	**7,213**	**362**	**405,562**	**155,841**	**249,721**
		U	**5,144**	**4,677**	**467**	**63,129**	**24,941**	**38,188**
1.	Narwana Tahsil	T	4,781	4,452	329	231,356	87,635	143,721
		R	3,469	3,270	199	210,997	79,732	131,265
		U	1,312	1,182	130	20,359	7,903	12,456
	Narwana (M.C.)	U	1,090	972	118	15,742	6,160	9,582
	Uchana (M.C.)	U	222	210	12	4,617	1,743	2,874
2.	Jind Tahsil	T	5,899	5,571	328	160,567	63,278	97,289
		R	2,690	2,605	85	126,868	49,735	77,133
		U	3,209	2,966	243	33,699	13,543	20,156
	Jind (M.C.)	U	2,915	2,696	219	28,549	11,452	17,097
	Julana (M.C.)	U	294	270	24	5,150	2,091	3,059
3.	Safidon Tahsil	T	2,039	1,867	172	76,768	29,869	46,899
		R	1,416	1,338	78	67,697	26,374	41,323
		U	623	529	94	9,071	3,495	5,576
	Safidon (M.C.)	U	623	529	94	9,071	3,495	5,576

Notes :—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961-Census which continue as towns for 1971-Census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971-Census are printed in italics.

3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:—

M.C. — Municipal Committee;
C.B. — Cantonment Board; and
N.A.C. — Notified Area Committee.

ANNEXURES I TO VIII

ANNEXURE I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST

Name of District.....Code No.....Name of Village or Town.....Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island.....Code No.....Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used, *e.g.* residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop - *cum* - residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

If used wholly or partly as a residence

Household No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T., write name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census House-hold	Does the household live in owned or rented house ? (*i*) Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Dose the household cultivtae land? (Yes or not)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Total					

Signature of Enumerator..... Date..... Signature of Supervisor..... Date.....

ANNEXURE II

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every porgressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, viz., the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or other-wise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas :* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs,* etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that a particular block is covered without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay-out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details. important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and triangle △ for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows :

□ *Pucca* residential house; for Pucca non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca ' and 'Kachha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :

Wall material: Burnt Bricks, Stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material : Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc., may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written , if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent features such as a hill stream a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

*NOTE : GCI—Galvanized Corrugated Iron; R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete; and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in Forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas :* The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as, say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas :

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of house-listing. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residental or otherwise.

14. *Building* : A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.,* the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals *e.g.* (1, 2, 3,.....) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number *e.g.* 10/1.

NOTE : These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

18. *Census House* : A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household :* A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household,' 'two-member household' or 'multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households."

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971-Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given as Annexures I and III.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist :

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla,* Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tahsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tahsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tahsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

NOTE : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e.g.* 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.....

Col. 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.).

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and

after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of uptodating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.* in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)" for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE : You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followd in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Columns 4-6: Predominant construction material of census house

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4 : Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud" "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used e.g. residence, shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant.

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as (these are purely illustrative);

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 17 at page 148 such as, say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop : A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayat-ghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, Jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others *e.g.* cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here.

Definition of an Establishment

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and /or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *i.e.* where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, resturant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e.g.*, when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc. is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment.'

Columns 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even, partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No., for example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b) & 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No 3 only.

46. In the above cases of household Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9 : Name of the head of household

47. The name of the head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the Household. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10 : If S.C. or S.T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST; write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

Col. 11 : No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.* it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given togeher against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc. may in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12 : Does the household live in owned or rented house : (i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership basis' on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R' A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15 : No. of perons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant" you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

ANNEXURE III

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District.....Code No.....Name of Village or Town.....Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island.....Code No.....Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....Code No.....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers	If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.* Govt. Office School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, etc.
					Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE.—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

ANNEXURE IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

1. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given as Annexure III).

2. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of Annexure II. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

3. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

4. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc., correctly.

5. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups:

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc. establishments;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Sl. No.

6. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *i.e.*, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Col. 2 : Census House No.

7. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

8. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor.

9. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment—(a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution.

10. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector *i.e.*, Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector

(2) Private

or

(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

11. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./ Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc. completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

12. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

13. Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers.

14. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner (s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

15. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

16. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Columns 6, 7 and 8 :—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done".

17. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop.

18. Household Industry : Definition

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/ herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

19. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size

20. (i) *Nature of activity* :—A Household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions, trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

21. (ii) *Participation* :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work" participation also includes "Supervision and direction".

22. (iii) *Location* :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

23. (iv) *Size* :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be household industry.

24. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

25. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

26. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

27. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc. is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if these are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done.

28. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani* etc., manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used.

29. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc., Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may by run by merely human energy such as carpet making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc. that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

30. *Columns* 9 *and* 10 *are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establisments which render commercial services only.*

31. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and / or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold.

32. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

33. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc. you should write the description of the services rendered as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail.

34. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

35. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i.e.* wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.* wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

36. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank etc. please do not write any of the two categories *i.e.* 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g., Govt. office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, etc.

37. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. office, school, hospital, Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General :

38. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

39. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in the schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

40. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No

Slip No

Location Code ( )

Household No.

1. Name

2. Relationship to head

3. Sex

4 Age

5 Marital status

6 For currently married women only

(a) Age at marriage

(b) Any child born in the last one year

BIRTH PLACE

7

(a) Place of birth

(b) Rural/Urban

(c) District

(d) State/Country

LAST RESIDENCE

8

(a) Place of last residence

(b) Rural/Urban

(c) District

(d) State/Country

9 Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

10 Religion

11 SC or ST

12 Literacy (L or O)

13 Educational level

14 Mother Tongue

15 Other languages

16. MAIN ACTIVITY

16 MAIN ACTIVITY

(a) Broad-category

(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

(b) Place of work (Name of Village Town)

(c) Name of Establishment

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade Profession or Service

(e) Description of work

(f) Class of worker

17. SECONDARY WORK

17 SECONDARY WORK

(a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW)

(b) Place of work (Name of Village Town)

(c) Name of Establishment

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

(e) Description of Work

(f) Class of worker

ANNEXURE VI
INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

General

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act clothe you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribe your responsibilities.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11(1) (a) and (b) of the Census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

Reference Date And Enumeration Period

5. The reference date for the population census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st Mach 1971 *i.e.*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of **1st March 1971.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971 *i.e.*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

Pad No. and Slip No.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial tnumber in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

Location Code and Your Jurisdiction

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tahsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tahsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tahsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instruction in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdiction so that there is no ambiguity and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

Persons to be Enumerated

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A **household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household *i.e.,* a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household *i.e.,* a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats,if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i.e.* from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons :

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th February to 28th February (both days inclusive);

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-28 Feb.) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March 1971; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

Census Schedule (Individual Slip)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given as Annexure V.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters. son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions :

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tahsil/taluk//police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tahsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tahsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 5/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tahsil No. 3 of District No. 5 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 5/3/46(6) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tahsil/taluk/town etc).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent places, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and, therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures, then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions and thereafter locate the households and allot number in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number

to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given separately.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc. where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd March, 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationship in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively, that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 : Age

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 : Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married women only

43 This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6 (a) : Age at marriage

44. **Age at marriage :** You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6 (b) : Any child born in the last one year

45. **Any child born in the last one year:** You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March , as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'yes' to this question. *Still birth. i.e. a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows :

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6 (b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes' , no further question is needed. If 'no' the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes' , if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple births write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

NOTE :—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 : Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) : Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) : Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban *e.g.* existence of a local administrative body. Industrial townships declared as towns etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) : District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration , or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) : State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item . Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

***Question 8* : Last Residence**

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc. he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration , he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*, if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) : Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) : Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7(b) in para 50.

8 (c) : District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below :—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/ Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not Known'.For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) : State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the Village or Town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime *i.e.*, in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc. that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence *i.e.* 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8 (a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as '0'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism

I : Islam

C : Christianity

S : Sikhism

B : Budhism

J : Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the same. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *Definition of literate :* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.* who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passsd and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc'.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B B.S. or B.A. (Maths) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B.Sc. (Maths)', M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany),'B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (√)

You will have to ensure that the cards issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

74. *Definition.* Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined:* A 'Worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods:* The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road coolie. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should *not* be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a): Broad Category (i) Worker (C,AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16 (a) (i) : Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C: CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator :* For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL: AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer:* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I.: HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturing, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry*

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, *dhobi,* astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW: OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry

will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16 (a)(ii) : Non-Worker (H,ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a)(ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H: Household Duties

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activtiy in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST: Student

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired Person or a Rentier

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i.e.* not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : Dependent

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : Beggars etc.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I : Institutions

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc, in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O : Other Non-workers

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i)

and 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f) :

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q.16 (b): Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q.16(c) : Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q.16 (d): Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Service. Full details of the type of industry, trade, profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities have been furnished to you separately.

Q.16 (e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as, say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations have been given to you separately.

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General:

117. There need be no confusion as to the scop e of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e. the field

of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens, the Industrial and Occupational lists and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

Q. 16 (f) : Class of Worker

118. For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write.. .. .... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write.. EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write .. SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write .. .. FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation:

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employes domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even member of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' Co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under

any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption is not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification, similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17 (a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

ANNEXURE VII

POPULATION RECORD

CENSUS 1971

(To be compiled from Individual Slips)

Location Code.....

Name of Village/Town.....

Household No. [ ]

If the head belongs to S.C. or S.T.?.....

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator.....

Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....

Date.....

ANNEXURE VIII

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE POPULATION RECORD

1. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as annexure VII. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and varify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

2. The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

3. The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of Annexure VI. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28 *ibid.*

4. You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the Census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No. you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T. write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

5. The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(a) (i), of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C' 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(a) (i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16 (e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16(a) (ii).

MGIPRRND—1DCOH/72—1st—17-1-73—1,000.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1970)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	AGRA—	
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
2	Wadhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines	(Reg.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
4	Assa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur	(Rest.)
	AHMEDABAD—	
5	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
6	Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
7	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest.)
10	Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Rest.)
11	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College	(Rest.)
	AHMEDNAGAR—	
12	V.T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.
	AJMER—	
13	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
14	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
	ALIGARH—	
15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.
16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	ALLAHABAD—	
17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.Box 4	(Reg.)
19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
20	Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road	(Reg.)
21	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
23	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	(Rest.)
24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	AMBALA CANTT.—	
25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
	AMBALA CITY—	
26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Rly. Road, Ambala City	(Reg.)
	AMRITSAR—	
27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
28	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putli-Garh	(Reg.)
29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
	ANAND—	
30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
	BANGALORE	
31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road P.O.B. No. 507	(Reg.)
32	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	(Reg).
33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg).
34	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	(Reg).
35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg).
36	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
37	Atma Stores, 5th Crose Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	BAREILLY—	
38	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	BARODA—	
39	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
40	Sh. Chandra Kant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shanker Bldg. Diwanii's Wada Dandia Bazar	(Rest.)
	BHAGALPUR—	
41	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road	(Reg.)
	BHOPAL—	
42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg. Sultania Road	(Reg.)
43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
	BHUBANESHWAR—	
44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Reg.)
	BHAVANAGAR—	
45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
	BOLAPURA—	
46	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
	BIJAPUR—	
47	Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
	BELGARIRA—	
48	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, (W.B.)	(Rest.)
	BIKANER—	
49	Bhandari Bros.; Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	BOMBAY—	
50	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	BOMBAY—concld.	
51	Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar ..	(Reg.)
52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street ..	(Reg.)
53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor ..	(Reg.)
54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. ..	(Reg.)
55	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor 257 Frase Road ..	(Reg.)
56	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
57	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ..	(Reg.)
58	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum ..	(Reg.)
59	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk ..	(Reg.)
60	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
61	New Book, Co., 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road ..	(Reg.)
62	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road ..	(Reg.)
63	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road ..	(Rest.)
64	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific, Technical Booksellers ..	(Rest.)
65	M.&J. Services 2/A, Bahri Building, P.B. 6007 ..	(Rest.)
66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ..	(Reg.)
67	Sunder Das Gian Chand 601, Girgaum Road Near Princess Street ..	(Reg.)
68	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row ..	(Reg.)
69	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road ..	(Rest.)
70	Amalgamated Press, 41 Hamam Street ..	(Rest.)
71	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballe P. B. 1505 ..	(Rest.)
72	Secretary, Sales Tax Practitioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road ..	(Rest.)
73	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	CALCUTTA—	
74	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane ..	(Reg.)
75	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
76	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street ..	(Reg.)
77	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane ..	(Reg.)
78	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street ..	(Reg.)
79	M.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Lane	(Reg.)
80	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St.	(Reg.)
81	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P. 33 Mission Row Extension ..	(Reg.)
82	S.C. Sarkar and Sons P. Ltd., 1C College ..	(Reg.)
83	S.K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street ..	(Reg.)
84	Thacker Spink & Co., (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ..	(Reg.)
85	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street ..	(Reg.)
86	Indian Book Dist. Co. C/52, M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
87	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 1021 ..	(Rest.)
88	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street ..	(Reg.)
89	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre ..	(Rest.)
90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue ..	(Reg.)
91	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M.G. Road ..	(Reg.)
92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane ..	(Rest.)
93	S. Bhattachar & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street ..	(Rest).
94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road ..	(Rest.)
95	Smt. P.D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane ..	(Rest.)
96	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street ..	(Rest.)
97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3, B. Bankim Chatterji Street ..	(Rest.)
98	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72 M.G. Road ..	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH—	
99	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D ..	(Reg.)
100	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B ..	(Reg.)
101	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 ..	(Reg.)
102	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25, Sector No. 22-D ..	(Reg.)
103	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D ..	(Rest.)
	CALICUT—	
104	Touring Book Stall, Court Road ..	(Rest.)
	CUTTACK—	
105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack ..	(Reg.)
106	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad ..	(Rest.)
107	New Student Store ..	(Rest.)
	DEHRADUN—	
108	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ..	(Reg.)
109	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road ..	(Reg.)
110	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ..	(Reg.)
111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market ..	(Rest.)
112	Universal Book House, 39 A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
113	Natraj Publishers, 52 Rajpur Road ..	(Reg.)
	DELHI—	
114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
115	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market ..	(Reg.)
116	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road ..	(Reg.)
117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9 ..	(Reg.)
118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market ..	(Reg.)
119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate ..	(Reg.)
120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj ..	(Reg.)
121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road Darya Ganj ..	(Reg.)
122	J.M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate ..	(Reg.)
123	Kitab Mahal (wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ..	(Reg.)
124	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura ..	(Reg.)
125	Metropoliton Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar ..	(Reg.)
126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills ..	(Reg.)
127	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate. ..	(Reg.)
128	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg ..	(Reg.)
129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market ..	(Reg.)
130	Youngman & Co. Nai Sarak ..	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	DELHI—concld.	
131	Adrash Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road Darya Ganj	.. (Rest.)
132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
133	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
134	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	.. (Rest.)
135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
137	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	.. (Rest.)
138	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Bookseller, Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9	.. (Reg.)
141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	.. (Rest.)
143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk	.. (Rest.)
144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Reg.)
145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	.. (Reg.)
146	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	.. (Rest.)
147	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound	.. (Reg.)
	DHANBAD—	
149	New Sketch Press Post Box 26	.. (Rest.)
	DHARWAR—	
150	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	.. (Rest.)
151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	.. (Rest.)
	ERNAKULAM—	
152	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal	.. (Reg.)
153	Pai & Co., Broadway	.. (Rest.)
	FEROZEPUR CANTT.—	
154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	.. (Reg.)
	GAYA—	
155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	.. (Reg.)
	GOA—	
156	Singhal's Book House, P. O. B. No. 70 Near the Church	.. (Rest.)
	GURGAON—	
157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	.. (Rest.)
	GUNTUR—	
158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta	.. (Reg.)
	GWALIOR—	
159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashmar	.. (Rest.)
160	Tater Bros., Sarafe	.. (Rest.)
161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg	.. (Rest.)
162	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	.. (Rest.)
163	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali	.. (Rest.)
164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	.. (Reg.)
	GHAZIABAD—	
165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road	.. (Rest.)
166	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	HYDERABAD—	
167	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	.. (Reg.)
168	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	.. (Rest.)
169	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta	.. (Rest.)
170	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opposite Central Bank	.. (Reg.)
171	Labour Law Publications 873, Sultan Bazar	.. (Reg.)
172	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	.. (Reg.)
	HARDWAR—	
173	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	.. (Rest.)
	HUBLI—	
174	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	.. (Reg.)
	INDORE	
175	Wadhwa & Co., 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road	.. (Reg.)
176	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	.. (Rest.)
177	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	.. (Rest.)
178	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	.. (Reg.)
179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	.. (Rest.)
	JAIPUR CITY—	
180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	.. (Reg.)
181	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	.. (Reg.)
182	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway	.. (Reg.)
183	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	.. (Rest)
	JAMSHEDPUR—	
184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd., P.B. No. 78	.. (Reg.)
185	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith	.. (Reg.)
186	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents 26, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	JAMNAGAR—	
187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road	.. (Reg.)
	JODHPUR—	
188	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	.. (Reg.)
189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	.. (Reg.)
190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	.. (Reg.)
191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	.. (Rest.)
	JUBBALPUR—	
192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	.. (Reg.)
193	Popular Book House, Near Omti P.O.	.. (Rest.)
	JULLUNDUR CITY—	
194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala	.. (Reg.)
195	Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate	.. (Rest.)
196	University Publishers, Railway Road	.. (Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)—	
197	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	.. (Rest.)
	KANPUR—	
198	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	.. (Reg.)
199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	.. (Reg.)
200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	KAPSAN—	
201	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg ..	(Reg.)
	KOLAPUR—	
202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ..	(Rest.)
	KUMTA—	
203	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) ..	(Reg.)
	LUCKNOW—	
204	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazrat Ganj ..	(Reg.)
205	British Book Depot, 84. Hazrat Ganj ..	(Reg.)
206	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road ..	(Reg.)
207	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154 ..	(Reg.)
208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj ..	(Reg.)
209	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar ..	(Rest.)
	LUDHIANA—	
211	Lyall Book Depot Chaura Bazar ..	(Reg.)
212	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road ..	(Rest.)
213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ..	(Rest.)
214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St. ..	(Rest.)
	MADURAI—	
215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St. ..	(Reg.)
216	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ..	(Reg.)
	MATHURA—	
217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat ..	(Rest.)
	MADRAS—	
218	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgora ..	(Reg.)
219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicance	(Reg.)
220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ..	(Reg.)
221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street ..	(Reg.)
222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road ..	(Reg.)
223	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty Street ..	(Rest.)
224	Madras Book Agency ..	(Rest.)
225	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 31 & 32 James Street ..	(Rest.)
226	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa Street Sadhana Sadan ..	(Rest.)
227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicance ..	(Rest.)
228	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro., Mylapore ..	(Rest.)
229	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das Street ..	(Reg.)
	MANGALORE—	
230	U.R. Shaneye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ..	(Reg.)
231	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail ..	(Rest.)
	MEERUT—	
232	Loyal Book Depot. Chhipi Tank ..	(Reg.)
233	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	MUZAFFARNAGAR—	
234	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura ..	(Reg.)
235	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market ..	(Rest.)
	MUZAFFERPUR—	
236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ..	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	MYSORE—	
237	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle ..	(Reg.)
238	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ..	(Reg.)
239	Geeta Book House, New State Circle ..	(Reg.)
240	Indian Mercantile Corporation, Ramvilas ..	(Rest.)
	MANDSAUR—	
241	Nahta Bros., Booksellers & Stationers ..	(Rest.)
	MUSSOURI—	
242	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road ..	(Rest.)
	NAGPUR—	
243	Western Book Depot, Residency Road ..	(Reg.)
244	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square ..	(Rest.)
	NILGIRIS—	
245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagiris Madras States ..	(Rest.)
	NAINITAL—	
246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar ..	(Reg.)
	NADIAD—	
247	R. S. Desai, Station Road ..	(Rest.)
	NEW DELHI—	
248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
249	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
250	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B. No. 328 ..	(Reg.)
253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
254	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh ..	(Reg.)
255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P.O. Box 553 ..	(Reg.)
256	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 ..	(Reg.)
257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ..	(Reg.)
258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ..	(Reg.)
260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Ranijhansi Road ..	(Reg.)
261	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place ..	(Reg.)
262	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Reg.)
263	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ..	(Reg.)
264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road ..	(Reg.)
265	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
266	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ..	(Reg.)
267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ..	(Reg.)
268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh ..	(Rest.)
269	N.C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 ..	(Rest.)
270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar ..	(Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	NEW DELHI—concld.	
271	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	.. (Rest.)
272	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri	.. (Rest.)
273	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road	.. (Rest.)
274	Globe Publications, C-33 Nizamudin East	.. (Rest.)
275	Standard Booksellers, Stationers, Palam Enclave	.. (Rest.)
276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar	.. (Rest.)
277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Smaj Road	.. (Rest.)
	PATIALA—	
278	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	PATNA—	
279	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
280	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
281	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
282	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	.. (Rest.)
	POONA—	
283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	.. (Reg.)
284	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay-Poona Road	.. (Rest.)
286	International Book Service, Deccan Gym-Khana	.. (Reg.)
287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	.. (Reg.)
288	Secy., Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path	.. (Rest.)
	PONDICHERRY—	
289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	.. (Rest.)
	PUDUKKOTTAI—	
290	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 414, East Main Street	.. (Rest.)
291	Shri P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road	.. (Rest)
	RAJKOT—	
292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent	.. (Reg.)
	RAIPUR—	
293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	RANCHI—	
294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	REWARI—	
295	Tika Ram Sing Lal	.. (Rest.)
	SAUGAR—	
296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	.. (Rest.)
	SECUNDERABAD	
297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	.. (Rest.)
	SIVAKASI—	
298	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	.. (Rest.)
	SIMLA—	
299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	.. (Reg.)
	SURAT—	
300	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	.. (Reg.)
301	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines	.. (Rest.)
	TUTICORIN—	
302	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	.. (Rest.)
	TRICHINOPOLLY	
303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35 Subhash Chandra Bose Road	.. (Rest.)
	TRIPURA—	
304	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	.. (Rest.)
	TRIVANDRUM—	
305	International Book Depot, Main Road	.. (Reg.)
306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4	.. (Rest.)
	TEZPUR—	
307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur—Assam	.. (Rest.)
	UDAIPUR—	
308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College, Consumer, Co-operative Society Ltd.	.. (Rest.)
309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road, Opp. University of Udaipur	.. (Rest.)
	UJJAIN—	
310	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	.. (Rest.)
	VARANASI—	
311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot	.. (Reg.)
312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	.. (Reg.)
313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka	.. (Reg.)
314	Viswavidlyalaya Prakashan, K 40/18, Bhairo Nath Marg	.. (Reg.)
315	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University	.. (Rest.)
	VISAKHAPATNAM—	
316	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	.. (Reg.)
317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores	.. (Rest.)
	VELLORE—	
318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	.. (Reg.)
	WARDHA	
319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	.. (Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House, New Delhi. Phone No. 44561
2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813.
3. High Commissioner for Indian in London, India House, London W.C. 2

ON S. & R. BASIS

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C&I Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Shillong.
18. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The Officer-in-Charge. S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The Officer-in-Charge, S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna—1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.

ON S. & R. BASIS contd.

35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H.No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.B. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, Bracourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Shri Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot), Lucknow.
47. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Superintendent, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Superintendent, Government State Stores and Pub. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Superintendent, Government State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Deputy Controller, Printing and Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Superintendent, State Government Press, Bhopal.
60. The Assistant Director, Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha, Bangalore-1.
61. Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum.
62. Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjam, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sidhi (M.P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meterological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Assistant Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Department of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Building, New Delhi.

ON S. & R. BASIS—contd.

69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L & E Madras Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports and Exports, 7, Porlland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers Sir, P.M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports and Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Deputy Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaision Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
78. The Assistant Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East Calcutta.
80. The Director, Government of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of I. & S., Industrial Area-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Government Epigraphist for India.
82. The Assistant Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre. Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Assistant Director (Admn.), Office of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of International Trade, Madras.
86. The Deputy Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I. S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Assistant Director, Government Stationery and Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Assistant Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte., G & S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs,New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry), Cuttack.

ON S. & R. BASIS—contd.

101. The Deputy Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology, U.G.C. Building, New Delhi.
110. The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
111. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
112. Controller of Aerodrumes Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodrumes, Calcutta.
114. Controller of Aerodrumes, Bombay.
115. Controller of Aerodrumes, Madras.
116. The Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
117. The land & Development Officer, M. of Health, Family Planning W.H.&U.D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
118. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.
119. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi 11.
120. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
121. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bombfyle Road, Shillong-1.
122. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
123. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
124. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
126. The Director of Census of Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
127. The Director of Census Operations Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
128. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.)
129. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprot Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
130. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.
131. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
132. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
133. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
134. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-1.

ON S. & R. BASIS—contd.

135. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector 5, Chandigarh.

136. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.

137. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.

138. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.

139. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.

140. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20 British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.

141. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

ON S. & R. BASIS—concld.

142. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong.

143. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.

144. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.

145. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.

146. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman, and Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.

147. The Director of Census Operations, L.M.&A. Islands, Kavaratti.

148. The Director of Census Operations Pondicherry, Madras.