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PART-X B

SERIES-7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED TOWN

DHARMSALA

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FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 percent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view, ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple, town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able assistance of A.D.C.Os Smt. Suman Prashar and A. K. Singh did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments there on to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Dharmsala town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh. I am indebted to Shri K. C. Suri, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their pains taking efforts in bringing out this report.

NEW DELHI
1ST JUNE, 1988

V. S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

The kindergarten process of drapping the naked census data with blood and flesh account in the from of sociological garments and giving a cosmetic touch to the multifaceted real style of life, was initiated for the first time in 1961 Census in the form of spceial studies, village surveys, traditional handicraft surveys and studies of fairs and festivals. These special social projects with some changes and modifications appeared on the study programme of 1971 Census also. As the population dynamics started showing trends of tilting more and more in the orbit of urbanisation, it was felt with acute justification to expand the net work of Social Study Projects to cover the towns depicting special characteristics. The town study project, thus, became an ancillary component of the 1971 Census. The vast field laboratory in which the Census Organisation experimented and learnt by adopting a well designed urban survey farme and questionnaire produced a uniform standard feed in the form of town study reports for multi-data searchers, researchers, users and planners. The fact, that every town study report was an improvement over the previous one, the town study reports glittered in the demand list of data users of 1981 Census and the project was executed as an inter-censal exercise with a view to devoting head and heart of keen-eyed canvassers and field observers.

Keeping this background in view, two towns namely Solan and Dharmsala in Himachal Pradesh were selected in 1981. The field work of Dharmsala town, which is primarily a tourist resort and functionally a service town, having Divisional Headquarters of the State government was organised in October, 1986. The methodology of the field study was broad-based and the study design was applied in all wards of the town by canvassing household survey schedules in random selected households and the emperical information was complimented and supplemented by obtaining official data through town schedule and by way of making penetrating observations about the overall behaviour of the town's cosmos in every walk of life. ——

The entire attempt is a handi-work of my experienced census staff and officers who visited the town thrice and camped there for about eight to ten days in each trip for conducting and organising the field work and for establishing complete liaison with the local administration and the people.

Immediately after my taking over as Director of Census Operations, the massive onslaught of organising the time bound 1991 Census Operations took predence over the finalisation of Dharmsala town study report and the Clock did not click for sometime. My association with this report, therefore, confined me chiefly to the editing and revising the draft in the light of the comments received from the office of the R. G. I. The field work and the drafting was completed before I took over.

I place on record my appreciation and thanks for the unflinching cooperation extended by the authorities and unbiased response by the selected households, Dharmsala M.C. and its Municipal Commissioners, local religious, social and political leaders which provided a broad field survey pyramid to bring out this comprehensive report.

The analysis in the report is purely based on the emperical data collected through field survey and the views expressed and inferences drawn are the observatory exercise of the drafters. The report, in no way is a spokesman of the State or Central government policies and programmes.

I am thankful to Sh. A. R. Nanda, IAS, Registrar General, India, New Delhi for his overall patronage and encouragement. I am also thankful to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, D.R.G., Social Studies Division, New Delhi for his valuable guidance, scrutiny of the draft report and valuable suggestions for further improvements.

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SHIMLA : October 25, 1991.

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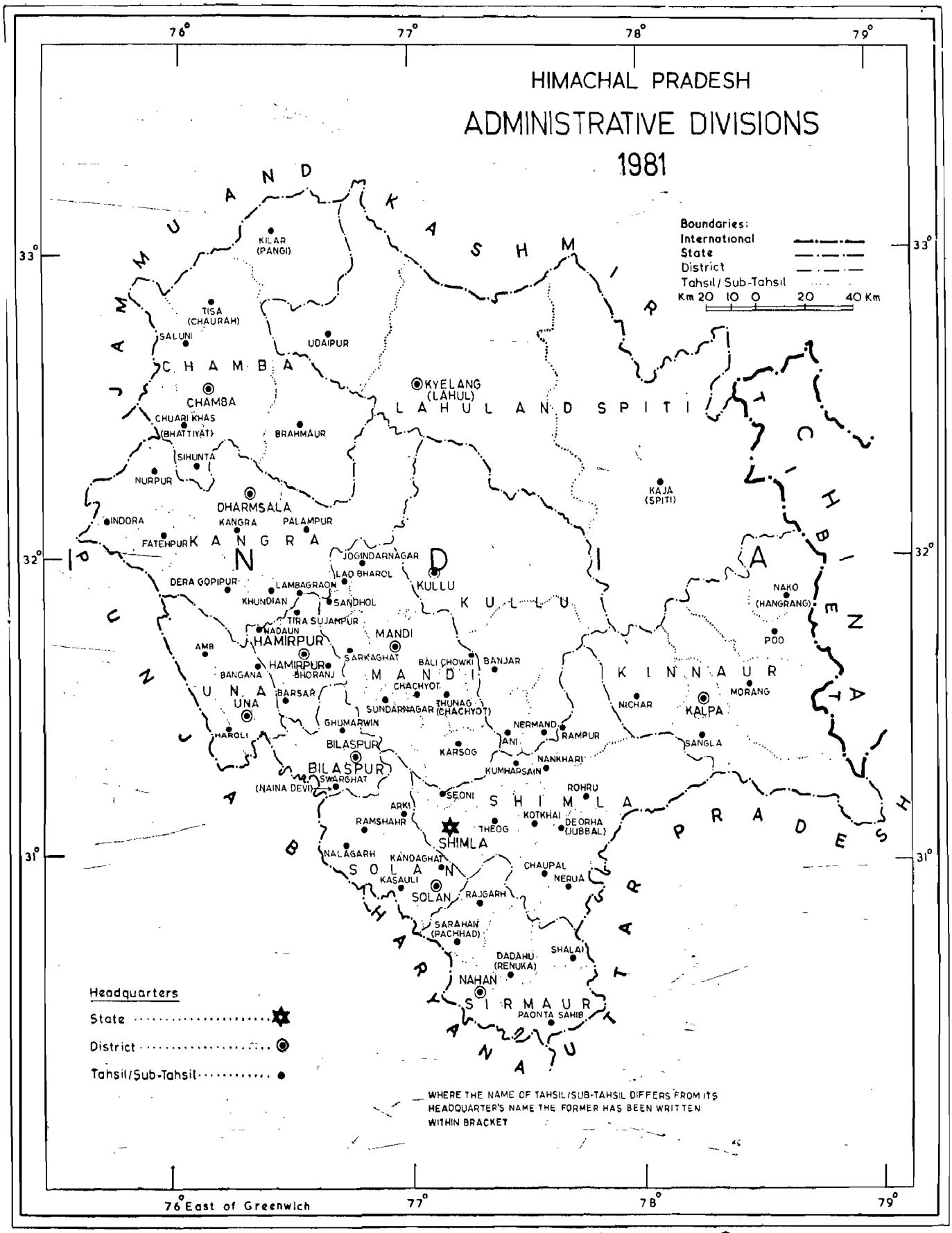
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MAPS AND DIAGRAMS



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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DHARMSALA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

LOCATION OF WARDS

(NOT TO SCALE)

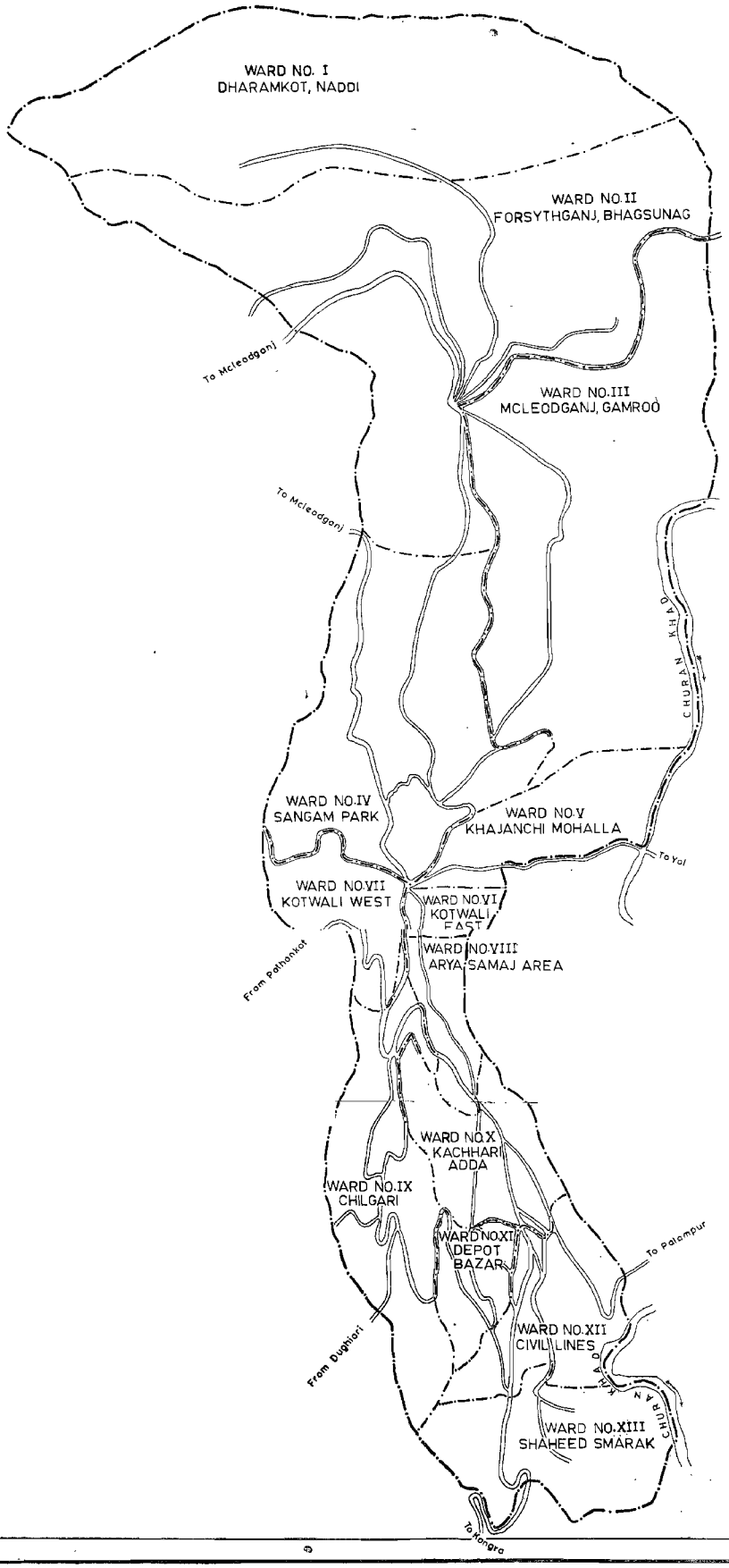
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DHARMSALA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

URBAN LAND USE

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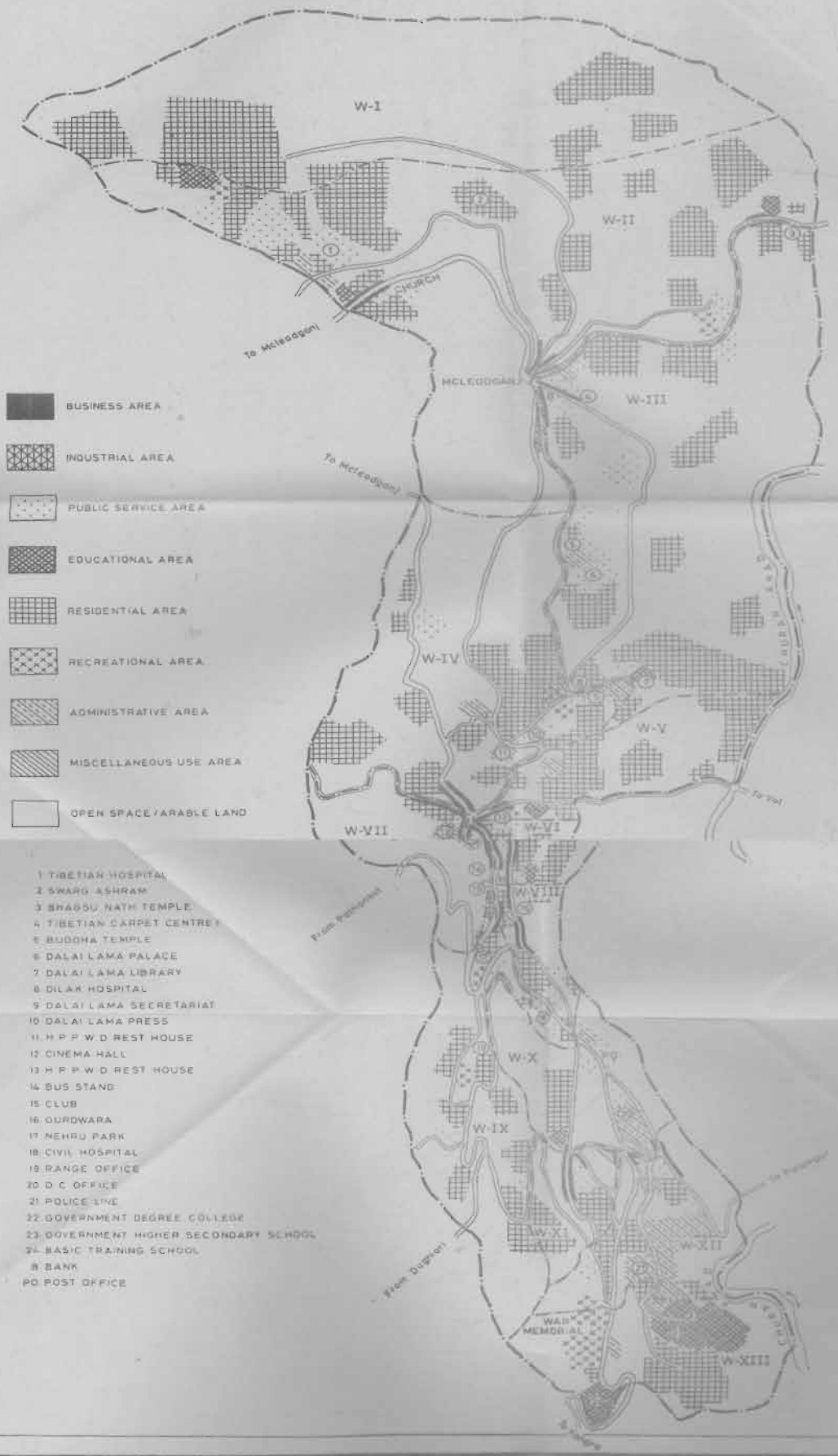
MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE BOUNDARY

WARD BOUNDARY

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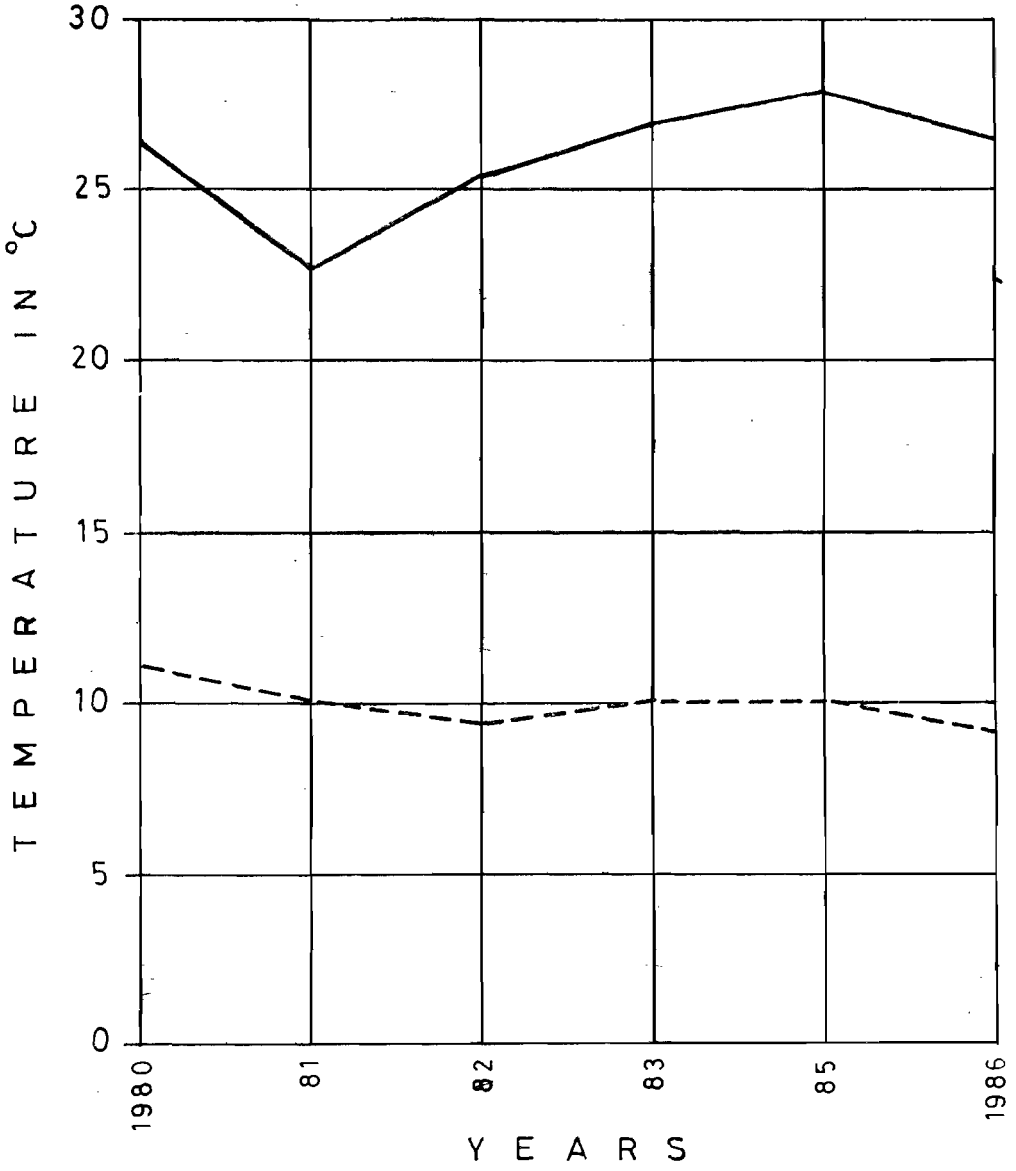


1. TIBETIAN HOSPITAL
2. SWARG ASHRAM
3. BHAGSU NATH TEMPLE
4. TIBETIAN CARPET CENTRE
5. BUDDHA TEMPLE
6. DALAI LAMA PALACE
7. DALAI LAMA LIBRARY
8. DILAK HOSPITAL
9. DALAI LAMA SECRETARIAT
10. DALAI LAMA PRESS
11. H P P W D REST HOUSE
12. CINEMA HALL
13. H P P W D REST HOUSE
14. BUS STAND
15. CLUB
16. GURDWARA
17. NEHRU PARK
18. CIVIL HOSPITAL
19. RANGE OFFICE
20. D C OFFICE
21. POLICE LINE
22. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
23. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
24. BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL

B. BANK

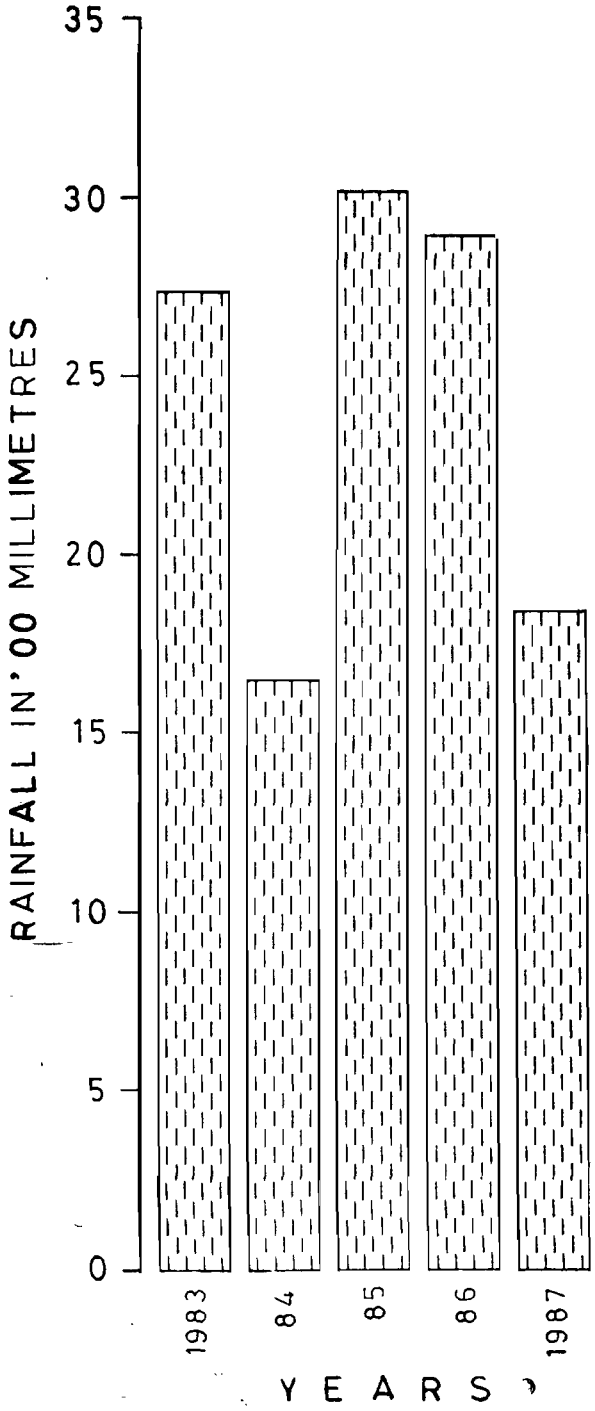
PO POST OFFICE

YEARLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

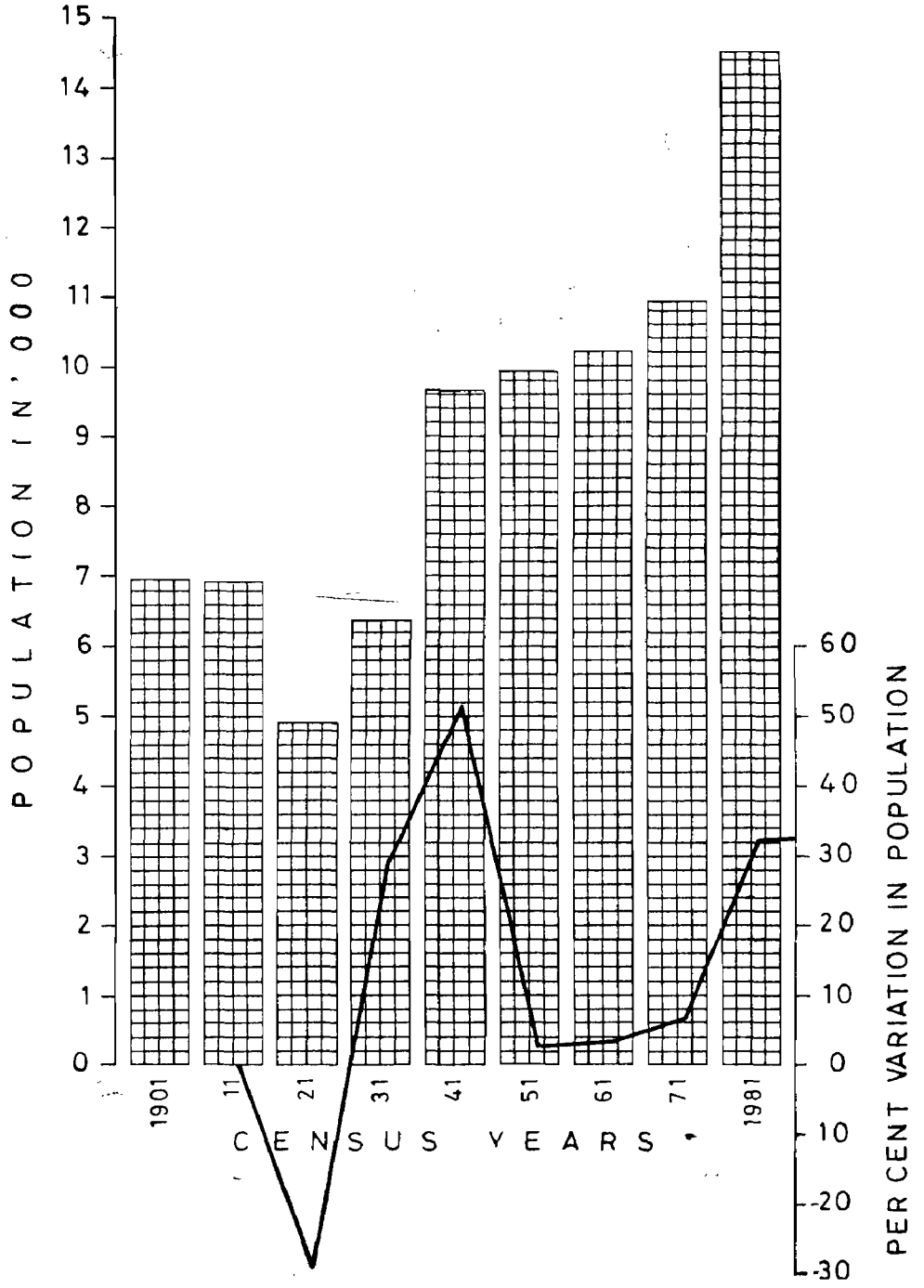


DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR 1984.

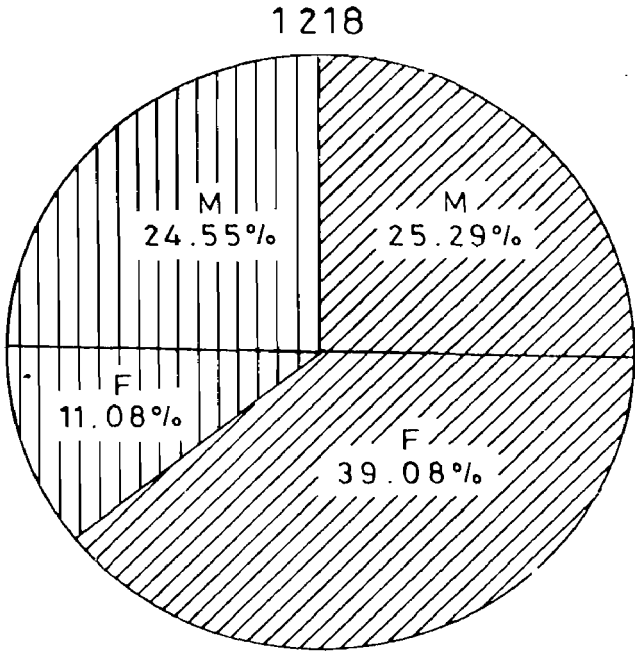
YEARLY AVERAGE RAINFALL



GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-81



WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1986-87

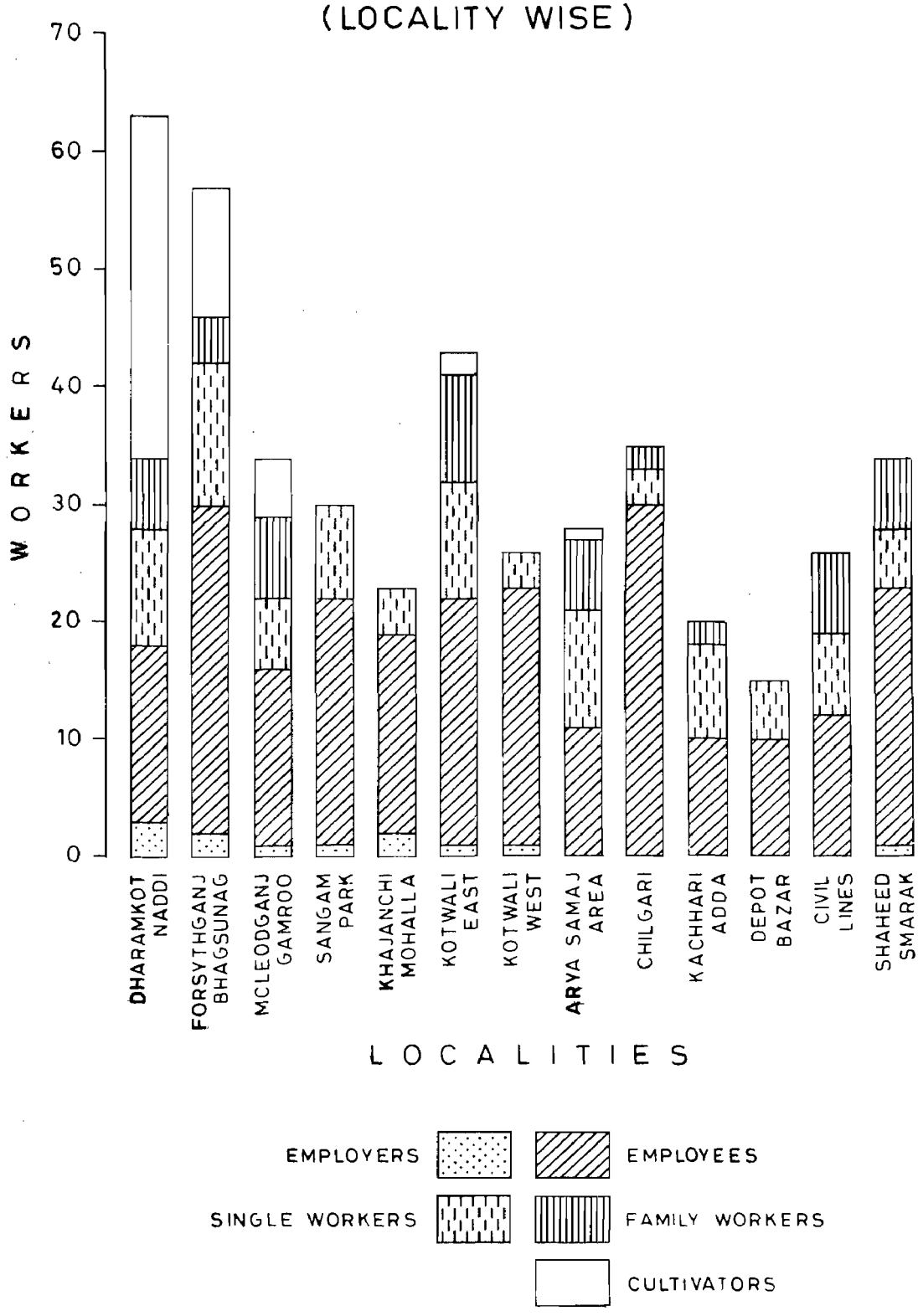


WORKERS NON-WORKERS

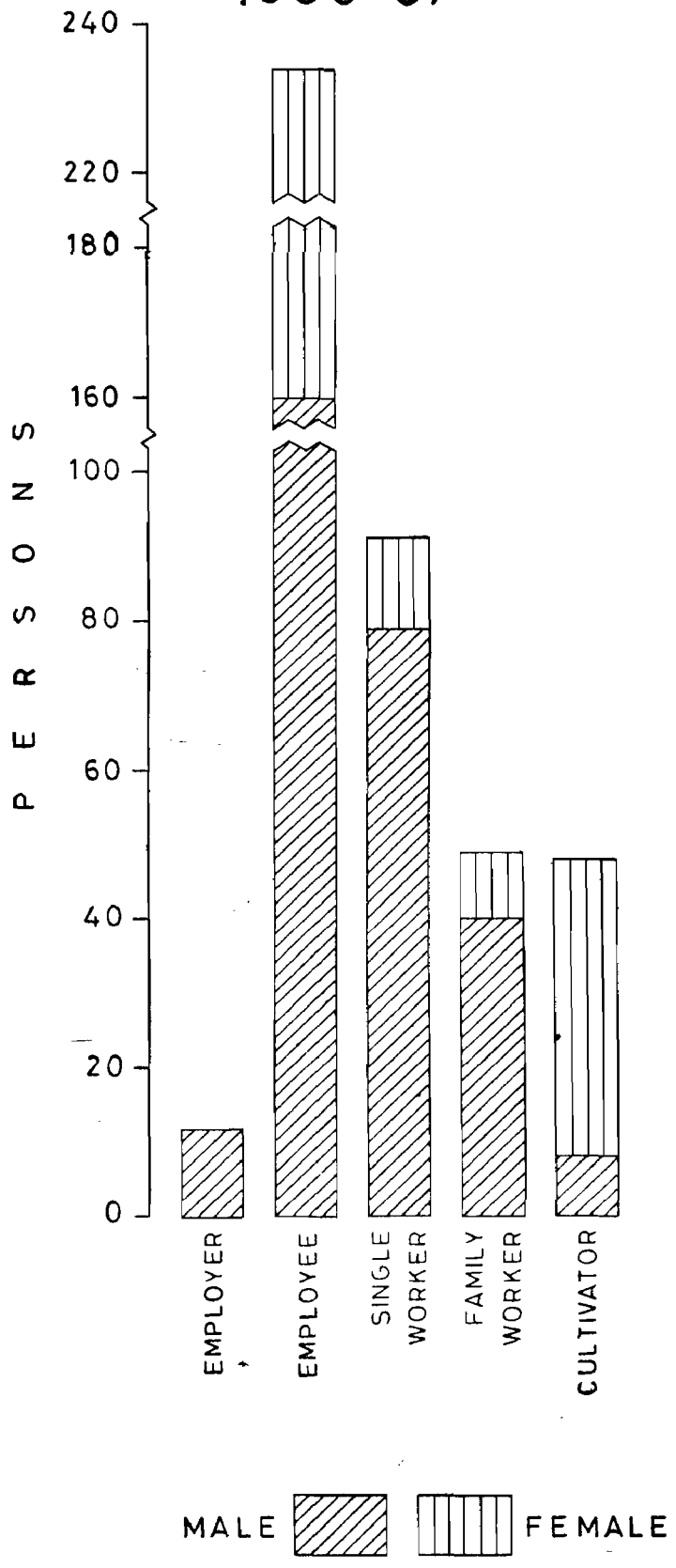
M.....MALE
F ....FEMALE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS 1986-87

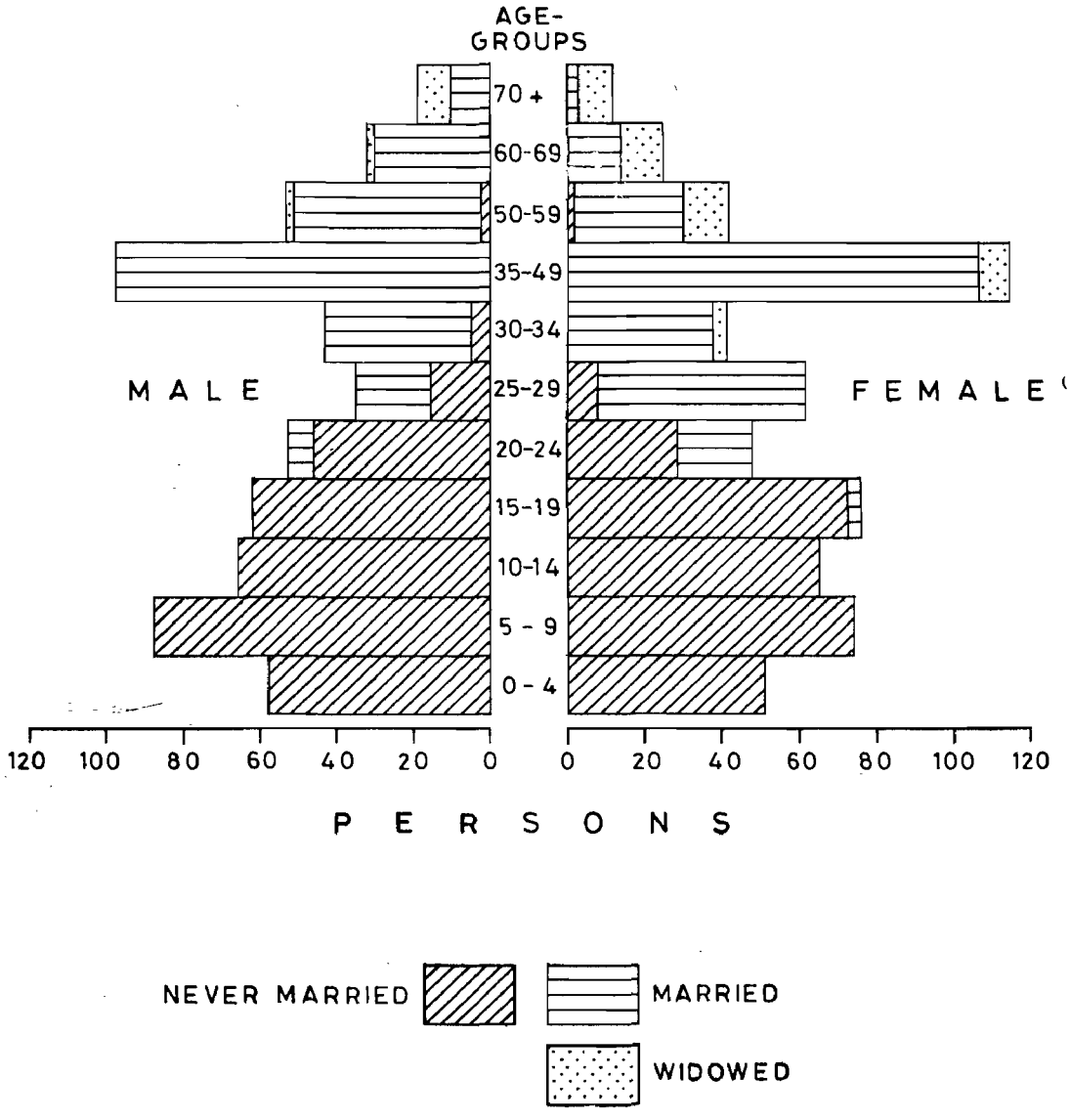
(LOCALITY WISE)



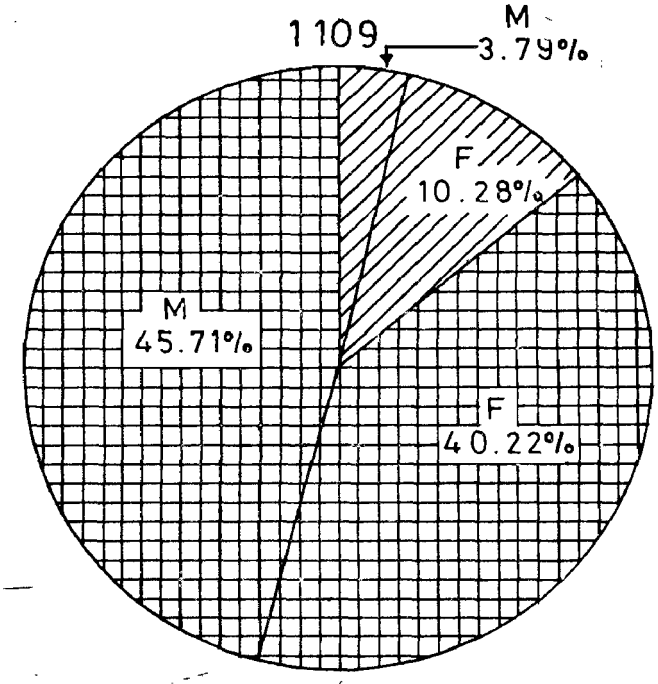
WORKERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1986-87



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS 1986-87



POPULATION BY LITERACY AND SEX 1986-87

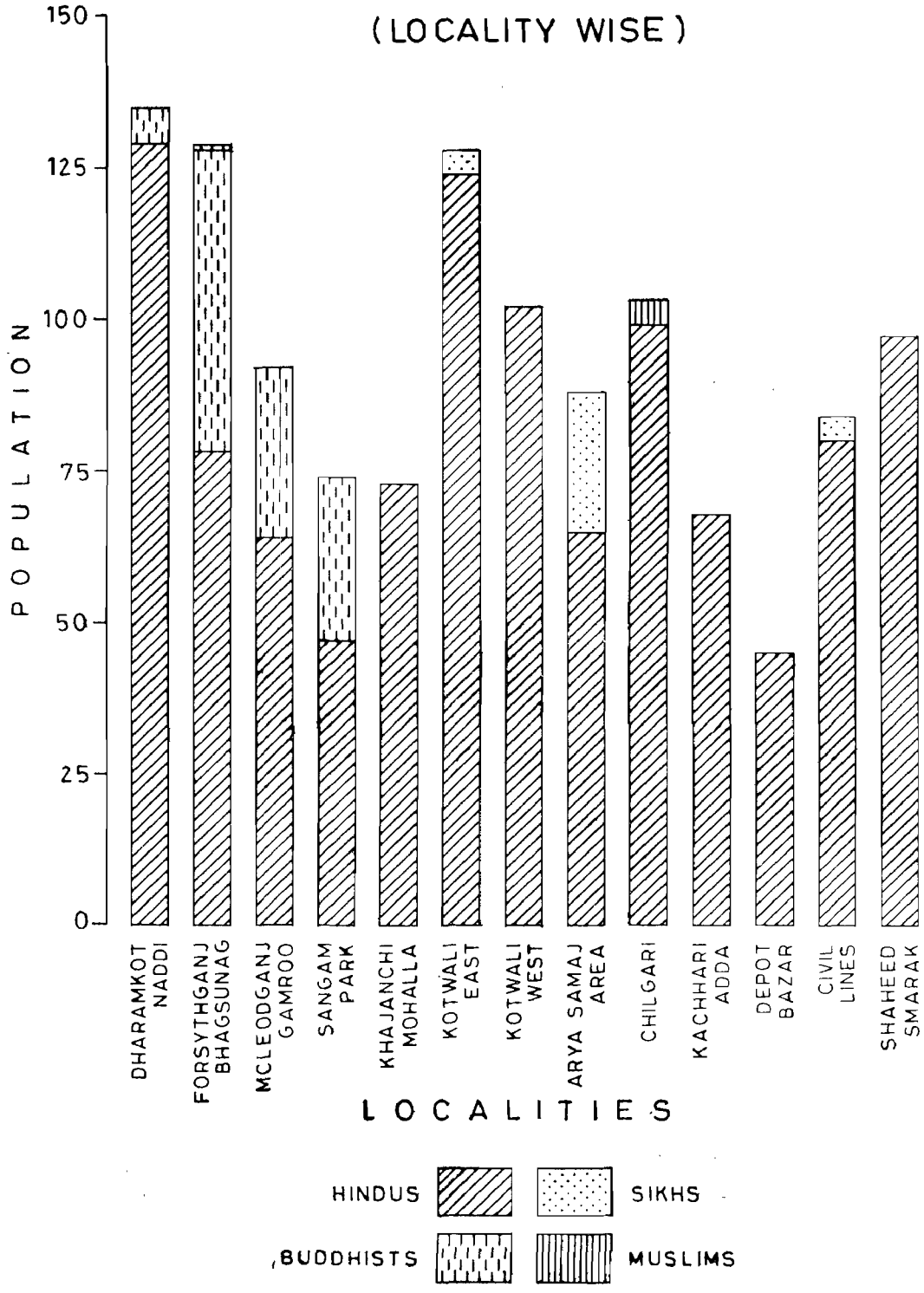


LITERATES ILLITERATES

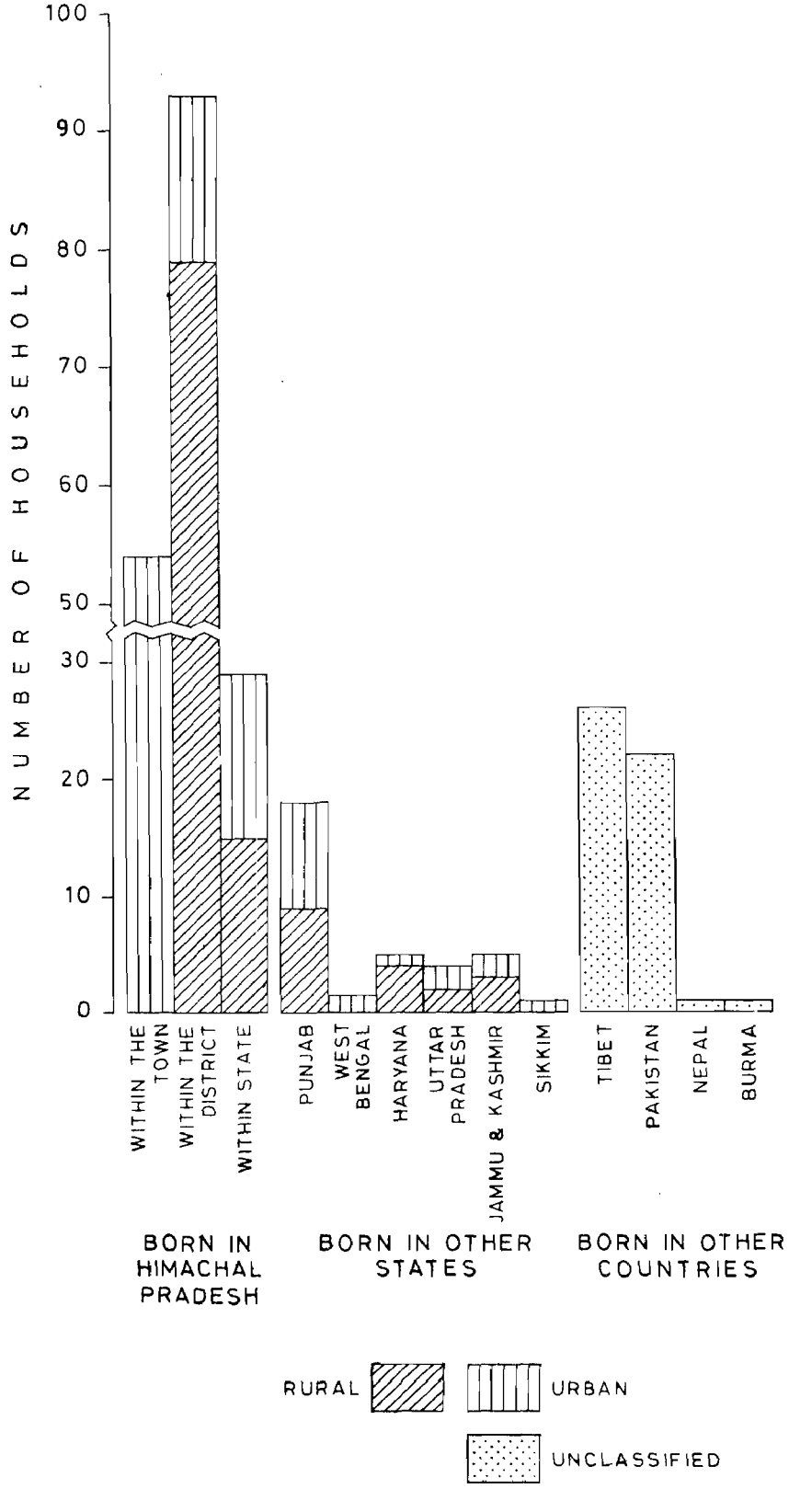
M..... MALE
F..... FEMALE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION 1986-87

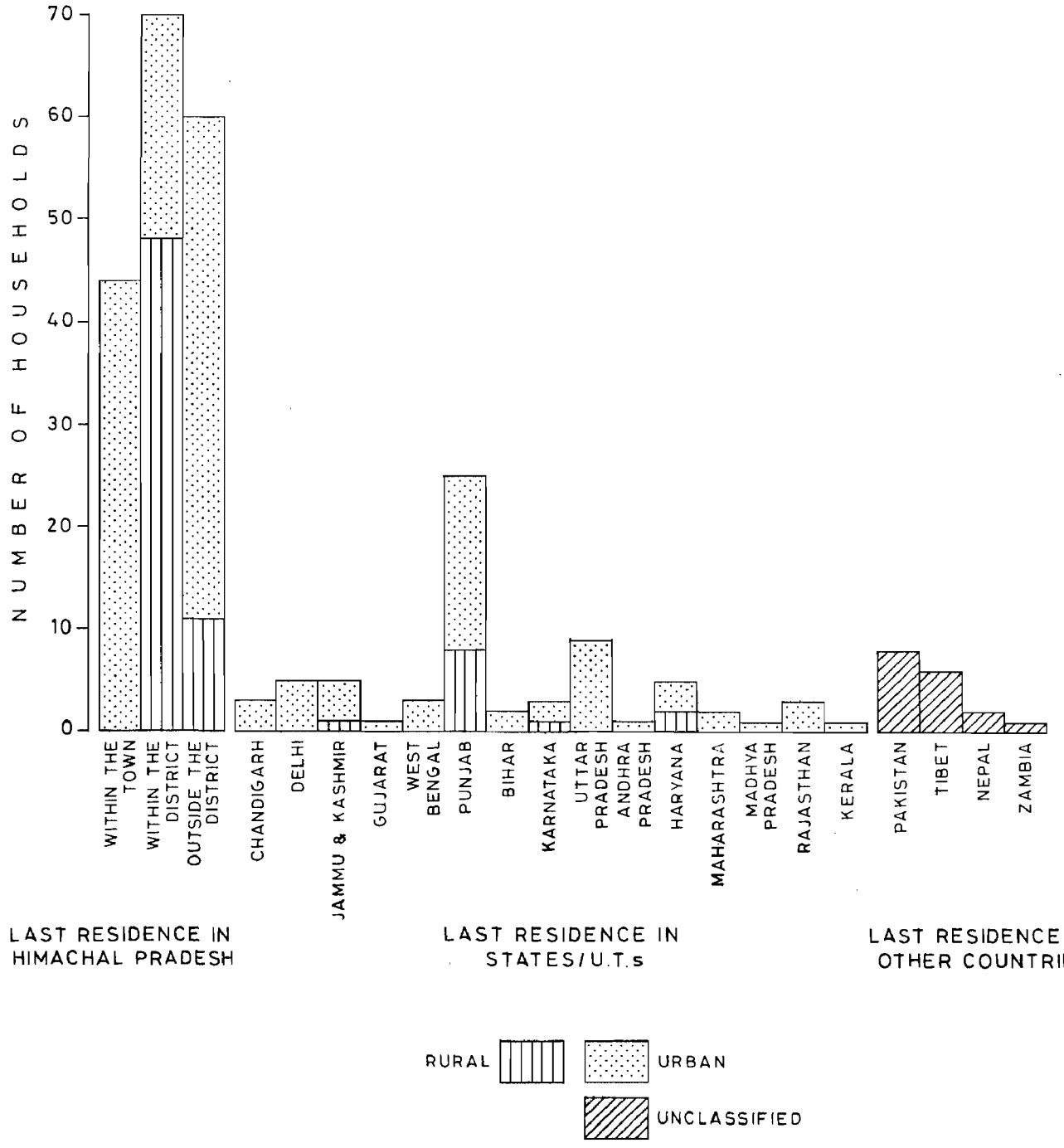
(LOCALITY WISE)



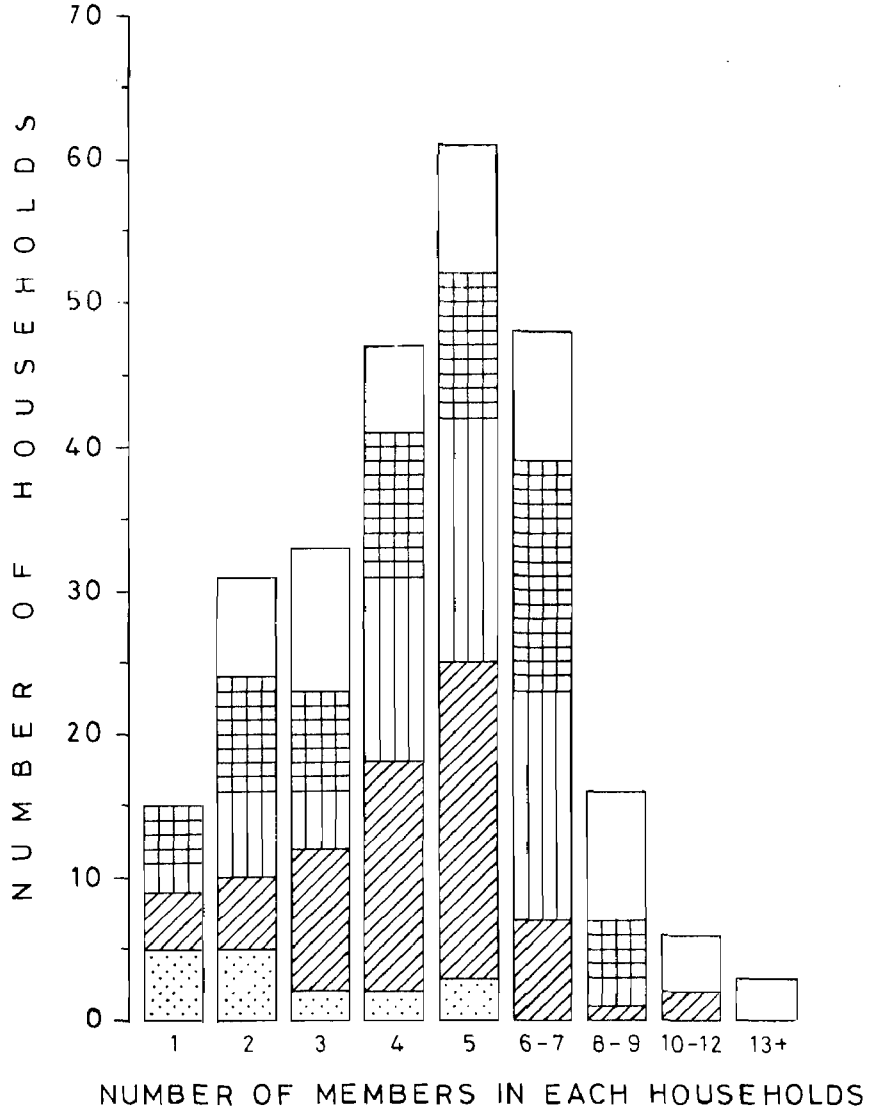
MIGRATION STATUS BY PLACE OF BIRTH 1986-87



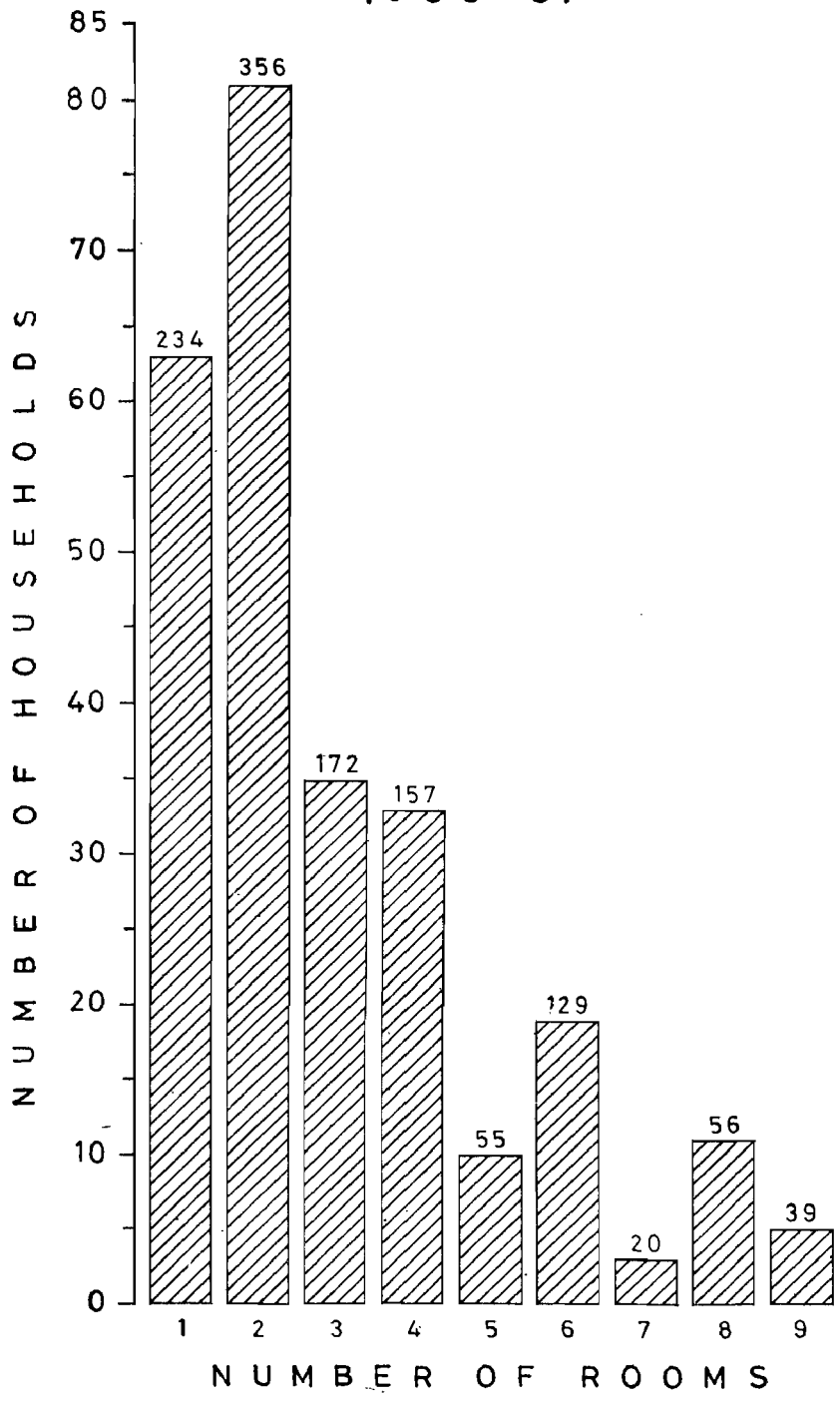
MIGRATION STATUS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE 1986-87



HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS 1986-87



HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS
1986-87



NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIFFERENT ROOM ACCOMMODATION IS INDICATED AT THE TOP OF EACH RESPECTIVE BAR

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Against a background of snow capped mountains of Dhauladhar range, Dharmsala, the largest town in population size, in the district of Kangra is situated at an altitude of 1385—1845 mts. on the spur of the mountain range. It is a beautiful hill resort about 18 Kms. north east of Kangra town. Dharmsala is the district headquarters of Kangra district and is stretched over an area of 10.63 Sq. Kms. Its municipal limits extend to villages Dharmkot, Naddi and Seri which are at a distance of over 20 Kms. from the main core of the town i.e., Kotwali Bazar.

Important Characteristics

Dharmsala is known for its beautiful location amidst the thick forests and also because of nearness of the snow line. It is a Divisional Headquarter comprising Chamba, Kangra and Una districts. It is most conveniently approachable by road from the adjoining State of Punjab from Pathankot, Hoshiarpur, Ropar and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Dal lake which is situated at a beautiful point near Forsythganj is the starting point for excursions. Dharmsala town is conveniently divided into three main parts, lower Dharmsala, comprising the administrative area with Courts and other important district offices like Superintendent of Police Office, Zonal Offices of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Executive Engineer Electricity Board, Chairman of Board of School Education (Himachal Pradesh), District and Sessions Judge, Additional Director of Horticulture, Police Lines and District Hospital Complex etc. The central Dharmsala is the main business centre of the town. It has a market place known as Kotwali Bazar with many hotels, restaurants, municipal office, the Dhauladhar tourist complex, important banks and the busiest bus stand. On the upper ridges there is a military cantonment area, places like Mcleodganj, Forsythganj and the residence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Secretariat (Govt. working in exile) and the famous Tibetan Library. As would appear from the above names these places bear witness to its history particularly of the British period. Dharmsala has risen to inter-national repute since 1960 when His Holiness the Dalai Lama made it the temporary headquarters of his government in exile. It has become a place of pilgrimage for Buddhist devotees who visit this town frequently not only from within the country but from abroad also. No wonder it is now called "the Little Lhasa in India". The cold climate and favourable surroundings of this picturesque hill resort has contributed towards the creation of a congenial environment to the Tibetans who have sought refuge in India. Most of these refugees are inhabiting the Mcleodganj area and a Tibetan Children Village has also been established which provides residential and educational facilities to their children. The area is now humming-up with activity which was once a sleepy place sheltering wild animals.

Bhagsunag springs, Dal lake and other picnic spots are the main tourist attractions. Dharmsala is also a convenient point for trips to Kangra valley, Jawalamukhi, Palampur, Baijnath, Chintpurni, Chamunda Devi and many other places of interest.

Total Population of the Town

According to 1991 Census, the population (provisional) of Dharmsala town was 17,320 persons, looking at the previous figures, the population of the town was 6,971 persons in 1901 and there was a slight decrease in 1911 when the population was recorded 6,923 persons. There was steep fall in population in 1921 when it was recorded as 4,904 persons. Since then, an upward trend has been noticed in population growth.

Topography and Physical Environment

The land scape of the town serves as a gateway through the gentle slopes from three directions connected by road via Kangra, Yol and Palampur and Shahpur. These slopes abruptly ascend in altitude from the foots of the Municipal limits and topography is spread over in ascending order in a stretchy character along the zig-zag road right up to Bhagsunag. In the upper ridges of the town, there are villages viz., Dharmkot, Naddi, Seri and Gamroo which are not connected by motorable road which are still having more rural characteristics.

Topographically, the town can be divided into three categories-lower Dharmsala, upper Dharmsala and uppermost Dharmsala. The lower Dharmsala comprises the district headquarters and the civil lines area where, most of the offices are located. Upper Dharmsala is the core cluster of the town where, there is a concentration of trade and commerce activities known as Kotwali Bazar. Important public places like hotels, banks, restaurants, circuit house and residences of Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. The Kotwali Bazar of upper Dharmsala is the main centre of activity for locals and the tourists and the location of this part of the town serves as a common meeting place. In fact, Kotwali Bazar is the traffic pass for visiting Cantonment and Mcleodganj areas. The topography of the town has undergone a visible change after the influx of Tibetan refugees who have set up a Tibetan Children Village between Dal lake and Forsythganj and a number of multi-storeyed residential and institutional buildings in and around Mcleodganj. A new Buddhist temple has been built in front of the official residence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The area between Mcleodganj Bazar and

the Circuit house is humming-up with Tibetan Secretariat (government in exile) and a well stocked Tibetan Library and Hospital. More and more Tibetan housing colonies are comingup in this area.

Important Public Places

Tushita Retreat Centre—It is an important centre of International Buddhist Organisation devoted to preserve the Mahayana Tradition. Tushita exudes a strange sanctity. It is situated just above Mcleodganj. For those who are spiritually inclined, it is an ideal place for meditation and retreat. Tushita provides occassional lecture courses on Buddhism. There are many tibetan monks, lamas and yogis who have been meditating for long in the surroundings and their presence is a source of inspiration for this centre.

Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts

It is situated at a distance of 1 Km. from Mcleodganj and was established in 1959. Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts is the home of **Lhamo :** National Folk Opera. It preserves a number of other musical, dance and theatrical traditions of Tibet. To balance the might of tradition in its repertoire, it has a modern Theatre Troup which puts on contemporary plays. It maintains its own costume making, mask making, instrument making and carpet weaving sections.

TIPA trains instructors who sent out to teach at schools and settlements. Regular courses are held and degrees awarded. TIPA also runs a school where, special blend of modern academic and traditional Tibetan education is provided and children are trained in music, dance and acting from an early age.

Library of Tibetan Works and Archives

Located in the same area as Central Tibetan Secretariat, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives was established in 1971 as a repository for ancient cultural objects, books and manuscripts of Tibet.

The library has departments : research and translation, publication, oral history and film documentation reference (reading room), museum, Tibetan studies, Tibetan manuscripts and school for 'thangka' painting and wood carving.

The library has a team of Tibetan Scholars who are engaged in research, translation, instruction and the publication of books.

Since its foundation, the library has acquired a reputation as an international centre for Tibetan studies. Thousands of scholars, research students of Tibetan Buddhism from over twenty different countries have benefitted from this unique educational institution. The library offers regular classes in Buddhist philosophy and Tibetan language.

Apart from its publications on diverse aspects of this great humanist culture, the library brings out regular publications among which Tibet journal is preeminent. The library offers hostel facilities to its students, but reservation for accommodation must be made well in advance.

Physical Environment

The physical environment of the town is healthy. It is surrounded by beautiful villages viz., Shamnagar and Ramnagar having flat fields and scattered habitations. There is a very big Tea Estate as one enters the town from Shahpur side. Just close to the Tea Estate, there is a beautiful temple of Goddess known as Kunal Pathri. There are other beautiful temples such as Bhagsunag and Dal lake, Chamunda Devi temple and Bazrangbali temple. On the Dharmsala-Yol road, there is a beautiful Ashram known as Chinmaya set-up by the Chinmaya Mission.

Flora and Fauna

The beauty of the town is mostly attributed to the green vegetation which exists here. There are rich, majestically tall and thick groves of Deodar (cedrus deodara) the famous timber used in construction of buildings. It gives a beautiful cover to the hill slopes. Another important variety of forests are Chir trees (Pinus longifolia). These trees are known for their cones and a particular type of fragrance effacacious for healing tuberculosis. Fluid of the tree is extracted, which after treatment and processing takes the form of Turpentine oil. 'Ban' (Querous Incana) is yet important variety of flora wild growth in abundance. Its wood is used as fuel and leaves are lopped for fodder. Apart from this, there is wide spread growth of bushes and thorny plants, the leaves of which are used as fodder for goats and sheep and the cuttings are used for fencing/security enclosures. The village people mostly use these for fuel purposes. Under the promotion of social forestry, plantation of 'Safeda' (Eucalyptus) by the Forest department is becoming popular. Fruit trees, though not observed in the form of horticultural pattern, have been fairly domesticated in the lower Dharmsala zone which include orange, mango, lichi, plum, apricot and pears. Lemon and Galgal are the most common citrus grown in Shamnagar and Ramnagar areas. Magnificent Pipal (Ficus religiosa) trees are found in important public places which provide shade and shelter to the passersby. Tea gardens are also an important feature of the town.

The important species of Fauna are bear in the uppermost ranges, panthers, jackals, wild goats, pigs, monkeys, langoors and wild cats. Among the birds, the common species are Cinnamon tree sparrow, Bulbul, Pigeon, Partridge, Parrot, Cuckoo etc. Both wild and domesticated bees are also found. Reptiles are also seen commonly in summer and rainy season. Among the domesticated animals mention may be made of cows, goats and sheep. Poultry birds are also kept by a few families.

Climate

Dharmsala is situated at a height of 1250 meters above the sea level. The town is surrounded on three sides by the snow capped mountains and is well-wooded by Chir, Deodar and Oak trees and its climate is moderately temperate. The spring and summer seasons are very pleasant and attract tourists from many parts of the country. The tourists also make their visit a pilgrimage mission to Jawalaji, Chintpurni, Kangra, Chamunda and Bhagsunag temples.

The rainy season is dull due to heavy rainfall. The average annual rainfall for 1979 was recorded *2944.1 (mm) which was the highest in the State and second in the country next only to Chirapunjee.

Summer : Max. 32.6°C Min. 22.2°C
Winter : Max. 14.7°C Min. 6.5°C

TABLE I-1

(*Temperature in C°*)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Max.	26.7	22.7	25.4	27.0	N.A.	27.9	26.5
Min.	11.1	10.1	9.4	10.1	N.A.	10.1	9.2

SOURCE : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

After the rainy season, the weather is pleasant from mid September to mid November. Winter months are chilly. The tourist influx during winter is considerably low and the hill station gives a desertly look. During winter the upper most parts of the town get a snow coating which gives a wonderful look to the town. The lower parts of the town are someties covered with snow but it melts soon.

Rainfall

By virtue of its situation in the lap of Dhauladhar ranges of snow, Dharmsala is known for its grip in the local rainfall throughout the year and weather plays hide and seek at least once or twice a week. Even slight rise in the temperature brings welcome showers during summer. It is a localised phenomenon created by the high altitude ecological environments. When the monsoon arrive, the Dhauladhar ranges act as the natural strike force against the monsoon winds causing heavy down-pour in and around the Dharmsala town. On the meteorological map, Dharmsala ranks second in India to record the heaviest rainfall. In winter, the rainfall is accompanied by sleet and snow. The upper portion of the town records heavy snowfall during winter and the Dhauladhar ranges covered with white thick coat of snow provide a picturesque scene to the visitors and distant viewers. It is perhaps the blessing of heavy snow and rainfall that abundant perennial water supply to the town is ensured undisrupted which is a unique feature rarely observed as compared to other hill stations in the country. This adds to the attraction of tourists to this station from all over the country during summer. The following table reveals annual rainfall for the last 5 years :

TABLE I-2

Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days

Year	Total rainfall (Millimetres)	No. of rainy days
1	2	3
1983	2732.6	110
1984	1651.3	75
1985	3019.1	101
1986	2897.6	104
1987	1842.6	82

SOURCE: Directorate of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

*Town Directory H.P.—Part X-A 1981 Census (P. 18)

TABLE I-3

Total Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days Monthwise for the Year 1987

Month	Total rainfall (in millimetres)	No. of rainy days	Haviest rainfall	
1	2	3	4	
January	101.3	4	48.9	14th Jan.
February	65.7	4	39.0	25th Feb.
March	78.2	7	22.1	13th March
April	67.8	4	40.1	9th April
May	208.4	9	52.1	10th May
June	152.6	6	103.6	10th June
July	225.2	10	79.8	25th July
August	673.3	21	161.7	24th August
September	158.8	10	38.6	9th Sept.
October	101.0	6	33.9	19th Oct.
November	1.9	—	1.9	1st Nov.
December	8.4	1	6.4	12th Dec.
Total	1842.6	82		

SOURCE : Regional Meteorological centre, New Delhi.

Communication with other Places

Dharmsala town is linked with wellnit roads from all sides within Himachal and neighbouring states of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., U.T. Chandigarh and Delhi. Within the state, Dharmsala is linked with all district headquarters by road. Main traffic load is borne by Dharmsala-Pathankot road as this is the main route for goods transport also. Being a hill station and place of tourist interest, private vehicles from different parts of the northern India ply to and fro during tourist season. Tourists also engage charted buses to visit Dharmsala and groups of pilgrims and devotees have been observed going around Mcleodganj area, Bhagsunag, Dal lake and Chinmaya religious place and Chamunda Devi temple in Charted Metadors, cars, taxis and even in trucks. The nearest railway station is Kangra at a distance of 18 Kms. but the impact of traffic and goods transport by rail is negligible because the rail link is only narrow gauge and the route is lengthy thus the time taken by rail is much more than by road. However, Pathankot at a distance of about 85 Kms. is the main gateway to Himachal Pradesh from Dharmsala to bear the brunt of traffic and goods. Government buses manned by Himachal Road Transport Corporation, Punjab Roadways, PEPSU Roadways, Haryana Roadways, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking, Delhi Transport Corporation ply on different long routes. A fleet of buses owned by private operators are also plying alongwith interwoven transport service rendered by HRTC to cover short range distances. Road transport has been fairly extended to cover rural areas situated in the peripheral villages.

To cover short distances specially Dharmsala-Kangra, Dharmsala-Palampur, Dharmsala-Yol scooters and motor cycles are also used. To cope with the increasing traffic, night bus services have also been introduced. The state headquarters Shimla, Delhi, Haridwar and other important stations of Punjab are also linked by these night services.

Dharmsala town has been linked with all important stations in the state and other important cities in the country with telecommunication and STD facilities. Dharmsala is on its way to be on the air map of India.

Morphology

The layout of the town is along with zig-zag road. The area comprising Lower Dharmsala comprises offices of the Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education on the left side while entering in the town from Kangra and civil line area of the town is spread over on the right side of the road. Opposite civil lines across the road, war heroes memorial has been raised under the groves of Chir forest. Government College Complex and the police line area are situated on the right after crossing civil lines. District Courts and other important offices are lined on both sides of the road ascending towards the core of the town. The core of the town comprising Kotwali Bazar is thickly populated in which the main bus stand, Dhauladhar Hotel of H. P. Tourism Development Corporation, Circuit House, banks and industrial and commercial establishments and Dhabas are located. New hotels and restaurants have come up in this area. Municipal offices are also located in Kotwali Bazar. Forsythganj and Mcleodganj are two distinct locations which attribute their morphological background to the Britishers. The town is divided into 13 wards. The municipal limits extend up to the Naddi and Dharmkot areas which lie at the farthest end of the town towards the Dhauladhar range. Tibetans have established their own localities in and around Forsythganj and Mcleodganj areas. Gorkhas-ex-servicemen have concentrated their settlement in Chilgari area. Shamnagar and Ramnagar are two most important suburbanised villages adjoining the town across a nullah where, modern housing colonies are coming up and most of the well placed and economically well-off persons have increased preferences to settle in these twin nagars.

As in other parts of the hills, streets in Dharmsala town offshooting the roads are zig-zag, slopy, narrow and open at the end automatically connecting with other streets through open areas. The land use area industrial area, public service area, educational area, residential area, recreational area, administrative area, miscellaneous use areas and the open area. The land use pattern has been displayed in the town map given in the Annexure of the report. As already mentioned important public places include War Heroes Memorial, Government College, District Library, District Hospital, Sangam Park and Dal Lake.

Residential Pattern

There is a distinct residential pattern in the town with reference to nationality and religious groups. Lower Dharmsala including civil lines is predominantly dominated with Hindus with some pockets of the Scheduled Castes' population. In civil lines, there is a good number of practising lawyers and in other areas government servants are residing alongwith petty shopkeepers along the road side. In upper Dharmsala which includes Kotwali Bazar, again there is dominance of Hindu population engaged in business, commerce and trade. On Gurdwara Road, which is an offset of Kotwali Bazar, there is a scattered population of Sikhs who are mainly engaged in business. On old Chahri Road there is a sizeable Hindu population besides a small number of Tibetans and Gorkhas residing there.

Forsythganj area is partly inhabited by Hindus and partly by Buddhists whereas, there is a complete dominance of Tibetans in Mcleodganj area where His Holiness the Dalai Lama resides. From Mcleodganj it is fast spreading towards the Tibetan Sectt. and its adjoining area towards the Circuit House. In Naddi and Dharmkot areas spread beyond Bhagsunag right up to the feet of the Dhauladhar range, are predominantly inhabited by Hindus. Christian population is marginal in number and scattered throughout the town.

On the basis of known areas and localities the town is earmarked as below :

1. Dharmkot and Naddi locality above Bhagsunag.
2. Mcleodganj locality.
3. Forsythganj.
4. Sangam Park.
5. Khajanchi Mohalla.
6. Chander Marg.
7. Kotwali Bazar east.
8. Kotwali Bazar west.
9. Arya Smaj and Gurdwara locality.
10. Chilgari locality.
11. Kachehri road locality.
12. Depot Bazar locality.
13. Civil Lines and Shahid Smark.

In addition, two important localities have recently come up exclusively belonging to Tibetans. One is Tibetan Children Village locality and the other Tibetan Sectt. and housing complexes.

As it is a hill station situated on the ascending slopes, there is a natural drainage and sewerage system of the town has been linked with a nullah outside the town.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH HISTORY OF THE TOWN

About the myth and early history of Dharmsala town efforts were made from the local elderly and knowledgeable persons but the only authentic document available is in Urdu Script which has been extracted from the revenue record of Sadar Kanungo of Kangra district at Dharmsala, it makes a mention of early settlers and record of their rights. Further history of the town is connected with the famous Bhagsunag water spring which is situated at the top of the town. There is a mention in the History inscribed at Bhagsunag temple that the fountain springs of water were found by Raja Bhagsu who was king of 'Daityas' whose capital was Ajmer, in the middle of Dawaper era. Once it so happened that there was a long spell of drought in his kingdom and the subjects experienced awful situation due to water famine. They petitioned to the Raja to make arrangements for supply of water or they would leave his kingdom. On hearing this Raja gave them assurance to arrange water and moved on foot with his magic-force to the height of 18,000 feet towards the snow mountain and reached a place known as Nag lake which was unmeasurably deep. Raja filled his 'Kamandloo (water container) and came back and had night halt at Bhagsunag the present sight. Nag Devta finding his lake dried up chased Bhagsu following his foot prints and there was a batle between Nag Devta and Bhagsu during which the Kamandloo full of water spilled. As a result of this the Nag Jake filled-up again. Raja Bhagsu submitted before the Nag Devta and he begged of Nag Devta while dying that his name should remain in history and there should be plenty of water in his kingdom. The wish of Raja Bhagsu was fulfilled by Nag Devta and the famous water spring known as Bhagsunag is ever flowing since then which caters to the water supply of the entire town. This historical event occured 9084 years ago. It is evident that the place is known for its religious and historical background since ancient time.

It was inhabited by Gaddis. Among them there were Rajputs, Brahmins and other also. Dharmsala was a small and as the name suggests. It was an epicentre of Dharama by virtue of localisation of Bhagsunag temple, Chamunda Devi temple, Kunal Pathri temple and other important religious places. It is believed that some British officers who happened to visit these areas in the early times of establishment of the British rule in India were attracted by land scape, beauty of this hill station and they first made preliminary survey to select it as the summer capital of the country. While all this thinking was in the process of taking a decision at the highest level a natural calamity in the form of an earthquake took place on 4th April, 1905 at 6.00 O'clock which shock the region by damaging life and property and the habitation of Kangra and nearby places became desolated. The havoc caused by the earthquake gave rise to rethink the idea of setting up of the summer capital at this place and the venue was finally shifted to Shimla. However the Britishers has a penchant for hill beauty and they liked to develop it as a hill station and place of tourist interest Gradually, the localities now known as Forsythganj and Mcleodganj on the upper ridges of the town were developed by the Britishers. The civil population of the Indian origin also moved to this station alongwith Britishers, which increased the importance of this hill station and it obtained the urban status in the year 1867 and Municipal Committee started functioning. During the Ist World War, a Cantonment was set up here by the Britishers which further enhanced the importance of the town. Immediately after the war, the soldiers of Gorkha regiment were rehabilitated there in recognition of the martial services rendered by them during the war which is now a full fledged Gorkha colony known as Chilgari area.

The district headquarters of Kangra district were shifted to Dharmsala and district offices started functioning at Dharmsala in the year 1845. The first Deputy Commissioner of Kangra was Lieut. Edward Lake. He held the office from January, 1845 to 1847. During the Second World War the town experienced further expansion when prisoners of war of Italian nationality were detained at Yol camp and Yol was also converted into a Cantonment area. The town and the surrounding area boosted up its economy when the slate mines at Bhagsunag and Khaniara were exploited on commercial scale for the supply of good quality of roofing slates to other parts of the state and country. After the partition of the country, the business community from West Pakistan were attracted to this place and they established their business in various localities of the town fairly on a large scale. Their business tactics excelled the locals to establish and prosper faster and now they comprise elite of the town. Kangra was the highest district of the United Punjab, extending its boundaries from Pathankot to Lahul & Spiti with its headquarters at Dharmsala added more importance of being the district headquarters and an important tourist resort The town attained further importance and status when, it was, merged with Himachal Pradesh in 1966 and subsequently declared the Divisional Headquarters. Now the town is rated the second important administrative headquarters next to Shimla, the State headquarters of the State. In the recent past, some of the important ofnces with the headquarters of the Joint Directorates have been shifted to Dharmsala to provide better facilities to the Kangra region. With this expansion, the growth of the town is gaining importance and business activities have thus been on the increase.

Foot Note : Misal Bandobast Mauza Dharmsala, Taluka Rehlu for the year 1870.

The expansion and growth of the town have received further fillip with the rehabilitation and set-up of Tibetan refugees numbering more than 5,000. They have occupied Forsythganj, Mcleodganj and other areas adjoining Tibetan Sectt.

Size and Boundary

According to the 1991 Census, Dharmsala with a provisional population of 17,320 is classified into size of class-IV towns (population range 10,000-19,999). The area of the town is not available prior to 1961 but it was confirmed by the Municipal office that the present municipal limits were drawn by the Britishers and there has been no change in the size and boundaries of the area since then which stands at 10.63 Sq. Kms. The boundary of the town extends up to Naddi and Dharmkot above Bhagsunag on the northern side, Tibetan Sectt. on the north-eastern side, bounded by Khaniara road on the east. It is separated by a nullah and important villages of Shamnagar and Ramnagar which are situated on a flat plateau on the eastern side and village Dari is the entry point from the Yol-Chamunda road. Office of the Himachal Board of School Education and War memorial are situated on the southern boundary of the town. The famous Goddess Kunal Pathri temple is situated on the outskirts of the town across the tea estate. In the western corner of the town are situated Chilgari locality, a Gorkhas residential colony and above it towards north-west are TCV and the famous Dal lake.

Land Utilisation Pattern

Dharmsala being an old town, there is no distinct land utilisation pattern of the area comprising 10.63 sq. Kms. within the Municipal limits. A large chunk of the area is under thick forest and the lay-out of the town is on the sloppy land scape on both sides of the road which links the town up to Mcleodganj and Bhagsunag. The village of Naddi, Dharmkot, Seri and Gamroo are almost completely in the rural background and the land is utilized for agricultural purposes, grass land and pastures. Except the supply of electricity for domestic consumption only, there are no other civic amenities like street light, roads, drainage system sewerage, sanitation in these localities. These localities mostly comprise Ward No. 1.

The area falling in Ward No. 2 is Forsythganj and near about which is occupied mostly by the Scheduled Castes and Tibetan communities. There is a small bazar on the road side which caters to the daily needs of the inhabitants. The TCV school and complex and Tibetan Carpet Centre are located in this locality.

In Ward No. 3, Bhagsunag Temple, Mcleodganj the headquarters of Dalai Lama and Tibetan hospital/hotels are situated. Mcleodganj is the public transport terminus. Municipal sub-office is also located here adjoining the bus stand from where the Tibetan bazar is organised in the open and is regulated by charging Rs. 2 per day as land utilisation rent by Municipal Committee. On Sundays and holidays Tibetan ladies dressed in their traditional dresses engage in hectic business activity by organising special bazar. There is a regular market in the Mcleodganj area which is predominantly occupied by Tibetans. Various Tibetan institutions, hostels and hotels have also sprung up in this area. In the heart of the bazar there is a Budha temple. The official residence of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama is at some distance from the bazar and it is a place of religious importance to all Tibetans. Tourists also take advantage of these places.

In Ward No. 4, the land utilisation is mostly for the use of residence of government officers and rest of the land is utilised for agricultural purposes. The Tibetan Sectt., Dalai Lama Press, Hospital, Library have also sprung up in this area. A new HP, PWD rest house has also been constructed in this area adjacent to the residence of Deputy Commissioner and Divisional Commissioner.

In Ward No. 5 there is a thick concentration of population in Kotwali Bazar area, Norouji road area, Brij Lal road area, Mathura Dass Street and Khaniara Road area. This is the nerve centre of business activities of the town. It is inhabited by business community, government employees with a mixture of other ethnic groups.

Ward No. 6 partly comprises of Kotwali Bazar and Charhi road and the land is mostly utilised for business and residential purposes.

Under Ward No. 7 are situated Gorkha colony in Chilgari, Harijan colony and part of civil lines which are occupied by government officers and advocates.

The land in Ward No. 8 falls partly under Kotwali Bazar and Arya Samaj Mandir and Gurdwara are also located in this area. New hospital complex, Kachehari bazar and Dhobighat also fall in this ward.

Ward No. 9 mostly comprises of district offices, shops along the road and residential area. Housing Board colony has also come up in this Ward.

Ward No. 10 mainly comprises of Depot Bazar where a forest colony has also come up recently.

Ward No. 11 area mostly comprises of civil lines and civil bazar. Government Degree College and Government High School are also located here. As per the old pattern of land utilisation in an urban area, it is perhaps the well planned housing complex.

Ward No. 12 comprises of Kachehari adda, civil station and part of civil lines.

Ward No. 13 also comprises of educational institutions, police lines, Sainik rest house and Himachal Board of School Education and War Heroes Memorial complex.

The land utilisation pattern in the town reveals that there are no specific allocations for markets, industrial area, public service area, educational area, recreational area, administrative area and open parks etc. in front of residential areas. In fact with the growth of town, the land utilization area also continue to change from time to time as per the requirements of

the residents. In fact, if one moves on foot in various localities of the town, one finds shops, dhabas, provision stores, tailoring shops, hair dressers, small tea stalls, fruit and vegetables stalls almost on all crossings and on important link points along the roads. The open space at the crossings and road junctions are utilised by vegetable sellers, fruit sellers and road sides ready-made garment sellers and drapers. There is a localisation of meat and fish shops in Sangam Park and Mcleodganj areas although there is a good number of shops selling poultry items and shops engaged in bakery and confectionary spread over at convenient distances throughout the town right from civil lines area to Bhagsunag. Banking services though concentrated in the Kotwali Bazar, are also fairly spread over in other busy centres including administrative complexes and Mcleodganj area. Although new Hospital complex has come up in the hear of the town yet qualified private medical practitioners are running their Clinics almost in every locality. Hotels are mainly concentrated in Kotwali Bazar and Mcleodganj area. Dhabas catering both vegetarian and non-vegetarian diets are situated near Kachehari adda, Kotwali Bazar, Sangam Park and Mcleodganj area.

In order to check haphazard growth of houses in the town, an office of the Asstt. Town and Country Planner has been established and it has started functioning since May, 1986 under Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act 1977 (Act No. 12 of 1977). Under the provision of this act urban development planning process has come into force. The entire land use pattern will be regulated by obtaining permission of the Town and Country planning department. The office of the Asstt. Planner was still collecting data, preparing maps and plans and the actual notifications were yet to be published.

History of Immigration and Emigration

Dharmsala being an important place of pilgrimage, possessed natural resources like water, forests land for grazing and cultivation. People from different places preferred to settle here. A good number of people, pilgrims might be visiting this place. The early settlers were 'Gaddis' who mostly comprised Rajput and Brahmin ethnic groups. Availability of plenty of water and sufficient pastures on the foot of Dhauladhar range attracted Gaddis in large number to settle in and around Dharmsala. Rajputs predominate other caste groups followed by Brahmins and scheduled castes. As the place of worship became famous others mostly the business community migrated to Dharmsala from other parts of the state and from the neighbouring plains.

During British rule, some of British families also settled at Forsythganj and Mcleodganj. After world War-I Gorkha soldiers of Nepal origin were also settled at Chilgari by the Britishers. Some affluent families from Punjab migrated to this place to establish Tea Estates. The well-to-do persons from all walks of life prefer to settle near Dharmsala as their summer resort. With the establishment of district headquarters at Dharmsala, pace of growth of the town became faster with immigration and settlement of government officials and their families of different ethnic groups. After the partition of the country, families from West Punjab migrated to this town and established their business. As already recorded there was a heavy influx of Tibetan population during the sixties which now constitute about 1/3rd of the total population of the town. This has changed the basic ethnic, religious and cultural composition of the town and if one visits the Mcleodganj area and the various Tibetan colonies, one feels visible impact of Buddhism over shadowing the traditional Hindu culture, Monks and Nuns attired in their traditional dresses are seen moving in groups in the Kotwali Bazar area. Their dress and diet are of sharp contrast to that of the local people.

Immigration and outmigration is a continuous phenomenon. People have immigrated to join services in Army and civil departments from different parts of the country. The government employees, who are not locals, also outmigrate to their native places after retirement. There is a temporary outmigration of students to persue professional higher education in Medical, Engineering and other Post Graduate Colleges to Amritsar, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Patiala and Shimla.

It has been observed that retired military and civil officers are now attracted to settle in and around Dharmsala and a good number of Bungalows are coming-up along the Dharmsala-Yol road and in the adjoining villages of Shamnagar and Ramnagar which are fast acquiring urban characteristics.

As in other urban areas of Himachal, in Dharmsala town also, non-agriculturist persons both from outside and inside the state have been restricted to purchase land/plots with a view to avoiding over crowding and haphazard growth.

Land Speculation and Land Price

In the recent past the land prices in all localities have shot-up 4 to 6 times during last five years particularly of residential plots which are connected by roads. The land in Ramnagar and Shamnagar areas is also fetching handsome premium and is sold by per sq. meters rather than by Marlas and Kanals. The price of land useable for commercial purposes and situated in commercial centres has increased manifolds during the few years. The site for an ordinary shop in Kotwali bazar now fetches over a lac of rupees. At the time of purchase and sale sites/ built-up shops in commercial centres, there is good amount of under hand speculations by way of "Pagri" and other ownership rights. The residential plots in good localities and built-up houses have also recorded a noticeable sprut in the speculation of prices, although the mutation of land and registered deeds are negotiated far below the prevailing prices with the twin objects of saving money on stamp duty and showing less income to evade taxes.

The prevailing prices at various stages of time, as obtained from Deputy Commissioner's office Kangra

on account of mutation and sale deeds etc. are given below in the form of tables to reflect the levels and differentials over a period of time :

TABLE II-1

Present Price of Land in Different Localities

Sl. No.	Name of Locality	Price per Kanal (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Dari Bazar (Road side)	50,000
2.	Dari Bazar (Remoter area)	20,000 to 30,000
3.	Lower Shamnagar (Road side)	50,000 to 70,000
4.	Shamnagar (Remoter area)	30,000 to 60,000
5.	Upper Shamnagar (including Ramnager, Road side)	80,000 to One Lakh.
6.	Remote area	60,000 to 70,000
7.	Town area (Main road side)	50,000 to 80,000
8.	Civil Lines, Depot Bazar, Kotwali Bazar	1,00,000

SOURCE : Deputy Commissoner's office Kangra at Dharmsala

TABLE II-2

Table showing Price of Land

Year	Mutation No.	Date	Area sold	Price in Rs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4		6
1980	71	7-5-80	1 Kanal 8 marla (0533 Sq. metres)	5,000	Adjoining rural areas
1980	81	7-7-80	(0767 sq. metres)	300	Khaniyara and Uperla Badal
1981	90	20-2-81	(0768 sq. metres)	2,000	
1981	100	23-7-81	(0417 sq. metres)	000	
1981	88	20-4-81	(0264 sq. metres)	,000	
1979	5	30-1-79	4 Marla	18,000	Civil Station
1979	91	20-5-83	10 Marla	5,000	
1979	97	11-11-83	4-1/2 Marla	4,900	
1980	92	1-2-80	3 Marla	,000	Adjoining rural areas
1981	98	20-1-81	13 Marla	5,000	Sakoh

SOURCE: Deputy Commissioner's office Kangra at Dharmsala.

TABLE II-3

Table showing Price of Land in Different Localities Civil Station, Court Area, Hospital Complex to Octroi Post

Year	Area in decimeter	Price
1	2	3
1983	1036.01	21,000
1984	88.06	20,000
1985	184.63	18,000
1986	39.05	18,000
1987	97.87	9,987

SHAMNAGAR

Year	Area in Kanal and Marla	Price
1	2	3
1982	1 Kanal 6 marla	9,000
1983	3 marla	1,000
1984	14 marla	5,000
1985	15 marla	15,000
1986	13 marla	20,000
1987	10 marla	25,000
	Kotwali Bazar and Mcleodganj	
1982	Per sq. meter	245.10 paise
1986	-do-	342.80 paise

SOURCE: Deputy Commissioner's office Kangra at Dharmsala.

At a distance of about 6 kms., a religious institution known as the Chinmaya Mission in the midst of beautiful pine grove, has been set up which attracts a good number of tourists and other people of position and status from all parts of the country. They seek abode here to obtain spiritual peace and remain away from the maddening crowds to lead renunciated life.

It is not possible to analyse the immigration and emigration history of the town by substantiating census data as the data for immigration and emigration was not compiled at the town level. However, data based on household survey of 260 households has been compiled and is presented at an appropriate place in the subsequent chapter.

Impact of Topography and other Factors on Growth

Dharmsala town is situated on a beautiful and scenic hill slopes which offtakes abruptly in altitude making it a hill resort for the affluent people of northern India. The town looks like a child lying in the cradle with a canopy of Dhauladhar snow ranges over the head. It gives a scenic view in the evening with a background of marble snow spread over the high ranges when the setting sun throws twilight reflecting multiple colours. One gets enchanted with the natural splendour of full moon lit nights and the beauty of land scape all around. The flat valley of Kangra stretches far miles right from the foot of the town giving lush green view of paddy fields with crystal water flowing from field to field through Kuhls. The slate mines at Bhagsunag and Khaniara have slightly spoiled the natural beauty of the hills, yet they have attributed to the economy and attracted buyers from the outside. The town is also a centre of business and trade activity for the local people. With the establishment of district and divisional headquarters of the government and other important state offices the town has greater importance and get a booster dose for growth and expansion. As already mentioned earlier, the settlement of Gorkha colony, Cantonment board and mass migration of Tibetan refugees are the other contributory factors attributed to its topography resulting in fast growth.

The summer months attract a good number of tourists and visitors including pilgrims which temporarily add to the human stock and enhance hustle and bustle and glamour of life in the town.

Population Characteristics of Town

According to 1991 Census, the provisional population of Dharmsala M.C. was 17,320 persons 9,379 males and 7,941 females. The trend of population growth reveal that the population of the 1901 was 6,971 and it recorded a slight decrease in 1911 at 6,923 persons. During the decade 1911—1921, the urban population recorded a steep fall with a decline in population from 6,923 in 1911 to 4,904 in 1921 (—29.26). In 1931 the urban population showed an upward trend by recording an increase of 29.67 per cent since 1921 (6,359 persons). In 1941, the population increase was the highest showing an increase of 51.80 per cent (9,653 persons). In 1951, the total population of the town was 9,933 persons showing only 2.93 per cent increase. During 1951—61 the percentage increase recorded was 3.24 with a population of 10,255 persons in 1961. During 1961—71 the corresponding increase was 6.67 per cent with a population of 10,939 persons in 1971. During the decade 1971—81 the urban population shot up by 32.57 per cent. This rate reduced again to less than 20 per cent during the last decade. These fluctuations in the recorded growth rate of population of the town are attributed to various factors like earthquake of 1905 in Kangra, setting up of Cantonment during World Wars I and II, rehabilitation of Gorkha soldiers, migration of refugees during the partition of the country in 1947 and heavy influx of Tibetans alongwith Dalai Lama after invasion of Tibet by China in 1962. There was no urban jurisdictional expansion of the town since 1961. The density of population has increased to 1,629 persons per sq. km. in 1991 from 1,366 persons per sq. km. in 1981 and 1,029 persons per sq. km. in 1971. According to size class of the population the town falls in category IV. The following table shows the trends of growth of population since 1901.

TABLE II-4

Trends of Growth of Population Since 1901

Census Year	Population	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3
1901	6,971	—
1911	6,923	—0.69
1921	4,904	—29.16
1931	6,359	+29.67
1941	9,653	+51.80
1951	9,933	+2.90
1961	10,255	+3.24
1971	10,939	+6.67
1981	14,522	+32.75
1991	17,320	+19.27

SOURCE: Census of India, 1981 General Population Tables and Census of India, 1991 Provisional Population Totals (Paper No. 2).

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Administrative Offices

During the British regime Dharmsala attained the distinction of the headquarters of Kangra district in the year 1845*. It was the first step in making this hill station a seat of administration though it lies at a distance of 18 Kms. from Kangra town towards the hill side. The first among the district administrative offices was the Deputy Commissioner's Office which was for sometime headed by British Officers. As a result of its becoming a centre of district administration, people from all walks of life visited this town to get their grievances redressed through executive/legal process.

1. Divisional Commissioner's Office

Dharmsala was declared as Divisional Headquarter in the year 1972 and the office was set up in the same year. The Division is comprising of the districts of Chamba, Kangra and Una. With the establishment of this office, it has gained more importance as the Divisional Commissioner is the appellate revenue authority and appeals relating to his jurisdiction are attended to in his court. The total strength of the staff of his office was 34 employees.

2. Deputy Commissioner's Office

Office of the Deputy Commissioner is situated in lower Dharmsala, known locally as 'Kachehari Adda' in a single storey building. The other complex of government office is also situated adjacent to this building and the whole complex is one of the most important historical places of this town. In Deputy Commissioner's room, the names of all previous Deputy Commissioners have been shown in a cronological order. The Deputy Commissioner has two sets of rooms, the court room and the office room. He is assisted by additional Deputy Commissioner, SDM and District Revenue Officer, Treasury Officer, Tahsildar, Naib-Tahsildar, Office Supdt., Sadar Kanungo and the supporting staff. All important records relating to revenue, land record is maintained in his office. He also function as District Magistrate and head of the district administration. He is a chief co-ordinator of all the district officers and holds periodic meetings with them to review the prevalent law and order situation and progress of developmental works. The total staff strength of the Deputy Commissioner's office as on 31st July, 1987 was 107 employees.

3. Police Establishments

Office of Dy. Inspector General (Police) North Zone—Its jurisdiction extends to Kangra, Una and Chamba districts. The total staff strength of this office was 18 as on 1-7-1987.

Superintendent of Police—It is most important office next to the Deputy Commissioner's Office and is manned by 851 persons (including total police force in the whole district). The law and order machinery is controlled by the Supdt. of Police and he is assisted by a chain of officers such as Addl. Supdt. of Police, Dy. Supdt. of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, S.H.O., Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who have police check posts and police station serving specified areas. In addition to this, there are offices of the central Striking Reserve Force, Commandant II Battalian Himachal Pradesh Armed Police. There are also the offices of Supdt. of Police Vigilance and the office of the Supdt. of Police Enforcement.

Superintendent Distt. Jails (Prisons) with a staff strength of 39 employees is also operating from Dharmsala.

4. Public Works Department

Chief Engineer (Building and Roads) North Zone—This office, located in Chilgari, caters to the needs of the Northern Circle. Chief Engineer is assisted by Superintending Engineer and a team of Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers posted in divisions, sub-divisions and sections. The staff trength of the office of Chief Engineer (B&R) North Zone is 156 personnel in addition to an army of field staff.

Superintending Engineer (Irrigation and Public Health—This office has the staff strength of 51 employees. The Executive Engineer (IPH) is assisting this office which is looking after the work of irrigation and public health services in its jurisdictions.

Executive Engineer (Mechanical)—This office with a staff strength of 36 persons is rendering mechanical services to the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Public Health offices.

Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board—There are the offices of the Superintending Engineer (Project construction circle), Superintending Engineer (Operation) and Executive Engineer, H.P.S.E.B. with a supporting staff of 481 personnel. H.P.S.E.B. has also constructed a beautiful Rest House near the new bus stand complex which caters to the comforts of departmental and other government officers.

5. Forest Offices

There are also the offices of the Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer. These offices with their office staff and field staff have the net work to safeguard, promote and preserve forest wealth and other flora and fauna of the area under their jurisdiction. This staff constitutes 390 employees which include Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Block Officers and Forest Guards. This is the oldest establishment operating since Britisher's regime.

*Honour's board in the D.C.'s room.

Forest department has a net work of forest offices established by Himachal Forest Corporation which include Divisional Manager, Himachal Pradesh State Forest Corporation (North Zone), Divisional Manager, Resin extraction circle, Divisional Manager, Forest Corpn., with the staff strength of 186 employees,

6. Horticulture Department

In order to give a fillip to the horticultural activities of this region, an Additional Directorate of Horticulture has been established here in the year 1984 with a staff strength of 21 employees. Under this Directorate, there is a District Horticulture Officer and Horticulture Development Officer having their staff strength of 50 and 31 respectively.

7. Public Relations Department

There is an office of the Deputy Director of Public Rlations who is assisted by the District Public Relation Officer with combined staff strength of 32 employees.

Dharmsala being the Divisional headquarters has a distinct place in Himachal Pradesh because the offices of the Joint Directorates and Deputy Directorates have been set-up here which are normally not found at the other district headquarters of the state.

8. Medical and Health Department

The offices of Chief Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Project Officer USAID, Zonal Malaria Officer, District Ayurvedic Officer are located here with the combined staff strength of 1,016 employees.

9. Education Department

There are the offices of the Deputy Director Education (North Zone), District Education Officer (Hr. Secy.) District Education Officer (Primary) and Officer Commanding (NCC) with a combined staff strength of 102 employees.

10. Office of H. P. Board of School Education

The office of the Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education has been shifted to Dharmsala. Now the Secretary, School Education Board has its offices at Dharmsala with a staff strength of 341 employees. The Board has raised its own office complex at the end of civil lines near war memorial.

11. Judicial Courts

The courts of District and Session Judge, Additional District and Session Judge (I), Additional District and Session Judge (II) and Senior-sub-Judge with the combined staff strength of 69 officials are functioning in this town in Depot bazar area. In these courts, the government cases are presented by District Attorney with the staff strength of 15 employees.

12. Civil Supply Department

The offices of the Joint Director of Food and Civil Supply, the District Food and Civil Supply Controller are located at Dharmsala with the staff strength of 49 personnel who are looking after the essential food supplies in the region.

13. Co-operative Department

With a staff strength of 95 employees, offices of Additional Registrar Co-operative Society and Assistant Registrar Co-operative Society are also stationed here.

14. Transport Department

Office of the Regional Transport Officer with the staff strength of 14 employees is operating from here. In addition there are the offices of the Regional Manager, HRTC, Divisional Manager, HRTC with the combined staff strength of 385 personnel.

15. Welfare Office

There is also an office of the District Welfare Officer which is functioning since 1960 and it has the staff strength of 44 employees. An office of the Zila Sainik Welfare Officer with the staff strength of 14 employees is also functioning at Dharmsala town.

16. Tourism Department

The office of the Tourism Development Officer is functioning here to promote tourism and provide local guidance to the tourists to visit various places of interest in and around Dharmsala.

17. Central Tibetan Secretariat (Gangchen Kyishong)

The Tibetan Secretariat is located halfway between Dharmsala and Mcleodganj. This is a seat of Tibetan Administration in exile. Separate offices for culture and religion, home affairs, finance, education, security, information, health and audit and service management are situated here. In the same area is the office of the Assembly of Tibetan People's Deputies, a body of eleven elected and one nominated representatives of the Tibetan in exile. This body of elected representatives forms the Tibetan parliament in exile.

In addition to above there are other offices also which are listed below :

TABLE III-1

Offices in the Town

Category	Name of Office	No. of employees
1	2	3
Public Sector :		
1.	District Agriculture Officer	157
2.	District Animal Husbandry Officer	281
3.	Commandant Home Guards 9th Bn.	55
.	Lady Circle Supervisor	3
5.	Div. Commandant Home Guards North Zone	9
6.	Project Officer, D.R.D.A.	21
7.	District Statistical Officer	7
8.	Tribal Development Branch Office	2
9.	Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner (Enforcement)	70
10.	Principal, J.B.T.	23

TABLE III-1

Office in the town

Category	Name of the Office	No. of employees
1	2	3
11. District Language Officer		3
12. Block Primary Education Officer		213
13. Principal, Degree College		140
14. Regional Employment Officer		7
15. Election Tahsildar		15
16. General Manager Industries		35
17. District Mining Officer.		15
18. District Ayurvedic Officer		226
19. District Panchayat Officer		227
20. Assistant Engineer (Dev.)		4
21 Settlement Officer		409
22. Principal, B.Ed. College		29
Corporate Sectors :		
1. Executive Engineer, Housing Board		50
2. H. P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation		8
3. Area Manager, H. P. State Civil Supplies		71
4. Divisional Manager, H.P State Civil Supplies Corp. Ltd.		6

SOURCE: Field Survey, 1986-87 (Secondary data).

Establishment of Local Self Government—Dharmsala Municipal Committee was established in the year 1867 to look after the management of the town with regard to water supply, conservancy, power, street lighting, transport and communication, fire fighting and other civic amenities. Municipal Committee is located in the heart of the Kotwali bazar area and is said to be one of the oldest public utility offices of the town. Its management was directly supervised by the Deputy Commissioner himself during British time and public representatives were also involved to run the affairs of the town. There is a well maintained minutes book of the old times which has a record of various meetings and the important decisions taken by the Municipal Committee. Now the Municipal Committee is functioning under the Local Self Government Department of Government of Himachal Pradesh. The municipal functioning is governed now under the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act. 1979 wherein there is a provision of elected representative body presided over by the President The office is headed by the Secretary assisted by his supporting staff. Dharmsala is classified as Class IV town. At the time of survey the town was divided into 13 wards.

Shri B. S. Parmar a practising lawyer is President of the Municipal Committee representing ward No. 13. The room of the President Municipal Committee where the meetings are invariably held is well furnished. Although the municipal elections are not contested on political party basis but it has been observed that the elected members have affiliation to one political party or the other which has its bearing on major policy decisions and matters relating to the town.

The details of income and expenditure from various sources and important functions of Municipal Committee are given below : -

TABLE III-2

Income and Expenditure of Municipal Committee for the Year 1983-84 and 1984-85

Income	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85
1. *General Department* :		
(I) Misc. unclassified	7,723 84	6,214.02
(II) *Tax and Licensing Department*		
(a) House Tax	3,36,929 00	3,38,619 50
(b) Octroi	3,00,198 00	3,99,252.00
(c) Toll Tax	1,52,903.00	1,73,134.26
(d) Show Tax	3,550.00	—
(e) Dangerous and Offensive trade licence fee	573.00	407.00
(f) Building application fee.	335.00	410.00
(g) Copying fee	580.50	726.50
2. *Income from Municipal Property* :		
(i) Rent of Land	17,286 96	12,233.94
(ii) Rent of Building	1,03,842.51	1,12,307.09
(iii) Forest Income	770.00	960.00
(iv) Teh. Bazari fee	13,600 00	16,206.25
(v) Composition fee	499.00	320.00
(vi) Slaughter house fee	4,869.50	2,981.00
(vii) Licence fee under section 197 of the Act.	2.164 00	1,761.00
3. *Water Supply* :		
(i) Water Tax	15,495.00	17,726.09
(ii) Water rate	1 33,099.92	1,51,272.16
(iii) Meter Rent	193.25	397.25
4. *Suspense* :		
(i) C-advance and deposits	1.43,595.01	39,495.07
(ii) D-Cattle pounds	3,398 00	4,257.67
G. TOTAL	12,41,605 49	12,78,680.71

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85
1. I. General Department	3,65,180.55	4,40,061.05
II. Education	nil	nil
III. Medical	nil	nil
2. IV. Public Health	3,06,337 80	3,67,836.98
3. V. Water Supply	1,92,266 37	2,18,728.13
VI. Veterinary	nil	nil
4. VII. Municipal works	96,955.41	1,08,655.19
5. VIII. Reserve for unforeseen charge	5,853 50	3,093.10
6. IX. Suspense	1,26,677.23	77,822.10
G. Total	10,93,270.91	12,16,196.55

SOURCE : Secretary Municipal Committee, Dharmsala.

The Municipal Committee, Dharmsala is mainly engaged to look after the civic comforts of the population and is rendering the following national services :

I. *Water Supply*—The main sources of water supply are :

(i) Perennial spring source of Bhagsunag
(ii) Churan Khad
(iii) Spring source Glanmore
(iv) Bather Khad

The water from these sources is chemically treated and made potable before supply for drinking purposes The present installed capacity is 30 GHI per day and the water distribution is 7,41,400 gallons per day. The water supply scheme was installed in the town about 100 years ago during the British time. The number of water connections at present stand at 1,391. The details of supply of water are as below :

A. Home Service—13 gallons per hour per day.
B. Stand Posts —Do—
C Category of population covered=B category
D. Percentage of population covered=100%
E. Length of distribution of piped line=30Kms. approximate
F. Water supply surveillange=Treated water
G. Restriction points=Gravity scheme
H. Annual cos of water Supply (Maintenance and operation charges) =Rs. 1,33,293 (1983-84) 1,51,669 (1984-85)

Although potable water supply is arranged by Municipal Committee through pipe lines to serve 100% population, yet it has been observed that population residing close to these sources of water specially at Bhagsunag water springs obtain untreated water directly from the source and use it for drinking purposes which may be a health hazard in the form of water borne diseases for those who use it chemically untreated.

Conservancy—The Municipal Committee looks after the general public health conditions and the sanitation of the town by deploying squads of conservancy staff supervised by a Sanitary Inspector whose job requirements are to upkeep the sanitation of the town, to supervise the functioning of consevatory staff, observing neatness and cleanliness of daily eatables sold in the market which include cooked food, milk, meat, fish, eggs and confectionary items etc. In the sanitation and the conservancy task the Sanitary Inspector is assisted by one Sanitary Supervisor and 3 head Jamadars, who look after their respective circles, to ensure proper sanitation. Sweepers (both males and females) start cleaning the areas earmarked to them early in the morning and dump the rubbish at fixed points from where it is removed on a Municipal tractor trolly and thrown in a far off nullaha. The road side drains are regularly washed and cleaned to avoid clogging. The list of conservancy staff of different categories is given below :

TABLE III-3

Particulars of Conservancy Staff of Different Categories

Category	Number			Remuneration (scale of pay)	Remarks (Total salary) P.M.)
	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sanitary Inspector	1	—	1	680—1120	1400
2. Sanitary Supervisor	1	—	1	400—600	1100
3. Head Jamadar	3	—	3	325—495	1000
4. Sweepers	17	6	23	300—430	930
5. Part-time Sweepers	13	7	20	—	240

SOURCE: Municipal Committee, Dharmsala.

The sewerage system in the town was taken over by Public Health Department in October, 1986. The sewerage system has not been laid in the entire town hence, latrines in most of the houses are of dry type and Sweepers/sweeperesses are engaged by individual households to remove the night soil from latrines. On account of unsystematic construction, the sanitary conditions in the congested areas are very narrow and drainage system is not functioning properly. The dirty water overflows the drains and the inhabitants are in the habit of throwing the official and household garbage in the open drains. Municipal Committee has provided 22 public latrines in all important localities and also arranged public urinals at important public places. A good number of households in the town are without the facility of privies. Therefore, a large number of people, especially the labourers have been observed easing in the open drains along the road sides in the dawn hours. Children very often are seen defecating themselves at all odd places adding to the insanitary conditions in the town. However, the town is in a advantageous position being situated on the spur of the hill and frequent and heavy downpour helps in washing away all the dirt easily.

92-L/S120DCOHP—3

Power and Road Lighting—Dharmsala is one of the oldest town in the state which was electrified before independence from Jogindernagar electric power supply station in the year 1932. At present the electricity is supplied from the power sub-station of Sidhpur at distance of 4 Kms. from the town. The villages adjoining the town are also served from Sidhpur sub-station. The volume of consumption in the town is 2.5 MVA. The power sub-station at Sidhpur is fully meeting the daily requirements of the town. The town experiences load shedding and power break rarely and by and large the power supply to the town remains uninterrupted. All residential, commercial, industrial and public places in the town have got electricity connections. At present the number of connections are 5364. In addition, there are 41 Industrial connections, 1177 commercial connections and two other connections for establishments.

There are six road light connections in the main town (excepting the localities of Naddi, Dharmkot, Seri and Gamroo) with electric poles provided at adequate distance of 55 meters to 75 meters on the roads and streets. In the recent past, special mercury sodium lights have been provided on the important road crossings and other public places. The conventional electric bulbs are being replaced by Tube-Lights. In addition to road and streets lights provided by the Municipal Committee, the influential owners of houses commercial and industrial establishments arrange lighting arrangements of their premises, which are facing roads and streets. The lighting hours observed are from 7 PM to 6 AM. There are 799 light points provided on various streets and roads with total consumption of about 1075 units per month. There is a provision of pole light arrangements on all public places like bus stand, district courts, civil hospital, rest houses and in the surroundings of play grounds, hostels etc All government offices and institutions have also made adequate lighting arrangements at night which supplement road and street lights provided by the Municipal Committee. A few commercial establishments and banks have got alternate arrangements of emergency lights through diesel generators to meet the exigency of power break down during working hours. Artistic lighting arrangements have been made in the War Hero Memorial Complex and in the stadium. The following table shows the number of electric connections, volume of consumption by type of different establishments, rate per unit, charges due and charges realised for the year 1986 :

TABLE III-4

No. of Connections, Rate per unit, Volume of Consumption Charges due and Charges Realised January, 1986 to December, 1986

Type of establishment	No. of connections given	Volume of consumption	Rate per unit	Charges due during 1/86 to 12/86	Charges realised during 1/86 to 12/86	No. of pending applications in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Domestic							
(a) Lighting . .	5,364	2.5 MVA D/S	1 to 25 —0.45 P per unit. 26 and above, 0.40 paise per unit	31,63,601.54	31,14,254.06	D/S 25	
(b) Power . . .							
Industrial . . .	41		0.40 Paise per unit for entire consumption		—		
Irrigation . . .		—	—		—	—	—
Other Establishment .	2	—	—		—		—
Commercial . . .	1,177		1 to 100:0.70 Paise per unit, 101 and above: 0.90 P. per unit	—	—	C/S 20	—
Road Lighting .	6		0.30 paise per unit for the entire consumption	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . .	6,590					45 Nos.	

SOURCE : H.P.S.E.B. Dharmsala.

It is established from the statement given above that more than 75% of the total electric connections are for domestic use only as out of the 6,590 total electric connections, 5,364 are domestic. Commercial electric connections, number is 1,177 and for industrial use there are only 41 electric connections.

Transport and Communication

Dharmsala is 56 miles (Aprox. 90 Kms.) from Pathankot, 76 miles (Aprox. 122 Kms.) from Hoshiarpur the two termini of the broad gauge railway. Pathankot is connected with Delhi by air also. From Dharmsala regular bus services to Pathankot and other places of the district are available. One can move from Pathankot to Kangra town on the narrow gauge Kangra valley railway line also and from there can take a bus to Dharmsala. An eleven Kms. long road branching off at Gaggal for Pathankot-Baijnath-Kullu highway takes one to Dharmsala. There are direct bus services from Dharmsala to the State Headquarters Shimla as well as to Chandigarh and Delhi.

Road connections to and from Dharmsala continued to expand since Britishers time and the modes of communication improved with the passage of time specially with the setting up of Yol and Dharmsala Cantonments when, there was acute urgency of movement of troops by road. Of course, the roads were narrow zig-zig and partially metalled which were widened, metalled and made all weather traffic worthy after independence under various development plans. Mode of transportation of luggage, goods other articles to the upper areas of Dharmsala beyond Bhagsunag are still on mules, sheep, goats and on human back as the upper habitations have not been linked motorable approach roads. Migratory Gujjars and Gaddis were seen carrying goods on the back of milch cattle while moving from one bridle path to another.

Construction of roads in and around Dharmsala received top priority after declaration of Dharmsala as the Divisional headquarters. There is a hectic road transport and vehicular traffic observed in the town which is connected by road with all important places in the state and the adjoining states.

The most important routes connecting Dharmsala with other parts of the country and state are as below:

Dharmsala-Kangra-Pathankot Road—Dharmsala is linked to Pathankot by this road which has heaviest vehicular traffic. All traffic from the Union Capital of India, Punjab, Haryana, U.T. Chandigarh and Jammu & Kashmir normally flows to Dharmsala via Pathankot which is also the broad gauge rail terminus station. Pathankot is also an important commercial and industrial pass for Himachal area and much of the economic activities of Dharmsala town is linked with Pathankot. Much of the imports from the adjoining States are through goods transport from Pathankot. Goods of daily use worth lacs of rupees enter Dharmsala via Pathankot. Hence, apart from being traffic route, Dharmsala-Pathankot Road is the most important trade route also. The routes beyond Pathankot linking Dharmsala extend to Pathankot-Jammu & Srinagar, Pathankot-Gurdaspur-Amritsar, Pathankot-Hoshiarpur, Pathankot-Jullundur and linking further with other parts of the States and the country.

Dharmsala-Dalhousie-Chamba Road—This route branches off at Nurpur from Dharmsala-Pathankot road and serves Bakloh-Dalhousie and Chamba.

Dharmsala-Kullu-Manali Road—There is adequate bus service available from Dharmsala to Kullu and Manali via Yol, Palampur and via Kangra through Palampur-Baijnath-Jogindernagar-Mandi route. All stations falling on this route upto Mandi are served with the net work of road transport.

Dharmsala-Shimla Road—Direct bus service for Shimla is available via Palampur-Mandi-Sundarnagar road and through Kangra-Jawalaji-Hamirpur-Bilaspur route. Night bus services and Deluxe bus services are also available on these routes.

Dharmsala-Chandigarh-Delhi Road—Frequent bus services are available to Chandigarh and Delhi via Kangra-Dehragopipur, Una-Anandpur Sahib and Ropar serving all important stations enroute. Night bus services also ply on this route and pass through the Punjab territory.

Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur Road—There is a heavy vehicular traffic on this road as Kangra district was a part of Punjab and all road communications to Kangra and Dharmsala from Punjab were mainly via Hoshiarpur-Gagret-Chintpurni-Dehragopipur. There are bus routs connecting Dharmsala with Hosiarpur via Palampur-Sujanpur, Sujanpur Tihra-Hamirpur-Nadaun-Amb.

In addition, there are many other routes from Dharmsala linking various other stations of the district with the town and there is a net work of road transport facility from Dharmsala to the peripheral villages. Kangra via Gaggal and Yol cantonment from Dharmsala has almost been fully with road transport facility. The Appendix tables 1—6 show the routes originating from Dharmsala, their timings and the agency operating on each route.

Also there are a good number of public and private goods carriers which ply on the routes mentioned above. At present there are 27 Trucks, 17 Jeeps, 29 Cars, 128 Scooters and Motorcycles, 14 Pickup Vans in the town. Local bus service has not been introduced as yet, though long route buses entering the town from different directions lift and drop passengers in civil line area, Kachehari Adda, Sangam Park, Forsythganj and Mcleodganj. During tourist season, lot of taxes, cars and charted buses have hustle and bustle in the town.

92-L/S120DCOHP—3(a)

Post and Telegraph and Telephones

At present the town has a net work of sub-post offices and branch post offices located in various localities i.e. in Civil Line area, Kotwali Bazar, Forsythganj and Mcleodganj. The villages falling in the periphery are also served with the postal services extended from the town. The main services rendered in the main post offices include receipt and delivery of daily mail both ordinary and registered, sale of postal stationery, national saving certificates, maintenance and operation of postal saving accounts, payment of pension. The following table shows the magnitude of postal services rendered by the post offices in the town during the year 1986.

Telegraph Office—Telegraphic communications were opened in the town long ago. Being a divisional and district headquarters, there is a great rush of telegraphic services and during the year 1986, total number of telegrams issued was 4,745 and the number received was 30,363.

TABLE III-5

Sale of Postal Stationery and Number of Telegrams Received/Issued during 1986

Item	Number sold during last one year	Total sale proceeds during last one year
1	2	3
(A) Postal Stationery :		
(i) Post Card	17,104	2,56,560
(ii) Inland Cover	18,302	6,40,570
(iii) Envelopes	9,722	5,35,710
(iv) Stamp	--	2,23,780
Total		16,56,620
(B) Number of telegrams : .		
(i) Received during last one year . . . 30,363		
(ii) Issued during last one year 4,745		

SOURCE : Superintendent Post Office Dharmsala.

The telephone exchange was previously operated with the help of central battery and at present it is an automatic Telephone Exchange and STD facilities are available with other parts of the State and Country. There are 8 public telephone booths situated in different localities. Up to the year 1986, there were 850 telephone connections which have increased in the recent past because of the shifting of the divisional headquarters and setting up of the Tibetan Secretariate First 275 local calls are allowed free of charge and for the next 2,000 local calls 60 paise are charged per call of 3 minutes duration and beyond 2000 calls the charges are 80 paise per call. During the year 1986, 21.90 lakh local calls were recorded. Number of trunk calls during the same period booked from the town were 2.20 lakhs. The total revenue earned by the telephone exchange during the year 1986 amounted to Rs. 10,40,514.50 P. which includes rent of telephone connections and bills of local calls. Revenue earned from trunk calls amounted to Rs. 5,39,604.00 during the same period.

Wireless—A wireless station operated by the Police Department is also functioning in the town through which urgent important messages relating to law and order, natural calamities like earthquake, land slides cloud bursts, flash floods and intimation of VIP's visits, States, national and international dignitaries are received and flashed.

Fire Fighting

The fire brigade services were made available in the town during the year 1973 under the management and control of Municipal Committee (now transferred to Home guards). The fire fiighting station is situated near the main bus stand in Kotwali Bazar. The fire fighting incidents include house fires, forest fires and other unforeseen calamities and accidents arising out of earthquake, road accidents, vehicle fire and electric short circuit fire and suicidal burning cases etc. The fire fighting equipments comprised of 4 vehicles equipped with water tanks, water pipes, flying ladders, anti-fire and anti-smoke kits for the fire fighting staff and 24 hours services of telephone call facility available in the fire service station. At present, there is a Fire Officer assisted by the fighting squads which include fire-men and drivers.

The following table shows particulars of fire fighting services rendered by the fire brigade during the year 1986 :

TABLE III 6

Fire Brigade Services during 1986

Location	Establishment date	Particulars of Service					
		Place	Date	Time	Loss property worth Rs.	Saved Property worth Rs.	Kind of Fire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
K. B. Dharmsala	1973 Jan, 86	1. Dharmsala cooperative Printing Press, G. Road	01-01-86	17.30	1000	2 Lakhs	House Fire
		2. Rehlu Vill: & Distt. Kangra, House of Sh. Bhuri Singh	05-01-86	03.50	1 Lakh	4 Lakhs	-do-
	Feb, 86	3. Near Rest House PWD Dharmsala	10-04-86	23.45	200	1 Lakh	Forest Fire
		4. Cantt. Road Dharmsala House of Sh. Tulsi Ram	11-04-86	10.00	Burnt one man	—	Suicide case
		5. Kunal Pathari Dharmsala	17-04-86	14.45	200	3 Lakhs	Forest Fire
		6. Police line Dharmsala	26-04-86	13.06	20,000	Saved injured person	Earthquake
		7. Cantt. Road Dharmsala House collapsed	27-04-86	11.00	3000	Nil	-do-
	May, 86	8. Chilgari Dharmsala	22-05-86	16.20	200	10,000	Forest fire
		9. -do-	24-05-86	17.01	500	1 Lakh	-do-
		10. -do-	26-05-86	09.55	100	2 Lakhs	-do-
	June, 86	11. Mcleodganj	05-06-86	22.07	500	20,000	-do-
		12. Cantt. Dharmsala	07-06-86	08.45	100	2 Lakhs	-do-
		13. Dharmsala Near Hospital.	10-06-86	11.20	100	1 Lakh	-do-
		14. Dharmsala Near HRTC workshop.	11-06-86	21.59	Nil	15 Lakhs	-do-
		15. Dharmsala near Irrigation office.	12-06-86	09.35	100	4,000	-do-
		16. Dharmsala.	12-06-86	10.45	150	3 Lakhs	-do-
		17. Dharmsala near HRTC workshop.	12-06-86	19.43	Nil	15 Lakhs	-do-
	July, 86	18. Forsythganj, Dharmsala.	20-06-86	19.53	30,000	—	House sliding due to rain
		19. Depot. Bazar Dharmsala.	23-07-86	20.30	1,000	10 Lakhs	House fire
	Aug, 86	20. Dharmsala HRTC Bus accident C/o Regional Manager, Dharmsala.	19-08-86	11.26	50 Lakhs	5 persons (five lives)	Rescue at the time of accident of Bus No. HPK-1785
	Oct, 86	21. Dharmsala Police Motor cycle.	21-10-86	17.45	1,000	1,5000	Vehicle fire

SOURCE : Fire Brigade, Dharmsala.

In response to emergency calls, the fire fighting services are extended to the localities falling outside the town also.

Educational Institutions

Apart from district and divisional administrative headquarters, Dharmsala town is rated as a centre of high education also in the state next to Shimla. There are 22 educational institutions providing general, professional and technical education. The details of which are discussed below :

(i) *Government College, Dharmsala*—The Government College Dharmsala was established in 1926 and the post graduate classes were started in the college after reorganisation of the composite Punjab. The college is located in the Civil Lines are in a spacious building having its own stadium and play grounds attached to the campus. During the year 1986 there were 1,317 male students and 458 female students in the college. The number of male teachers stood at 62 and female teachers 21 supported by 58 male non-teaching staff and 5 female non-teaching staff. There were 4 research students.

(ii) *Government College for Education*—This college is also located in the civil lines adjoining to the Government College. The number of students admitted for B.Ed. course during the year 1986 stood at 98 males and 7 females. The number of teachers stood at 8 males 4 females supported by 14 non-teaching male staff and 3 females non-teaching staff.

(iii) *Junior Basic Training School*—It is located in the Civil Lines area. The number of J.B.T. students stood at 105 males and 100 females in the year 1986. The number of teachers is 3 males and 9 females. The non-teaching staff consists of 9 males and 2 females.

Model Secondary School (Girls)—This school is located in civil line area. The student strength on the roll is 185 in the secondary classes. There are six female and 2 male teachers supported by 3 female non-teaching staff.

Government Secondary School (Boys)—It is also located in civil line area with 586 students on the roll in the secondary classes. There are 23 male and 32 female teachers having assistance of 14 male and 5 female non-teaching staff members in the school. In fact, both the secondary schools though earmarked for boys and girls separately, are functioning on co-education pattern.

Tibetan Children's Village—The Tibetan Children's village is situated on a hill top at a distance of 9 Kms. from Dharmsala and 2 Kms. from Mcleodganj. It was initially started as a orphanage and a nursery school but it has grown now as a big educational establishment with thirty homes, two hostels, modern school building ranging from nursery to high school, playgrounds, staff quarters, a dispensary, handicraft-cum-vocational training centre, a community hall and administrative offices. The entire complex is spread over in an area of 43 acres. It provides education and parental care to more than 1200 children. TCV also runs similar children villages in Leh (Ladakh) and Bylakupee in south India, boarding school and day school in lower Dharmsala, Mcleodganj and Patli Khul in Himachal Pradesh.

Since its foundation in 1960, more than 5,000 children have passed the portals of the Tibetan Children Village to join other schools in India or abroad. Recently TCV students have started joining the colleges in Delhi and Chandigarh for higher education.

Tibetan Children Village School—This school is exclusively meant for Tibetan children and is located between Forsythganj and Dal Lake on a ridge beautifully planned as a residential area. This school is under the management of Board of Directors appointed by the Ministry of Education of the Tibetan Government. At present the Principal and patron of this school is younger sister of his Holiness the Dalai Lama. Tibetan students right from infancy to higher classes from various parts of the country are on the rolls. It is a residential school and the students are grouped in three categories i.e. infants, juniors and high classes. In the infant section, there are 238 male, 180 female students, in junior section there are 336 male and 231 female students and in high classes there are 190 male and 210 female students. There are 5 male and 16 female teachers looking-after the infant section of the school and 15 male and 18 female teachers are in junior section and 26 male and 7 female teachers in high classes. There are 1 male, 2 female non-teaching staff in infant section 2 male and 4 female non-teaching staff in junior section and 3 male and 3 female non-teaching staff in high classes.

TCV school consists of 30 homes meant for the teaching staff, 2 hostels, a modern school building catering from nursery to high school, playground, a dispensary and community hall and a administrative office. Situated on a hill top at a distance of 9 Kms. from the main town and 2 Kms. from Mcleodganj, the TCV school at present ranks amongst the best Tibetan educational institutions in the country. Apart from providing education, the institution gives parental care and love to 418 infant students. Since its foundation in 1960, more than 5,000 students have passed from this school and many are receiving higher education at graduate and post-graduate level at Shimla, Chandigarh and Delhi Universities.

A branch of TCV school is situated on Khaniara Road in Dharmsala town in which there are 323 male and 249 female students. There are 17 male and 11 female teachers in this branch school with other supporting staff strength of 17 males and 13 females.

The other educational institutions are listed below :

TABLE III-7

Particulars of Educational Institutions

Sl. No.	Type	Location	Number of students		Number of teachers		Non-teaching staff	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	G. H. S. Kotwali	Kotwali Bazar	296	202	5	7	2	2
2	G. H. S. Forsythganj	Forsythganj	236	230	10	12	2	1
3	G. H. S. (Girls) Dharmsala	Kacheheri Adda		435	3	36	7	7
4	G. P. S. Kotwali	Kotwali Bazar	210	170		11	1	—
5	International Samaj Public School	Old Chari Road	7	8	—	2		1
6	D. A. V. Public School	Gurdwara Road	30	27	—	5	—	1
7	Vidya Mandir	Kotwali Bazar	83	77		5		1
8	G. P. S. (Girls)	Kacheheri Adda	37	75	—	6	—	—
9	S. D. Pry. School	Depot Bazar	60	56	1	4	1	—
10	Dayanand Model School (Pry.)	-do-	161	113	1	14	1	2
11	G. P. Chilgari	Chilgari	18	24		3	1	—
12	G. P. S. Hiru	Mcleodganj	10	15	—	2	1	—
13	G. P. S. Dharmkot	Dharmkot	46	31	1	1	—	1
14	G. P. S. Bhagsunag	Bhagsunag	41	26	—	2	1	

SOURCE: Concerned Schools of Dharmsala Town.

In addition some creches and pre-nursery schools also exist in some localities which are purely private and un-recognised. These are mostly the ventures of educated ladies who have opted to domesticate it as their part time profession. The working ladies prefer such arrangements rather than to send their toddlers to the government institutions.

Medical Institutions

Occurance of diseases, spread of epidemics and occurance of earthquake, cloud bursts and flash floods in this part of the region were considered a sign of displeasure of God and Goddesses and curses of various deities and evil spirits in the past. They would rather prefer to appease the Gods and Goddesses by offering 'Parsad' and also giving sacrifice of an animal preferably of Goat. As a part of mass practice of faith curing the people yet go a long way in search of a healing aid from Chelas through Jantar-Mantar and Jadu-Tona rather than to go in for proper medical treatment. However, these faiths and beliefs are now on the decline and people are coming forward to avail modern medical facilities available in different systems of medicines.

At present there are one district hospital, civil dispensary and a district Ayurveda hospital.

Today Dharmsala is one o fthe biggest centres of medical facilities in this part of the state. Keeping in view the rising need of the people for the specialised treatment, the District Hospital has been upgraded to the regional hospital. A new spacious multi-storyed building has been constructed in which various departments of medicines and surgery fully equiped with the latest instruments and qualified doctor's services have been made available. District Ayurvedic hospital is also housed in the same building and catering to those patients who are not using the Allopathic system. There are a good number of patients who prefer to go in for Ayurvedic system of treatment rather than to go in for other treatments. The details of medical institutions and medical facilities available are given below :

Family Welfare Services— There is a district welfare clinic functioning in the district hospital which is manned by District Family Welfare Officer assisted by a Health Educator, Family Welfare Social Workers and Lady Health Visitors. The overall control is under the Chief Medical Officer. Family Welfare services are rendered in the form of persuations to adopt small family norms to the newly married couples through the distribution of free literature and free contraceptives for increasing the span of birth occurance. Film shows and other publicity measures are carried out in the various localities and at the places of gathering by the mass media wing manned by District Education Officer. Family Welfare camps are held and family welfare fortnights are celebrated from time to time as per the medical and health policy of the government. These family welfare services are also available in MCV centre Dharmsala. In the year 1986, 12 vasectomy and 75 tubectomy operations were performed. In addition 125 IUD insertions were done in the town. 503 eligible couples were supplied with 'Nirodhs'. In addition to this large number of eligible couples availed of advice about small family norm by way of obtaining operational knowledge about human re-production having direct bearing on sex pattern and sex behaviour.

Private Clinics—Though the district hospital and its allied clinics and dispensaries are the main source of

medical facilities yet qualified doctors GAMS and RMPs are also running their private clinics in the town alongwith medical welfare services. Some registered Vaids and Hakims are also running private practices in the Unani and Ayurvedic system. In the Mcleodganj area there is a full-fledged Tibetan dispensary and there are a few well reknowned Tibetan doctors running their private clinics in Tibetan system of medicines. Dr. (Mrs.) Dolma, who is also the personal physician of his Holiness the Dalai Lama has acclaimed high reputation all over India and even abroad in Tibetan system of medicines.

Tibetan Medical Institute

In 1960 a small dispensary of traditional Tibetan medicines was opened at Dharmsala to cope with the enormous number of refugees racked by diseases. Now situated near the central Tibetan Sectt. the Tibetan Medical Institute has a huge complex in a spacious compound. It has a college in which the fundamentals of the traditional Tibetan medical practices are taught to more than 50 students. This institute has a dispensary and a patient and surgical ward. This clinic and the one in Mcleodganj treat patients irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

About 200 different pills are made in the institute and are distributed to its 15 branch clinics in India and Nepal. These are also sent abroad where there is a growing demand for them.

The expansion of the Tibetan Medical Institute is an indication of the reputation which the traditional tibetan medicine has acquired in international medical circles. The tradition of Tibetan medicine dates back to more than 200 years and respected physicians the world over are increasingly recognising the efficacy of traditional Tibetan medical practice. They respect it for what it is a substantial Tibetan contribution to the easing of human sufferings.

Tibetan Delek Hospital

Line other Tibetan institutions in Dharmsala the hospital has been rapid growth since its foundation in 1971. The hospital is probably one of the first Tibetan ventures into the field of the western medical science assisted by volunteers from Australia, Delek is entirely managed by Tibetans. It has a surgical and maternity out patient and in-patient departments. One of its units works towards the eradication of T.B. in the Tibetan community, a mobile team for community health and an eye clinic. All these departments are co-ordinated by an Administration. The doctor is assisted by nurses.

Incidence of Diseases and Treatment—In table No. III-8 & 9 incidence of diseases and the number of patient treated are given. These figures were collected for the year 1986 separately from the Allopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions :

TABLE III-8

ALLOPATHIC

Incidence of Diseases Treated in Medical Institutions During 1986

	Category of Diseases	Number of patients	
		Indoor	Outdoor
	1	2	3
I	Infection and Parasitic Diseases	45,715 355	119,303 2,401
II	Neoplasms	9	17
II	Allergic Endocrine system, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	332	11,962
IV	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming organs	656	11,256
V	Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders.	22	422
VI	Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	362	8,042
VII	Disease of the circulatory system	275	2,699
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory system	418	18,197
IX	Diseases of the Digestive system	403	14,242
X	Diseases of the genetourinary system	162	14,242
XI	Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy child birth and the puerperium	723	2,452
XII	Diseases of the skin and cellular Tissue	103	2,242
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and organs of Movements	628	2,243
XIV	Congenital Malformations	—	4,982
XV	Certain Diseases of Early infancy	42	9
XVI	Symptoms, Senility and ill-defined conditions	221	2,462
XVII	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	408	1,582

SOURCE : Medical Officer, I.S.M. District Hospital Dharmsala, H. P.

TABLE III–9

AYURVEDIC

Incidence of Diseases Treated in Medical Institutions During 1986

	Category of Disease	Number Treated		Remarks
		Indoor	Out	
1		2		4
I	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Nil		Out door facility is provided in this Ayurvedic hospital
II	Neoplasms	Nil		
III	Allergic Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional dieseases	Nil		
IV	Diseases of the Circulatory organs	Nil		
V	Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality diseases	Nil	–	
VI	Other Diseases (Skin Diseases)	4,457	4,457	
VII	Diseases of the Nervous system and sense organs	Nil		
VIII	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Nil		
IX	Disease of the Respiratory system	1,443		
X	Diseases of the Digestive system	917		
XI	Diseases of the Genito Urinary system	Nil	—	
XII	Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy child birth and the puerpertio	Nil		
XIII	Diseases of the Connective Cellular Tissue	57		
XIV	Diseases of the Bones and organs of movements, congenital Malformation	Nil	–	
XV	Certain diseases of infancy	Nil		
XVI	Symptoms, senility and ill-defumed conditions	Nil		
XVII	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	Nil	–	
	Total	6,874	4,457	

SOURCE: Medical Officer, I.S.M. District Hospital Dharmsala (H.P.)

Diseases Among Animals

There is one Veterinary Hospital in the town. It caters to the need of the town as well as of the surrounding areas in about 10 Kms. radius One can have an idea of the common diseases among the animals from the Table given here which was obtained from the Veterinary Hospital Dharmsala :

TABLE III–10

Incidence of Diseases Among Different Animals Treated During 1986

	Animals	Diseases	No. treated	Remarks
1		2	3	4
1	Horse	Wounds, respiratory diseases vermirous infections, digestive disorders	313	Figures are combined for town and the surrounding villages
2.	Cattle	Liver fluke, Lantana Eczema (Fasco Liasies) Round worms insfestatious milk fever (mastitis) mineral deficiency, Allergic Dermicitis, wound, Respiratory, digestive disorders	4,835	
3	Sheep, Goat & Dogs	Mange, respiratory diseases Vermirous infestations. ECPP, Lantana Poisoning Mastitis, Eczema wounds	2,344	

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Dharmsala town is predominently a service class town. It does not figure at all on any small, medium or large scale industrial map of the State. The economic life of the town is thus mainly wedded to the services associated with the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, supplemented by local activities of commerce and trade. Although well placed families own small chunks of cultivable land in and outside the limits of the town, yet the locals admit that the income from these lands hardly earns the title of the agricultural economy for the town. In fact, it is one of the most important hill stations known for its climate rather than a generator of self economy. The land is mountainous and hilly covered with thick forests which now form a part of government property. Paddy, wheat and maize are being sown in some of the available terraces of land.

Since Britishers' time, the town remained a service class town and settlers are both from civil and the army. The ancillary activities of commerce and trade mostly depended upon the magnitude of requirement of people engaged in other services. The town witnessed service oriented activities during the first and second world wars. Declaring the headquarters town of the district and subsequently making it a divisional headquarters, the town got a fillip to become the abode of government functionaries both high and low and at present it will not be out of relevance to grade Dharmsala as a town of government servants and pensioners. The occupational distribution of working force as obtained in 1981 Census also authenticated what has been observed in general about the economic life of the residents of the town. The following table gives classification of workers and non-workers in Dharmsala town by main activity classified by sex and age-group for 1971 and 1981 Censuses :

TABLE IV 1

Classification of Workers and Non-Workers by Main Activity by Sex and Age-Group 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Classification	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Main workers	2 182	599	4,069	1,001
Cultivators	120	54	92	128
Agricultural labourers	199	53	24	4
Household Industry	53	3	59	20
Other workers	2 810	489	3,894	849
Marginal workers	--	-	24	99
Non-workers	3,011	4 147	4 048	5,281

SOURCE : Census of India 1971 1981 Series 7 H. P.
Part II A -General Population Tables, 1971
Part II B—Primary Census Abstract, 1981

Out of the total population of 14,522 persons returned in 1981 Census, 5,193 persons are recorded as workers and the remaining 9,329 fall in the category of non-workers, the working force constitute 35.76 percent of the total population. Out of total 6,381 females, only 1,100 females are reported as workers which constitute 17.24 percent of the total female population and this proportion is fairly below the state figure (31.86 percent). The male workers constitute 50.28 percent of the total male population of the town. Out of total main workers numbering 4,069, 3,894 are engaged in other services. Similarly out of 1,001 female main workers 849 are engaged in other services which amply establishes that the economy of the town mainly depends upon service oriented jobs/ professions.

The proportion of main workers engaged as cultivators is marginal as only 92 males and 128 females have been recorded as cultivators. Traditionally, in all hill areas, specially in Himachal Pradesh females work shoulder to shoulder with males in all agricultural activities. Despite Dharmsala being an urban place, females feel shy to come forward with their male counterparts in the field of commerce and trade and their first preference after performing household duties is to actively assist in agriculture. Only 4 females were reported engaged as agricultural labourers as against 24 males. The proportion of both male and female workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing and repairs is also flooringly low with figures at 59 males and 20 of females. 24 males and 99 females reported themselves as marginal workers. However, Tibetan females have been observed actively engaged in commerce and trade relating to items cosmetics, ready made dresses, pull-overs, shawls, fancy household articles for interior decoration and artificial jewellery etc. They are also engaged in the trade of imported items relating to material culture of the house.

Working Force in the Sample Households

On the basis of systematic random sample, 260 households were selected from various localities falling in each ward of the town to study the socio-economic life of the people to obtain a reliable and representative idea of multi-faced characteristics of the town. A comprehensive household schedule was canvassed covering information relating to the economic activities of the household. The emperical data collected through the canvassing of household schedule have given the broad results in the form of workers and non-workers prevailing in the selected localities as below :

TABLE IV-2

Distribution of Workers/Non-workers by Age-Group and Sex

Age-groups	Workers			Non-workers			Total Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below—10	—	—	—	271	145	125	271	146	125
10—14	4	—	4	127	66	61	131	66	65
15—19	21	12	9	117	50	67	138	62	76
20—24	49	37	12	52	16	36	101	53	48
25—29	55	32	23	42	3	39	97	35	62
30—34	59	41	18	25	2	23	84	43	41
35—39	64	41	23	25	—	25	89	41	48
40—49	80	55	25	44	2	42	124	57	67
50—59	70	50	20	25	3	22	95	53	42
60—64	17	16	1	21	7	14	38	23	15
65	15	15	—	35	13	22	50	28	22
Total :	434	299	135	784	308	476	1,218	607	611

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The table reveals that in the 260 households the total population returned for town study comes to 1,218 persons; 607 males and 611 females. Out of 1,218 persons, 434 persons were recorded as workers which constitute 35.63 percent of the population under study. 784 persons have been reported as non-workers. Out of 607 males, 299 males have been recorded as workers and out of 611 females, 135 have been reported as workers. In terms of percentages the workers constitutes 49.26 among males and 22.09 percent among females.

In all, 13 localities were selected to canvass household schedules, the details of which are given below :

TABLE IV-3

Localitywise Population and Workers

	Name of the locality	No. of sample house-holds	Population			Total Workers		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Dharmkot, Naddi	26	135	71	64	63	34	29
II	Forsythganj, Bhagsunag	29	129	58	71	57	29	28
III	Mcleodganj. Gamroo	19	92	39	53	34	20	14
IV	Sangam Park	20	74	40	34	30	21	9
V	Khajanchi Mohalla and Chander Marg . .	14	73	33	40	23	18	5
VI	Kotwali East	23	128	66	62	43	38	5
VII	Kotwali West	23	102	48	54	26	18	8
VIII	Arya Samaj Mandir Area & Gurdwara Road .	21	88	41	47	28	21	7
IX	Chilgari Area	21	103	54	49	35	23	12
X	Kachehri Area	11	68	29	39	20	16	4
XI	Depot Bazar	10	45	29	16	15	12	3
XII	Civil Lines Area	21	84	46	38	26	24	2
XIII	Shaheed Smark Area	22	97	53	44	34	25	9
	.Total .	260	1,218	607	611	434	299	135

SOURCE: —Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. I—Dharmkot and Naddi

This locality comprises relatively backward area of the town situated beyond Bhagsunag. A sample of 26 households was taken from this locality which returned population of 135 persons. Out of 135 persons, 63 were recorded as workers and 72 as non-workers. In this locality, 71 males were studied out of which 34 were workers and 37 as non-workers. Out of 64 females, 29 were reported as workers and 35 as non-workers which reveals that the proportion of female workers to total females is fairly high in the locality which can possibly be attributed to concentration of agrarian economy. The following table shows the break-up of workers and non-workers by sex and age-group in this locality :

TABLE IV-4

Workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Age-group

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below—10	—	—	—	42	21	21
10—14	2	—	2	12	9	3
15—19	7	4	3	9	4	5
20—24	9	6	3	—	—	-
25—29	7	3	4	1	—	1
30—34	11	6	5	1	—	1
35—39	6	3	3	1	—	1
40—49	12	6	6	1	—	1
50—59	6	4	2	—	—	—
60—64	2	1	1	3	2	1
65+	1	1	—	2	1	1
Total	63	34	29	72	37	35

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. II—Forsythganj and Bhagsunag

This locality adjoins the areas of Dharmkot and Naddi and 29 households were selected from this locality with a total population of 129 persons, males being 58 and females 71. Out of 129 persons, 57 reported as workers and 72 as non-workers. Amongst males, 50 percent were reported as workers and 50 percent as non-workers. In case of females, 28 were recorded as workers and 43 as non-workers. The following table gives details of workers and non-workers by age and sex for this locality :

TABLE IV-5

Workers and Non-Workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below-10	—	—	—	29	19	10
10- -14	1	—	1	21	9	12
15—19	3	–	3	9	1	8
20 -24	7	4	3	4	—	4
25 29	4	2	2	2	—	2
30—34	9	5	4	2	—	2
35—39	7	5	2	1	—	1
40—49	10	3	7	1	—	1
50—59	13	7	6	1	—	1
60—64	1	1	—	—	—	–
65+	2	2	—	2	—	2
Total :	57	29	28	72	29	43

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87

Locality No. III—Mcleodganj and Gamroo Area

This locality covers primarily Mcleodganj area and part of Gamroo village. 19 households were selected from this locality which returned a population of 92 persons (39 males and 53 females), 34 workers and 59 non-workers. Here also the proportion of workers and non-workers amongst males was reported almost 50 : 50. Amongst 53 females only 14 females were reported as workers and 39 as non-workers. The following table gives the details of workers and non-workers by sex and age in this locality :

TABLE IV-6

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below—10	—	—	—	27	12	15
10—14	—	—	—	7	2	5
15—19	2	—	2	9	4	5
20—24	5	4	1	1	—	1
25—29	4	—	4	4	—	4
30—34	4	3	1	1	—	1
35—39	5	4	1	—	—	—
40—49	9	5	4	4	1	3
50—59	3	2	1	1	—	1
60—64	2	2	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	4	—	4
Total	34	20	14	58	19	39

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. IV—Sangam Park Area

From this locality 20 households were surveyed which returned a population of 74 persons, (40 males and 34 females). The working force amongst males comprised 21 and amongst females 9. As compared to localities I and II, the proportion of female workers in locality No. III and IV have been observed declining. The table given below gives age and sexwise detail of worker and non-workers in this locality

TABLE IV-7

Workers and Non workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10				14	8	6
10- 14		-		7	3	4
15- 19	1	1		1	7	4
20- 24	3	1	2	2	1	1
25- 29	3	1	2	3		3
30 34	5	3	2			
35 39	4	4		2		2
40- 49	5	3	2	3		3
50- 59	6	5	1	1		1
60- 64	1	1				
65	2	2		1		1
Total	30	21	9	44	19	25

SOURCE : Household Survey data,1986-87.

Locality No. V—Khajanchi Mohalla and Chander Marg Area

This locality is mostly inhabited by government employees. A sample of 14 households was taken from this locality. Out of 73 persons, 23 were recorded as workers, 50 as non-workers. The proportion of male workers in this locality is more than 50 percent of the total male population as out of 33 males 18 have been recorded as main-workers. Out of 40 females, only 5 females were reported as workers. The table below gives further details by sex and age about the working population of the locality :

TABLE IV-8

Workers and Non-workers by age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	-			19	5	14
10- 14				6	4	2
15- 19	3	3	-	4	3	1
20- 24	3	2	1	3	1	2
25—29	2	1	1	4		4
30- 34	5	3	2	4	1	3
35 39	4	3	1	2		2
40- 49	3	3				
50- 59	1	1		1		1
60- 64	—			2		2
65	2	2		5		4
Total	23	18	5	50	15	35

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. VI—Kotwali East

This locality falls almost in the heart of the town covering the part of the Kotwali bazar. From this locality 23 households were surveyed which returned a population of 128 persons, 66 males and 62 females. Further out of 66 males, 38 were returned as workers and out of 62 females only 5 were returned as workers. The area covers population partly of government employees and partly of those engaged in trade and commerce. The table below gives an insight of working force by age and sex :

TABLE IV-9

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	-	—	—	29	15	14
10 14	—	—		11	6	5
15- 19	3	3		9	3	6
20 24	5	5	-	11	3	8
25- 29	8	6	2	5		5
30 34	7	6	1	3		3
35- 39	4	3	1	3	—	3
40- 49	7	6	1	6	—	6
50 59	5	5		3	—	3
60- 64	2	2	-	2	-	2
65	2	2		3	1	2
Total	43	38	5	85	28	57

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. VII—Kotwali West

This locality covers Kotwali-West and its adjoining areas and socio-economic characteristics of this locality are similar to those of Kotwali east. From this locality a sample of 23 households was taken which returned a population of 102 persons, (48 males and 54 females). The proportion of working males and females is comparatively low in this locality. Out of 48 males, 18 were reported as workers and out of 54 females only 8 were reported as workers.

Age and sexwise details of workers and non-workers in this locality are given in the table below :

TABLE IV-10

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	—	—	-	18	6	12
10 14	—	—	—	11	6	5
15 19	-	—	-	10	6	4
20- 24	4	2	2	4	2	2
25- 29	4	4	-	4	1	3
30- 34	1	-	1	3	—	3
35- 39	7	3	4	3	-	3
40 49	5	5	—	5	1	4
50- 59	4	3	1	4	1	3
60- 64			—	6	3	3
65-	1	1	—	8	4	4
Total	26	18	8	76	30	46

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. VIII-Arya Samaj Mandir and Gurdwara Road

The locality also falls in the heart of the town and adjoins the main Kotwali bazar. A sample of 21 households covering population of 88 persons (41 males and 47 females) was surveyed in this locality, out of which 21 males and 7 females were reported as workers. Age and sexwise break-up is as under :

TABLE IV-11

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	—	—		13	8	5
10- 14	—	–	—	13	7	6
15- 19	1	–	1	10	3	7
20- 24	1	1	–	8	2	6
25- 29	1	1	—	1	–	
30- 34	2	2	–	3	—	3
35—39	6	3	3	4	–	4
40—49	6	6		5		5
50—59	8	5	3	1		1
60- 64	–	—	—	—	—	
65+	3	3	—	2	–	2
Total	28	21	7	60	20	40

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. IX—Chilgari Area

This locality primarily represents Gorkha settlers and government employees. A sample of 21 households was taken from this locality which comprised the population of 103 persons. As many as 35 were reported as workers and 68 as non-workers. Amongst males 23 out of 54 were recorded as workers and out of 49 females, 12 were reported as workers.

TABLE IV-12

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below—10	—	—	—	24	16	8
10- 14	–	—	—	10	5	5
15—19	–	–	–	9	5	4
20—24	1	1	—	5	2	3
25—29	5	4	1	5	+	4
30—34	5	3	2	4	–	4
35—39	8	5	3	1	–	1
40—49	6	3	3	5	–	5
50—59	8	5	3	3	1	2
60—64	2	2	—	1	1	
65+	–	—	—	1	–	1
Total	35	23	12	68	31	37

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. X—Kachehri Area

This locality comprises areas around district courts at Lower Dharmsala and bus stand. A sample of 11 households was taken from this locality which returned a population of 68 persons, 29 males and 39 females. Out of 29 males, 16 males were recorded as workers which is more than 50 percent of total male population. However, out of 39 females only 4 were reported as workers. This area is dominated by government employees.

The age and sexwise break-up of working force is given as under :

TABLE IV-13

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10			—	16	7	9
10- 14	1		1	3	2	1
15- 19				9	1	8
20- 24	1	1		1	—	1
25- 29	4	3	1	5	—	5
30- 34	4	4		3	1	2
35- 39	1	1	–	1	—	1
40- 49	2	2	—	4		4
50- 59	3	1	2	1		2
60- 64	3	3		3	1	1
65	1	1		2	1	1
Total	20	16	4	48	13	35

SOURCE. Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. I—Depot Bazar

A sample of 10 households with a population of 45 was taken from this locality, (29 being males and 16 females). Out of 45 persons, 15 were returned as workers and 30 as non-workers which shows that 33 percent of the population is economically active. Amongst males, 12 were reported as workers out of 29 and out of 16 females 3 were reported as workers. The further break-up of workers and non-workers by sex and age given as under :

TABLE IV-14

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below- 10	—	—		12	8	4
10—14		–	—	5	5	—
15- 19	–		—	2		2
20- 24	2	2	—	2	1	1
25- 29	4	2	2	1		1
30- 34	2	2	–	—	—	–
35- 39	2	1	1	1	1	–
40- 49	2	2		1	—	1
50—59	2	2	—	2	—	2
60—64	1	1	—	1	—	1
65-		—	—	3	3	—
Total	15	12	3	30	18	12

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. XII—Civil Lines Area

This being the posh locality of the town comprising of advocates, government officers and other dignitaries. The households covered under the survey also includes government employees. 21 households with a population of 84 persons (46 males and 38 females) were surveyed in this area. The proportion of male workers has been reported more than 50 percent whereas the proportion of females is lowest in this locality as reported from all other localities of the town as only 2 females have been reported as workers out of 38, which shows that the females belonging to well to do families still prefer to be in the household activities. The following table throws further light on the working force in this locality by sex and age :

TABLE IV–15

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below—10	—	—	—	10	7	3
10—14	—	—	—	9	3	6
15—19	1	1	—	16	8	8
20—24	6	6	—	4	1	3
25—29	2	2	—	3	1	2
30—34	2	2	—	—	—	—
35—39	3	1	2	4	—	4
40—49	7	7	—	6	—	6
50—59	4	4	—	4	1	3
60—64	1	1	—	1	—	1
65+	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	26	24	2	58	22	36

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Locality No. XIII—Shaheed Smark Area

This area comprises of part of civil lines, education board colony and Shaheed Smark area and is the gateway to the town while coming from Kangra by road. A sample of 22 households was covered in this area which recorded a population of 97 persons, (53 males and 44 females). Out of 53 males, 25 were reported as workers and out of 44 females 9 were reported as workers. The further break-up by age and sex is given as under :

TABLE IV–16

Workers and Non-workers by Age and Sex

Age-group	Workers			Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below—10	—	—	—	18	14	4
10—14	—	—	—	12	5	7
15—19	—	—	—	10	5	5
20—24	2	2	—	7	3	4
25—29	7	3	4	4	—	4
30—34	2	2	—	1	—	1
35—39	7	5	2	2	—	2
40—49	6	4	2	3	—	3
50—59	7	6	1	3	—	3
60—64	2	2	—	2	—	2
65+	1	1	—	1	1	—
Total	34	25	9	63	28	35

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In totality a population of 1,218 persons in 260 households taken from various localities covering almost all segments of the town. The survey population comprises 8.39 percent of the population of 1981 Census and the households covered from 7.64 percent of the 3,404 total households. The entire data discussed and analysed in this report are based on survey results based on 260 households with a population of 1,218 persons, (607 males and 611 females).

Distribution of Working Force by Age and Sex amongst Ethnic Groups

A further classification of workers and non-workers of selected sample households by broad age, sex amongst different ethnic groups reveals that 29 castes/communities were covered in the surveyed households.

Appendix table-7 gives distribution of both workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex for rural and urban areas separately. Out of 434 total workers, 91.71 percent have been reported in the age-group of 15—59 years. Only 32 workers (31 males and 1 female) have been reported in the age-group 60+years. Similarly out of 784 non-workers 398 have ben reported in the age-group of 0—14 years and 56 in age-group of 60+. 330 persons (76 males and 254 females) have been recorded as non-workers in the economically active age-group of 15—59 years. The migration status with reference to last residence reveals that overwhelming majority of both males and females amongst migrant and non-migrant population fall in the age-group of 15—59 years and majority of non-workers both amongst males and females have been recorded in the age-group of 0—14 years.

Appendix table-8 given here depicts workers and non-workers by mother tongue, sex and educational levels. The mother tongue data has been tabulated in respect of 11 categories. Majority of them speak of Kangri i.e. 173 workers (128 males and 45 females) and 326 non-workers (129 males and 197 females). Persons who have Punjabi as their mother tongue with 208 persons (63 workers and 52 males and 11 females and 145 non-workers 43 males and 102 females) have been ranked second. The third ranking goes to Hindi with 186 persons (68 workers 51 males and 17 females and 128 non-workers 50 males and 78 females).

Employment Status of Workers

Employment status of workers in respect of sample population locality and sexwise is depicted in the appendix table-9.

Scheduled Caste Workers and Non-Workers

Scheduled Castes are further classified as workers and non-workers. Out of 1,375 persons 470 persons were returned as workers, 10 as marginal workers and 895 as non-workers.

TABLE IV-17

Scheduled Castes Population Classified by Workers and Non-Workers

	P	M	F
	2	3	4
Total Population	1,375	757	618
Cultivators	22	18	4
Agricultural Labourers	10	9	1
Household Industry	15	15	—
Other Workers	423	348	75
Marginal Workers	10	5	5
Non-workers	895	362	533

SOURCE: Census of India—1981 Series 7, Part-II B.

The above data reveals that 34.91 percent of the scheduled caste population is economically active. The corresponding figure for the total population of the town stands at 35.76 percent. The participation rate of the Scheduled Castes is abnormally high in the category of other workers as out of 480 workers (including marginal workers) 423 have been reported engaged in this category which constitutes 30.76 percent of the total population of the Scheduled Castes. The population reported as cultivators, agricultural labourers and engaged in household industry is fairly low. However, the non-workers among the Scheduled Castes make a sizeable chunk and constitute 65.09 percent of the Scheduled Caste population.

Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Tribe's population in Dharmsala town according to 1981 Census is only 16 with equal number of males and females. 10 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have been reported as literates out of which 4 were males and 6 females. Only one person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe was reported as main worker in the category of "other workers", and the rest of the population has been reported as non-workers.

Employment

Out of a total surveyed population of 1,218 persons, there were only 12 males from 8 localities who were employers and the highest among them has been returned from Dharamkot, Naddi locality i.e. 3. This locality of the town is remotely situated and there are contractors who have engaged labourers in the slate quarries for chiseling stones and managing the mules for transportation. In other localities there are mostly shopkeepers who have employed servants to run their business. As already mentioned earlier there is not even a single sizeable Industrial unit which manufacture goods on large scale.

In category of employees there were 234 persons (160 males and 74 females). This category of workers dominates the economy of town and accounts for more than 53 percent of total workers in the sample population. In Chiltari locality there was the highest number of employees i.e. 30 persons (18 males and 12 females) followed by Forsythganj, Bhagsunag with 28 employees (18 males and 10 females), 22 employees each have been recorded from Kotwali west and Shaheed Samarak localities. The employees are spread over in the whole town.

Single workers have been recorded in all the localities of the town and account for 91 persons (79 males and 12 females). Family workers constitute a small number i.e. 49 persons (40 males and 9 females). In the category of cultivators 48 persons have been recorded (8 males and 40 females), having their concentration in Dharmkot, Naddi localities (5 males and 24 females) followed by Forsythganj, Bhagsunag locality with 11 females. 5 females in this category also have been returned from Mcleodganj, Gamroo locality. It shows that agricultural activities are mostly carried out in these localities and female members were mainly engaged in the agricultural activities. No workers have been returned in the category of Agricultural labourer. Classification of sex-wise workers by employment status and caste/tribe/community is depicted in appendix table-10.

In a sample of 260 households covering a population of 1,218 persons there were 29 caste/communities and of them Rajput account for the highest number of workers (87 males and 54 females) followed by Brahmins (69 males and 28 females). Tibetans who have settled in the town during the last few decades occupy third position with 48 workers (24 each males and females). Khatri account for 36 persons (31 males and 5 females), Balmiki 16 persons (12 males and 4 females). In other caste/communities there were fewer persons.

Further classification of workers by type of occupation and distance from place of work by locality is given in Appendix table-11.

In Dharmkot and Naddi localities nearly 50 percent workers are cultivators and their place of work is within the distance range of 3 kms. The remaining category of workers were mostly unskilled whose place of work is less than 1 km. and between 1 to 3 kms. There are 10 persons engaged in small business and their place of work is between less than 1 km and 1 to 3 kms. As a whole Dharmkot, Naddi locality is mainly inhabited by agriculturists, unskilled manual workers and some are carrying small business like tea shops and small merchandise goods.

Forsythganj and Bhagsunag localities have returned 57 workers, of these 11 persons are cultivators whose place of work is in the distance range of less than 1 km., 10 persons were unskilled manual workers, who have their place of work within the range of three kms. Skilled manual workers 7 have to walk only a distance of less than a kilometer to reach their place of work. These skilled persons are mostly carpenters, masons and slate chiselers etc. 9 persons are in the category of lowest professional and administrative category and 10 persons are engaged in small business. Their place of work is within the

range of less than 1 kms., In Mcleodganj, Gamroo locality out of 34 workers the highest i.e. 9 persons were engaged in small business, 6 persons were in the category of professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teachers) 5 as cultivators, 4 each in Medium business and Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers etc. In locality Khajanchi Muhalla and Chander Marg, there are only 23 workers in this locality out of which the maximum number is in the occupational category of intermediate professional and related posts i.e. 9 persons. The distribution of workers by type of occupation gives indentical pattern in other localities of the town.

Workers have further been divided by type of occupation mode of transport and time taken to reach their place of work. The Appendix table-12 shows the distribution of workers.

Majority of workers (i.e. 387 out of 434) walk on foot to reach their places of work. Out of these, 376 take only 30 minutes or less to reach their places of work, 8 reach within an hour and there is only one person who takes more than 1½ hours to reach his place of work. There are 34 workers in the sampled population who avail of bus facilities to reach their places of duty and all of them reach within an hour. 9 persons travel by scooter/motorcycle, 2 by car and one each by Jeep and Truck.

Employment Depth

Distribution of households by Employment Depth (i.e. number of workers in the household) is given in table No. IV-18. The break-up of 260 households reveals that in 122 households there is only one worker each, followed by 82 households with two workers each. The number of households having 3 workers each lower to 26. In the remaining categories, there are only a few number of households.

By size of the household, we find that in size group of 1—3 members there are 80 households having 154 adults, 131 households having 404 adults in size of 4—6 members, 42 households having 201 adults in the size group of 7—10 members. In the size group of 11 and above, there are only 7 households with 57 adult members.

TABLE IV-18

Distribution of Households by Employment Depth (i.e. Number of workers in the Household)

Number of workers in the Household	Number of Households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in col. 1				
	All Households	1—3	4—6	7—10	11 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	15	9 (18)	6 (18)	—	— 1
1	122	47 (79)	65 (190)	9 (32)	1 (10)
2	82	23 (54)	43 (125)	14 (64)	2 (14)
3	26	1 (3)	15 (61)	10 (55)	—
4	5	—	1 (4)	2 (8)	2 (17)
5	8	—	1 (6)	5 (30)	2 (16)
6	2	—	—	2 (12)	—
Total	260	80 (154)	131 (404)	42 (201)	7 (57)

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.
Note : Number of adults are shown in the parenthesis.

Number of Workers by type of Occupation and Employment Status

Further break up of establishments by nature of employment status is depicted in Appendix table-13.

The entire working force of the surveyed population comprising of 434 persons were engaged in various types of economic activities. Majority of workers i.e., 48 were engaged in clutivation. These persons were mainly found in the upper area of Dharmsala such as Naddi, Dharamkot, Bhagsunag, Dasalan and Gamroo which have still maintained their rural characteristics. Slate mine labourers numbering 12 were also from these localities. Majority of the workers have reported their occupation either government service or trade/business. In nut shell twelve persons are employers, 234 employees, 91 single workers, 49 family workres and 48 cultivators. Female participation is significant in the category of employees i.e. 74 out of 234 and 40 as cultivators out of 48.

Unemployment

Out of a total of 260 households there are 197 households who have atleast one member each unemployed. Barring the age group of 0—14 there were only 47 persons (23 males and 24 females) seeking employment and of them majority i.e. 32 persons were in the age group of 15—24, 11 in the age group of 25—34 and insignificant number in the remaining age-groups.

Locality wise number of households with unemployed and persons seeking work by age-group and sex is given in the table IV-19 below :

TABLE No

Locality, Number of Households with Unemployment and

Locality	Total house-holds	Total population			No. of households with atleast one un-employed	Persons seeking employment by age group					
		P	M	F		0—14			15—24		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ward No. 1											
1. (a) Dharmkot . .	26	135	71	64	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Naddi											
Ward No. 2											
2. (a) Forsythganj . .	29	129	58	71	13	—	—	—	3	1	2
(b) Bhagsunag											
Ward No. 3											
3. (a) Mcleodganj . .	19	92	39	53	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo											
Ward No. 4											
4. Sangam Park . .	20	74	40	34	11	—	—	—	2	1	1
Ward No. 5											
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla .	14	73	33	40	14	—	—	—	2	1	1
(b) Chander Marg											
Ward No. 6											
6. Kotwali West . .	23	128	66	62	21	—	—	—	6	1	5
Ward No. 7											
7. Kotwali East . .	23	102	48	54	19	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ward No. 8											
8. (a) Arya Samaj . .	21	88	41	47	19	—	—	—	4	2	2
(b) Gurdwara Road											
Ward No. 9											
9. Chilgari . . .	21	103	54	49	18	—	—	—	4	3	1
Ward No. 10											
10. Kachehri Adda . .	11	68	29	39	11	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ward No. 11											
11. Depot Bazar . .	10	45	29	16	8	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ward No. 12											
12. Civil Lines . .	21	84	46	38	18	—	—	—	2	2	—
Ward No. 13											
13. Shaheed Smark . .	22	97	53	44	18	—	—	—	6	3	3
Total .	260	1,218	607	611	197	—	—	—	32	16	16

V-19

Persons Seeking Employment by Age-group and Sex

Locality	Persons seeking employment by age-group														
	25—34			35—49			50—59			60+			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ward No. 1															
1. (a) Dharmkot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
(b) Naddi															
Ward No. 2															
2. (a) Forsythganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
(b) Bhagsunag															
Ward No. 3															
3. (a) Mcleodganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo															
Ward No. 4															
4. Sangam Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Ward No. 5															
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
(b) Chander Marg															
Ward No. 6															
6. Kotwali West	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	8
Ward No. 7															
7. Kotwali East	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Ward No. 8															
8. (a) Arya Samaj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
(b) Gurdwara Road															
Ward No. 9															
9. Chilgari	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
Ward No. 10															
10. Kachehri Adda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ward No. 11															
11. Depot Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ward No. 12															
12. Civil Lines	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Ward No. 13															
13. Shaheed Smark	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	5
Total	11	4	7	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	47	23	24

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

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Persons seeking employment by religion and duration of stay in the town by sex is shown in table IV-20. Out of 47 persons seeking employment, 44 are Hindus, one Buddhist and 2 Sikhs. Castewise break-up and duration of stay in the town of persons seeking employment is given in Table IV-21. It will be seen from this table that majority of them fall in the category of those whose duration of stay is 10—19 years and 20 and above i.e. 36 persons out of 47. Table IV-22 shows that 44 of these persons as many as 44 belong to Himachal Pradesh. Analysing them further by migration status we find that 24 are non-migrant and 13 belong to Kangra district. There is a sprinkling of the rest of them from other places as revealed from Table IV-23.

TABLE IV-20

Persons Seeking Employment by Religion and Duration of Stay in the Town by Sex

Religion	Person seeking employment by duration of stay and sex								
	Less-than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1
Buddhist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Religion	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex											
	6—9 years			10—19 years			20+years			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu	3	1	2	11	7	4	22	7	15	44	21	23
Buddhist	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sikh	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
Total	3	1	2	12	7	5	24	9	15	47	23	24

TABLE IV-21

Persons Seeking Employment by Caste/Tribe/Community and Duration of Stay in the Town

Caste/Tribe/Community	Persons seeking employment by duration of Stay								
	Less than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rajput	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
2. Brahmin	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
3. Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Khatri	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
5. Balmiki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Kaistha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Pherera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1

SOURCE ; Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Caste/Tribe/Community	Persons seeking emyloym:nt by duration of stay											
	6—9 years			10—19 years			20+years			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Rajput	2	1	1	1	—	1	8	2	6	15	7	8
2. Brahmin	1	—	1	3	2	1	4	3	1	10	6	4
3. Tibetan	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Khatri	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	4	8	3	5
5. Balmiki	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
6. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
7. Ghirith	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
8. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
9. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	3	1	2
10. Chamar	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11. Kaistha	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3
12. Pherera	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	3	1	2	12	7	5	24	9	15	47	23	24

TABLE IV-22

Persons seeking Employment by State of Origin, Sex and Duration of Stay in the Town

State to which the person belongs	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay								
	Less than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1
2. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tibet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nepal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	3	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

State to which the person belongs	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay											
	6—9 years			10—19 years			20+years			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	10	7	3	23	9	14	44	23	21
2. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
3. Tibet	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Nepal	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	3	1	2	12	7	5	24	9	15	47	23	24

TABLE IV-23

Persons Seeking Employment by Sex, last Residence and Duration of Stay in the Town

Last residence of the person	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex								
	Less than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. *Migrant* : Last residence out side the Town but within Distt.									
I. Kangra (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state:									
II. Chamba (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Shimla (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
IV. Hamirpur (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Last residence outside the State but within the country									
I. Punjab (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
II. Jammu & Kashmir (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Delhi Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Uttar Pradesh (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Last residence outside the country									
I. Hong Kong	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
II. Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	—	—	2	4	1	1	4	3	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Last residence of the person	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex											
	6—9 years			10—19 years			20+years			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A Non-Migrant	—	—	—	5	2	3	19	8	11	24	10	14
B Migrant Last residence out side the Town but within Distt.												
I. Kangra (a) Rural	1	—	1	4	4	—	4	1	3	10	6	4
(b) Urban	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state.												
II. Chamba (a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Shimla (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
IV. Hamirpur (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
III. Last residence outside the State but within the country												
I. Punjab (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
II. Jammu & Kashmir (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
III. Delhi Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
IV. Uttar Pradesh (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Last residence outside the country												
I. Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
II. Zambia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	3	1	2	12	7	5	24	9	15	47	23	24

Appendix table-14 depicts number of non-workers seeking employment by broad age-group, sex and nature of activity. Out of 784 non-workers 594 were in the category of students and household duty. Dependents 114, infants 15, disabled 2, retired/pensioners 22. In the age-group 15—24 i.e. students there were 7 non-workers who were seeking employment. In the next category i.e., household duty there were 6 females seeking employment. Of these who are retired/pensioners there are only 3 males seeking employment. Remaining 33 persons seeking employment fall in the category of unemployed.

Total number of persons seeking employment for the first time by age, sex and educational level is given in appendix table No. 15. Out of 42 persons (19 males and 23 females) 14 are Matriculates and an equal number are Degree holders and above. 2 males have technical diplomas, 8 are Higher Secondary, only one is middle and remaining 3 are Primary. Further break-up of these persons is given in appendix table-16 according to type of employment sought. Among these the highest (19) number of job seekers prefer army type jobs. The next preference goes to teaching with 8 numbers. The remaining prefer other Jobs.

Further break-up of non-workers seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registered with the employment exchange is given in appendix table 17. Out of 47 persons there were only 9 persons who were not registered with employment exchange but 38 seeking employment were registered with the employment exchange. Number of persons seeking employment by educational level, sex and marital status is revealed from appendix table-18. Majority of these persons i.e. 36 were unmarried and 11 were married.

Un-employment Depth

Distribution of households by unemployment depth (number of unemployed in the household) is given in table IV-24. Out of 260 households there is no unemployed person (including those who are seeking work) in 63 households. In 93 households, there is one person either unemployed or seeking work. In 51 households, there are 2 persons who are either unemployed or seeking work. In 34 households, the number of persons either unemployed or seeking work is 3. In 12, 6 and 1 remaining households, there are 4, 5 and 9 persons who are either unemployed or seeking work respectively. Further distribution of households according to size of the household, reveal that there are 80 households having 154 adults in the next size i.e. 4—6 there are 131 households having 404 adults. In the size group of 7—10 there are 32 households having 201 adults and in the 11 and above size group there are 7 households with 57 adults.

TABLE IV-24

Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth (Number of unemployed in the Household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of Households by size and number of adults having number of non-workers noted in Col. 1.				
	All Households	1—3	4—6	7—10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	63	35(52)	22(48)	6(26)	—
1	93	34(74)	51(134)	8(25)	—
2	50	9(22)	31(107)	9(47)	1(7)
3	34	2(6)	21(86)	11(63)	—
4	13	—	5(23)	6(27)	2(17)
5	6	—	1(6)	2(13)	3(23)
6	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	1(10)
Total .	260	80(154)	131(404)	42(201)	7(57)

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Note : Adults are shown in the parenthesis.

Establishments

Particulars in respect of various establishments such as eating houses, tea stalls, sweetmeat shops, toddy, arrack and alconolic liquor etc. were collected during the survey. The information is compiled and given in appendix tables 19 and 20.

Trade and Commerce

Details of trade and commerce establishments showing level (distribution agencies wholesale/retail), type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with area where mainly concentrated, approximate number and volume is given in the appendix table-21.

Dharmsala being the divisional and district headquarters' town also serves as the retail and wholesale commercial centre for the local population as well as the adjoining villages' population.

It will be seen from the given table that commerce and trade establishments are fairly spread over in various localities of the town. The Karyana and other establishments have returned the maximum number i.e. 53, and second place is occupied by general merchandise with 46 establishments followed by Pan-Biri and cigarettes (33 shops), embroidery and tailoring (32 shops), vegetables and textiles have 26 and 27 establishments respectively.

Wholesale trade in foodgrains was carried out by one establishment and its volume of trade as estimated was to the tune of about Rs. 20 lakhs approximately. 26 establishments of vegetable sellers are located in Kotwali Bazar, Mcleodganj and Civil Lines localities. In addtion, some of the people are selling the vegetables on the pavements. Similarly, other establishments such as fish, meat and eggs, bread and biscuits, readymade garments, construction material, sanitary fittings, paints and hardware, metallic utencils, earthen pots, glass and crockery, furniture, gold and silver ornaments, shoemakers, medical store, books and stationery, haircutting and drycleaning are fairly distributed in Kotwali Bazar, Civil Lines and Mcleodganj areas which have a thick concentration of population and hum with economic activities.

Important Public Offices

Government and semi-government institutions constitute an integral part of the town and one of the important factors of the growth of the town. Its main population comprises of employees and their families. The main elite of Dharmsala are government offices and officials. The offices are spread over in Civil Lines locality, Kotwali Bazar area, Chari Road, Chilgari, Cantt. Road, Chamunda Mata Road and Kala-Bridge area. Most important among the offices are Divisional Commissioner's Office, Deputy Commissioner's office, Chief Engineer (B&R), Chief Engineer (I&PH), Distt. & Session Judge, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Supdt. of Police, Chief Medical Officer, Conservator of Forests, Jt. Director of Horticulture and Divisional Commandant, Home Guards etc. Besides these, there are all the district level offices of the State Government Post and Telegraph department has a full fledged office of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices at Dharmsala.

Apart from this, Dharmsala has grown in importance after the influx of Tibetan refugees in India since 1960. The picturesque surroundings of Mcleodganj—a small rural village rose from its rural oblivion to international importance when it was made the temporary headquarters of his Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Tibetans hold Dalai Lama in great reverance and streams of devotees from various parts of India and abroad visit this place. It has attained the status of a pilgrim centre for the Buddhists as it serves the purpose of their strength and inspiration. Tourists from India and the Western countries come here to study the Tibetan culture and their way of life. The high altitude, cool and favourable weather have contributed towards the creation of a Tibetan environment. Mcleodganj today pulsates with a Tibetan atmosphere and life is basically Tibetan in character. The little bazar of Mcleodganj is humming with activity throughout the day and visitors of different ethnic groups including foreigners are found going around and looking at Tibetan shops with curiousity.

Industrial Establishments

There are no large scale industries in the town. However, some small establishments where, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair work of common use articles are found in the town (Appendix 22). The detailed particulars of some of the establishments are as follows.

Tibetan Handicraft Centre

The centre is situated in Mcleodganj. It manufactures fine carpets of various sizes, woollen tibetan jackets, costumes, ladies aprons, shoes, hand bags, shoulder bags, purses, weddings and greeting cards. It is one of the important self supporting enterprises manned by highly skilled weavers, trimmers, expert designers, spinners, *rewinders,* tailors and *thangka* painters of tibetan community.

Tibet Photo Service

It collects and preserves all available photographic records of important places and personages of traditional Tibet and of official events in exile. It also sells photographs of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and other revered lamas.

Printing Presses

There are two printing presses in Dharmsala for Tibetan Language Publications. The Tibetan cultural Printing Press in Dharmsala has been printing a large number of text-books for Tibetan schools in India and reprints Tibetan stories and folk tales. It has also an office at Delhi where, large number of Buddhist scriptures for which there is a growing international market are being printed.

The other Press is in Mcleodganj. It prints Sheia—a monthly magazine in the Tibetan language and an

assorment of books and pamphlets for the Tibetan reading public.

Tibetan Art and Metal Craft Training Centre

This centre was started in 1977 and is situated below the central Tibetan Sectt. The centre is one of the rare institutions where the traditional art and metal works of Tibet are taught.

Students under apprenticeship are in image making, *thangka* type of paintings and as gold and silver smiths. The course for metal craft is of nine years and for wood carving for 5 years.

Land

Agriculture or horticulture is not the mainstay of the town dwellers. It is an accepted norm that majority of the population in the urban areas should not be engaged in agriculture which is predominantly a rural characteristic in our country. Dharmsala is not an exception in this respect. Its main population is engaged in services and business activities. From the study of a sample of 260 households it reveals that there were 47 households who possess agricultural or horticultural land inside the town or within 2-3 Kms. from the outer periphery of the town.

Table given below depicts the localitywise break-up of 47 households.

TABLE IV-25

Households in possession of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside

Locality	Total No. of households	Town or within 2kms. from outer Periphery of Town by locality where the Household is situated					
		Number of Households having Agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the town	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land				
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km.	Within a distance of 2-3 Kms.	More than 4 Kms. from house	Average size (hectares of Agricultural land per household)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Dharmkot Naddi	26	21	15	5	—	1	0.27
2. Forsythganj Bhagsunag	29	7	5	2	—	—	0.70
3. Mcleodganj Gamroo	19	4	2	2	—	—	0.34
4. Sangam Park	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	14	2	2	—	—	—	0.56
6. Kotwali East	23	2	2	—	—	—	0.15
7. Kotwali West	23	2	2	—	—	—	0.13
8. Arya Samaj & Gurdwara	21	1	1	—	—	—	0.20
9. Chilgari	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Kacheheri	11	1	1	—	—	—	0.18
11. Depot Bazar	10	2	1	—	—	1	0.77
12. Civil Lines	21	4	1	—	3	—	0.12
13. Shaheed Smark	22	1	1	—	—	—	0.05
Total	260	47	33	9	3	2	0.35

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Of the total 47 households owning land, Dharamkot nd Naddi localities account for a majority of 21 ouseholds, followed by Forsythganj (7) Gamroo nd Civil lines (4 households each) and there is only prinkling of 2 or 1 households in other localities xcepting Sangam Park and Chilgari where no such household was selected in the sample. It will be seen from the above table that 33 households have their land inside or adjoining the town, 9 within a distance range of 1 km., 3 within a distance of 2-3 kms. and only 2 households have their lands at distances of more than 4 kms.

Average size of holding is small and it is less than a hectare in each case.

Crops, production, consumption and marketing by locality is given in table IV-26 given below :

TABLE IV-26

Crops Production, consumption and marketing by locality

Locality	Total No. of households	Number of households having Agricultural or Horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (in Kg.)	Consumption per cultivating household (in Kg.)	Marketing per cultivating household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Dharmkot Naddi . .	26	21	1. Barley	19	126	126	—
			2. Maize	18	127	127	—
			3. Potato	9	32	32	—
2. Forsythganj Bhagsunag .	29	7	1. Barley	5	100	100	—
			2. Maize	6	63	63	—
			3. Vegetables	1	50	50	—
			4. Garlic	1	10	10	—
			5. Potato	3	33	33	—
3. Mcleodganj Gamroo .	19	4	1. Barley	2	393	393	—
			2. Wheat	3	210	210	—
			3. Paddy	1	200	200	—
			4. Maize	3	302	302	—
4. Sangam Park . . .	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	14	2	Paddy	1	100	100	—
6. Kotwali East . .	23	2	1. Maize	1	500	500	—
			2. Barley	1	500	500	—
			3. Wheat	1	500	500	—
7. Kotwali West . .	23	2	1. Orange	—	—	—	—
			2. Plum	—	—	—	—
			3. Galgal	—	—	—	—
8. Arya Samaj & Gurdwara .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Chilgari . . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Kachehari . . .	11	1	1. Maize	1	200	200	—
			2. Vegetables	1	50	50	—
11. Depot Bazar . .	10	2	1. Wheat	1	500	500	—
			2. Maize	1	200	200	—
			3. Potato	1	500	500	—
			4. Vegetables	1	25	25	—
			5. Fruits (Malta)	1	15	15	—
12. Civil Lines . . .	21	4	1. Potato	2	63	63	—
			2. Vegetables	1	200	200	—
13. Shaheed Smark . .	22	1	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Barley, maize, wheat, paddy and potato are the main crops grown in Dharmsala town. Break-up of these households by locality showing cultivation, consumption and marketing reveal that main agricultural production is found in Dharamkot, Naddi. Out of 21 households, 19 cultivate barley, 18 maize and 9 potato. Whatever is produced by them is consumed by the cultivating households and none of them market any quantity of their production. Similar trend is also found in other localities. There are only a few households growing vegetables and fruit. There is hardly any surplus and marketing is, therefore, out of question.

Appendix Table-23 shows manpower engaged in agricultural operations by locality and size of holding :

Out of 47 households possessing land 35 manage agricultural operations by themselves or with their family members, 2 households each in Dharamkot-Naddi and Forsythganj, Bhagsunag areas also engage the hired workers also. Four households carry on their work by engaging hired workers while the rest of 6 households possess land but not producing any crop.

Table IV-27 reveals important tools and equipments used for agricultural/horticultural purposes as related to educational level of head of the household by size of holding :

TABLE IV-27

Important Tools and Equipment for Agricultural/Horticultural as related to Educational Level of Head of Household and Size of Holdings

Educational level of head of household	Size of holding (in Hectares)	Number of house-holds owing land	Number of households using							
			Hoe	Sickle	Rope	Drat	Plough	Axe	Pickaxe	Spade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	(a) Upto 5	15	13	12	8	1	3	—	1	2
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without educational level	(a) Upto 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate below Primary	(a) Upto 5	5	3	5	3	1	2	2	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	(a) Upto 5	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	(a) Upto 5	7	5	3	3	—	1	1	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matriculation	(a) Upto 5	6	4	4	4	—	—	—	1	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Sec./Intermediate/P.U.C.	(a) Upto 5	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	(a) Upto 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	(a) Upto 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	(a) Upto 5	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(a) Upto 5	47	32	30	20	2	7	3	3	2
	(b) 6—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) 11—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) 26 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		47	32	30	20	2	7	3	3	2

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In all agricultural operations plough is an important rather an indispensable implement, but it will be seen from the above table that it is owned only by 7 households and others use it by borrowing. Hoe and sickle are used by 32 and 30 households, respectively. Other tools such as rope, drat, axe, pickaxe and spade are found in fewer number of households. The particulars in regard to cultivation of land and tenure status by household size are furnished in following tables.

(District Kangra Urban & Dharmsala M.C.).

TABLE IV-28

Households Cultivating and not Cultivating Land by Tenure and Household Size

District	Urban	Cultivating/not cultivating and tenure	Household size					
			1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kangra	Urban	Total	1,945	1,216	1,286	1,632	1,410	3,141
		Cultivating land	54	61	115	177	194	795
		Owned	48	48	92	142	159	619
		Rented	4	7	10	13	16	46
		Owned and Rented	2	6	13	22	19	130
		Not cultivating Land	1,891	1,155	1,171	1,455	1,216	2,346

SOURCE : Part VIII-A and B—Table H.H. 8 Household Tables—1981 Census (H.P.)

TABLE IV-29

Households Cultivating Rented Land, Members of Households and Cultivators among them by Tenancy

Tenancy	Number of Households	household Members	
		Total	Cultivators
1	2	3	4
All Tenancies Dharmsala (M.C.)	8	33	3
401—500 Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce	1	6	1
500	1	6	1
501—50 Crop shares without Tenancy rights	1	3	—
550	1	3	—
601—650 Conditional or temporary lessees assignees of Govt. land	2	11	2
603	1	6	1
604	1	5	1
701—800 Unclassified	4	13	—
800	4	13	—

SOURCE : Part VIII-A and B-Table H. H. 17 Household Tables—1981 Census (H.P.)

Livestock and Other Resources

Livestock rearing is not of much significance in the urban areas, but in Dharmsala it has been observed that a good number of persons rear cows. The livestock is mainly kept by those households who either possess land or have sufficient accommodation. There are yet others as well who keep cows of better breeds to meet their daily requirement of milk. It is a common feature here to find such animals freely moving in the streets/bazars despite restrictions imposed by the local municipality. Out of 260 households animals are reared by 110. Table IV-30 shows practice of animal husbandry by type of religion, caste/tribe and community :

TABLE IV-30

Practice of Animal Husbandry by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

Description of Livestock and Poultry	Total number of household rearing	Total number reared	Total Number of households rearing belonging to Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community							
			Rajput		Brahmin		Kanojiya		Kabirpanthi	
			No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Cow	46	73	27	44	11	20	1	1	1	1
2. Sheep	9	27	9	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Buffalo	13	18	9	10	3	7	—	—	—	—
4. Ox/Bullock	6	11	4	8	1	2	—	—	—	—
5. Calf	13	21	6	12	2	4	—	—	—	—
6. Goat	9	24	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mule	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Poultry	11	52	6	28	2	14	—	—	—	—
9. Horse	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	110	231	72	155	19	47	1	1	1	1

Description of Livestock and Poultry	Chamar		Balmiki		Ghirith		Dhiman/Badhi		Khatri		Aggarwal	
	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared	No. of household rearing	Number reared
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Cow	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
2. Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Buffalo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
4. Ox/Bullock	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5. Calf	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Goat	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mule	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Poultry	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
9. Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	7	3	5	2	2	4	6	5	5	2	2

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Among the animals, cow is most popular and is reared by 46 households. Total number of cows reared were 73 and it is seen from the above table that all belong to Hindu religion and the predominant castes are Rajput (27) and Brahmin (11). Other animals reared are sheep, buffalo, oxen, calf, goat, mule and horse. Poultry birds were kept by 11 households only. From the sample study, it follows that the number of milch cattle are not sufficient enough to meet the requirements of the population and Dharmsala depends on milk supplies from the peripheral villages and a milk plant at Skoh. The additional supply of milk is also met from Pathankot in Punjab.

Other Resources

Industries which can provide employment to the people has not developed so far in the town. There is a tea estate which lies at the periphery of the town. There are only a few saw mills and furniture manufacturer units in the Civil Lines area of the town. These units are run by private enterpreneurs and hardly deserve a mention. A small private automobile workshop is also functioning in the town. One of the most important servicing establishments is the workshop of HRTC where, major repairs and servicing of the Government vehicles are being undertaken.

Dharmsala town and the adjoining areas have deposits of rocks and stones which are being used as important material for house construction. These stones are chiselled into different sizes and are in great demand by all those households who undertake house construction projects in the town or the nearby Ramnagar and Shamnagar villages. The stone chiselling provides gainful employment to manual workers living in the town and the nearby villages.

Besides this, roofing slates of Bhagsunag and Khanyara are famous not only in the Kangra region but outside the district as well. A mining and quarrying officer at Bhagsunag looks after the operations and licenses are issued to the contractors who take up slate quarrying on commercial basis. The following details about slate quarrying were collected during the survey :

Detail of Contractors/Workers and Approximate Annual Income from slate quarrying as on 30-9-1986

Total No. of Contractors	Total No. of Workers	Approximate annual income (Rs.)
36	144	100,000

SOURCE: Mines Inspector, Dharmsala.

Slates of varying sizes ranging from 5" × 10" to 15" × 32" are made. A skilled manual labourer gets Rs. 25 per day and unskilled or semi-skilled get Rs. 15 to 20 per day. The casual labourers are employed by the contractors. The mines are situated on the steep slopes of the hills facing Bhagsunag springs. Transportation of the slates is done through mules upto the godowns or the road side places. Supplies to outside places are through trucks.

Khanyara slate mines are situated at farther distances from the town but it has an impact on the town dwellers because most of the contractors and their workers live here and they have to be contacted by the buyers.

Banking Facilities

After the nationalisation of Banks, there has been tremendous expansion of banks not only in the urban areas but in the rural areas also. There are 13 branches of various banks in the town which cater to the banking needs of the town dwellers. For a small town like Dharmsala with a total population of 14,522 persons (1981 Census) 13 branches of banks located in Kotwali bazar area, Civil Lines and Mcleodganj appear rather on a higher side even if we assume that these also cater to the needs of adjoining villages. Appendix Table-24 shows the type of deposits with amount.

Construction

Construction of new houses, shops, office buildings, colonies, and repairs and renovations are common feature these days and those who can afford, consider it a good investment to go in for better houses. These activities have been observed almost in all parts of the town. The adjoining areas of Shamnagar and Ramnagar villages though not within the M.C. limits are undergoing a fast changes. Many new houses/buildings have come up there during the recent years. Many well-to-do families have purchased land in these villages which are sprawled over a flat area. This rural area look now is an extension/outgrowth of the town and the growth of houses which is mostly unsystematic might spoil the natural green belt of this beautiful hill station.

The construction activity provides employment to a sizeable number of workers in stone chiselling in the nearby areas and on the banks of the streams is a common sight. For construction, people prefer local stones and bricks are a second preference. In and around Mcleodganj area good number of houses are coming up. New houses are being built up near the Tibetan Sectt., to cope up with the increasing demand of the Tibetan population. A new housing colony has recently come-up in the Chilgari area. A multi storeyed hospital complex and other grovernment buildings are under construction. The state government has a proposal to develop a tourist complex for which an ideal site is available near Kalapul amidst the thick Chir and Oak forests.

Transport and Communications

Information on transport system has been given in Chapter III. Dharmsala is well connected with outside world by a fleet of buses, government, semi-government, private and individual vehicles. The entire economy of the town is dependent on its transport system. It is rather the life line of the town. Foodgrains, pulses, sugar, milk, vegetables and all other consumer goods are transported to Dharmsala from the plains of Punjab particularly from Pathankot. All business activities, trade and commerce, tourist influx are all dependent on transport system. The bus stand of Dharmsala is the busiest place and it is a nerve centre of all economic activities.

Fairs and Markets

Neither fairs of economic significance nor weekly or monthly markets in which local produce is sold or purchased is held in Dharmsala. From this angle, the town is sleepy and it has little attraction for the villagers living in a radius of 5 to 10 kms. from the town. The local fruits like guava, lichi, mango, kinnu or seasonal vegetables which the local people bring do not meet even a fraction of the demand and bulk supplies have, therefore, to be made either from Pathankot or other places. Even the good quality sweets are imported from the plains. Business activities, however, increase during the festive occasions such as Navratras both in October and in March every year when devotees visit the famous Chamunda temple, Brijeshwari temple of Kangra town. While some of the devotees to these places halt for a couple of days in Dharmsala and the local business community make a hey-day during these days.

Occupational Details by Type of Family

Distribution of households by type of household and type of occupation of head of household is given in Table IV-31 below :

TABLE IV-31

Distribution of Households by Type of Household and Type of Occupation of Head of Household

Type of Occupation of head	Number of household where type of household is						
	Nuclear	Supplemented Nuclear	Sub-Nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	Collateral Joint	Supplemented Collateral Joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Unskilled Manual	8	—	—	3	—	1	1
2. Skilled Manual	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	19	1	3	3	—	—	—
4. Small Business	32	3	3	4	—	—	—
5. Highly skilled and supervisory Manual	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	10	—	2	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers etc.	18	3	1	1	—	—	—
8. Medium business	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	22	2	1	3	—	—	—
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cultivators	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
13. Beggers and prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Unclassified	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
15. Non-workers	1	—	10	—	—	—	—
Total	144	12	24	15	—	1	1

Type of Occupation of head	Number of households where type of household is						
	Lineal Joint	Supplemented Lineal Joint	Lineal Collateral Joint	Supplemented Lineal Joint	Self (Female) Unmarried Sister	Self (Female) married son, son's wife and unmarried Son's daughter	Self (Male) married son and son's wife and unmarried Son's daughter
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Unskilled Manual	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Skilled Manual	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
4. Small Business	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medium business	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cultivators	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	6	—	1	—	—	1	—
13. Beggars and prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Non-Workers	1	—	1	—	—	6	—
Total	11	—	5	—	1	10	2

TABLE IV-31—*contd.*

Type of Occupation of head	Number of household where type of household is						
	Nuclear with servant	Self (Female) son, son's wife, son's son, sons daughter, sons/son daughter & servant	Lineal and Servant	Self (Female) married son, Son's wife unmarried children widow daughter's daughter	Self spouse with unmarried son's daughter widow brother & other relatives of the family & unmarried daughter	Self (Female) Sons's wife married son, sons wife unmarried son's daughter and male servant	Self (Female) widow mother & unmarried son
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Unskilled Manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled Manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Small Business	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
5. Highly skilled and Supervisory manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers. etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medium business	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cultivators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13. Beggars and prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Unclassified	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15. Non-Workers	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Total	4	1	3	2	3	1	1

Type of Occupation of head	Number of household where type of household is						
	Self (Female) Mother	Self (Male) Son's son	Self (Male) Daughter in-law	Self (Male) Cousin	Self Spouse S'ons daughter	Self (Male) Brother's sister, Brother's daughter's/ Husband B/Daughter B/D/daughter	Self (Female) unmarried son
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Unskilled Manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled Manual	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Small Business	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medium business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Owners of factories large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cultivators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
13. Beggars and prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Non-Worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE IV-31—*contd.*

Type of Occupation of head	Number of household where type of household is						
	Self (Male) friend	Self (Female) unmarried daughter son andW/ Husband Mother	Self spouse married daughter D's/ daughter daughters' son	Self (Male) Married sister, Never married sister sister's son's wife never married son, sister's sons daughter, sisters sons' S/D	Self, spouse, D/D/Husband, D/ daughter	Self (Female) sisters, daughter and son	Self, spouse, son, son's wife, married daughter, son, son's son
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. Unskilled Manual . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled Manual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher) .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Small Business . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medium business . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
0. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Cultivators	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Pensioners and retired personnels .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Beggars and prostitutes . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Unclassified	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5. Non-Workers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE IV-31—*concld.*

Type of Occupation of head	Number of household where type of household is					Total
	Self, spouse, Daughter son, Brother, Brother's son	Self, Son's Wife	Self, Spouse married son and unmarried son	Self, spouse, married son and married daughter and unmarried son	Self, Spouse, unmarried son's son	
1	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. Unskilled Manual . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16
2. Skilled Manual . . .	—	—	—	1	—	20
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher) .	—	—	—	—	1	32
4. Small Business . . .	—	—	—	—	—	47
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	—	—	—	—	—	6
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants .	1	—	—	—	—	13
7. Intermediate professional and related posts secondary teachers etc.	—	—	1	—	—	26
8. Medium business . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	—	1	—	—	—	32
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Cultivators.	—	—	—	—	—	5
12. Pensioners and retired personnel .	—	—	—	—	—	20
13. Beggars and prostitutes . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	8
15. Non-Workers	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total	1	1	1	1	1	260

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87

From the above table we find that largest number (47) head of households fall in the category of 'small business' occupation type out of these, 32 are nuclear households, 3 are supplemented nuclear, 3 sub-nuclear, 4 single person, 1 each is lineal collateral joint nuclear with a servant, lineal with a servant, self spouse with un-married son's daughter, widowed brother and other relatives of the parents and unmarried daughter and self (male) son's son. In the next occupational categories i.e. lowest professional and administrative and 'Higher professional and salaried posts' are 32 households in each. The remaining households are distributed in 12 occupational categories and further split into household types.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

A. Ethnic Composition of the Population

Nationality

Majority of the population in the town own their origin to Indian Nationality. Tibetans who migrated to Dharmsala as refugees, have not acquired Indian Citizenship as yet and claim to be still Tibetan Nationals, although they comprise a sizeable chunk of the total population of the town and are influencing the socio-cultural and socio-demographic characteristics of the urban life.

Dharmsala town being a hill station many foreigners also visit during tourist season. A few foreign students were conducting research in Buddhist theology in the Tibetan library. In the Tibetan Secretariate some foreigners professing Buddhism were also on the staff. Some Muslims from Pakistan visiting India, take an opportunity to visit Dharmsala town also.

Religious Composition

(a) *Hindus*—Hinduism predominates all other religions in Dharmsala town, as out of 3,404 households as many as 2,370 (69.62 per cent) belong to this religion as per returns of 1981 Census. Hindu population stands at 10,024 persons out of a total population of 14,522 persons of the town which constitutes 69.03 per cent of the total population. In fact, the entire Kangra district is an epicentre of Hindu religion and culture in northern India and the historic Hindi temples of archaeological and religious importance such as Jawalaji, Masroor, Brijeshwari Devi and Chamunda temples are located in this district.

(b) *Buddhists*—During the last two decades Tibetans belonging to Buddhist faith have occupied the second position in the ethnic and religious composition of the total population of the town. According to 1981 Census, there were 902 households of Buddhists mostly belonging to Tibetan origion with a population of 4,065.

(c) *Sikhs*—The Sikh population in Dharmsala occupies the third numerical strength and is primarily the migrated segment from the adjoining areas of Punjab in search of better avenues of business and trade. A few Sikh households also migrated from Pakistan in 1947 and settled in the town. There are 75 Sikh households in the town having numerical strength of 280 persons as per 1981 Census.

(d) *Muslims*—The muslim population in the town has noticeably decreased after the partition of the country in 1947 with their on mass migration to Pakistan. The left over group mostly constitutes Gujjars. According to 1981 Census, 21 Muslim households comprising 66 persons were recorded in the town. Muslims, as at present, are ethnically and politically both meak and docile having very little impact on the civic life of the town.

(e) *Christian*—Christianity flourished in and around this area during the British period with the coming up of Christian missions and Churches. However, after 1947, the numerical strength of Christians has considerably declined and according to 1981 Census there were 32 households with 79 persons only.

Table given below gives the distribution of households and population according to religions as per 1981 Census.

TABLE V-1

Distribution of Households and Population by Religion

Religion	House-holds	Popula-tion	Percentage to total households and population	
			Households	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu . . .	2,370	10,024	69.62	69.03
Buddhist . .	902	4,065	26.50	27.99
Sikh . . .	75	280	2.20	1.93
Christian . .	32	79	0.94	0.54
Muslim . .	21	66	0.62	0.45
Others (including not stated)	4	8	0.12	0.06
Total .	3,404	14,522	100.00	100.00

SOURCE : Census of India 1981 Series-7 H.P, Paper-I of 1985.

Religion-wise Population in Sample Households

260 households were selected on random sample basis for the study and it may be mentioned that religion was not the criteria for the selection of the households. In fact the sample was drawn almost from all localities and the selection of the households from each locality/area was drawn on a strafified random basis.

The table given below gives distribution of households and population by religion covered under the household survey :

TABLE V-2

Households and Population of Various Religions

Religion	Household	Population			Percentage to total households and population			
		P	M	F	Households	Population		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	4	7	8	9
Hindu	222	1,071	534	537	85.38	87.93	87.97	87.89
Buddhist . . .	30	111	55	56	11.54	9.11	9.06	9.17
Sikh	7	32	17	15	2.69	2.63	2.80	2.45
Muslim . . .	1	4	1	3	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.49
Total .	260	1,218	607	611	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In the 260 households surveyed the total population covered comes to 1,218 persons. The religion-wise break-up of surveyed households shows that 222 households with a population of 1,071 persons (534 males and 537 females) belong to Hindu. 30 households of Tibetans belonging to Buddhist religion were having population of 111 persons (55 males and 56 females). 7 households belonged to Sikhs covering a population of 32 persons (17 males and 15 females), one household of muslim religion was also covered under the survey. This household comprised 4 members (1 male and 3 females). It is interesting to make socio-demographic analysis of composition of population selected amongst various religions from different localities.

From Dharmkot and Naddi localities, 26 households were surveyed, out of which 25 belong to Hindu with a population of 129 persons (69 males and 60 females). One household of Tibetan Buddhist was included from this locality which had a population of 6 persons (2 males and 4 females).

From Forsythganj and Bhagsunag localities, 29 households were selected out of which 14 households each belonged to Hindus and Bhudhists and one to Sikh religion. In the Mcleodganj and Gamroo localities 11 Hindu households and 8 Buddhist households were surveyed. In Sangam Park area, 20 households were surveyed out of which 13 were of Hindus and 7 were of Tibetan Buddhist. In Khajanchi Mohalla and Chander Marg locality all the 14 households belong to Hindus and in Kotwali East area out of 23 households surveyed 22 were of Hindus and one household of Sikh religion. From Kotwali West all the 23 households surveyed were of Hindus. In the Arya Samaj and Gurdwara Road localities 21 households were surveyed out of which 17 were of Hindus and 4 of Sikhs. In the Chilgari area 21 households were covered. 20 belonging to Hindu religion and one of Muslim religion. In the Kachehari area all 11 households and in Depot Bazar all the 10 households surveyed belonged to Hindi religion. In the Civil Lines area 21 households were surveyed out of which 20 were of Hindus and one of Sikh religion. In the Shaheed Samark locality all the 22 households surveyed were of Hindu religion. The appendix 25 table gives distribution of households and population by sex of various religions in each locality.

Mother Tongue

The following table based on HH 16 part-A (ii) of 1981 Census in respect of language spoken in the households of Dharmsala town is given below :

TABLE V-3

H.H. 16 Part A (ii) Households and Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household Specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India

Languages	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Bengali . .	2	6	3	3
Gujrati . .	1	3	1	2
Hindi . .	2,100	8,355	4,524	3,831
Kashmiri . .	19	64	50	14
Marathi . .	2	10	5	5
Punjabi . .	207	893	466	427
Urdu . . .	2	4	2	2
Total .	2,333	9,335	5,051	4,284

SOURCE : —Census of India 1981 Series-7 of H.P. Paper-I of 1981

Note:—Institutional and houseless population not added in the above statement.

The Census data reveals that Hindi is the mainly spoken language of overwhelming majority of the population in the town by 2,100 households followed by Punjabi language in 207 households. Kashmiri

language occupies the third position with 19 households. Bengali, Marathi and Urdu languages are spoken by two households each and there is one household where Gujrati language is mainly spoken.

The Census data of 1981 Census was also presented in Table HH 16 part--B (i) in which language returns mainly spoken in the household other than those specified in schedule VIII of the constitution of India, were presented. The following table based on 1981 Census data presented in table HH 16 Part-B(i) in respect of Dharmsala town is given below :

TABLE V-4

H. H. 16 Part-B (i) Households and Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household other than those Specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India

Language	No. of Household	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Dogri . .	8	26	16	10
English . .	32	57	36	21
Gorkhali . .	107	480	203	277
Ladakhi . .	2	7	6	1
Lahauli . .	2	8	4	4
Tibetan . .	836	2,426	1,332	1,094
Other Languages .	16	23	15	8
Total .	1,003	3,027	1,612	1,415

SOURCE : Census of India 1981 Series-7 H.P. Paper-7.

The data reveals that Tibetan language is the most predominant language spoken amongst the Tibetan households (836), Gorkhali is mainly spoken in 107 households. English has been reported as spoken language in 32 households in the town, Dogri, Ladakhi and Lahauli languages are spoken in few households only.

Survey Data on Mother Tongue

In the household schedules canvassed on sample basis information was collected on mother tongue and the knowledge of subsidiary languages with average educational score inrespect of all members of the household. Children in the age-group of 0—4 years numbering 109 have not been included in this survey data.

11 mother tongues were returned by the households covered under the survey. Kangri, Punjabi, Hindi, Tibetan, Gaddi, Gorkhali and Dogri are the predominant mother tongues returned by the speakers. Kangri has been returned by the largest number (461 persons) followed by Punjabi (187 persons) and Hindi (180 persons). Tibetan was returned as mother tongue by 97 persons and Gaddi by 84 persons, 57 persons reported their mother tongue as Gorkhali.

The appendix tables 26, 27 & 28 give further details about mother tongues and the number of speakers having knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score.

Scheduled Caste Population in the Town

According to 1981 Census there were 1,375 persons (757 males and 618 females) belonging to Scheduled Castes in the town. The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 9.47 percent of the total population of the town which is much lower as compared to the state urban percentage of 17.34. Among the Scheduled Castes 51.42 percent are literates (male being 59.58 percent and female 41.42 percent).

Out of 260 sample households 26 households belong to various Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes which were covered under the survey were Balmiki, Badhi, Kabirpanthi, Chamar, Lohar and Pharera. The break-up of the Scheduled Castes covered under the survey is as under :

TABLE V-5

The Caste-wise Population of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of Caste	Population P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balmiki . . .	53	23	30
2	Badhi . .	30	13	17
3	Kabirpanthi . .	14	6	8
4	Chamar . . .	10	7	3
5	Lohar . . .	10	5	5
6	Pherera . . .	8	3	5
	Total .	125	57	68

SOURCE :—Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Total population of Scheduled Castes covered under the household survey comes to 125 persons (57 males and 68 females). The proportion of Scheduled Caste's population covered under the survey constitutes 9.09 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population in the town.

Amongst the Scheduled Castes, Balmiki is the most predominant scheduled castes of which 53 persons (23 males and 30 females) were covered. Primarily they were engaged in the category of other workers, mostly on conservancy jobs. Lastly, none of the 4 households belonging to Scheduled Tribe in the town could be covered under the survey due to their small number.

Distribution of Scheduled Castes by Age, Sex and Educational Level

By and large, level of literacy prevailing amongst the Scheduled Castes is fairly low as compared to total population.

The appendix table 29 gives the distribution of scheduled Castes population by age, sex and educational level.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by Education

According to 1981 Census there were 1,375 persons belonging to various Scheduled Castes in Dharmsala town (757 males and 618 females). Out of 757 males, 307 males were returned as illiterates which form 40.55 percent of the total males. Similarly out of 618 females, 363 were recorded as illiterates forming 58.74 percent. 142 males and 117 females were reported as literates without any educational level. 118 males and 63 females were recorded educated up to primary level. Middle pass males numbered 79 and females 26. There were 64 males matriculates in the town. The corresponding figure for females was 28. Males and females educated up to higher secondary/ intermediate level stood at 29 and 16, respectively. 9 males and 2 females were reported educated upto degree level and 3 males were post graduate. One male each were having engineering, veterinary and teaching degree/diploma. One female was also reported holding degree. There were 21 communities belonging to Scheduled Castes in the town as per the 1981 Census count. Balmiki, Chamar, Hali, Badhi, Lohar, Julaha and Sarde were predominant in order of numerical strength. Appendix table V-30 giving break-up of education levels of males and females separately in respect of each Scheduled Castes.

Higher levels of education have been observed prevailing among Balmikis, Adharmis, Chamars and Julahas. Julaha caste is educationally ahead of all the other castes in the field of engineering, veterinary and teaching at degree level.

Scheduled Tribes—Only 2 Scheduled Tribes namely, Bhot/Bodh and Lahaula were recorded during the Census which together comprised 16 persons only, 8 males and 8 females. In fact, they comprise 2 households, heads of which were serving as government officers in the town. The details of educational break-up of Scheduled Tribes population is given in appendix table V-31 based on 1981 Census.

Other Castes/Communities Covered Under the Household Sample

Apart from the Scheduled Castes already mentioned above, other castes/communities covered under the households, survey were of Rajput, Brahmin, Kanojia, Nai, Tibetan, Mahajan, Gupta, Jat, Sunar/Mehra, Khatri, Aggarwal, Sud, Kaisth, Chaudhry, Malhotra, Saini, Saiyed, Sehgal, Majgotra, Jheer, Kumar, Ghirith, Kohli etc.

The appendix table 32 gives distribution of households and population by locality, caste, community and sex ;

Rajput, Brahmin and Khatri are the predominant castes/communities in the town although the Tibetan influx during the last few decades has added to the numerical strength of the town and Tibetan as Buddhists now comprise about one third of the town's population and living behind a markable impact of their culture and civilisation in the otherwise calm and quite surroundings of Bhagsunag, Forsythganj and Mcleodganj area.

Houseless and Institutional Population

According to 1981 Census, there were 24 households of houseless population of 60 persons (39 males and 21 females) in the town. The proportion of houseless population in the town is marginally low because, it is practically impossible to bear the extreme cold and endure the brunt of heavy rainfall without a cozy place to live with a roof on the head. The houseless population primarily constitute of beggars, vagrants, migratory labour force from Rajasthan and a few pitched Gujjar campers. However, there is a large number of Institutional households in the town which comprise the population of 2,160 persons (1,478 males and 682 females). The Institutional households primarily include boys and girls hostels of various educational Institutions including T.C.V. hostel, police lines, Jail, indoor wards of District Hospital, hotels, sarais and Tibetan community mess.

Disabled Population

The Census data of 1981 has revealed that the incidence of disability both physical and mental is very low as only one person was reported as totally blind, 3 persons as totally crippled and 4 persons as totally dumb. This is largely attributed to modern medical facilities locally available in the town, environmental and climatic conditions are also most conducive to health and this is the factor which has elevated the position of this town to that of a tourist resort.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

Table V-6 depicts the population according to age, sex and marital status. The data contained in the table markes a broad based population pyramid showing thereby, that there is a predominance of population in younger age-groups. In age-groups 0—4, 5—9 and 10—14 all males and females have been recorded as never married. However, from the age-groups 15—19 onwards both males and females have been recorded as married. It is interesting to observe that from the age-groups 20—24 onwards, the proportion of married females is higher than males. This is primarily attributed to the outflux of males in search of jobs and other professions outside the town.

Not a single male or female up to the age groups, 25—29 years has been recorded as widowed. However, the incidence of widowhood amongst the females has also been observed on higher side in the age-groups 30—34 years and in the successive age-groups, further, it is highly disproportionate in the age-groups 35—49, 50—59 and 60—69 years amongst females as compared to males. It is interesting to observe that not a single male or female from any age-group has been reported as separated or divorced.

In the total surveyed population, out of 607 males, 342 males have been reported as never married, 251 as married and 14 as widowed with respective percentages as 56.34 percent, 41.35 percent and 2.31 percent. Similarly out of 611 females the number of never married females was 302 which constitute

49.42 percent of the total females. Married females numbering 266 form 43.54 percent of the total females and 43 widowed females comprise 7.04 percent of the total females.

TABLE V-6

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age-Group	Never Married			Married			Widowed/Widower		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	58	51	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	88	74	162	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	66	65	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	62	73	135	—	3	3	—	—	—
20—24	46	29	75	7	19	26	—	—	—
25—29	15	8	23	20	54	74	—	—	—
30—34	5	—	5	38	38	76	—	3	3
35—49	—	—	—	97	107	204	1	8	9
50—59	2	2	4	49	28	77	2	12	14
60—69	—	—	—	30	14	44	2	11	13
70 +	—	—	—	10	3	13	9	9	18
Total	342	302	644	251	266	517	14	43	57

Age Group	Separated			Divorced			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	51	109
5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	74	162
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	65	131
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	76	138
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	48	101
25—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	62	97
30—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	41	84
35—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	115	213
50—59	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	42	95
60—69	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	25	57
70 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	31
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	607	611	1,218

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The following table shows the distribution of population by age, sex and age specific sex ratio :

TABLE V-7

Age-Group	Males	Females	Persons	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5
0—4	58	51	109	879
5—9	88	74	162	841
10—14	66	65	131	985
15—19	62	76	138	1,226
20—24	53	48	101	906
25—29	35	62	97	1,771
30—34	43	41	84	953
35—49	98	115	213	1,173
50—59	53	42	95	792
60—69	32	25	57	781
70+	19	12	31	632
Total	607	611	1,218	1,007

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Religion and Age at Marriage

As already mentioned, only 4 religion namely Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh and Muslim were reported from the surveyed households. There were 222 households of Hindus, 30 households of Buddhists, 7 of Sikhs and one of Muslim.

Among Hindus, there is a fundamental belief in favour of universal marriage to keep the progeny circle alive. With the spread of education and economic development, there has been a rational thinking amongst the population to adjust to new thoughts of restricting the family to accept the norm of small family. Child marriage has almost become the concept of past, however, for soleminising the marriages, castes and sub-castes play vital role and barring a few advanced families, intercaste marriage do not find favour among the Hindus. Although there is not a religious or legal restriction on inter-religion marriages between Hindus and Sikhs, still it is not a common practice in the town except in those households who have migrated from Pakistan. Similarly Sikhs prefer to arrange their marriages among their own religion.

Tibetans belonging to Buddhist religion form a separate entity and they confine themselves to their own community to settle matrimonial affairs. There is orthodox belief among the Buddhists not to cut across their religion parameters and even if an exigency arises for an inter-religion marriage, the spouse is converted into Buddhism. Muslims invariably arrange marriages with their own religion.

However, there have been two healthy and significant developments that have taken place during the last few decades amongst Hindus and Sikhs. The first important consideration among both the religions is now the suitability of the match respect of education, economic status, temperamental competabilities of the spouses rather than to settle the matrimonial alliance solely on the basis of religion and caste factors. This observation was formed by the study team through informal discussions from amongst various religious and social groups. The second important trend is amongst all religions has gone against the child marriage. The Hindu marriage act now has attained a social recognition more with the advancement in education and general awakening among the masses and as the social life in the town prevails today, monogamy is the accepted norm.

Age at Marriage as Related to Sex and Present Age

Table V-8 depicts the dimensional picture of the surveyed population by sex with respect to present age and age at marriage.

TABLE V-8

Age at Marriage as Related to Sex and Present Age

Persent Age	Age at Marriage							
	Male							
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14—24	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	7	21	29	1	—	—	—
35—44	—	3	23	32	10	1	—	—
45—54	1	—	22	23	9	—	1	—
55 +	—	11	25	23	13	3	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	21	98	107	33	4	1	—

Present Age	Female							
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45 +
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Below 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14—24	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	49	34	11	—	—	—	—
35—44	1	44	19	11	1	—	—	—
45—54	5	36	17	3	1	—	—	—
55 +	4	33	11	4	1	—	1	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	178	87	29	3	—	1	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In the age-group of 45—65 years there is one male married below the age of 14 years. In all, there were 21 males whose age of marriage was 14 to 19 years. Out of these, 7 are in the present age-group of 25—34 years, 3 in 35+ 44 years and 11 in the age-group of 55+-59. 98 males were in the age-group 20—24 at the time of their marriage. The corresponding figure was 107 in age-group of 25—29 years. 33 males got married in the age-group of 30—34 years. The data substantiates the observation that the child marriage has vanished during the last few decades as majority of the males were married in the age-groups 20—24 and 25—29 years.

Amongst the females, the age at marriage is comparatively lower by about 5 years and it has been observed from the table that only 11 marriages took place below the accounts of 14 years and majority of them now fall in the present age-group of 45—54 years and 55 years and above. Majority of females numbering 178 were married in the age-group 14—19 years followed by 87 in the age-group 20—24 years and their present ages is fairly spread over between 35—44 years, 45—54 and 55 years. There were exceptional cases of both males and females who were married at the age of 30 years and above which may be attributed to unforeseen circumstances.

Marriage Age Differentials amongst Various Castes/ Communities

The following table V-9 gives distribution of males and females by age at marriage amongst various castes and communities.

TABLE V-9

Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Community	Male									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rajput	1	8	37	27	7	1	—	—	—	81
2. Brahmin	—	4	25	29	4	1	—	—	—	63
3. Tibetan	—	1	4	9	7	—	—	—	—	21
4. Khatri	—	3	7	12	2	—	—	—	—	24
5. Balmiki	—	2	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	12
6. Mahajan	—	—	2	8	3	1	—	—	—	14
7. Badhi/Dhiman	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	7
8. Sood	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	8
9. Ghirith	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
10. Chaudhry	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Sunar/Mehra	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
12. Jat	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
13. Gupta	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
14. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
15. Chamar	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Aggarwal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
17. Kaistha	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
18. Lohar	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
19. Kanojiya	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20. Nai	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
21. Malhotra	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
22. Saini	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
23. Sayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Sehgal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
25. Majgotra	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Zheer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Kumhar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Pherera	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
29. Kohli	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	21	98	107	33	4	1	—	—	265

TABLE V-9—*concld.*

Caste/Community	Female									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Rajput .	8	54	21	5	—	—	1	—	—	89
2. Brahmin .	1	42	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	75
3. Tibetan . .	—	14	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	26
4. Khatri . .	1	14	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	29
5. Balmiki . .	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
6. Mahajan . .	—	7	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	17
7. Badhi/Dhiman	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
8. Sood . .	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
9. Ghirith . .	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
10. Chaudhry .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11. Sunar/Mehra .	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
12. Jat . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
13. Gupta . .	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
14. Kabirpanthi .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15. Chamar .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Aggarwal .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17. Kaistha . .	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
18. Lohar . .	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
19. Kanojiya .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20. Nai . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
21. Malhotra .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
22. Saini . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Sayed . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Sehgal . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25. Majgotra .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Zheer . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Kumhar .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Pherera .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
29. Kohli . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total .	11	178	87	29	3	—	1	—	—	309

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The most acceptable age-groups for marriage amongst males are 20—24 years and 25—29 years amongst all castes and communities as out of the total of 265 males reported as married in various age-groups, 98 were married in the age-group 20—24 years. There was a solitary male amongst Rajput whose age at marriage was below 14 years. Amongst females out of a total of 309 covered under the household survey, 178 females were reported married between the 14—19 years and 87 between the 20—24 years. The predominance of marriage in these two age-groups amongst females was observed almost in all the communities. 11 female marriages were reported below the age of 14 years, 8 amongst Rajputs, one each among Brahmins, Khatris and Badhis.

Education and Age at Marriage

Appendix table V-36 gives data regarding age at marriage as related to educational level for males and females separately.

It has been observed from the data that with the spread of literacy and attainment of higher education, there has been a constant increase in the age at marriage. Of the total 30 marriages recorded from amongst the illiterate males, 15 took place between 20—24 years, six were reported in the age group 14—19 years. 9 marriages took place in the age-group 25—39 years. One male educated upto middle standard was married below the age of 14 years. Majority of the males who attained educational level of middle and above were reported married in the age-group of 20—24 years and 25—29 years. One degree holder got married in the age-group of 40—44 years. Amongst females, both illiterates and literates by various educational levels, the most common age-group for marriage were 14—19 and 20—24 years. During the inquiries made from various surveyed households, it was revealed that in some cases both males and females attained higher educational levels after their marriages. However, among the degree holders, the age at marriage was comparatively higher

both among males and females as out of 76 males 16 reported their age at marriage in the age-group of 30—34 and out of 36 degree holder females 14 reported their age of marriage in the age-group 25—29 years. This advancement in the age of marriage is partly attributed to the time taken for attaining higher level of education, the period in search of employment.

It can be safely concluded from the data analysed above the higher educational level entails the rise in the age at marriage. The following table gives distribution of ever married males and females amongst various castes and communities by average age at marriage :

TABLE V-10

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 years	Within 15 yrs.	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rajput	81	89	24	24	24	16	19	20
2. Brahmin	63	75	23	26	26	17	19	20
3. Tibetan	21	26	27	29	26	17	19	21
4. Khatri	24	29	23	27	25	18	24	23
5. Balmiki	12	11	20	23	29	15	17	19
6. Mahajan	14	17	30	29	26	18	24	22
7. Badhi/Dhiman	7	10	19	24	26	15	18	19
8. Sood	8	8	24	26	19	19	18	25
9. Ghirith	4	6	—	26	24	22	18	22
10. Chaudhry	1	2	18	—	—	18	18	—
11. Sunar/Mehra	2	3	—	—	28	—	34	22
12. Jat	4	2	22	25	25	—	18	28
13. Gupta	3	3	—	25	36	—	19	29
14. Kabirpanthi	1	2	—	31	—	—	18	—
15. Chamar	2	2	21	22	—	15	18	—
16. Aggarwal	2	2	28	—	26	14	—	18
17. Kaistha	3	4	26	—	29	17	—	25
18. Lohar	2	4	—	—	24	15	16	17
19. Kanojiya	1	1	—	—	22	—	—	16
20. Nai	1	2	—	—	20	—	16	17
21. Malhotra	1	1	—	—	30	—	—	27
22. Saini	1	2	—	—	25	15	—	21
23. Sayed	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
24. Sehgal	1	1	—	—	25	—	—	17
25. Majgotra	1	1	20	—	—	14	—	—
26. Theer	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
27. Kumhar	1	1	—	—	25	—	—	21
28. Pherera	2	3	—	34	18	—	19	18
29. Kohli	1	1	—	30	—	—	22	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The above table shows that of the 6 important castes/communities namely Rajput, Brahmin, Tibetan, Khatri, Balmiki and Mahajan, the average age at marriage of males ranges between 20 years amongst Balmikis and 30 years amongst Mahajans for those who were married earlier than 30 years. The trend in the average age at marriage has not revealed any significant variation amongst the males of these castes and communities who were married between 15 and 29 years ago or within 15 years. Amongst females the average age at marriage among these communities in the age group of earlier than 30 years varies from 15 years in Balmikis to 18 years in Khatris and Mahajans for those who were married between 15 to 29 years the average age at marriage was 24 years each for Khatri and Mahajans, 19 years amongst Rajputs. Amongst those females who were married within 15 years period, the average age at marriage ranges between 19 years for Balmikis to 23 years in Khatris. Though there is not much discernible trend observed of the average age at marriage with relation to the time of marriage, however there are noticeable indications in almost all castes and communities in the town that, there is slight rise in the average age at marriage amongst those who were married within the last decade and a half. Appendix table V-37 gives data about average age at marriage and age at first marriage respectively as related to educational level and time of marriage.

Inter Religions Marriage

Though the religion ridden faith and beliefs are loosing grip of rigidity amongst the various castes and communities belonging to Hindu and Sikh religions, yet a break-through is to be made to make inter-religion marriages an accepted feature. Those who have obtained position and status have the liking to cross the barriers of religions in search of suitable matches. There is no social or religious ban for inter-religion marriages amongst Hindus and Sikhs.

Intercaste Marriages

Not a single case of inter-caste marriage was reported in the 260 surveyed households. There is a considered opinion prevailing amongst the elders almost in all castes and communities to arrange the marriages of their female members within the caste. However, there is an increasing awakening amongst elites of the town not to be rigid about the orthodox and fundamental belief in the caste hierarchy and in the perspective of wider outlook and better prospectus, they may cut across the caste barriers in the field of matrimonial affairs.

Widow Remarriage

Table V-11 gives distribution of widows in various age-groups amongst various communities. 2 widows were reported below the age of 25 years, one each belongs to Rajput and Chaudhry. 10 widows were recorded falling in the age-group of 25—34 years. The break-up is 2 in Rajputs, 3 in Brahmins, 2 in Tibetans and one each in Badhi, Lohar and Nai castes. The incidence of widowed was higher in the age-group of 35 years and above which is attributed mainly to natural age factor. 9 widows in this age-group were reported from Rajputs, 8 from Brahmins, 5 from Khatris, 2 each from Badhi and Ghiraths and one each from Tibetans, Mahajans, Sunars/Mehra, Kabirpanthis and Sainis. The surveyed households data reveals that none of these widows remarried. In fact, the custom of widow remarriage has not attained the social approval and the widows even at younger ages have to remain at the place of their first marriages though at times against their personal likings and desires.

TABLE V-11

Number of Widow by Age of becoming Widow and Caste/Community

Caste/Community	Number reporting to have become widow at age		
	Below 25	25—34	35 and above
1	2	3	4
1. Rajput	1	2	9
2. Brahmin	—	3	8
3. Tibetan	—	2	1
4. Khatri	—	—	5
5. Balmiki	—	—	—
6. Mahajan	—	—	1
7. Badhi	—	1	2
8. Sood	—	—	—
9. Ghirith	—	—	2
10. Chaudhry	1	—	—
11. Sunar/Mehra	—	—	1
12. Jat	—	—	—
13. Gupta	—	—	—
14. Kabirpanthi	—	—	1
15. Chamar	—	—	—
16. Aggarwal	—	—	—
17. Kaistha	—	—	—
18. Lohar	—	1	—
19. Kanojiya	—	—	—
20. Nai	—	1	—
21. Malhotra	—	—	—
22. Saini	—	—	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Table V-12 gives details of widowers in various age-groups and their remarriage amongst various castes and communities.

One widower amongst Brahmins at the young age-group of 25 years and below and 4 widowers amongst Brahmins, 2 of Rajputs and one of Balmiki in the age-group of 25—34 years and 16 widowers in the age-group of 35 years and above, 6 among Rajputs, 4 among Khatris, 2 in Brahmins and one each in Badhi, Chaudhry, Jat and Gupta castes were reported. Out of the total 24 widowers reported from various castes and communities 10 got remarried, 3 each for Rajputs, Brahmins and one each for Khatris, Jats and Guptas.

TABLE V-12

Number of Widower and Remarriage by Age of becoming Widower and Caste/Community

Caste/Community	Number reporting to have become widower at age of			Number of remmarriage out of tho who become widower at the age of		
	Below 25	25—34	35 and above	Below 25	25—34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rajput	—	2	6	—	2	1
2. Brahmin	1	4	2	1	3	—
3. Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Khatri	—	—	4	—	—	1
5. Balmiki	—	1	—	—	—	—
6. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Badhi	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Chaudhry	—	—	1	—	—	—
11. Sunar/Mehra	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Jat	—	—	1	—	—	1
13. Gupta	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	1	7	16	1	5	4

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Divorce and Separation

As regard, divorced/separated, one male Rajput in the age-group of 25—34 years and 2 males belong to Tibetans in the age-group of 35 years and above were reported as divorced and separated. All the three got remarried. There was not a single case of female divorce/separated from the 260 surveyed households.

Correlates of Age at Marriage

As already recorded, data on these topics show that the marriages among the males in Dharmsala town took place largely in the age-groups of 20—24 and 25—29. To wit, 205 out of the total married males numbering 265 returned as married in these two age groups only. This constitute a 77.36 percent of th total married males. Amongst females, the ideal ag for marriage have been observed in the age group of 14—19 and 20—24 years.

Table V-13 gives broad picture about the age a first marriage as correlated to the age at effectiv marriage and the time of marriage.

TABLE V-13

Age at First Marriage as Related to Age at Effective Marriage and Time of Marriage

Age-group	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever males who married			Average age at effcetive marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 years	Within 15 yrs.	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 yrs.	Within 15 yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	—
10—14	2	18	19	—	—	14	14	14
15—19	20	168	19	18	19	16	17	18
20—24	98	87	22	23	23	21	22	22
25—29	107	29	27	27	27	27	26	26
30—34	33	3	31	32	31	—	33	32
35+	5	1	36	35	38	—	40	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married more than 30 years ago was 19 years for those whose age at first marriage was between 10—14 years. The average age at effective marriage was the same those males whose age at first marriage was between for 15—19 years. Those males whose age at first marriage was between 20—24 years, and were married for more than 30 years their average age at effective marriage stood at 22 years. The average age at effective marriage was 27 years of those males who were married more than 30 years at their age of first marriage between 25—29 years. Those males whose age at first marriage was 30—34 years, their average age at effective marriage was 31 years and those who married at the age of 35 years and above and whose span of married life is more than 30 years, their average age at effective marriage stood at 36 years.

The average age at effective marriage who married 15—29 years age worked out at 18 years for those who married between 15—19 years, 23 years whose age at first marriage was 20—24 years, 27 years who married between 25—29 years, 32 years who married between 30—34 years and 35 years whose age at first marriage was 35 years and above. In case of those males whose duration of marriage is within 15 years, also reveal similar pattern in respect of the average age at the effective marriage as related to the age at first marriage.

The average age at effective marriage of ever married females whose age at first marriage was below 10 years, 15 years for those who were married 30 years ago. For different durations of marriages of the females the average age at effective marriage stood at 14 years for those whose age at first marriage was between 10—14 years. The females who were in the age-group of 15—19 years at the time of first marriage their average age at effective marriage ranged between 16—18 years for different durations of marriage. This average was in between 21 and 22 years for various durations marriage for those females whose age at first marriage ranged between 20—24 years. The average age of effective marriage for various durations of marriage ranged between 26—27 years of those females who married in the age-group of 25—29 years.

Age, Sex and Education

The following table gives the distribution of sample population by age, sex and educational level excluding the age-group 0—4 years :

TABLE V-14

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Educational Level	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate . . .	8	12	—	2	2	3	2	6	6	21	6	33	18	37	42	114
Literate . . .	33	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	5	3	46	28
Below Primary . .	47	40	24	20	1	2	—	—	—	3	3	4	7	7	82	76
Primary . . .	—	1	29	33	14	24	12	7	6	10	8	15	2	11	71	101
Middle . . .	—	—	10	10	22	16	13	1	8	11	10	10	27	12	90	60
Matric . . .	—	—	1	—	12	12	10	10	13	24	20	27	23	4	79	77
PUC, Hr. Sec./Inter .	—	—	—	—	11	16	9	6	9	4	10	6	5	2	44	34
Non-tech. Dip. or certificate not equal to degree . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	2	1	2	11
Tech. Dip. or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Degree & above . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	17	31	23	36	14	15	2	88	59
Total .	88	74	66	65	62	76	53	48	78	103	98	115	104	79	549	560

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The above table reflects that out of total sampled population of aged 5 + 1,109 persons (549 males and 560 females) there were 42 males and 114 females which were illiterate. In the tender school going age-group of 5—9 years, only 8 males and 12 females were also recorded as illiterates. The incidence of illiteracy recorded was however higher in the age-groups of 35—49 and 50 years and above. The proportion is still higher amongst females. The preponderance of literates with 33 males and 21 females was recorded in the age-group of 5—9 years. Number of persons having education below primary standard numbered 158, (82 males and 76 females). Majority of them (for both the saxes) were reported in the age-group of 5—9 years and 10—14 years. Amongst the persons educated upto primary level, the proportion of females was higher than males as out of 172 persons in this category, 101 were females. The number of persons educated upto middle standard stood at 150, (90 males and 60 females). Both males and females were almost evenly educated at the level of matriculation as there were 79 males and 77 females.

At the Higher Secondary and intermediate levels, there was preponderance of males over females. Females out numbered exceedingly in the category of non-technical diploma/certificate not equal to degree, only 5 males were reported. At the level of degree holders and above, there were 147 persons out of which 88 were males and 59 females.

Education Score

Distribution of localities by average educational score per head is shown in table V-15. In ward No. 5 Khajanchi Mohalla and Chander Marg have recorded the highest educational score (2.68) followed by Chilgari area with 2.65 score. The lowest educational score has been recorded in ward No. 1 Dharmkot, Naddi area (1.06). Further split up of population by Caste/Tribe (community is given in appendix table V-33). Total average educational score per head for all the communities has been recorded 2.15 (male 2.35 and females 1.95). Appendix Table V-34 and V-35 give the average educational score by type of household and occupational categories respectively.

TABLE V-15

Distribution of Localities by Average Educational Score per head

Locality	Average per head Educational score		
	Total score	Male score	Female score
1	2	3	4
Ward No. 1			
(a) Dharmkot . .	1 06	1.39	0.69
(b) Naddi . . .			
Ward No. 2			
(a) Forsythganj .	1.63	1.87	1.44
(b) Bhagsunag . .			
Ward No. 3			
(a) Mcleodganj . .	1 50	1.76	1.30
(b) Gamroo . .			
Ward No. 4			
Sangam Park . .	2.28	2.22	2.34
Ward No. 5			
(a) Khajanchi Mohalla	2.68	3.10	2.40
(b) Chander Marg			
Ward No. 6			
Kotwali East . .	2.43	2.47	2.40
Ward No. 7			
Kotwali West . .	2.17	2.51	1.86
Ward No. 8			
(a) Aryasamaj . .	2.58	2.67	2.50
(b) Gurdwara Road .			
Ward No. 9 .			
Chilgari . . .	2.65	2.82	2.47
Ward No. 10			
Kachehri Adda . .	2.46	2.71	2.28
Ward No. 11			
Depot Bazar . .	1.78	1.96	1.43
Ward No. 12			
Civil Lines . .	2.57	2.76	2.35
Ward No. 13			
Saheed Smark . .	2.54	2.78	2.28
Total .	2.14	2.35	1.95

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Education by Religion

The 1981 Census data pertaining to education by religion is not available. The following table and appendix tables 38 and 39 based on sample survey give details about age, sex and studentship in educational institutions by religion and migration status.

TABLE V-16

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Religion

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5—9	71	63	65	52	5	11
	10—14	60	58	60	53	—	5
	15—19	56	70	41	48	15	22
	20—24	48	43	8	8	40	35
	25+	249	260	1	—	248	260
	Total	484	494	176	161	308	333
Buddhist	5—9	13	10	12	10	1	—
	10—14	5	6	5	6	—	—
	15—19	4	4	4	3	—	1
	20—24	3	3	—	—	3	3
	25+	22	27	—	—	22	27
	Total	47	50	21	19	26	31
Sikh	5—9	2	1	2	1	—	—
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	2	2	2	2	—	—
	20—24	3	2	—	2	3	—
	25+	9	8	—	—	9	8
	Total	17	14	5	6	12	8
Muslim	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Total	1	2	1	—	—	2
	Grand Total	549	560	203	186	346	374

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The broad picture that emerges from the above table reflects that among Hindus, out of 484 males and 494 females, 176 males and 161 females are on the rolls in various educational institutions. The overwhelming number of both males and females who were studying in various institutions are in the age-groups of 5—9 years, 10—14 years and 15—19 years. There is a small chunk of boys and girls amongst Hindus who happen to be non-students though falling in the school going age-groups. Among Buddhists out of 47 males and 50 females, 21 males and 19 females are studying in various institutions. Out of 17 males and 14 females amongst Sikhs, 5 males and 6 females are studying. Not a single male or female from the age group 5—19 years has been recorded as non-students from amongst the Sikhs. Amongst Muslims one male and 2 females were covered under the survey out of whom the male is reported as student falling in the age-group of 5—9 years and both the females who fall in the age-group of 25 years and above were reported as non-students.

Based on sample households data the appendix tables 40 & 41 give further distribution of population by broad age-groups, sex, caste/community and educational level and occupational category of the head of household.

It is seen from these tables that out of 1,109 persons (age 5+) belonging to all castes/communities 156 were reported as illiterates and 740 as literates. 158 persons were educated below primary standard and 172 up to primary standard. 150 persons were educated upto middle standard and 156 were reported as matriculates. Persons who were educated upto PUC, Higher Secondary and Intermediate levels numbered 78 and non-technical diploma holders were 13 while technical diploma holders were 5. There were 147 persons who were educated upto degree level and above. Prevalance of higher education has been recorded from amongst Rajput, Brahmin, Tibetan, Mahajan, Khatri, Sood, Jat, Aggarwal, Kaistha and Gupta castes.

Non-Enrolment in Schools

Appendix table 42 shows the households defaulting in enrolling the school going children by caste or tribe or community of head of the household.

The data given in the appendix table shows that out of a sample of 260 households belonging to various castes and communities, 101 households are not having any child of school going age. This proportion of the households to total surveyed households stands at 38.85 percent.

Number of households having males only at school going age (5—14 years) were reported as 59 and those of females only at 43. 57 households were recorded having both males and females of school going age.

Only two households were recorded as defaulting of not sending their males of school going age and these two belong to Rajput and Balmiki caste. One household was recorded defaulting for not sending a school going male for education who happen to be a Tibetan. There were 5 households who failed to send their females of school going age for studies. Three of them were Rajputs, one each Brahmin and Sood. There were 3 households who had female children of school going age and were failing to send some of them to school. These households belonging to one each to Rajput, Brahmin and Badhi. There were 2 households one each of Brahmin and Badhi who had both males and females children of school going age but failed to send males only to schools. Similarly, there were three households one each of Brahmin, Badhi and Ghirith castes who failed to send their females for schooling though there were both males and females of school going age in these households. There were two households of Rajputs and one of Kanojiya who had school going children of both sexes but some of them failed to send their female children to school. 2 households of Rajputs who had both male and female children of school going age but some of them failed to send both male and female for schooling.

Under compulsory and free primary education scheme launched by the government the proportion of non-enrollment of children of school going age is very marginal. Now, hardly there is any biased attitude for and against female education and the non-enrollment of a negligible number of school going children is attributed to physical and mental disability of child.

Discontinuation of Study

Table V-17 gives details of never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance by age, sex and reason.

TABLE V-17

Never Attendance and Discontinuation After Attendance by Age, Sex and Reason

Age	Total Number		Never attendance		Never attendance				Discontinuation after attendance	Discontinuation after attendance
			Male		Female				Male	Female
	Male	Female	To be sent to school in coming session	Under age	To be admitted in the school	Due to mental illness of her mother	Due to domestic problems	Under age	School is far away	Domestic problems
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	16	20	1	5	1	—	1	6	1	—
6	21	14	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
7	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	12	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	15	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	154	139	2	5	2	1	3	6	1	3

SOURCE : Household survey data, 1986-87.

According to the data available from sample survey there were 154 males and 139 females in the school going age group of 5—14 years. There were 2 such male children one each age 5 and 6 years who had never attended the school and were awaiting the enrollment in the coming session. There were 5 males who had just completed five years at the time of survey and could not get enrollment due to under age.

There were 2 female children age 5 and 6 years each who never attended the school and were awaiting enrollment in the next session. One female of 9 years old was enrolled due to the mental illness of her mother and 3 females of the age of 5 years and the other of 12 years never attended the school due to domestic problem. Six females who attained the age of five years at the time of survey awaited enrollment in the school on account of under age. One female from the remote locality of Naddi area who had just completed five years was not attending school on account of distance factor.

There was not a single case of discontinuation of studies or drop out cases amongst males after the enrollment. However, there were three female students, all of the age of 14 years who discontinued their studies after enrollment. All the three could not continue due to domestic problems.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Growth and expansion of the town has been a continuous process both by way of natural increase in population and immigration of the households and individuals from outside the town, with a view to settling down permanently in the town. The business communities such as Mahajan, Sood, Mehra, Gupta, Khatri, Goldsmiths and Julaha migrated to the town mostly from areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh as the town received the recognition by the Britishers and its subsequent expansion with the setting up of Cantonment and related development during I and II World Wars. After the partition of the country, some of the displaced families from Pakistan also settled in the town. Gorkhas are mainly settled in the Chilgari area. There is no specific colony of migrant families or a refugee colony in the town, but the migrant families are mostly settled in Kotwali Bazar, Gurdwara Road, Kachehari Adda and Civil Lines. Tibetan refugees are mostly settled in mcleodganj area, Dal Lake area and in Ward IV in which the Tibetan Secretariat, Library, Hostel and other Tibetan institutions are located. Migration status was studied in relation to place of birth and place of last residence. Table VI-1 below gives the distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of households.

TABLE VI-1

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Town)	—	6	5	11	12	13	4	3	—	54
B. I. Migrant (Born outside the Town in the District)										
(a) Rural	6	11	11	8	19	14	7	2	1	79
(b) Urban	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	—	—	14
II. Born within the state in District.										
1. Chamba (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4
2. Una (a) Rural	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kullu (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
4. Hamirpur (a) Rural	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Urban	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	5
5. Bilaspur (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Shimla (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Mandi (a) Rural	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
III. Born in other States :										
1. Punjab (a) Rural	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	9
(b) Urban	—	1	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	9
2. West Bengal (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Haryana (a) Rural	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Urban	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Uttar Pradesh (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
(b) Urban	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5. Jammu & Kashmir (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
(b) Urban	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
6. Sikkim (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IV. Born in other Countries										
1. Tibet	4	—	4	7	6	5	—	—	—	26
2. Pakistan	1	1	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	22
3. Nepal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Burma	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
V. Un-specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	31	34	46	61	48	16	6	3	260

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The data reveals that 54 heads of households, out of a total of 260 households, are native born. The remaining 206 heads of the households were reported as migrants. Out of these 206 migrant households, heads of 79 households were born outside the town but in rural areas of the district. Fourteen heads of households migrated to the town from urban areas and were born outside the town within the district. The heads of 93 households, which constitute 35.77 percent of the total surveyed households, migrated to the town both from the rural and urban areas within the district. Out of those heads of households who were born outside the district of Kangra but within the state of Himachal Pradesh, numbered 29 and migrated from the districts of Chamba, Una, Kullu, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Mandi. Maximum number of households i.e. 5 each were reported migrated from rural areas of Una and urban areas of Hamirpur. The number of heads of the households who were born outside Himachal Pradesh and migrated to Dharmsala town stood at 34, out of which 18 were from Punjab, 9 each from rural and urban areas, one from urban areas of West Bengal, 4 from rural areas and one from urban area of Haryana state. 2 each from rural and urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, 3 from rural areas and 2 from urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir and one from the urban areas of Sikkim. 26 heads of households who migrated to this town were born in Tibet, 22 in West Pakistan and one each in Nepal and Burma.

In a nut shell, out of 260 households covered under the survey, 20.77 percent were non-migrants, 35.77 were migrants from within the district, 11.15 percent from within the other districts of Himachal Pradesh, 13.08 percent from outside the state but born within the country and 19.23 percent who were born outside the country. Out of the 50 heads of households who migrated to the town from outside the country, the overwhelming majority i.e. 96 percent comprised refugee migrants (from Tibet 52 percent and West Pakistan 44 percent). Table VI.2 shows the distribotion of hooseholds by nomber of members, migration status and last residence of head of household.

TABLE VI-2

Distribution of Households by Number of Members Migration Status and last Residence of Head of Household

Migration Status and Last Residence of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Town)	1	5	3	9	9	11	4	2	—	44
B. Migrant										
I. Last residence outside the town in the district :										
(a) Rural	4	5	5	2	15	9	5	2	1	48
(b) Urban	1	2	4	3	7	4	1	—	—	22
II. Last Residence outside the district but within the State :										
1. Hamirpur . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
(b) Urban	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
2. Una . . . (a) Rural	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
(b) Urban	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
3. Chamba . . (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	8
4. Kullu . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	3	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	9
5. Shimla . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
(b) Urban	—	5	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	16
6. Mandi . . . (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
7. Bilaspur . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
8. Sirmaur . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Solan . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
*10. Kinnaur . . Rural	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
*11. Lahul & Spiti . Rural	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

*These are exclusively rural districts.

TABLE VI-2—*concld.*

Distribution of Households by Number of Members Migration Status and last Residence of Head of Household

Migration Status and Last Residence of head of household	Number of households having Members :									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Last Residence in other States.										
1. Chandigarh (U. T.) . (b) Urban	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
2. Delhi (U. T.) . . (b) Urban	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	5
3. Jammu & Kashmir . (a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
4. Gujarat . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. West Bengal . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
6. Punjab . . . (a) Rural	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	8
(b) Urban	—	—	3	3	4	7	—	—	—	17
7. Bihar . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
8. Karnataka . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
9. Uttar Pradesh . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	—	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	9
10. Andhra Pradesh . (b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Haryana . . (a) Urban	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Rural	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
12. Maharashtra (a) Urban	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
13. Madhya Pradesh (b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14. Rajasthan (b) Urban	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
15. Kerala (b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
IV. Last Residence in other Countries.										
1. Pakistan	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	8
2. Tibet	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	6
3. Nepal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4. Zambia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	15	31	34	46	61	48	16	6	3	260

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87

The survey data reveals that heads of 44 households continuously resided in Dharmsala town after they were born in the town and comprised 16.92 percent of the total households. Another 70 heads of households were those whose last residence was outside Dharmsala but within the district of Kangra. There were 60 heads of households whose last residence was outside the district Kangra but within the state of Himachal Pradesh. There were 69 households the heads of which migrated to Dharmsala from outside Himachal Pradesh from Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi and from the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kerala. There were 17 households whose heads migrated from their last residence from outside the country; 8 from Pakistan, 6 from Tibet, 2 from Nepal and one from Zambia. The broad observations that emerged from the migration data are that 16.92 percent heads of households did not migrate from the town after their birth within the town, 26.92 percent had their last residence outside the town but within the district, 23.08 percent had their last residence within the state, 26.54 percent migrants had their last residence outside the state and 6.54 percent migrants had their last residence outside the country.

Households Classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Stay

Table VI.3 gives distribution of households by number of members, migration status of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who stayed longest in the town.

TABLE VI-3

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status of Head of Household and Duration of Stay of any Member of the Household who has Stayed the longest in the Referent Town

No. of member	Number of households where the migration status and place of Last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any members of the household who has stayed longest is												
	Non-Migrants (Born & Last residence in town)	MIGRANTS											
		Last residence in rural area and duration of stay in the Present Residence (years)						Last residence in Urban area and duration of stay in the Present Residence (years)					
		Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	9
2	5	—	1	1	—	6	8	—	7	3	4	4	18
3	3	—	2	3	3	3	11	—	2	6	9	4	21
4	9	—	1	—	2	4	7	—	8	7	6	8	29
5	9	—	2	4	6	11	23	1	7	4	9	8	29
6—7	11	—	1	1	5	9	16	—	2	2	9	8	21
8—9	4	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
10—12	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	2
13 & above	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The migration status with respect to last residence and duration of stay for any member who has stayed for the longest period in the town has been shown for rural and urban areas separately. For rural migration, the last residence and duration of stay in completed years for any member shows that a single member of one household each had the longest stay in the town ranging from one to five years, 6 to 10 years and 11 to 29 years. Similarly, single member of two households had the longest duration of stay i.e. 20 years and more. There were 9 households with any single member whose last residence was in urban area and duration of stay in the town was recorded for less than one year for one household, 1—5 years of 2 households, 6 to 10 years for 3 households. 11 to 20 years for 2 households and 21 + years for 2 households. There were 8 households within the place of last residence in rural areas whose any two members had the longest stay for more than 20 years in respect of 6 households. The corresponding figure for 18 households migrated from urban areas was 7 households having stay of 1 to 5 years, 3 households 6—10 years and 4 households each having stay of 11 to 20 years. Neither the data in the table above establish any co-relation between the number of members in the household, the migration status and longest duration of residence both for rural and urban areas nor does the data reveal the historical background of settlement of households in the town as the migration to the town is linked more with the 'pull and push' factors associated more with economic pressures rather than social interaction of only the migration forces.

Distribution of Households by Migration Status, Place of Birth of Head of Households and Composition by Sex and Age

The data given in appendix table-43 reveals that the migration status and the place of birth of head of household is linked with the composition by age and sex of members of the household.

The data in the table reveals that out of 260 surveyed households, 54 were of non-migrant status (born in Dharmsala). Out of these 54 non-migrant households, there were 42 households which form 77.78 percent whose composition was adult males and females and minor males and females. There were 10 such households the composition of whose members was adult males and females. There was one non-migrant household having adult and minor male or female and one household with adult female minor male and/or female.

The migration status and composition of households by sex and age of members for the migrants households for those born within the district, born within the state, born in other states of the country is given in further details for rural and urban areas. There are 79 households reported from rural areas and 14 from urban areas who were born outside the town within the district. Out of 79 rural households 48 were such whose composition was adult male and female and minor male and female. In 14 households there were adult males and females only and in another 11, adult males only. In 2 households

there were adult females only and in the remaining 4 households there was a combination of adult male/female and minor male/female. Out of 14 households migrated to the town from the urban areas within the district, 9 households had a composition of adult male and female and minor male and female, 3 households adult males and females only one household adult male only and one househosd adult female and minor male or female.

In case of other migrant households from within the state, the composition of the households primarily comprised adult males and females with minor males and females and of adult males and females only. The composition of migrants from outside the state speaks in favour of adult males and females and adult males only. Amongst these households where the head of household was born outside the country, 22 were from Pakistan, out of these, 13 households had composition of adult male and female and minor male and female, 6 households adult males and females only, one household adult female only and 2 households adult females and minor males and females. Similarly out of 26 households who were born in Tibet, 20 households were composed of adult male and female and minor male and female.

The distribution of households composed by sex and age of members of migrant households do not establish any set pattern as these are linked with the financial position of the migrant households, availability of suitable accommodation in the town, type of family from which the migrant household separated from the place of origin and the type of interdependence required at the place of last residence. All these factors play a significant role in deciding the composition of migrant families by age and sex.

However, all surveyed households taken together including both migrants and non-migrants, there were 172 households, forming 66.15 percent, whose composition was of adult male and female and minor male and female. There were 49 households, forming 18.85 percent, which were composed of adult males and females only and there were 19 households, making 7.31 percent, in which the sex and age composition was of adult males only and of 7 households (2.69 percent) the composition was of adult females only. 2 households, were comprised of adult male and minor male/female. In the remaining households, the age and sex composition comprised adult female and minor male/female.

Last Residence as related to Place of Birth

The appendix table-44 shows the relationship between the place of birth and place of last residence. The place of birth has been further classified by rural and urban status for all places within the country and the place of last residence has been clubbed into two categories i.e. the same as place of birth and the one different from place of birth. Data in respect of place of birth and place of last residence have been presented for males and females separately. The data reveals that out of a sample population of 1,218 persons (607 males and 611 females) there were 523 persons (269 males and 254 females) who have been residing at the same place of birth and 33 males and 13 females have been residing at the places different from their place of birth. However, the data does not speak whether all those who were categorised under 'same as place of birth' are non-migrants because the place of last residence has been taken into account only for those members who were residing before moving to Dharmsala town. It may be possible that quite a few persons were born in place other than Dharmsala town and continued to reside at their place of birth before migrating to Dharmsala town.

Place of Birth/Last Residence as Related to District/State/Country

As many as 67 males and 76 females were born within the Kangra district in the rural areas and their place of last residence was the same as place of birth and in the case of 52 males and 44 females who were born in the rural areas within the district recorded their place of last residence different from the place of birth. The figures returned from the urban areas were comparatively low as these stood at 13 for males and 18 for females among non-migrant members and 13 for males and 11 for females among migrant members. Those who were born in other districts of Himachal Pradesh and migrated to Dharmsala, the relationship of place of birth and last residence does not reveal any pattern as both males and females who had the same place of birth and residing at place other than the place of birth are evenly distributed in the rural and urban areas of Chamba, Shimla, Una, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi, Bilaspur and Solan. The members who migrated from outside the state mainly belonged to Punjab state. There were 10 males and 9 females who migrated to Dharmsala from the rural areas of Punjab from the same place of birth. The corresponding figures from urban areas was 11 for males and 23 for females. Similarly, from Punjab, there were 3 males and 6 females who shofted to the town from the place which was different from the place of birth. The respective figures for males and females from urban areas of Punjab were 8 and 12, respectively. The migration from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Haryana were marginal and hardly needs any discussion. From amongst the countries outside India, the place of birth were reported mainly from Tibet and Pakistan. Those whose place of birth was reported in Tibet and migrated to the town from the same place of birth were 5 males and 4 females. The corresponding figures for those who moved into the town from place of birth which was different from place of last residence, were 17 males and 19 females. Those who were reported born in West Pakistan, 4 each males and females came from the same place of birth. 12 males and 11 females had their last residence different from the place of birth.

Employment Status of Migrant/Non-Migrant Workers

The data relates to economically active population and gainfully employed persons in various economic pursuits covering both migrants and non-migrants. According to Household Survey 35.63 percent persons were reported as workers. The break-up of total workers is; 299 males and 135 females which means that out of total workers 68.89 percent were male workers and 31.11 percent female workers. The workers have been further clubbed according to the employment status by sex i.e., employer, employee, single worker, family worker and cultivator.

Out of 434 total workers (299 males and 135 females) 121 persons (79 males and 42 females) were recorded as non-migrant as they were having their place of last residence as Dharmsala town. Of the total non-migrant workers, the employment status of majority of male and female workers was that of an employee and single worker. Out of 16 family workers, 13 were males and 3 females. Similarly out of 29 cultivators 5 were males and 24 were females. Only 4 males among non-migrant had the employment status of an employer.

Appendix table-45 gives details of total workers by sex about employment status by migration and place of last residence.

The employment status of workers by migration also shows a similar trend as revealed by the non-migrant workers as overwhelming workers both amongst males and females were categorised as the employees and single workers. Quite a few workers who migrated from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi fall in the category of family workers. None of the workers, migrated to the town from outside the district is engaged in cultivation.

Table VI-4 shows the distribution of workers by employment status and migration :

TABLE VI-4

Distribution of Workers by Employment Status and Migration

Employment Status	Total Workers						Percentage distribution by employment status
	Non-migrant			Migrant			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employer . .	4	4	—	8	8	—	2.76
Employee . .	44	32	12	190	128	62	53.92
Single workers . .	28	25	3	63	54	9	20.97
Family worker .	16	13	3	33	27	6	11.29
Cultivator . .	29	5	24	19	3	16	11.06
Total .	121	79	42	313	220	93	100.00

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Migration Stages of Households Hailing from Outside the Town

Appendix table-46 gives details of time gap and various stages of migration of households hailing from outside.

The places from where households hailed were covered within the district range, from other districts within the state, from other states within the country and from outside India. The migration stages have been further given for rural and urban areas separately of all places within the country. Out of 260 surveyed households, 192 households hailed from places other than Dharmsala town. It emerges from the data that number of households who hailed from within the district were 17 from urban areas and 59 from rural areas. 17 households who hailed from

urban areas of the district, 8 were from Kangra, 3 from Nagrota, 2 each from Nurpur and C.B. Yol and one each from Palampur and Dehra. Out of 59 households who hailed from rural areas of Kangra district, 23 households migrated to Dharmsala town in 1966 or earlier and the remaining 36 households after 1966. The number of households who migrated between 1966 to 1970 directly from place of origin were only 4. One household during this period migrated in 2 stages. Similarly one household migrated directly from the place of origin and 3 households in 3 stages from within the rural areas of the district bttween 1971 and 1975. The number of households which migrated in 1976 and onwards directly from place of origin were 9. Households which migrated in 2 stages were 6, in 3 stages one and those in 4 or more stages counted 11 households.

In all 37 households hailed from rural and urban areas of districts of Shimla, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur, Kullu, Una, Sirmaur, Solan and Hamirpur, 5 of which migrated to the town in 1966 or earlier and the remaining during 1966—70, 19771—75 and in 1976 and later in various stages. Number of households who hailed from Punjab state is 14 from urban areas and 8 from rural areas out of which 3 households from urban and six from rural areas migrated in 1966 or earlier. Again those households who migrated from urban areas areas of Punjab state, 3 households migrated directly and one household in two stages during the period 1966—70, during 1971—75, 3 households migrated directly and during the period 1976 onwards two households migrated directly and one household each in three and four stages. 8 households hailed from Uttar Pradesh and 4 each from Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana who migrated to the town in various stages since 1966. Similarly the number of households which hailed from places outside the country, majority of them were from Tibet and West Pakistan 18 and 11 households, respectively. 7 households each from these two countries migrated in 1966 or earlier and the remaining after 1966 in various stages.

Of the total 192 households who hailed from various places from within the district, from within the state, from other states of the country and from countries outside India, 62 households forming 32.29 percent migrated to Dharmsala town during the period from 1966 and earlier, 23 households migrated to the town during the period 1966—70 out of which 16 migrated directly from the place of origin, 5 households in two stages and one household each in three and four stages. Similarly, the households which migrated to the town during 1971—75 counted at 29; of these 13 migrated directly, 8 in two stages, 6 in three stages and 2 in four stages. 79 households migrated to the town in 1976 onwards which form 41.15 percent of the total migrated households. Out of these 79 households, 25 migrated directly, 21 migrated in two stages, 11 in three stages and 22 households in four stages. The households which had migrated in 1976 onwards were mostly government employees who shifted to Dharmsala town as place of posting at the Divisional headquarters and shifting of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education offices and some other offices.

Broad Category of the Place of Origin, Time and Reason for Migration

Appendix table-47 gives information about the broad category of place from where the household hails, time and reason for migration to Dharmsala town.

It is noted from the given appendix table that out of 192 households migrated to Dharmsala town, 118 migrated on account of employment. Out of these, 117 households (21.37 percent) migrated prior to 1966, 9.40 percent during 1966—70, 16.24 percent during 1971—75 and the remaining 52.99 percent in 1976 and later. 30 households migrated to the town from different places from within the district, state and the country in connection with business, out of which 17 migrated before 1966, 3 during 1966—70, 4 during 1971—75 and 6 in 1976 and later. One household seeking employment migrated to the town in 1976 and onwards. One household migrated during 1966—70 after resigning from service. 11 households of Tibetan refugees covered under the household survey migrated to Dharmsala town during different time spans on account of Chinese aggression on Tibet. Two evacuee households from the Pong Dam area migrated to the town, one prior to 1966 and one during 1966—70. There were five households which migrated to the town during various time spans on account of marriage and two households migrated after acquiring property in the town. 11 households migrated to the town after retirement from service and 4 households shifted to the town for imparting higher studies to their children. 8 households migrated to the town on account of the partition of the country.

Characteristics of Places of Origin of Migrants

Table VI-5 gives further classification of migrant households with reference to the origin of place of origin of the migrants by period of migration and broad categories of the places.

TABLE VI-5

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of Place of Origin of Migration and Broad Category of the Place

Broad Category of place from where the household hails Name of District/State/ Country	Total No. of house-holds	Households migrating earlier than 1966 from				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966—1970			
		Village	Small town	Medium town	City	Village	Small town	Medium town	City
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)
Kangra	76	23	4	—	—	5	4	—	—
Shimla	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chamba	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mandi	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilaspur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kullu	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Una	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirmaur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sōlàn	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamirpur	8	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Punjab	22	6	3	—	—	—	3	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir . .	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Rajasthan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sikkim	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
West Bengal . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh . . .	8	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Delhi (U.T.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh (U.T.) . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tibet	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
Pakistan	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethopia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	192	34	10	9	9	7	12	3	1

TABLE VI-5—*concld.*

Characteristics (at the time of migration) of Place of Origin of Migration and Broad Category of the Place

Broad Category of place from where the household hails Name of Distt./State/Country	Households migrating from place of origin during 1971—1975				Households migrating from place of origin during 1976 & later			
	Village	Small town	Medium town	City	Village	Small town	Medium town	City
1	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)
Kangra	4	2	—	—	27	7	—	—
Shimla	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Chamba	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mandi	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Bilaspur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kullu	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Una	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Sirmaur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solan	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hamirpur	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Punjab	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Maharashtra	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Delhi (U.T.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chandigarh (U.T.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tibet	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
Pakistan	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Nepal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ethopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	7	12	1	9	33	22	8	15

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Out of 192 migrant households hailing from various places within and outside the country, 62 households migrated to the town earlier than 1966. Out of these 62 households, 34 households, forming 54.84 percent, migrated from rural areas to Dharmsala town. 10 households migrated from small towns and 9 each from medium towns and cities. 23 households migrated to the town during the period from 1966—70. Out of these 23 households, 7 migrated from the rural areas, 12 from small towns, 3 from medium towns and one from city. Number of households migrated during 1971—75 count 29 out of which 7 migrated from the rural areas, 12 from the small towns, one from medium town and 9 from cities. 78 households migrated to Dharmsala town in 1976 onwards. Out of these 78 households 33 migrated from rural areas, 22 from small towns, 8 from medium towns and 15 from cities.

The data reveals that migration to the town has taken place on two channels rural to urban and urban to urban. Out of 192 households, 81 households which constitute 42.19 percent have contributed to rural-urban migration and the remaining 57.81 percent migration of households in Dharmsala town

has taken place from various urban centres. Dharmsala itself is a small sized town and the number of households migrated from small towns are 56 which constitute 50.45 percent of urban to urban flow of migration.

Characteristics of the Places of Successive Migration

Table VI-16 gives details of characteristics of place of successive migration in two stages by time of migration.

TABLE VI-6

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Two Stages by Time of Migration to Referent Town

Characteristic of the places	Total No. of households	Number of households migrating to referent town			
		1966 or earlier	1966-1970	1971-75	1976 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village-Village-Referent Town (RT)	3	—	—	1	2
Village-Small Town -RT	3	—	1	—	2
Village-Medium Town-RT	2	—	1	—	1
Village-City-RT	3	—	1	—	2
Small Town-Village-RT.	4	—	1	2	1
Small Town-Small Town-RT	6	—	2	1	3
Medium Town-Small Town-RT	2	—	1	—	1
City-Medium Town-RT	1	—	—	—	1
City-City-RT	1	—	—	1	—
Country-Village-RT	1	—	—	—	1
Country-Small Town-RT	1	—	—	—	1
Country-Medium Town-RT	3	—	—	1	2
Country-City-RT	3	—	—	2	1
Country-Cotunry-RT	2	—	—	—	2
Total	35	—	7	8	20

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In all, there were 35 households which migrated to the town in two stages. Out of these, 7 migrated during 1966—70, 8 during 1971—75 and 20 in 1976 onwards. The two stage migration cycles around rural to rural and then urban to rural and then referrent town, urban to urban and then referent town, from outside the country to rural and then to referent town and from outside the country to urban areas and then to the referent town.

Characteristics of Successive Migration by Reasons

The relevant data is given in the table VI.7 below :

TABLE VI-7

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Two Stages by Reason of Migration

Characteristics	1st stage		2nd Stage	
	Reason for migration	Number of House-holds	Reason for migration	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5
Village-Village-Referent Town (RT)	Employment	1	Employment	1
	Business	1	Business	2
	Marriage	1		
Village-Small Town-RT	Employment	2	Employment	2
	Business	1	Business	1
Village-Medium Town-RT	Employment	2	Employment	2
Village-City-RT	Employment	1	Employment	1
	Business	2	Business	2
Small Town-Village-RT	Employment	3	Employment	3
	Retirement	1	Settled	1
Small Town-Small Town-RT	Employment	5	Employment	5
	Marriage	1	Business	1
Medium Town-Small Town-RT	Employment	2	Employment	2
City-Medium Town-RT	Employment	1	Employment	1
City-City-RT	Resigned from service	1	Settled	1
Country-village-RT	Employment	1	Settled	1
Country Small Town-RT	Poitical Asylum	1	Business	1
Country-Medium Town-RT	Retirement	2	Settled	2
	China Aggression	1	Business	1
Country-City-RT	Employment	2	Employment	2
	Retirement	1	Settled	1
Country-Country-RT	Employment	2	Employment	2
Total		35		35

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The broad categories of the reasons for the migration to the town of migrant households in first and second stages are almost the same with reference to the characteristics of migration. The main reasons for migration to the town from rural to the referent town and from urban centres to the referent town are, employment, business, marriages, permanent settlement, migration after retirement, Chinese aggression on Tibet and political asylum. The influx of refugees after Chinese aggression on Tibet and retirement are the important reasons for migration in the first stage. The other reasons are common both for the first and second stages of migration. More details of the characteristics of successive migration by duration of stay are given in the appendix-48 table.

It is reflected from the data that at the first stage of migration the duration of stay of 7 households in the town was 1 to 4 years, of 9 households from 5 to 9 years and of 19 households 10 years and more. Similarly at the second stage of migration, 9 households were staying in the town from the last 1 to 4 years, 5 households between 5 to 9 years and 21 households for the last 10 years or more.

Characteristics of Successive Migration in Three Stages

Table VI-8 gives further details of successive migration in three stages.

TABLE VI-8

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Three Stages by time of migration to Referent Town

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total No. of Households	Number of households migrated to referent Town			
		1966 or earlier	1966-1970	1971-75	1976 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6
V—V—V—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
V—V—St.—Rt.	2	—	—	—	2
V—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V—St.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
V—City—St.—Rt.	1		—	1	—
St.—St.—V—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—St.—St.—Rt.	3	—	—	—	3
St.—St.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Mt.—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Ct.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Ct.—Ct.—Mt. Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Country—St.—V—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
Country—Mt.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
Total	17	—	—	5	12

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

V.—Village

St.—Small Town

Mt.—Medium Town

Ct.—City.

Rt.—Referent Town.

In all, there are 17 households who migrated in three stages to Dharmsala town. Out of these 17 households, 5 households migrated in three stages during the period 1971—75. In case of three households, the place of origin was rural areas within the country whereas, two households migrated to the referent town from outside the country. Similarly, 12 households migrated to the town in three stages during 1976 and later; three households originally moved from the rural areas, 6 households from small towns, one household from medium town and two households from cities.

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration at Three Stages by Reasons

Table VI-9 gives further details about the characteristics of places of successive migration at three stages and reasons of migration. The characteristics of places of successive migration and reasons of migration at various stages of migration for the 17 households involved in three stages migration to the referent town are almost the same as given in two stage migration. Employment and business are the two most important reasons noticed at the third stage migration.

TABLE VI-9

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration at Three Stages by Reason of Migration

Characteristics	1st Stage		2nd Stage		3rd Stage	
	Reason of migration	No. of house-holds	Reason of migration	No. of house-holds	Reason of migration	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V—V—V—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
V—V—St.—Rt.	Employment	2	Employment	2	Employment	2
V—St—St.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
V—St.—Mt.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
V—City—St.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
St.—St.—V—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
St.—St.—St.—Rt.	Employment	2	Employment	2	Employment	2
	Business	1	Business	1	Business	1
St.—St.—Mt.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
St.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
Mt.—St.—V—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
Ct.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
Ct.—Ct.—Mt.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
Country—St.—V—Rt.	China Aggression	1	Business	1	Business	1
Country—Mt.—St.—Rt.	Employment	1	Employment	1	Employment	1
Total		17		17		17

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

V—Village

St.—Small Town

Mt.—Medium Town

Rt.—Referent Town

Characteristics of Successive Migration in Four Stages by Time of Migration to the Referent Town

Table VI-10 gives details of characteristics of places involved in migration in succession in four stages with reference to time.

TABLE VI-10

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in four Stages by Time of Migration to Referent Town

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total No. of House-holds	Number of households migrated to referent town by			
		1966 or earlier	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6
V.—V.—V.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—V.—V.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—V.—St.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—V.—St.—St.—Rt.	2	—	—	—	2
V.—V—St.—Ct.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—St.—V.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—St.—St.—Mt.—Rt.	2	—	—	—	2
V.—Ct.—St.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
V.—Ct.—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—V.—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—V.—Ct.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
St.—St.—V.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	1	—	—
St.—St.—St.—V.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—St.—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—Mt.—St.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
St.—Ct.—Mt.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Mt.—Ct.—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Mt.—St.—St.—Ct.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Ct.—Mt.—Ct.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
Ct.—Mt.—V.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Country—V—St.—St.—Rt.	1	—	—	1	—
Country—St.—St.—Mt.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Country—St.—Mt.—Ct.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Country—St.—Ct.—Ct.—Rt.	1	—	—	—	1
Total	26	—	1	3	22

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

V.—Village
St.—Small Town
Mt.—Medium Town
Ct.— City
Rt.—Referent Town

In all, 26 households migrated to Dharmsala town in four stages. One household migrated during the period 1966—70 whose place of origin was small town. Three households migrated during 1971—75, one from the small town, one from the city place from within the country and one household migrated from outside

the country. There were 22 households who migrated to the town during 1976 onwards, out of which 11 households migrated originally from the rural areas, 5 households migrated originally from small towns, two households from medium towns and one from city. Three households migrated to the town in four stages as their places of origin were in other countries.

Property at the Place of Migration

Appendix table-49 gives details of migrant households about the places from where migrated, distance in kilometres, duration of stay and the property status of the migrant households.

Out of 192 migrant households, 95 households who migrated to the town were non-property holders at the place from where they originally migrated, which constitute 49.48 percent and the remaining 97 households were having property of one kind or the other at the place of their origin. It would be observed from the table that the proportion of households owing property at the place of their origin is slightly more as compared to those who are non-property holders. The highest number of property owning households lies in 20 + years duration of stay of migrants in the town. A safe conclusion can also be drawn from the data that those households who migrated to Dharmsala town from within the district, from districts within the state and from the adjoining states of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh own property at the place of their origin as compared to those who migrated from distant places.

Five migrant households owning property in the town with a stay of less than one year migrated from places which are within the range of 10—15 kms., 16 households with stay of 1-4 years migrated from the distance within the 10—15 kms. within the district, between 200—500 kms. from the districts within the state and between 201-500 kms. from states outside Himachal Pradesh. There are 13 property owning households with stay of 5—9 years in the town, out of which 10 households migrated from within the district in the distance range of 10—100 kms. One household migrated from Shimla in the distance range of 201—500 kms., 2 from Hamirpur from a distance range of 51—200 kms. 31 households were having stay between 10 to 19 years and 32 of 20 years and more. Majority of these property owning households have migrated from within the district of Kangra both from rural and urban areas. Majority of the non-property holders in the town are those who migrated from other countries. 18 of them are from Tibet and 10 from West Pakistan. Overwhelming majority of Households not owning any property at the place of their origin were staying in the town for the last 20 years.

Arrangements for Supervision of Property

Appendix table-50 gives further information regarding supervision of property by distance of place of migration and duration of stay in the town.

Of the total migrant households to Dharmsala town, there were 6 households who migrated to the town from a distance of less than 10 kms. Out of them 3 were staying in the town for the last 0—4 years and their property at the place of origin is supervised each by a family member, by self and by a servant. Three households were staying for the last 5 to 9 years. In the case of two households the supervision of property was entrusted to the family members and one household was managing supervision by self. 11 households migrated from distances between 11 to 20 kms., 3 of them were staying for the last 0—4 years, one between 5—9 years and 3 between 10—19 years and 4 for more than 20 years. Their property is mainly supervised by family members, relatives in combination with self supervision. 16 households migrated to the town from a distance of 21—50 kms. and their duration of stay is 0—4 years for five households, 10—19 years for 4 households and 20 years and above for 7 households. Out of these 16 households property is supervised by family members in respect of 14 households.

There were 33 households who migrated to the town from distance ranging from 51—100 kms. out of which 21 households were such whose property was supervised by family members and in case of 9 households the arrangement was of self supervision, in case of 2 households the supervision of property was made by relatives and one household had abandoned the supervision of property at the place of origin, 14 households migrated from the distance of 101—200 kms. out of which the property was supervised by the family members in case of 11 households. The remaining three households arranged self supervision. 11 households property, out of 13, who migrated from a distance of 201—500 kms. was supervised by family members. There were 3 households who migrated from a distance of 501 kms. and more; one migrated during 5—9 years, the other between 10—19 years and the third one was in the town for more than 20 years ago. All the three entrusted supervision of their property to their family members.

Benefit Derived from Property by Migrant Households

Table VI-11 gives the number of migrant households getting benefit from the property left at the place of migration by distance of place and duration of stay at present residence.

It emerges from the data that out of 96 migrant households who owned property at the place of origin, 42 households enjoy the material benefit of property at the place of migration. There are 21 households having their duration of present stay in the town upto four years, out of whom 13 are enjoying the benefit of property. Out of 16 households staying in the town for the last 5 to 9 years, 7 are enjoying the benefit. Out of 26 households having stay of 10—19 years in the town, only 9 are availing the benefit and those whose stay is more than 20 years in the town 13 households out of 33 are enjoying the benefit of property.

TABLE VI-11

Number of Households Getting Benefit from the Property Left at the Place of Migration by Distance of Place of Migration and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Distance of place of migration (in Kms.)	Upto 4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20+ years	
	Total No. of households with property at places of migration	No. enjoying benefit of property at places of migration	Total households	Number enjoying benefit of property at places of migration	Total households	Number enjoying benefit of property at places of migration	Total households	Number enjoying benefit of property at places of migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less . . .	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
11—20 . . .	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	1
21—50 . . .	5	4	—	—	4	1	7	2
51—100 . . .	4	1	8	3	10	4	11	6
101—200 . .	1	1	1	—	4	3	8	2
201—500 . . .	5	4	2	1	4	—	2	1
501+ . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Total .	21	13	16	7	26	9	33	13

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Close Relations at the Place from where Migrated

Table VI.12 shows degree of relationship linkage at the place from where the household migrated by duration of stay in Dharmsala town.

TABLE VI-12

Close Relation at Place from where Migrated by Broad Category of Place and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in Present residence	Number of Households having at place from where migrated										
		Mother	Son with Family	Un-married brother	Cousin brother	Un-married sister	Husband's brother with family	Uncle with family	Sister & her son	Mother, Father, wife & children	Wife with son	Father & brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Urban .	1 year & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	2—4 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10+ years	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	1
	Total	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	1
Rural .	1 year & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	2—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	5—9	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	10+ years	3	1	—	3	1	2	2	—	1	2	—
	Total	5	1	—	3	1	4	4	—	2	2	—
	Grand Total	5	1	3	3	1	7	6	1	6	2	1

TABLE IV-12—*contd.*

Close Relation at Place from where Migrated by Broad Category of Place and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in present residence	Number of Households having at place from where migrated						
		Father, Mother, Sister, Uncle. Aunt & brother with family	Brother with family	Mother, Wife & Son's daughter	Father-in-law	Brother's son	Mother and Brother	Brothers with family members
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Urban	1 year & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2—4 years	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
	5—9	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
	10 + years	2	—	—	1	1	2	4
	Total	4	—	—	1	1	6	9
Rural	1 year & less	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	2—4 years	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	5—9 years	2	—	—	—	1	—	9
	10+ years	2	2	1	1	—	3	2
	Total	6	2	1	2	1	6	13
	Grand Total	10	2	1	3	2	12	22

Broad category of place	Duration of stay in Present residence	Number of Households having at place from where migrated					
		Mother & other relatives	Son-in-law	Sister & Sister-in-law	IInd wife	Husband	Remaining no relatives
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
Urban	1 year & less	—		—	—	—	—
	2—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	2
	5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10+ years	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rural	1 year & less	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10+ years	1	1	1	1	1	—
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	—
	Grand Total	1	1	1	1	1	3

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

There are 5 migrant households, 2 having duration of stay between 5—9 years and 3 having 10 years and more in the town whose mothers are staying at the places from where they migrated. One household in the town is such whose son with family is staying back. There are 3 households in the urban areas who are having unmarried brothers staying at the place of their origin, 3 households in the rural areas are having cousin brothers behind and one household in the rural area having unmarried sister behind. There are 3 households in the urban areas and 4 in the rural areas whose husband's brothers are staying behind. Two households in the rural areas and 4 in the urban areas have got uncles with family staying behind. One household have left behind sister and her son. There are 4 households in the urban areas and 2 in rural areas whose parents with wife and children are staying behind. Two households

from rural areas are having their wives and sons living at the place of origin and one urban household has left his father and brother behind. There are 4 households from urban areas and six from rural areas who have left behind their father, mother, sister, uncle with his wife and brother with family. 2 households from rural areas are having brothers with their families at the place of their origin. There is one household hailing from the rural area having close relation of mother, wife, son's daughter a social linkage at the place of origin. One household from the urban area and 2 from the rural area are having father-in-laws at the place of origin. One household from urban area and one from the rural areas whose brother's son are staying behind, six households from the urban area and six from the rural area are having their mothers and brothers staying behind at the place of their origin. There are 9 households from the urban areas and 13 from rural areas whose brothers with family are staying at the places of their origin. There is one household from the rural area whose grand-mother is staying at the place of origin. There is one household from rural area whose son-in-law is staying behind, one household from rural area whose sister and sister-in-law are staying behind, one household in the rural area is having second wife staying at the place of origin, one household from the rural area whose husband is staying behind and 3 households are those who have no close relations left behind.

Unit of Migration

Appendix table-51 shows the unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion and caste/tribe/community.

The migration period of the units has been taken into account from 1965 onwards. It broadly emerges from the data that in case of those units which migrated from outside the country, they moved all at a time with family. By and large the migrations are from within the district and from other districts of the state. Male working members migrated to the town followed by their families. There is a good number of units who migrated all at a time from other states and from within the state.

Help Received from Various Sources During Migration

Of the total number of households migrated to the town, there were 13 Hindu, one Sikh and 2 Buddhist households who received help from various sources during settlement in the town. Out of 13 Hindu households, 4 are Rajputs, 2 Brahmins, one each Khatri, Badhi, Sunar, Aggarwal, Ghirith, Kumhar and Balmiki. The single family in the Sikh religion belong to Jat community and two households amongst Buddhists are of Tibetan refugees.

Those who migrated from within the district are one of Rajput who received help from the co-villagers and 2 Brahmins, one Rajput and one Balmiki households who received help from relations for settling in the town. One household of Rajput and one of Ghirith received help from others. One household of Badhi who migrated from outside the Kangra district from within the state received help from co-villagers, one household of Aggarwal and one of Kumhar who migrated from Haryana state received help from relations and employing agency, respectively. One household of Rajput received help from others and one household of Sunar and one of Jat received help from other sources with their place of origin in Punjab state. One Khatri household who migrated from Pakistan received help from others. 2 households of Tibetan received help from religious institutions and other sources. Out of these 16 households, 15 hailed from the rural areas and only one Rajput household hailed from urban area of Punjab state. The nature of help received was in the form of cash, kind, clothes, living accommodation and adhoc aid and interest free loans to settle in the town and to start some business to begin with (Appendix-52).

Problems Faced During or After Migration

Table VI-13 reflects the nature of problems faces during or after migration by place from where the household hailed from :

TABLE VI-13

Problems Faced During or after Migration by Place from Where the Household Hails

Place from where the household hails	Total No. of households	Problem		
		Description	No. of households who faced	No. of households for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
Kangra—Bandi Khas	1	Problem of living house/residential accommodation	1	—
Kangra—Haripur	1	Problem to have a shop for shoe making	1	1
Kangra—Sukar	1	Problem of living house/residential accommodation	1	1
Kangra—Sarotare	1	Problem of residential accommodation	1	—
Kangra—Tikkar	1	Problem of residential accommodation	1	1
Kangra—Neiati	1	Problem of Employment and settlement	1	—
Kangra—Salayana	1	Problem of residential accommodation	1	1
Kangra—Molag Bajot	1	Problem of residential accomodation	1	—
Gangtok (Sikkim)	1	Problem of employment and settlement	1	—
Rawalpindi (Pakistan)	5	As a Tibetan refugee problem to have private property and problem of employment	5	1
Total	15		15	5

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In all 15 households faced various problems. Of these, one household who hailed from Bandikhas, Kangra district faced the problem of acute shortage of residential accommodation at the time of migration. One household hailing from district faced the problem of acquiring a suitable shop for shoe making. This household is still facing this problem. Another household which migrated from Sukar of Kangra district is continuously facing the problem of suitable residential accommodation in the town. One household which moved from Tikkar in Kangra district faced the problem of residential accommodation which is still continuing. One household migrating from Sarotare of Kangra district also faced the problem of residential accommodation which now stands solved. One household from Naleti of Kangra district faced the problems of employment and proper settlement in the town at the time of migration which are now over. One household from Salayana and one household from Malag Bajot of Kangra district faced problems of residential accommodation. One household migrated from Gangtok (Sikkim) experienced the problem of getting employment and settling in the town which have now been solved. 5 Tibetan refugee households faced the problems of acquiring private property in the town and also of suitable employment. One of these Tibetan households is still facing these problems. Out of these 15 households, five households are still facing one problem or the other.

Problem of mass migration at the time of partition of the country in 1947 resulting loss of life and property with problems of resettlement of Hindu and Sikh families and the problem of refugee influx of Tibetan households after Chinese aggression relating to migrant households are of a political nature now and hence not treated as associated with any individual household.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Dharmsala town is spread over in an area of 10.63 sq. kms. and is divided into 13 municipal wards each having a continuous area. Except Kotwali Bazar and Civil Lines localities, the habitation is sparsely distributed and there is no problem of housing congestion. The residential pattern does not conform to uniform standards and the localities can be mostly associated by enthnic composition. By and large, it represents a mixed social habitate. However, the remorter part of the town is inhabited by families who are the permanent settlers and engaged in agriculture. These parts constitute Dharmkot Naddi, Forsythganj, Bhagsunag, Mcleodganj and Gamroo localities. All the localities of the town were covered for the survey purpose. In some cases, families have been living together for generations and social interactions and hence interrelations are a natural social phenomena. In these localities the relationships do not confine to mere interaction by way of outward show of sympathy, but these households/groups are related to each other by blood relationship, common land, pastures and ethnic ties. These are indigenously homogeneous and may be termed as well knit social units having a very low rate of mobility. Their community life represents similarity of life style and sharing common joys and sorrows. Their participation in social events is a common feature and necessity also. Festive occasions like marriages, births and other social events are not complete without the participation of their brethern. In these localities there are marital ties within caste groups. Similar is the position in Bhagsunag locality.

According to E.E. Burgel, the neighbourhood is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised as a primary informal group consisting of at least potentially all persons who live in close proximity. To quote, "Physically all persons living in a residential area compact or spread over reasonable distances may be termed as neighbourhood because persons living in close proximity recognise each other and develop social contacts irrespective of their ethnic or cultural diversity. Thus, it may not be a physical entity but a social entity as well. Therefore, it emerges that for proper identification of a neighbourhood two characteristics are essential (i) living together in close proximity and (ii) social inter action. Without social and moral binding to look after each other the groups of persons constitute only a physical conglomeration."*

The Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences identify characteristics of neighbourhood or a neighbourer as "The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents".@@

With these observations in view, the neighbourhood pattern in Dharmsala was studied. Each locality has its own characteristics and being a small place people have developed a sense of neighbourliness to each other. In common parlance it is termed 'Mohalladari'. They are helpful to each other in all social interactions such as functions, events like celebration of birth-events, marriages and occassions like deaths. This social interaction binds them and reciprocity is a natural outcome. Not in the strict sense of proximity factor, people even otherwise have wider links, may be due to factors such as relationship, friendship, colleagues in the offices (though living far apart), business contacts etc. People of different ethnic groups have contacts throughout the town for instance Sood community have inter links within the community, Brahmins and Rajputs have also developed similar tendencies. Sikhs, Sweepers and similar other groups have interrelationship, the service class persons have yet another type of affinity. Unionism play a very vital role in present day society. Bank employees, transport employees, electricity employees and so many others have formed their separate entities and they assemble off and on to discuss matters of common interest. Interaction and social relationship is not therefore, confined to neighbourhood alone. The modern thinking has widened the visions and it is more a matter of common interests than of merely neighbourliness.

Mcleodganj

This locality is predominantly inhabited by Tibetan refugees. They have a feeling of oneness and have distinct relationship amongst themselves. All of them have unflinching faith in His Holiness the Dalai Lama. They follow Buddhism and visit the monastries at regular intervals. Functions like marriages and other social get togethers are attended by them as social obligations. They have a strong community feeling and help each other at the time of need. Their interrelationship is based on common origin, religion, language and culture. They celebrate their fairs and festivals according to the Tibetan calendar and entertain their friends and relatives on such occassions lavishly with meat etc. At the time of crisis or quarrels they make a common front and thus assert their strength in full measure. Mcleodganj bazar is predominantly managed by tibetan shopkeepers and they sell mostly articles which have greater importance

*Burgel E.E. : Urban Sociology, page 484.

@@Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Vol. XI Page 356.

for tibetans, but persons of other communities have also developed linking for these articles. It has been observed that they are a progressive lot and men and women both struggle to eke out their livelihood by selling goods on road sides.

These activities are not confined to the neighbourhood alone, but they fan out to other places not only within the town but to other towns and villages of the neighbouring states, wherever, they find suitable marketing avenues. They possess qualities of good salesmanship and entice customers quickly. They mainly prefer to keep readymade garments, shoes and cosmetics.

Kotwali Bazar

It is in the heart of the town and the busiest marketing centre. This locality is thickly populated and the predominance of population is of business community. They are economically well and socially and politically aware. Irrespective of ethnic or caste factors their main concern is business interest and are bound by this single factor as a business community feelings are an individual concern. It was obser- of common occupational fraternity, caste and community feelings are an individual concern. It was observed that whenever there is a death, shops are closed as a mark of respect. They have a union of their own to watch their common interests. There was a big protest by all shopkeepers when the bus stand was shifted from Kotwali bazar to a new site because it affects their daily business. Similarly in other matters also they form a separate entity. They form a powerful social and political group. In a place like Dharmsala the social interactionship is more proe nounced as compared to bigger towns and cities where individualism plays more important part. This is an age of unions and people of all shades of human activities develop closer relationship through mutual interaction.

Chilgari

This locality is situated in lower part of the town, separated by a **nullaha** across the District Hospital complex. It is mainly inhabited by Gorkhas—who call themselves as 'Rajputs'. They are mostly ex-serviceman who were given lands during the British regime in recognition of their meritorious services. They have now permanently settled in Chilgari area. The Gorkha Rajputs are of Nepali origin and have a common culture, customs, languages and have a social economic relationship within their ethnic community. They feel socially secured and reciprocate in the hours of need. Some of the families have marital relationship and their social interaction has deeper roots as compared to other sections of the town dwellers who just extend and receive mutual cooperation by way of courtesy. They have built reasonably good houses, developed kitchen gardens, raised fruit trees in the vicinity of their residences and those who are economically better off among them have also raised proper fences around their estates. While going around this mohalla it was interesting to find a sign boards displayed on main entrance showing the names of those who got gallantry awards, medals and decorations with brief account of bravery. Almost in each household we found a pet dog and a retired soldier who was proud of his past and enjoying his pension and well earned rest.

Depot Bazar

In lower Dharmsala, Depot Bazar is an important market. Almost all buses to and fro stop here. This is said to be the oldest place where a ration depot was opened during the British regime. Articles of daily use such as foodgrains were supplied from the depot during the good old days and the place thus came to be known as Depot Bazar. There is sufficient concentration of population in this locality, businessmen, employees and other communities live here.

Civil Lines Area

This area is nicely laid out and is mostly inhabited by elite of the town, such as Govt. officers, advocates, businessmen and others. As compared to other localities like upper Dharmsala this area is comparatively wasmer beig sunny and some of the houses appear to be constructed recently. It is a common feature to find women sitting in common courtyards and exchanging common experiences and problems. Thus there is an exchange of one's joys and sorrows and the life is not individualistic rather it is based on mutual faith and good neighbourly relations.

Socio-cultural and Economic Activities as well as Availability of certain facilities within and out side the neighbourhood

Four of the five localities namely, Kotwali Bazar, Chilgari, Depot Bazar and Civil Lines have common features and have more or less similar patterns in regard to the participation into different types of activities. As compared to these, the remaining locality viz., Mcleodganj has distinct facilities. Keeping this in view the people's participation in the Socio-cultural and other activities as well as the availability of facilities within and outside the neighbourhood have been described in a combined manner for the first 4 localities followed by a similar account for the remaining one i.e. Mcleodganj.

(i) Cultural, Social and Religious Activities within the Neighbourhood

Of the 5 important neighbourhoods which have been considered for this study, 4 neighbourhoods i.e. Kotwali Bazar, Chilgari, Depot Bazar and Civil Lines have common cultural activities connected with Dussehra, Diwali, Durgapuja celebrations, Navratras, Holi, Shivratri and othes important days as per the Bikrami Sambat Panchang. The majority of people in this town are religious minded and they pay frequent visits to Bhabsunag temple, Chamunda Devi, temple, Kunal Pathri, Shiva temple, Durweshwar Mahadev and Hanuman temple. It is an interesting feature to see scores of people visiting one or the other temple. Their activities are not confined to their respective localities but have a wider outlook. The location of the temples in any particular locality or neighbourhood is not restricted to the inhabitants of that particular locality. Dussehra is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Kotwali Bazar and Ramlila is staged during Navratras in Kotwali Bazar

area. Similarly Diwali is also a common festival of all Hindus irrespective of caste barriers.

(ii) **Cultural Social and Religious Activities outside the Neighbourhood**

Chamunda Mata temple, Brijeshwari temple at Kangra, Chintpurni, Jawalamukhi and other important temples in the district are of great importance to the town dwellers. Another place of interest is 'Chinmaya Mission' at Sidhbari. It has been developed on a beautiful site and an impressive temple has been constructed there. On Sundays and other important days, many groups of people from Dharmsala take part in prayers, discourses and other activities of this Ashram. Facing Dhauladhar ranges the Ashram is dedicated to arouse faith in God through study, prayer and meditation.

Dal Mela

Dal Mela is celebrated in September every year to mark the end of monsoon and welcome the pleasant autumn. The lake presents a beautiful view at this time of the year and the temple of Durweshwar Mahadev is an important centre of attraction. Dussehra, Diwali and Holi are of great religious importance but Dal Mela is particular to Dharmsala. Dal lake is close to Mcleodganj and people from the neighbouring villages are attracted to this fair to witness the fair and do the annual shopping also. Sweaters, bangles, hoisery articles, fruit and many other articles are on sale and shopkeepers make a hay day. People from all localities of the town including the shrewd Tibetan businessmen are mostly attracted to this fair.

(iii) **Purchase of Commodities Inside and Outside the Neighbourhood**

Kotwali Bazar is the main market of the town and all important bulk transactions are made from this market. The other important market is Kachheri Adda which serves the lower areas such as Depot Bazar and Civil Lines. Chilgari area is situated in the central place and people prefer to make purchases from Kotwali Bazar. There are few shops within the neighbourhoods also but they keep small items. Hawkers and other enterprising people visit households during the day. The household articles, vegetables, sweets, cloth and other consumer goods are available comparatively on competitive rates from the main marketing centre. No locality has complete marketing centre and have, therefore, to depend on the Kotwali Bazar or the Kachehari Adda market. Furniture and bedding material are also available either in Kotwali Bazar or Kachehari Adda. Small purchases of tea leaves, sugar, salt, biscuits, cigarettes or bidis are, however, available within the localities. Small dhabas and tea stalls are, however, found in every locality because Government institutions and offices are spread over almost in all parts of the town.

(iv) **Educational, Medical and Recreational Facilities Inside and Outside the Neighbourhood**

The educational institutions are situated in lower Dharmsala (Civil Lines), Govt. Degree College with post Graduate classes, separate for boys and girls, Model Secondary school, JBT school, B.Ed. college and I.T.I. are all situated in a beautiful complex. Students from all localities attend their respective institutions. Primary schools, middle and nursery schools are however, functioning within the localities also. There is no problem about the educational facilities. Apart from Govt. schools there is a public school near Sidhbari known as Sacred Heart school where children are sent for better education by the elite of the town. School has deployed a bus for picking and leaving the students from their houses.

Medical facilities are available in the District Hospital, Dharamsala where, outdoor and indoor patients are given treatment by qualified doctors and specialists. Besides, there is a good number of private practitioners both of allopathic and ayurveda.

For recreational facilities people from all the localities come to see the movies in Cinema Hall. There is only one Cinema Hall in Kotwali Bazar area of the town. Those who can afford, however, visit places outside the town during holidays, and week ends. It is a common feature to find several groups visiting Chamunda temple, Kunal Pathri temple, Bhagusnag temple and Durweshwar Mahadev temple near Dal lake during festival or on week ends. Dharmsala is rich in floral wealth and people including foreigners find solitude and calm atmosphere around Mcleodganj area. Small groups of people are found enjoying pic-nic under the thick shade of Oak and Chir groves. In the educational complex of the town, teams of boys play various games. In lower Dharmsala there are good playgrounds where recreational activities are organised. Tournaments and functions attract large number of people from all over the town and their activities are not confined to a particular neighbourhood alone.

There is a club in the town known as 'Raja Raghubir Singh Club'. Its membership is restricted only to persons of higher economic or social status i.e. officers of level of class II and above, membership fee is Rs. 25 P.M. It was established on 29th April, 1931 and its membership in July, 1987 stood at 80. Its main activities are social, cultural and recreational. The members mostly play indoor games and its jurisdiction is restricted to the town limits only.

Mcleodganj : (i) Cultural, Social and Religious Activities within the Neighbourhood

Mcleodganj area is mainly inhabited by Tibetans and they are distinct in their social behaviour with the local population. A growing number of residential buildings, dhabas, restaurants, antique and curio shops have recently come up. The Mcleodganj bazar has been transformed into a commerical centre. Tibetans have a colourful cultural life. They celebrate their new year by hoisting colourful flags and prayers. The cultural life of the Tibetans is centred around religion and they derive their inspiration from Buddhism. It is a common sight to see lamas and other religious persons chanting hymns and 'malas' of beads with their wheel chakra even while walking or attending to routine duties.

The Buddha temple is situated opposite the present residence of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama and it is a place of great importance to all Tibetans. In the centre of the bazar in Mcleodganj there are drums which are revolved around by the Tibetans. The Buddhist monastery and nunnery are frequented by monks and others as places of great religious importance.

The Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts is about a kilometer from Mcleodganj. There a number of musical, dance and theatrical instruments. It holds an annual ten days folk opera commencing on second saturday of April.

A Tibetan handicraft centre is situated in Mcleodganj where a good number of young boys and girls are employed. The articles produced by this centre are in demand throughout the country. The carpets and other products are displayed by shopkeepers and customers are attracted to these handicrafts. A flea market is held every Sunday at ten minutes walking distance from Mcleodganj. It is a mixing business with pleasure.

Tibetans food habits are different than those of the local people. Their daily consumption is barely sattu, meat, vegetables and butter. In their social inter-relationship it is customary to offer sattu and tea in Tibetan style cups. For social inter-relationship they confine themselves to their own community.

(ii) **Cultural Social and Religious Activities Outside the Neighbourhood**

Budhgaya, Rewalsar and other famous places where Buddha had his stupas and fluence are places of great religious importance to the Buddhist devotees and they consider it their sacred duty to visit these places whenever they find an opportunity. In the pursuit of their business trips, the Tibetans both male and female visit all places within the town and wherever they go they take their wheels (Chakras) with them. In other parts of the state the Tibetans have itched out distinct colonies for themselves and they live in a spirit of brotherhood and carry on their social, cultural and other economic activities more or less in a similar fashion.

(iii) **Purchase of commodities Inside and Outside the Neighbourhood**

Food articles, meat, vegetables, butter, sugar and salt are purchased by the Tibetans from Mcleodganj bazar. They have their own food habits. Barley sattu (roasted flour of Barley) is common item in their menu. They are fercious meat eaters and pounce upon meat shops whenever there are fresh supplies available. These shops are mostly over crowded by the Tibetan buyers and local people often complain that meat is not easily available to others in Mcleodganj. Similar is the case of fresh leafy vegetable. There is heavy demand for butter. Articles of daily consumption are mostly bought from the Mcleodganj bazar which has assumed greater importance after the settlement of Tibetans here. Cloth and woollens are also purchased locally. Tibetan shopkeepers bring bulk supplies from outside markets and they are known to supply foreign made goods which are in demand by the locals under the impression of good quality.

Educational, Medical and Recreational Facilities Inside and Outside the Neighbourhood.

There is a residential school at a distance of 2 Kms. from Mcleodganj known as the Tibetan Children's Village on a picturesque hill top. The village has a large educational complex consisting of 30 homes, two hostels, modern school buildings ranging from nursery to high classes, playgrounds, staff quarters, a dispensary, handicraft-cum-vocational training centre, a community hall and administrative offices. The village is spread over in an area of 43 acres. Proper care is given to overall growth of the children and working parents are relieved of their worry. This is a nice experiment and local people appreciate this system.

Medical facilities are available in Tibetan Delak Welfare Hospital. It is assisted by volunteers from Australia, the hospital is entirely managed by Tibetans. It was founded in 1971 and has grown nicely since then. It has surgical, maternity, outdoor, indoor patient departments and a unit which works towards the eradication of T.B. in the Tibetan community.

Tibetan Medical Institute situated near the Central Tibetan Secretariate is a big complex. In this institute fundamentals of the traditional medical practice are taught to students. There is a dispensary and an indoor patient and surgical ward. This dispensary and a similar one in Mcleodganj treats patients especially Tibetans.

Besides, there is a private clinic in Mcleodganj which is famous not only with the town but its reputation has also travelled throughout the country. Its physician Lady Doctor is known for her specialization in administering the tibetan medicines. She is also personal physician of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Doctor Dolma visits many places in the country and she treats cases of all types. It was observed during survey that cases declared incurable in many hospitals have been treated by her successfully.

Tibetan Institutions are better managed and nicely equipped. There is a government Dispensary in Mcleodganj which is staffed by a Doctor and a pharmacist in an old building. The local people prefer to get treatment from this dispensary also.

For recreation the Tibetans celebrate different types of fairs and festivals according to annual religious ceremonies of Namgayal Monastery. The most important among these fairs is the celebration of New Year. It is a great prayer festival in which every Tibetan takes part. Rituals continue for seven days.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Dharmsala town is situated in the lap of Dhauladhar ranges and is essentially a tourist resort free from air pollution and primarily an administrative town. The elite comprises government officers and staff local inhabitants engaged in traditional occupations, the Tibetans refugee settlers, businessmen and traders.

The family life and the way of living differs from one ethnic group to another depending upon the occupation, educational attainment, material comforts and residential accommodation available, family composition and Socio-economic status, moral, mental and material attitude, inheritance of moveable and immoveable property, awakening and exposure to the outside world etc.

The households which are still engaged in agricultural pursuits like cultivation, livestock keeping and mining and quarrying are invariably having joint family system. In such households, all members of the family, married and unmarried live in the same house and prefer to keep one household unit until and unless the exigencies of their day-to-day engagements and daily requirements prevent them from doing so. The grown-up males attend to various odd duties in the field. The youngesters lookafter the livestock and the women jointly perform various household duties. This chunk of population-live in the localities of Naddi, Gamroo, Dharmkot and Bhagsunag and can be easily identified from their simple and traditional dresses and footwears. They move in the town in agrarian outfits and, by and large, labelled as locals. They are known for their simplicity in their family life.

By and large, Dharmsala is a peaceful town. The harmony and family life however, gets disturbed when, there are quarrels over petty matters amongst the members of the family, quarrels causes by the erratic behaviour of those who happened to be under the influence of liquor and the factors contributing personal likings and dislikings in the neighbourhood. There are rejoicings and celegrations in the family on the occassion of the birth of a male child, marriage celebrations and on all important fairs and festivals. The family life of the comparatively economically weaker sections of the population is miserably a pathic in respect of food, clothing and housing comforts.

Households by Number of Members

An attempt has been made to present the data based on surveyed household to give distribution of head of households by number of members of households and age of the head of the household which gives an overall idea about the composition and size of the households.

Those households whose heads are engaged in government service practically practising nuclear family system. The routine of their daily life is disciplined and their way of life is comparatively well regulated.

The Tibetan settlers are reflecting a tinge of community life. They have settled exclusively as an ethnic group in Mcleodganj, TCV and the vicinity of Tibetan Secretariat and Library areas. They have built hostel accommodation and their daily family life and style of living are of community type. Unmarried boys and girls normally live in dormitories. Lamas and Jomos live separately from their families. Even there is a reflection of community life in their day-to-day business affairs. At TCV, the whole set-up is being run and managed in a community life style.

Business and trading households mainly have spread over from Kachehari Adda to Kotwali Bazar and are having busy family life, running up and down for sale and purchase of various business goods and commodity from one place to another and normally organise their business and trading activities from the morning hours till late at night.

TABLE VIII-1

Distribution of Head of Households by Number of Members and Age of Head of Household

Age of Head of Household	Number of Households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29	5	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	17
30—39	4	5	10	16	22	7	1	2	—	67
40—49	2	6	4	13	17	16	2	—	—	60
50—59	4	8	7	10	10	16	4	—	—	59
60 and above	—	7	10	6	9	9	9	4	3	57
Total	15	31	33	47	61	48	16	6	3	260

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The data shows that out of 260 surveyed households, 15 are single member households who constitute 5.77 percent of the total surveyed households. Of the single member households, the age of head in respect of 5 households is between 20—29 years, in respect of 4 households each between 30—39 years and 50—59 years and it ranged between 40—49 years in case of 2 households. However, it is difficult to establish any correlation between single member households and the family life in the town as these heads mostly comprise unmarried males and females, widows or widowers and the households having two establishments one in Dharmsala and another at the place of origin. There are 31 households of two members each, which constitute 11.92 percent of total surveyed households. Heads of 5 households each belong to the age-group 20—29 years and 30 to 39 years. 6 heads are in the age-group of 40—49 years, 9 in the age-group of 50—59 years and 7 are of the age of 60 years. These households mainly comprise couples, or a widow/widower with one dependent. There are 33 households of 3 members each which make 12.69 percent of total surveyed households. Out of these, heads of two households are in the age-group of 20—29 years, 10 each in the age-group of 30—39 years and 60 + years, 7 in the age-group of 50—59 years and 4 in the age-group of 40—49 years. A sizeable chunk of the surveyed households numbering 108 (47 of 4 members and 61 of 5 members) comprises 4 to 5 members and mainly include husband, wife and dependent children. 48 households are of 6 to 7 members each whose family composition invariably include husband-wife, parents, unmarried brothers and sisters and children. There are 16 households each having 8-9 members and 13 households of 10 members and more who mainly comprise joint families.

Nature of Relation of Members to the Head of Household

Nature of relation to the head of the household is depicted in appendix tables 53 and 54 and for male and female heads of households by age-groups. It is observed from these tables that sons and daughters is the predominant relationship both in the case of male and female heads of households.

Households by Nature of Relationship of Members with Head of Household

Table VIII-2 shows that 260 households have further been classified by nature of relation to head of the household and migration status of head of household. The nature of relation of head of household has been further clubbed under 41 categories of relationship. The relationship has been discussed further amongst non-migrant and migrant households, separately. As already mentioned there are 54 non-migrant and 260 migrant households out of the total 260 surveyed households. The family composition is chiefly of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters. This speaks of the trend in favour of nuclear family style of life. In case of 5 non-migrant and 7 migrant households the family composition comprises of husband and wife only and in the case of 15 migrant households are constituted by single member only. In 11 households (7 migrant and 4 non-migrant) the relationship was of the nature of self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. In 18 households which include 17 migrants and one non-migrant, the household composition was of the self (female) unmarried son/daughter. The relationship was of the nature of self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and without mother in the case of 5 migrant and 4 non-migrant households. In 10 migrant households, family comprised self (female), married son, son's wife and unmarried son/daughter.

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household is given in table VIII-2 below :

TABLE VIII-2

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Member to Head of Households and Migration

Nature of Relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of households is			Remarks
	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Self	—	15	15	Migration is taken
2. Self, spouse	5	7	12	from the place of
3. Self, Spouse, Unmarried sons and daughter	31	101	132	birth
4. Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without Unmarried son's and daughters	4	7	11	
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with/without unmarried son's and daughters	1	—	1	
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, sons wife with/ without unmarried son's and daughters	—	5	5	
7. Self, (male) unmarried son/daughter	1	5	6	

TABLE VIII-2—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
8. Self, (Female) unmarried son/daughter	1	17	18	
9. Self, Spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed Father	—	3	3	
10. Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed Mother	4	5	9	
11. Self, (Male) unmarried brother/sister	—	—	—	
12. Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried son/daughter unmarried brother and widow mother	—	1	1	
13. Self, spouse with unmarried son/daughter widow brother and other relative	1	2	3	
14. Self, (Female) unmarried brother and sister	—	1	1	
15. Self, (Female) married son, son's wife, unmarried son/daughter	—	10	10	
16. Self, (Male) married son, son's wife and unmarried son's daughter	1	1	2	
17. Self, (Female) Son's wife married son, Son's wife, unmarried son, daughter	—	1	1	
18. Self, (Female) son and widow mother	—	1	1	
19. Self, (Female) Mother	—	1	1	
20. Self, (Female) married son, son's wife and unmarried children and widow daughter and daughter's daughter	1	1	2	
21. Self, (Male) unmarried son's son	—	1	1	
22. Self, (Male) Daughter-in-law	—	1	1	
23. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and servant	1	3	4	
24. Self, (Female) Son, Son's wife, S/son, S/daughter Son's son daughter, servant	—	1	1	
25. Self, (Male) Cousin	—	1	1	
26. Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, unmarried children and male servant	—	3	3	
27. Self, wife, Son's daughter	—	1	1	
28. Self, F/Brother's, sister B/D/Husband, B/Daughter and Brother's D/Daughter	1	—	1	
29. Self, (Female) unmarried son	1	—	1	
30. Self, (Male) Friend	—	1	1	
31. Self, unmarried son and daughter and H/Mother	—	1	1	
32. Self, wife, married daughter, Daughter's son Daughter s daughter	—	1	1	
33. Self, (Male) sister, sister's son's wife, sister, son and daughter	1	—	1	
34. Self, spouse, married daughter, D/Husband, Daughter's/daughter, son, married daughter	—	1	1	
35. Self, (Female) Sister, D/son	—	1	1	
36. Self, Spouse, Son's son's wife married Son's son, unmarried son, daughter	—	1	1	
37. Self, (Male) Son's wife	—	1	1	
38. Self, spouse, married son and unmarried children	—	1	1	
39. Self, spouse, married son, married daughter and unmarried son	—	1	1	
40. Self, spouse, unmarried daughter, son, brother, B/Son	—	1	1	
41. Self, spouse, unmarried son's son	—	1	1	
Total	54	206	260	

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Type of Households

Appendix-55 gives further distribution of households by caste/tribe/community and by type of households.

The appendix table-55 reveals that out of 260 surveyed households, 144 households are nuclear. Out of these 144 households, 41 are of Rajputs, 31 of Brahmins, 20 of Tibetans, 10 of Khatris and Balmikis each and 7 Mahajans. The remaining households are spread over other castes/communities. There were 12 supplemented nuclear households out of which 5 are of Brahmins, 2 each of Rajputs and Badhis and one each of Khatri, Balmiki and Ghirith, 24 households are of sub-nuclear type, 50 percent of which belong to Rajputs, 3 to Khatris, 2 each to Brahmins and Chaudhrys and the remaining one each to Badhi, Tibetan, Kabirpanthi, Mahajan and Lohar. There are 15 households composed of single member only out of which 6 belong to Tibetan, 3 to Rajput, 2 to Brahmin and one each to Badhi, Jat, Sunar and Jheer. There are 11 households of supplemented lineal joint type and 5 of lineal-collateral joint type and the rest are of other types.

Types of Families Amongst Important Castes/Communities

Out of 79 Rajput households, 41 are of nuclear type, 12 of sub-nuclear type, 2 of supplemented nuclear type, 3 single person, one of collateral joint type, 6 of lineal joint type, 2 of lineal collateral joint type and the remaining are of various other types of households. Similarly out of 56 Brahmin households, 31 are of nuclear, 5 supplemented nuclear, 2 each of sub-nuclear single member and lineal joint, one household is lineal collateral joint and remaining belong to other various types. The type of households of Tibetan reveals that out of 30 households, 20 are nuclear, 6 single person and one sub-nuclear and the remaining 3 households are of various other types.

The break-up of 21 Khatri households is 10 nuclear, 3 sub-nuclear, one each supplemented nuclear and lineal collateral joint and the remaining 6 are of other types. There are 11 households of Mahajans out of which 7 are nuclear, one each of sub-nuclear, lineal joint and lineal collateral joint. One household is of other type. Similarly out of 7 households of Soods, 6 are of nuclear and one of lineal with servant. Similarly out of 11 households of Balmikis 10 are nuclear and one of supplemented nuclear.

To sum up, out of 260 households 55.38 percent are nuclear, 9.23 percent are sub-nuclear, 5.77 per cent are single member, 4.62 percent are supplemented nuclear, 4.23 percent are lineal joint and 1.92 percent are lineal collateral joint and the remaining 18.85 percent are of other types. To facilitate the reader to understand the different classifications of the households by type, the illustrations are given in appendix-I.

Members Staying Outside with Nature of Link with Household

Table VIII-3 gives details of households whose close family members were staying outside by relation/caste or community.

Out of 260 households covered under the survey, there are 105 households whose close family members are staying outside Dharmsala town. Out of these 105 households, 87 are of Hindus, 2 are of Sikhs, 15 belong to Buddhists and one a Muslim. As regards the caste/community break-up, it is evident that there are 31 Rajput households, out of which 29 households are such whose close family members are staying in Himachal Pradesh to which heads of household belong and one each belongs to Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. One household each of Rajput, Badhi and Majgotra whose close family members are staying outside but the heads of households hails from Punjab state. Similarly, there is one household of Kumhar, whose head belongs to Haryana and one household each of Brahmin and Mahajan whose heads belong to Uttar Pradesh. The head of one household each of Rajput and Brahmin belong to Jammu & Kashmir. There are 15 Buddhist households whose close family members are staying behind, originally belong to Tibet. Out of 105 households a great majority of 82 households whose family members are staying outside, the heads belong to Himachal Pradesh showing close links of the migrated families with close family members staying behind. Appendix table-56 shows households whose family members are staying outside by religion/caste/tribe and community and distance of last residence.

TABLE VIII-3

Households whose Close Family Members are Staying Outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Place, State of belonging of Head of Household

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where head of household belongs to					
		Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Tibet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Rajput	31	29	1	—	—	1	—
Brahmin	24	22	—	—	1	1	—
Nai	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
Balmiki	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Khatri	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kaistha	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sehagal	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhri	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Zheer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kohli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kumhar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	87	80	2	1	2	2	—
Tibetan Buddhist	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Sikh							
Jat	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mujgotra	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muslim							
Sayed	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	105	82	3	1	2	2	15

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Particulars of Family Members Staying Outside by Age and Relation to Head of Household

Table VIII 4 furnishes particulars of family members staying outside by broad age-groups who are related to heads of households.

TABLE VIII-4

Particulars of Family Members Staying Outside by Age and Relations to Head of Household

Age Groups	Number of staying outside who are related to head of household as							
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	S/Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—9		—	5	5				
10—14 . . .		—	4	4	2	1		
15—24 . . .	—	—	15	10	13	2	1	1
25—34 . . .	—	—	16	2	12	1	1	1
35—59 . .	7	16	3	—	1	1	6	—
60	19	35	—	—				—
Total All Ages	26	51	43	21	28	5	8	2

TABLE VIII-4 —*concld.*

Particulars of Family Members Staying Outside by Age and Relations to Head of Household

Age Group	Number of staying outside who are related to head of household as						
	Husband	D/Daughter	S/Son	D/Husband	S/daughter	B/Son	H/Father
1	10	11	12	13	14	1	16
0—9		—	2		1		—
10—14 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15—24 . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 . . .	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
35—59 . . .	14			—			
60-	1	—					1
Total All Ages .	15	1	3	1	1	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In all 207 members of various households covered under the survey are reported to be staying outside Dharmsala town, of which 26 are related to the heads of the household as fathers, 51 as mothers, 43 as sons, 21 as daughters, 28 as brothers, 15 as husbands, 8 as wives, 5 as sisters, 3 as son's son, 2 as son's wife and one each as daughter's daughter, daughter's husband, son's daughter, brother's son and husband's father.

Persons Staying Outside by Occupation of Head of Household and Nature of Relationship with Head of Household

Appendix Table-57 gives occupational distribution of head of household and the number of households whose members are staying outside as related to the head of household.

Out of 105 households whose close relations were staying outside the town heads of 84 households were engaged in different occupations and heads of 21 households have been reported as economically dependent. The details regarding relationship with head of households have already been discussed.

There is regular socio-economic linkage of the households whose relations are staying outside the town. There are social interactions and family reunions on all important vital events occuring in the household and also on festive occassions. Frequent visits are exchanged and cordial relations are maintained. Those households whose relations are staying within the district outside the town or in the other districts within the state, keep a personal touch with their close relations and lookafter their movable and immovable property also. Those households who are economically active in the town send remittances to their close relations and the households which are economically dependent receive remittances from outside.

Links are also kept alive through the mail, telecommunications and by a word of mouth conveyed through special messangers and regular passengers within the peripheral distances. Gaiety and glamour of family life in the town are added during tourist season when tourists and close relatives of the people residing in Dharmsala move in the town and there is a visible charm to see a pleasant change in the family life of the town's residents.

Particulars of Family Members Staying Outside

Particulars of family members who are staying outside are given in Appendix table-58. Further, a break-up of family members showing particulars of non-worker family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to head of household are given in Appendix table-59. Out of 127 non-workers 57 were dependent, 19 were engaged in household duty, 44 were students, 4 were seeking job and 3 were retired/rentiers.

In appendix table-60 particulars of family members are given according to occupation and relationship with the head of household. Out of total 80 workers, 20 are cultivators and the remaining are split into other 37 categories of occupations.

Appendix table-61 and 62 show the household whose members stay outside the town according to remittance sent by the household to absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and by nature of activity, respectively.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Housing is one of the necessities of life which go on changing with the advancement made both economically and socially. It is not only a necessity to have a house but a comfortable house adds to efficiency and serves as an indicator of the social status of the members of the household.

According to 1981 Census, total number of occupied census houses in the town were 3,331 and number of households were 3,404 with a population of 14,522 persons.

The following table based on 1981 Census data gives details of census houses, number of census households, population and number of persons per census house for each ward of the town:

TABLE IX-1

Wardwise Number of Census Houses, Households, Population and Persons per Census House in 1981

Ward Number	No. of occupied Census Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion	No. of persons per Cen-sus House
1	2	3	4	5
I	664	665	3,546	5
II	534	546	2,169	4
III	343	361	1,363	4
IV	81	81	371	5
V	223	224	883	4
VI	171	177	804	5
VII	229	234	877	4
VIII	239	242	919	4
IX	167	176	603	3
X	135	135	589	4
XI	141	141	516	4
XII	144	153	544	4
XIII	260	269	1,338	5
Total	3,331	3,404	14,522	4

SOURCE : Census of India 1981.

The above table reveals that on an average, 4 persons occupy one census house. There are 4 wards i.e. Ward No. I, IV, VI and XIII where, the average number of persons per census house is above the average of the town. Ward No. I is comparatively backward and rural oriented. Ward No. IV and VI fall in the heart of town and Ward No. XIII is also comparatively thickly populated and in the remaining nine wards number of persons per census house are equal to the average of the town.

In Dharmsala town, the climate and altitude are the important factors which have the bearing on the type and style of housing pattern and the choice for residence. Houses are generally constructed on solid foundation and there is ample space for raising structures in the town. Houses are generally square in shape with rectangular entrance and gable roofs suiting the traditional housing pattern of the hill areas. However, the traditional pattern of house construction is changing rapidly and all new constructions both government and private including Tibetans are of modern design i.e. pillar construction which are easier to construct and are earthquake proof.

Relation of Selected Houses with Adjoining Houses in Space by Locality

The following table provides data on nature of relationship of selected households with the adjoining households in space in each locality with reference to separate compound and without compound. It is observed that out of 260 households there were 209 households having compounds attached to their residences. None of these households is facing any problem of sharing water and latrine with the neighbouring households. 51 households have residences without compounds, but these households also with the exception in the Shaheed Smark, are not facing any problem of sharing water or latrine with the neighbouring households. This shows, that by and large, the housing pattern and design in Dharmsala are such that there is no scope of unpleasant relationship with the co-neighbours and adjoining households on account of sharing space, water and latrine etc. Although almost all houses are getting regular water supply, still the facility of independent latrines is not available in every house. The problem of sharing the latrine is not experienced on account of natural topography of the town, as those households which are not having this facility, generally go in the field to answer the call of nature. This practice is very common in the localities touching outskirts of the town.

TABLE IX-2

Relation of Selected Houses of Selected Households with Adjoining Households in Space by Locality

Locality	Total No. of Households	Households with compound		Households without compound	
		No. of Households	Problem faced water/ latrine etc.	No. of Households	Problem faced water/ latrine etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a) Dharmkot (b) Naddi	26	26	—	—	—
2. (a) Forsythganj (b) Bhagsunag	29	19	—	10	—
3. (a) Mcleodganj (b) Gamroo	19	15	—	4	—
4. Sangam Park	20	11	—	9	—
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg	14	9	—	5	—
6. Kotwali East	23	20	—	3	—
7. Kotwali West	23	23	—	—	—
8. Arya Samaj/Gurdwara	21	20	—	1	—
9. Chilgari	21	18	—	3	—
10. Kachehri Adda	11	8	—	3	—
11. Depot Bazar.	10	8	—	2	—
12. Civil Lines	21	17	—	4	—
13. Shaheed Smark	22	15	—	7	1
Total	260	209	—	51	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

In Dharmsala town, there are no multi-storied houses and there is no problem with reference to floor of the house. And no problem has been experienced by the households occupying the ground and first floor of the same house. The details regarding time and cost of the construction of the houses were collected at the time of survey gives the broad approximate figures as the households changed from time to time and those households who happened to be the owners of the house exaggerated the average market value.

Predominant Material of Houses

As already mentioned, the house type and the predominant construction material are linked with climate and altitude of Dharmsala. Majority of the houses in Dharmsala town are fairly old and built in traditional hill style using mostly the material locally available i.e. stone and timber. The layout of the houses is designed in such a way that the structures are exposed to the directions of rising or setting sun. The typical hill housing culture is undergoing a fast change with the modern construction material of cement, iron, bricks, and mortars. Modern bungalows/houses are coming up in each locality and latest housing designs are adopted in new constructions. All Government housing colonies in the town, Government offices, hotels and Tibetan colonies are now constructed of RCC material supplemented by bricks and mortar.

Material of Floor

Predominant construction material of floor has been classified as stone, mud, cement and wood. The data based on sample households reveal that out of 260 households, 22 households are such in which predominant material of floor is stone. These are mostly old houses constructed with the local material. Similarly, there are 54 houses mostly falling in Dharmkot, Naddi and Bhagsunag localities in which the floor material is of mud and in 13 houses there are wooden floors. The traditional material of stone, mud and wood used in floor are getting fast replacement by cement floors. Thus, out of 260 houses 171 houses are such, in which predominant material of floor has been reported as cement. This itself speaks of the changing trend in the construction material of floor.

Wall Material

The predominant material used in the construction of walls include stone, mud, bricks, cement and wood. Stone is commonly used both in the construction of traditional and modern houses as out of 260 houses, 78 houses have stone walls. Cement and bricks have been used in the construction of 71 and 63 houses, respectively. 34 houses have mud walls and 14 of wood. These houses are mostly located in Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag and Gamroo localities. Mud and wooden walls are getting replacement by stone and bricks in the new constructions.

Material of Roof

Slates, Galvanised Iron Sheets and Reinforced Cement and Concrete have been used as the predominant material of the roof. Slates are locally available from the Bhagsunag and Khanyara slate mines. Slates are essentially used on slantic and slopy roofs. The same is the case of G.I. sheets. However, in the new constructions RCC material is used for flat roofs. Out of 260 houses, roofs of 117 houses were predominantly of G.I. sheets and tin sheets and of 59 were of slates. There were 84 houses roofing material of which is of RCC as heavy rains and snow falls are regular features in the town. Roofing design and material are of great significance, hence slopy design and slates and G.I. sheets are considered most suitable. RCC roofs are getting popular in the modern housing design.

Material of Ceiling, doors and windows

Wood and plywood are the predominant material used in ceiling. Wood was reported in the case of 59 houses, plywood in 75 houses and tin sheets in 42 houses. Doors and windows are primarily of wooden material.

The following table gives distribution of houses by predominant construction material of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality.

TABLE IX-3

Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by Locality

Locality	Predominant Material of Floor				Predominant Material of Wall				
	Stone	Mud	Cement	Wood	Stone	Mud	Bricks	Cement	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. (a) Dharmkot	3	20	10	4	10	5	3	4	3
(b) Naddi									
2. (a) Forsythganj	2	10	15	3	7	3	6	5	2
(b) Bhagsunag									
3. (a) Mcleodganj	5	5	14	1	6	3	3	6	1
(b) Gamroo									
4. Sangam Park	—	1	14	2	6	5	3	4	—
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	1	—	14	—	4	3	4	4	1
(b) Chander Marg									
6. Kotwali East	—	4	15	1	8	5	7	7	1
7. Kotwali West	5	2	16	1	9	2	5	5	1
8. (a) Arya Samaj	1	3	15	—	3	1	6	6	1
(b) Gurdwara									
9. Chilgari	2	1	16	1	5	2	5	5	1
10. Kachehri Adda	2	2	9	—	3	2	6	6	—
11. Depot Bazar	—	1	9	—	4	1	4	5	1
12. Civil Lines	—	3	13	—	5	1	3	9	2
13. Shaheed Smark	1	2	11	—	8	1	6	5	—
Total	22	54	171	13	78	34	63	71	14

Locality	Predominant Material of Roof			Predominant Material of Ceiling			Predominant Material of Door & Window	
	Slate	Concrete (RCC)	Iron Sheet/Tin	Wood	Plywood	Tin	Wood	Iron
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. (a) Dharmkot	10	10	3	14	—	11	26	—
(b) Naddi								
2. (a) Forsythganj	9	10	13	7	3	10	29	—
(b) Bhagsunag								
3. (a) Mcleodganj	4	5	9	6	3	—	18	1
(b) Gamroo								
4. Sangam Park	2	4	8	4	6	—	20	—
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	3	5	5	3	8	11	14	—
(b) Chander Marg								
6. Kotwali East	4	4	8	2	4	—	23	—
7. Kotwali West	2	8	7	2	5	—	23	—
8. (a) Arya Samaj	3	4	10	4	5	10	21	—
(b) Gurdwara								
9. Chilgari	5	4	11	3	10	—	21	—
10. Kachehri Adda	5	3	8	5	6	—	11	—
11. Depot Bazar	4	10	4	4	8	—	10	—
12. Civil Lines	6	7	14	3	9	—	21	—
13. Shaheed Smark	2	10	17	2	8	—	22	—
Total	59	84	117	59	75	42	259	1

Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied

The following table, based on household survey data, gives details of households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied in each locality of the town :

TABLE IX-4

Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Locality

Locality	Total No. of members		Total No. of House-holds studied	Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
					No. of House-holds	No. of Members		No. of House-holds	No. of Members	
	M	F				M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. (a) Dharmkot	71	64	26	80	5	9	7	9	23	24
(b) Naddi										
2. (a) Forsythganj	58	71	29	59	16	29	36	8	19	21
(b) Bhagsunag										
3. (a) Mcleodganj	39	53	19	54	7	10	17	7	14	17
(b) Gamroo										
4. Sangam Park	40	34	20	41	9	14	11	6	16	10
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	33	40	14	46	2	7	3	5	9	13
(b) Chander Marg										
6. Kotwali East	66	62	23	79	5	14	9	4	10	10
7. Kotwali West	48	54	23	92	2	1	1	5	10	14
8. (a) Arya Samaj	41	47	21	67	2	5	4	10	13	20
(b) Gurdwara										
9. Chilgari	54	49	21	70	2	4	3	8	26	15
10. Kachehri Adda	29	39	11	43	1	1	4	1	2	1
11. Depot Bazar	29	16	10	31	1	2	—	5	13	8
12. Civil Lines	46	38	21	63	5	8	9	5	9	6
13. Shaheed Smark	53	44	22	55	6	12	14	8	22	11
Total	607	611	260	780	63	116	118	81	186	170

Locality	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Houeholds with five rooms		
	No. of House-holds	No. of Members		No. of House-holds	No. of Members		No. of House-holds	No. of Members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. (a) Dharmkot	2	5	7	7	25	22	—	—	—
(b) Naddi									
2. (a) Forsythganj	2	5	7	1	2	3	—	—	—
(b) Bhagsunag									
3. (a) Mcleodganj	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo									
4. Sangam Park	3	5	6	—	—	—	1	2	4
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	2	3	6	2	5	3	1	3	4
(b) Chander Marg									
6. Kotwali East	5	16	16	1	3	2	2	5	5
7. Kotwali West	4	9	10	5	11	6	1	1	2
8. (a) Arya Samaj	2	6	6	2	5	2	2	4	6
(b) Gurdwara									
9. Chilgari	3	3	5	5	8	14	—	—	—
10. Kachehri Adda	4	13	12	1	2	2	2	4	8
11. Depot Bazar	1	3	2	1	4	3	—	—	—
12. Civil Lines	4	7	7	4	11	10	—	—	—
13. Shaheed Smark	2	3	5	4	7	7	1	4	3
Total	35	81	91	33	83	74	10	23	32

TABLE IX-4 *concld.*

Households Classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Locality

Locality	Households with six rooms			Households with seven rooms			Households with eight rooms			Households with nine rooms		
	No. of Households	No. of Members		No. of Households	No. of Members		No. of Households	No. of Members		No. of Households	No. of Members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. (a) Dharmkot	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	3	2
(b) Naddi												
2. (a) Forsythganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	2
(b) Bhagsunag												
3. (a) Mcleodganj	1	4	9	—	—	—	3	8	8	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo												
4. Sangam Park	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
(b) Chander Marg												
6. Kotwali East	5	14	16	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kotwali West	3	5	13	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	8	3
8. (a) Arya Samaj	1	5	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
(b) Gurdwara												
9. Chilgari	1	3	2	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	4	7
10. Kachehri Adda	1	3	8	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—
11. Depot Bazar	1	2	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Civil Lines	2	8	4	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
13. Shaheed Smark	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19	59	70	3	11	9	11	29	27	5	19	20

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The above table reveals that there are 780 rooms in possession of 260 households which means the average number of rooms occupied by each household is 3. The data further reveal that, there are 63 households having a single living room in which 116 males and 118 females live and this average works out 3.7 persons per room. There are 81 households with a population of 356 persons who have got 2 rooms each with an average of 2.2 persons per room. 35 households have 3 rooms each with a population of 172 persons and the man-room ratio works out at 1.6 persons. 33 households with a population of 157 persons have 4 residential rooms giving a ratio of 1.1 persons per room. There are 10 households each occupying 5 rooms with a total population of 55 persons i.e. on an average one person is occupying one room. Similarly there are 19 households with a population of 129 persons having residential accommodation of 6 rooms each, and on an average, have 1.1 persons in each room. 3 households have a residential accommodation of 7 rooms each with a total population of 20 persons revealing an occupancy ratio of one person per room. There are 11 households with a population of 56 persons having accommodation of 8 rooms per household and the average occupancy ratio is 1.6 person per room. 5 households have a accommodation of 9 rooms each having a population of 39 persons and the average works out to a little more than one person per room. The following statement gives percentage distribution of households by size of accommodation and average number of persons occupying each room.

TABLE IX-5

Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms and Average Number of Persons Occupying each Room

Number of rooms	Number and percentage of households		Average No. of persons per room
1	2		3
Single room	63	(24.23)	3.7
2 rooms	81	(31.16)	2.2
3 rooms	35	(13.46)	1.6
4 rooms	33	(12.69)	1.1
5 rooms	10	(3.85)	1
6 rooms	19	(7.31)	1.1
7 rooms	3	(1.15)	1
8 rooms	11	(4.23)	1.6
9 rooms	5	(1.92)	1.1
	260	(100.00)	

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Households Classified by Number of Married couple and Rooms Occupied by them

Appendix table-63 gives further details of occupie rooms in relation to number of married couples.

Out of 260 households, 51 households are such in which no married couple has been reported. Ou of the remaining 209 households, there are 24 house holds with one married couple without other men bers aged 5 and above and 158 households with on

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married couple living with other members aged 5 years and above. There are 21 households having 2 married couples each and living with other members aged 5 years and above. There is one household with 3 married couples living without other members aged 5 years and above and there are 5 such households reported living with other members aged 5 years and above.

There are 40 households having varying number of married couples who are occupying only one room each, 64 households occupying 2 rooms, 27 households occupying 3 rooms, 31 households occupying 4 rooms, 10 households occupying 5 rooms, 19 households occupying 6 rooms, 3 households occupying 7 rooms each, 11 households occupying 8 rooms each and 4 households occupying 9 rooms each. In all 1,094 persons have been recorded from 209 households from which varying number of married couples have been reported. The average size of the household works out at 5.2 persons.

Households Classified by Locality and Per Capita Floor Space

Per capita floor space available for residential purposes is an indicator of the extent of housing problem or the degree of housing comforts available for an individual. Data based on sample households relating to this aspect have been given below in table IX. 6.

TABLE IX-6

Households Classified by Locality and per Capita Floor Space

Locality	Households		Per Capita Floor Space											
	Total No. of households	Number of members	1 or less sq. meter		2-3 sq. metres		4-5 sq. metres		6-9 sq. metres		10-15 sq. metres		16 & above sq. Metres	
			No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. (a) Dharmkot	26	135	—	—	4	18	7	39	9	45	2	15	4	18
(b) Naddi														
2. (a) Forsythganj	29	129	3	16	8	48	8	39	4	11	2	2	4	13
(b) Bhagsunag														
3. (a) Mcleodganj	19	92	4	32	5	25	5	21	1	2	3	10	1	2
(b) Gamroo														
4. Sangam Park	20	74	2	8	5	25	4	11	3	7	5	22	1	1
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	14	73	—	—	3	18	5	22	4	25	2	8	—	—
(b) Chander Marg														
6. Kotwali East	23	128	1	10	3	28	7	39	2	8	6	28	4	15
7. Kotwali West	23	102	—	—	—	—	2	12	6	37	9	36	6	17
8. (a) Arya Samaj	21	88	—	—	2	11	3	16	8	31	6	26	2	4
(b) Gurdwara														
9. Chilgari	21	103	—	—	3	17	8	38	3	15	2	20	5	13
10. Kachehri Adda	11	68	—	—	2	18	1	6	3	22	5	22	—	—
11. Depot Bazar	10	45	—	—	2	12	3	12	3	11	—	—	2	10
12. Civil Lines	21	84	—	—	1	6	5	22	7	30	5	16	3	10
13. Shaheed Smark	22	97	—	—	8	42	3	18	7	25	2	7	2	5
Total	260	1,218	10	66	46	268	61	295	60	269	49	212	34	108

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

It is observed from the above table that 66 persons in 10 households and 268 persons in 46 households are having per capita floor space of only 1 sq. meter or less and between 2 to 3 sq. meters respectively. This shows that the standard of accommodation for members of these households is far below the minimum requirements as for normal living in the house a man needs a cot to sleep, some space to sit and move about, and measured by these requirements, the per capita floor space reflects miserably inhuman conditions. The households in which the per capita floor space is below one sq. meter are falling in localities of Bhagsunag, Gamroo, Sangam Park and one in Kotwali East. Households with per capita floor space of more than 10 sq. meters numbered 49 and of 16 sq. meters and more numbered 34. These households are spread in all localities more particularly in Kotwali East, Kotwali West, Arya Samaj and Gurdwara Road, Chilgiri, Civil Lines area and speak fairly of good standard of accommodation available per head and on an average, each person has got an independent living room.

Availability of Amenities by Locality

The civic amenities available in the the households generally include Kitchen, bath room, lavatory, electricity, availability of potable drinking water from different sources and water supply for washing purposes etc. Some of the households are having these amenities independently whereas in the remaining cases these amenities are shared by more than one household as per appendix table-65 and tables IX-7 and IX-8 based on 1981 Census relating to Dharmsala town are given below:

TABLE IX-7

PART-A : *Households and Population by Availability of Electricity and Toilet Facilities and Tenure status of Houses occupied in Dharmsala*

Tenure Status of House occupied	Total No. of House-holds	Electricity				Toilet Facility			
		Available		Not available		Available		Not available	
		House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion	House-holds	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	3,309	2,894	10,720	415	1,577	1,612	6,256	1,697	6,041
Owned	1,108	908	4,421	200	976	436	2,361	672	3,036
Rented	2,201	1,986	6,299	215	601	1,176	3,895	1,025	3,005

SOURCE : Census of India 1981.

TABLE IX-8

Households by source of Drinking Water in Dharmsala

Total No. of House-holds	Well		Tap		Tubewell/Hand-pump		River/Canal		Tank		Others		Rural/ Urban	State/ Distt./ Tah./ U.A/ City/ Town
	Within Premises	Outside Premises	Within Premises	Outside Premises	Within Premises	Outside Premises	Within Premises	Outside Premises	Within Premises	Outside Premises	Within Premises	Outside Premises		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,309	38	27	1,214	1,909	—	5	—	11	2	18	—	85	Urban	Dharm-sala (M.C.)

SOURCE : Census of India 1981.

Data based on household survey reveal that out of 260 households, 226 households forming 86.92 percent are having independent kitchen and 13.08 percent are not having independent kitchen. Similarly 163 households forming 62.69 percent are having independent bath-rooms and whereas 214 households are sharing bath-rooms with other households. There are 83 households, mostly concentrated in Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag and Gamroo localities, who were without bath-room facilities. 36 households forming 13.85 percent are having independent lavatory whereas 34 households forming 13.08 percent share this amenity with other households. 90 households forming 34.62 percent are not having facility

of any lavatory. These households fall in agricultural localities and are mostly labour class households.

As per amenities of drinking water and water supply for washing purposes are concerned, the data reveal that 149 households forming 57.31 percent are having the basic amenity of potable drinking water supply independently and 98 households forming 37.69 percent are sharing with other households. There are only 13 households mostly located in Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag and Gamroo localities who are not having the facilities of drinking water and their source of water supply is from Bhagsunag springs. Similarly, the amenity of water for washing purposes is available independently in 148 households which form 56.92 percent and 95 households are jointly sharing this amenity. 17 households falling in the agricultural localities around Bhagsunag availed the amenity of washing water from Bhagsunag springs.

The town is electrified and 249 household are having this amenity independently forming 95.77 percent whereas 4 share this amenity with other households. There are 7 households without electricity connections which are situated in the locality of Naddi, Dharmkot, Bhagsunag, Gamroo and Sangam Park. These households comprise of agriculturists and labour class. Judged in terms of civic amenities available in the town, the localities of Dharmkot, Naddi, Forsythganj, Bhagsunag, Gamroo and Sangam Park are comparatively backward and lacking these basic amenities.

Households Classified by Locality, Duration of Stay and Tenural Status

Table IX-9 given below throws light on the duration of stay and tenural status of surveyed households in each locality:

TABLE IX-9

Households Classified by Locality, Duration of Stay in the Present Residence and Tenural Status

Locality	Duration of Present residence	Total No. of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dharmkot	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
Naddi	1—4 years	2	1	1	—
	5—9 years	1	1	—	—
	10+ years	23	22	1	—
		26	24	2	—
2. Forsythganj	Less—1 year	1	—	1	—
Bhagsunag	1—4 years	3	—	2	1
	5—9 years	3	—	2	1
	10+ years	22	10	9	3
		29	10	14	5
3. Mcleodganj	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
Gamroo	1—4 years	2	—	1	1
	5—9 years	1	—	—	1
	10+ years	16	10	5	1
		19	10	6	3
4. Sangam	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
Park	1—4 years	2	—	—	2
	5—9 years	5	1	2	2
	10+ years	13	4	5	4
		20	5	7	8
5. Khajanchi Mohalla	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
Chander Marg	1—4 years	1	—	1	—
	5—9 years	2	—	2	—
	10+ years	11	6	4	1
		14	6	7	1
6. Kotwali East	Less—1 year	1	—	—	1
	1—4 years	3	1	1	1
	5—9 years	1	—	1	—
	10+ years	18	13	5	—
		23	14	7	2
7. Kotwali West	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	1	—
	5—9 years	3	1	1	1
	10+ years	19	13	3	3
		23	14	5	4

TABLE IX-9 *concld.*

Households Classified by Locality, Duration of Stay in the Present residence and Tenural Status

Locality	Duration of Present residence	Total No. of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Arya Samaj Gurdwara	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	3	2	1	—
	5—9 years	2	1	—	1
	10+ years	16	8	6	2
		21	11	7	3
9. Chilgari	Less—1 year	1	1	—	—
	1—4 years	6	—	5	1
	5—9 years	1	—	1	—
	10+ years	13	5	6	2
		21	6	12	3
10. Kachehri Adda	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—	—
	5—9 years	2	1	1	—
	10+ years	9	7	1	1
		11	8	2	1
11. Depot Bazar	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	—	1
	5—9 years	4	2	2	—
	10+ years	5	3	2	—
		10	5	4	1
12. Civil Lines	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	2	—	2	—
	5—9 years	5	1	4	—
	10+ years	14	7	7	—
		21	8	13	—
13. Shaheed Smark	Less—1 year	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	3	—	3	—
	5—9 years	5	—	4	1
	10+ years	14	3	10	1
		22	3	17	2
Total		260	124	103	33

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The data reveals that out of 260 households, 124 households forming 47.69 percent are owned by the occupants whereas 103 households or 39.62 percent are living in rented accommodation. 33 households have been allotted government accommodation forming 12.69 percent. The high percentage of households living in rented accommodation is attributed to government and semi government employees posted in Dharmsala, being the divisional/district headquarters. Majority of the households, in each locality both in the owned and rented houses, are staying for more than 10 years whereas the duration of stay is less than 10 years in respect of the households occupying government owned accommodation as this is influenced by their frequent postings and transfers.

Existence of Furniture by Locality and Duration of Stay

Type of furniture and various items of furniture alongwith the quality and design serve as an indicator of the material culture of the house. A well-furnished house reflects the standard of living of the household. Most important items of furniture on which data was collected in the sample households include chairs, tables, diwan, cot, Niwar cot, almirah and wooden box etc. The material culture of the households in terms of furniture is given in Appendix table-66.

It is observed from the data that the households which have longer duration of stay in the present

residence i.e. 5 years and more have got more items of furniture. Out of 260 households, one household in Bhagsunag and one in Sangam Park have not reported any item of furniture. There are 214 households (82.31 percent) who have reported chairs in their houses. Out of these 214 households, 186 are staying in the present residences for more than 5 years. As many as 220 households have got tables as item of furniture out of which 194 are staying in the present residence for 5 years and more. 123 households are having diwans, 213 cots and 181 Niwar cots. 186 households have furnished their houses with almirahs and 18 households with wooden boxes. Data regarding items of furniture adding to the material culture of the household have not been presented combined by householdwise hence it is difficult to judge the extent and degree of furnishing. As already mentioned those households which have longer duration of stay are having more items of furniture.

Utensils

The appendix table 67 shows the number of households by locality and district to which the heads of households belong and type of material of utensils used for cooking and for serving food.

The most common type of utensils used in the kitchen for cooking are listed below:

1. Tawa (Griddle)	for baking or preparing chapatis
2. Parat	for kneeding the flour
3. Karahi (Cauldron)	for cooking and frying
4. Karachhi (Oaddle)	for stirring the process of cooking
5. Patila (cooking pot)	for boiling and cooking
6. Batlohi	for boiling and cooking rice and pulses on large scale
7. Bharoli (earthen pot)	for cooking 'Sag', pulses and curry

Out of 260 households, 5 households of Buddhist have got no cooking utensils as they take food in the Mess. Of the remaining 255 households, 102 households use cooking utensils of steel/brass/aluminium, 59 households use steel/brass, 24 households use aluminium and steel, 22 households use utensils of steel and 77 households of aluminium and brass. There are 19 households who are using cooking utensils of aluminium only and 5 households are using cooking utensils of aluminium, steel and brass. The remaining 7 households are using utensils made of one metal or the other. The most common utensils used for serving are as under:

1. Thali/Thal (a metal plate)	used as serving plate
2. Katori/Kauli (Bowl)	to serve vegetable/pulses
3. Tumbler	to serve water, milk, tea an butter milk
4. Spoon	for serving and eating food

The break-up of material of utensils used for serving /cooking by number of households is given in the table below:

TABLE IX-10

Material of Utensils Used for Cooking/serving by Number of Households

Material of cooking Utensils	No. of Households
1. Aluminium/Brass	17
2. Steel /Brass	59
3. Steel/Brass/Aluminium	102
4. Aluminium/Iron.	1
5. Aluminium	19
6. Aluminium/Nickle	1
7. Aluminium/Steel.	24
8. Steel	22
9. Aluminium/Brass/Nickle	1
10. Aluminium/Steel/Bronze	1
11. Pittal/Steel/Aluminium	1
12. Aluminium/Steel/Brass/Crockery	5
13. Brass/Steel/Aluminium/Nickle	1
14. Steel/Brass/Aluminium/Iron	1
15. Having no utensils	5
Total	260

Material of serving Utensils	No. of Households
1. Steel/Brass	9
2. Steel/Bronze/Clay	26
3. Stee/Bronze	35
4 Glass/Aluminium	3
5. Steel/Brass/Aluminium	6
6. Steel/Brass	3
7. Steel	114
8. Steel/Bronze	1
9. Tin plate/Glass	1
10. Aluminium/Bronze	1
11. Steel/Aluminium	18
12. Steel/Bronze/Aluminium	2
13. Plastic/Glass	3
14 Crockery/Steel	15
15. Crockery	1
16. Steel/China Clay	6
17. Steel/Brass/Crockery	2
18. Bronze/Steel/Crockery	3
19. Steel/China Glass	3
20. Steel/Aluminium/Crockery	3
21. Having no utensils	5
Total	260

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Brass/Steel/Aluminium has been returned as one of the most commonly used metal for cooking whereas steel has been reported as the most common metal for serving. As a result of modernisation and new cooking technology, the traditional utensils for cooking and serving are being replaced at a faster speed.

Crockery made of clay and glass and stainless steel plates and bowls are now increasingly used in most of the households for serving the food. Utensils made of plastic are also finding their entry in the kitchen for storing and serving purposes. The latest cooking technology added to the kitchen include LPG gas, cooking range, pressure cookers, pressure boilers, cooking steamers, solar cookers, heaters and electric kettles. These items of cooking have introduced modern cooking technology having its impact on mode and style of serving food also. Further details of utensils classified by religion and caste/tribe/community and migration status are given in appendix table 68.

In appendix table 64 the households have been classified by locality showing migrant and non-migrant status and the type of fuel and light used.

Luxury and Costly Items Available in the Households

Luxury and costly items have bearing on the material culture of the households and the presence of these items in the house reflect the overall improvement in the living standards and economic viability of the people. Presence of articles of personal comforts, luxury goods and costly items in the sample households is given in table IX-11 below :

TABLE IX-11

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality

Locality	Total No. of Households	No. of Households possessing no luxury & costly goods	Number of households possessing						
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.	Gramophone	Tape-recorder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Dharmkot Naddi	26	2	21	7	—	17	3	2	1
2. Forsythganj Bhagsunag	29	2	27	9	3	14	11	—	6
3. Mcleodganj Gamroo	19	—	17	4	—	15	9	1	4
4. Sangam Park	20	2	16	12	1	12	11	—	5
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	14	—	14	11	2	10	11	—	8
6. Kotwali East	23	2	20	13	2	19	15	—	9
7. Kotwali West	23	—	23	17	2	20	16	—	9
8. Arya Samaj Gurdwara	21	—	20	12	3	20	15	—	10
9. Chilgari	21	—	21	17	1	19	16	2	12
10. Kachehari Adda	11	—	11	10	1	10	8	—	4
11. Depot. Bazar	10	—	9	4	1	7	5	—	3
12. Civil Lines	21	—	21	15	1	18	14	—	5
13. Shaheed Smark	22	—	22	13	2	17	13	—	6
Total	260	8	242	144	19	198	147	5	82

Locality	Number of households possessing									
	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornament	Silver Ornament
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Dharmkot Naddi	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
2. Forsythganj Bhagsunag	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
3. Mcleodganj Gamroo	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	6
4. Sangam Park	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kotwali East	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7. Kotwali West	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Arya Samaj Gurdwara	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Chilgari	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
10. Kachehri Adda	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Depot Bazar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Civil Lines	2	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
13. Shaheed Smark	2	1	3	7	1	—	1	2	—	—
Total	25	10	29	16	4	3	2	7	16	12

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Out of 260 households, 8 households, 2 each in Dharmkot Naddi, Bhagsunag, Sangam Park and Kotwali east localities do not possess any items of luxury or costly goods. 242 households (93.08 percent) possess wrist-watches - each, 198 households (76.15 percent) possess radios each and 147 households (56.54 percent) have got a TV set each. 144 households have got table clock and 82 households are possessing taperecorders each. There are 25 households possessing a camera each, 19 households have wall clocks and 17 households have got refrigerators in their houses. Appendix table-69 gives further details of luxury and costly goods by locality, religion and caste/tribe/community.

It has been observed from the appendix table-69 that most of the costly goods and luxury items are possessed by the households of Hindu religion.followed by Budhists. radios, TVs, Taperecorders are quite rich in material culture and possesses radio, are also engaged in the trade and business of luxury items and costly goods. Amongst Hindus, households belonging to Rajputs, Brahmins, Khatri/Mehra castes lead all other castes in the possession of luxury items. Among the Sikhs, one household of Saini caste and the other of Majgotra are also possessing luxury items such as TV, refrigerator and taperecorder etc. The only household belonging to Muslim religion is also quite rich in material culture and possesses Radio, TV and Taperecorder. Table IX. 12 gives details of luxury items by educational status of the head of the household.

TABLE IX-12

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Educational Level of Head of Household

Educational Level of head of household	Total No. house-holds	No. of of Households possessing no luxury & costly goods	Number of households possessing						
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.	Gramo-phone	Tape recorder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	31	6	28	9	—	22	9	1	2
2. Literate without Educational level	11	—	10	4	1	7	2	—	1
3. Below Primary	14	1	12	8	—	12	4	—	4
4. Primary	20	1	19	10	—	14	9	—	3
5. Middle	44	—	43	21	4	31	22	1	11
6. Matric	49	—	48	31	5	41	34	—	19
7. Hr. Sec./Intermediate/P.U.C.	21	—	21	12	2	16	18	—	8
8. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	3	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	1
9. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	1
10. Degree and above	57	—	57	46	6	50	47	2	32
Total	252	8	242	144	19	198	147	5	82

Educational level of head of house-hold	Number of households possessing									
	Camera	Two-in-one	Refri-gerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Tele-phone	Fan	Gold ornament	Silver ornament
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Illiterate	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
2. Literate without Educational level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
4. Primary	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	1	1	2
5. Middle	5	1	5	1	—	—	1	—	3	4
6. Matric	6	3	3	6	—	1	—	2	1	—
7. Hr. Sec./Intermediate/P.U.C.	2	1	4	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
8. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Degree and above	9	—	15	4	3	—	1	3	1	1
Total	25	10	29	16	4	3	2	7	16	12

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Although there is no definite trend indicating the presence of luxury and costly goods by educational level of the head of household, yet it can be safely concluded that most of the luxury and costly goods are in the possession of those households who are educated upto degree level ond above. Wrist watches and table clocks, radios, TV sets and taperecorders, cameras and refrigerators are mostly in the possession of those households whose heads are educated upto middle standard and above. Out of 57 households heads of which are degree holders, all households are possessing wrist watches, 50 are having radios, 47 TVs 46 table clocks, 32 taperecorders and 15 refrigerators. Appendix table 70 gives details regarding presence of luxury and costly goods by locality and occupation of head of household.

The data in appendix table 70 reveals that presence of luxury and costly goods are more predominant in the localities which form core of the town and most costly items and luxury goods are in the possession of households belonging to service class and business community. Wrist watches and radios, are however, common items possessed by most of the households in each locality professing various occupations.

Dress

For the purpose of dress, the urban population can be divided into three cultural groups. The first group is of the native residents who are traditonally wedded to their old customery way of dress, and mainly consists of Gaddi population who live in the upper remoter part of the town i.e. Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag, Gamroo localities. Their male dress mainly consists of *Pagri, Chola-dora* (loose type of an overcoat made of local wool and spun and woven indigenously), *Kurta, Churidar Pyjama* and *local shoes*. Female dress consists of Ghagra (Nawachari), *Dora, Churidar suthan* and round woollen cap. Usually the children put on round woollen cap, *chola-dora* and *churidar pyjama*.

In the second cultural group falls the Tibetans who have now become very important and sizeable segment of the urban population. Their dress consists of Choga, Sweater, Shirt, Coat and Pants.

In the third group, there are all others who chiefly are elite of the town. Their dress consists of shirts, pants, coat, sweaters and shoes for males and salwar, kurta, dupta, sari, sweater, koti, chappals and sandals for females and there is no peculiarity in the dress as it is common throughout northern India. The male dress has the visible impact of westernised culture.

However, a very rapid change in dress culture is being noticed almost in all the communities. The traditional dresses are gradually being replaced by modern and western style dresses. Traditional loose and long collarless shirts have been replaced with shirts tailored in the latest style. Youngesters have started wearing multi coloured and check designed ready made shirts and jeans. Pants and baggies have replaced the traditional trousers both among males and females. The young and old, belonging to both sexes, have almost descarded the headwear of turban and cap and the dress of head gear has almost been replaced by fashionable hair dressing style amongst educated males and females.

The educated young girls have also started wearing uni-sex dresses. Educated ladies, government employees and females belonging to business community wear Sari and blouse. The school boys and girls students wear the dress of notified uniforms of their institutions and have a preference to wear ready made frocks and shirts as a part of daily dress.

Alongwith the change in attitude towards traditional dress and increased liking for western style clothes, the use of artificial jewellery, cosmatics and other perfumes have also increased among educated serving ladies, women-folk of affluent households and these items almost makes a part of the make-up dress of newly wedded. The expansion of business and trade in these items through Tibetan markets has further popularised their use in the daily life. A considerable change has also been observed in the footwear pattern. The plastic footwears have become more popular in the daily use. Imported shoes available through Tibetan market are quite in use in the town. During rainy and snowy season long rubber shoes are worn by those who can afford. Leather shoes and *ballies* alongwith woollen and nylon socks are prescribed as part of uniforms to the students.

On account of continuous change in dress pattern, footwear and ornaments etc. new enterprises have also sprung up in the town to meet the latest designs of cloth and dress. The local cloth sellers have equipped their shops with the latest variety of cloth in cotton, synthetic and woollen varieties and a good number of tailor shops have also come up to cope with the demand of latest tailoring designs of male and female dresses. Shops of ready-made garments and dresses are also catering to the needs of the town dwellers. Fashionable dresses, pull-overs and other auxiliaries to the modern dress are available in plenty in the Tibetan market. The economically, well-off households use night suits and gowns while the poor have still to content themselves with poor clothing equipments especially the rags which have of late been popularised mostly by Tibetan hawkers.

Gorkhas wear Nepali cap which is a peculiarity of their dress item.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Slums, as the term goes, do not prevail in Dharmsala town. The layout pattern of the habitation of the town is on the ridge and the houses are scattered all over along the slopes with no scope of drain water stagnating in any locality of the town. The dirty water from all localities has a natural drainage into the adjoining 'Khuds'. All localities of the town are connected with natural drainage system for guttering the dirt and dust with the help and assistance of the conservancy staff of local Municipal Committee. The topographic hygiene and the environmental cleanliness of the town are maintained by nature when the town is flashed by heavy rain and all streets and drains are automatically flushed. However, in some pockets, specially in the uppermost Dharmsala comprising Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag and Gamroo areas, some households are living in sub-standard housing conditions because, they are the labourers mainly engaged in agriculture and mining. However, by literal meanings, they cannot be called as slum dwellers. In some of the cases it has been observed that some households are living in small and old houses. Strong walls and endurable roofs are not only part of the housing material but an essential aspect of the hill housing culture for bearing the brunt of the heaviest rainfall and snow. Public utility services like public taps, street lights, lanes and streets are serving almost every house of the town in each locality. The housing standard and general standard of living in some of the households in Dharmkot, Naddi, Bhagsunag and Gamroo areas are comparatively poor but these cannot be classified as blighted areas.

The overall environmental and sanitary conditions of the town are almost identical in all the localities starting from Civil Lines to Mcleodganj area. By and large, Dharmsala town, which gives majestic look from Yol and Kangra, has got neat and clean lanes and streets with drains passing through each locality through natural drainage into the adjoining 'Khuds'. The stigmatic characteristics of slum areas, blighted and sub-standard living conditions are conspicuous by their non-existance in Dharmsala town.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Power and prestige are the two dominant factors through which the social, economic and political affairs are controlled, monitored and regulated right from the household stage to the national level. In every/community, village and town, there are always some influential persons who find a recognition in the society on account of their level of education and mental make-up, sound economic position, attitude towards solving the problems being faced by the people, respectful advance age and rich and varied experience in every sphere. Dharmsala is comparatively a composite and small town and its residents are having close contacts and social ties. The organisation of socio-economic power and prestige in Dharmsala town is vested in selected personalities who seem to have respectful position, for themselves, in their respective wards/localities and in the town as a whole.

Dharmsala town does not form any separate parliamentary constituency nor even an exclusive urban assembly constituency of Himachal Pradesh. In the Parliamentary elections held in 1984, Dharmsala town was one of the constituent units of Kangra Parliamentary Constituency. From this unreserved constituency, Mrs. Chandresh Kumari of Congress (I) party was elected as Member Parliament. From Dharmsala town, she secured 2,512 votes out of 4,124 valid votes polled at different polling stations in the town which constitute 60.69 percent voters. Bhartiya Janta Party has also quite a strong political hold in the town. The BJP candidate Shri Sarwan Kumar secured 1,470 votes out of total valid votes polled. In other words BJP candidate was placed at a second position so far as Dharmsala town segment was concerned. The following table shows the number of valid votes polled in favour of various candidates belonging to various political parties including the independent candidates for the Parliamentary seat from Dharmsala segment at various polling stations.

TABLE XI-1(A)

Lok Sabha seat 1984, *Voting Behaviour in Dharmsala Town*

No. and Name of Polling station	Number of valid votes polled in favour of									
	Ajit Kumar (CPI)	Ashok Kumar Jamwal	Chandresh Kumari (INC)	Charan Dass Sarotry (Ind.)	Dayashil (Ind.)	K. K. Sharma (Ind.)	Shanta Nand (Ind.)	Sarvan Kumar (BJP)	Suraj (Ind.)	Total valid votes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 –Dharmsala—1 . . .	13	—	338	—	1	1	1	82	—	436
3 –Dharmsala—2 . . .	9	—	257	4	4	4	15	311	—	601
12—Dharmsala—3 . . .	21	—	416	2	1	—	8	243	—	691
13—Dharmsala—4 . . .	3	—	139	—	—	—	—	67	—	209
14—Dharmsala—5 . . .	15	—	306	2	1	1	4	149	—	478
15—Dharmsala—6 . . .	9	—	368	2	—	—	3	229	1	612
16 –Dharmsala—7 . . .	8	—	412	1	1	—	6	246	1	675
17—Dharmsala—8 . . .	3	—	276	—	—	—	—	143	—	422
Total . .	81	—	2,512	11	8	6	37	1,470	2	4,124

SOURCE : Election Office, Dharmsala.

In 1985, Shri Mool Raj Padha was elected as MLA belonging to Congress (I) for the State Assembly. He defeated his nearest rival Shri Kishan Chand of BJP. In the Vidhan Sabha elections also, Dharmsala town formed a segment of the overall assembly constituency. The details of votes polled in favour of

each candidate from different polling stations of Dharmsala town are given in the table below.

TABLE XI-1(B)

Vidhan Sabha Seat 1985 : *Voting Behaviour in Dharmsala Town*

No. and Name of Polling station	Number of votes polled in favour of					Total valid votes
	Kishan Chand (BJP)	Col. Dil Vikram Singh (Ind.)	Mool Raj Padha (INC)	Rakesh Narayan (CPI)	Swami Shanta Nand (Ind.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2—Dharmsala—1	106	124	218	5	2	455
3—Dharmsala—2	503	7	207	12	—	729
12—Dharmsala—3	300	10	374	26	2	712
13—Dharmsala—4	92	23	85	3	—	203
14—Dharmsala—5	228	5	261	23	1	518
15—Dharmsala—6	284	124	241	16	1	666
16—Dharmsala—7	370	23	339	5	4	741
17—Dharmsala—8	203	6	278	9	1	497
Total	2,086	322	2,003	99	11	4,521

SOURCE : Election Office, Dharmsala.

However, it requires a special mention that Mrs. Chandresh Kumari happens to be the resident of Dharmsala town and the local residents irrespective of their political affiliations and considerations, have established intimate rapport with the Member of Parliament and she is reported to have done a lot of spade work to gain her popularity and also established a sound political acceptability in the town. Shri Mool Raj Padha is working on her footsteps though trailed behind by a narrow margin in the town from his political opponent Shri Kishan Chand of BJP, as revealed by the voting behaviour of franchisers.

A penetrating picture regarding organisation of power and prestige can be observed from the municipal elections in which residents of Dharmsala town alone have got the right of franchise. The last municipal election in Dharmsala town were held in 1986. The town was divided into 13 wards and each ward was represented by a Municipal Commissioner Out of these 13 wards, ward No. 5 comprising Khajanchi Mohalla and Chander Marg was declared as reserved while all other wards were treated as general. The wardwise voting behaviour and the number of votes polled by each candidate alongwith the name of elected member as supplied by the District Election Office are given in the following table.

TABLE XI-2

Voting Behaviour in Dharmsala town-I Municipality Election

Name of Town and Ward No.	Names of the Candidates	Ethnic category (SC/ST other Hindu/Muslim/ Sikh/Christian/ Buddhist/others)	No. of valid votes	Total No. of votes polled by candidates (valid)	Name of the successful candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharmsala					
Ward No. 1	1. Sh. Nirmal Singh	Other	277	107	Sh. Pratap Chand
	2. Sh. Pratap Chand	-do-	-do-	136	
	3. Sh. Ved Prakash	-do-	-do-	34	
Ward No. 2	1. Sh. Ratan Singh	-do-	262	144	Sh. Rattan Singh
	2. Sh. Man Mohan	-do-	-do-	118	
Ward No. 3	1. Sh. Jai Kishan	-do-	354	26	Sh. Dina Nath
	2. Sh. Dina Nath	-do-	-do-	177	
	3. Sh. Parshotam Chand	-do-	-do-	28	
	4. Sh. Ram Singh	-do-	-do-	40	
	5 Sh. Sant Ram	-do-	-do-	83	

TABLE IX-2—*concld.*

Voting Behaviour in Dharmsala town Municipality Election

Name of Town & Ward No.	Names of the Candidates	Ethnic category (SC)/ST other Hindu/Muslim/ Sikh/Christian/ Buddhist/others)	No. of valid votes	Total No. of votes polled by candidates (valid)	Name of the successful candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward No. 4 . . .	1. Sh. Panna Lal	Other	396	28	Sh. Manorath Prashad Nautyal
	2. Sh. Manorath Prashad Nautyal	-do-	-do-	149	
	3. Sh. Lalit	-do-	-do-	125	
	4. Sh. Vijay Kumar	-do-	-do-	94	
Ward No. 5 . .	1. Sh. Amar Chand	(S.C. Reserve)	415	173	Sh. Amar Chand
	2. Sh. Gurbaksh Singh	-do-	-do-	96	
	3. Sh. Raj Kumar Raj Lal	-do-	-do-	96	
	4. Sh. Vijay Kumar	-do-	-do-	50	
Ward No. 6 . . .	1. Sh. Kamal Kant	other	541	271	Sh. Kamal Kant
	2. Sh. Gian Chand	-do-	-do-	79	
	3. Sh. Madan Gopal	-do-	-do-	241	
Ward No. 7 . . .	1. Sh. Mool Chand	-do-	305	145	Sh. Raj Gopal
	2. Sh. Raj Gopal	-do-	-do-	160	
Ward No. 8 . . .	1. Sh. Kasturi Lal	-do-	319	156	Sh. Kasturi Lal
	2. Smt. Kiran	-do-	-do-	52	
	3. Sh. Sunil Kumar	-do-	-do-	111	
Ward No. 9 . . .	1. Sh. Om Singh	Other	329	58	Sh. Jagdish Singh
	2. Sh. Jagdish Singh	-do-	-do-	200	
	3. Sh. Brahma Nand	-do-	-do-	32	
	4. Sh. Virender Singh Kandoria	-do-	-do-	39	
Ward No. 10 . . .	1. Sh. Prakash Chand	-do-	516	41	Sh. Mahender Kumar
	2. Sh. Pran Nath	-do-	-do-	41	
	3. Sh. Basant Kumar Sood	-do-	-do-	45	
	4. Sh. Mahender Kumar	-do-	-do-	221	
Ward No. 11 . . .	1. Smt. Champa Rani	-do-	523	93	Sh. Din Dayal
	2. Sh. Din Dayal.	-do-	-do-	347	
	3. Sh. Sudershan Kunhal	-do-	-do-	83	
Ward No. 12 . . .	1. Sh. Banwari	-do-	387	188	Sh. Sukh Dev Raj
	2. Sh. Sukh Dev Raj.	-do-	-do-	199	
Ward No. 13 . .	1. Sh. Chander Mohan Kashmiri	-do-	243	60	Sh. Balbir Singh Parmar.
	2. Sh. Balbir Singh Parmar	-do-	-do-	81	
	3. Sh. Ramesh Chand	-do-	-do-	34	
	4. Sh. Ram Charan	-do-	-do-	68	

SOURCE : Election Office, Dharmsala.

The above statement gives an idea about the persons who have attained socio-political power and prestige among the residents of their respective wards in the form of functional Local Self Government. At present, Shri B.S. Parmar, B.A., L.L.B., Advocate representing Ward No. 13 is the President of the Municipal Committee and Shri Mahender Kumar, also an advocate is the Vice-President. Although the recent elections of the municipality were not contested on political labels, yet the political parties had an under current say in sponsoring and supporting the various candidates. It was observed that there was a tough contest between the Congress (I) and the BJP as both these political parties ran neck to neck race to capture power in the local self government. The elected Municipal Commissioners and even the influential defeated candidates have got a recommendatory voice and public status in day-to-day affairs of the town. Some of the influential persons, by virtue of their political background and social position among their followers, exercise steering influence on the daily life of the town. The elected members hold their periodic meetings in the municipal hall in which each member has a dominant voice for the development of the ward he represents in particular and for the overall development of the town in general. They have got a direct access to all administrative officers and government offices and get the problems redressed by expediting the cases with an authoritative say. Some of the elected members invariably act as the administrative

and political agents of the M.L.As, MPs and even the ministers. Professor Chandervarkar Rana a resident of Civil Lines area of the town was a sitting MLA of Congress who lost his seat in the last elections. During his times, he was one of the most influential persons of the district as well as of the State. Some of the elected persons of the municipal committee are the leading businessmen of the town and have got a dominating influence on the town. Couple of them are the practising lawyers and the others are holding responsible positions in various socio-political, socio-religious and voluntary organisations. Mr. M. Prasad Nautyal Municipal Commissioner representing Ward No. IV is a private medical practitioner-cum-astrologer and originally hails fro mGarhwal area of Uttar Pradesh.

The localities selected for canvassing the neighbourhood schedule include Mcleodganj, Kotwali Bazar, Chilgari, Depot Bazar and Civil Lines area. These localities were selected in consultation with the local persons of position and status, to elicit most reliable information about the degree of respectability and level of influentiality of five persons from neighbourhood and the town as a whole. The details of five most respected persons in each neighbourhood are given below.

(1) Mcleodganj Neighbourhood

Mcleodganj is one of the five localities selected for the purpose of canvassing the neighbourhood schedule amongst 10 interviewees who were asked to report the names of five most respected and influential persons. A rank score was given to all such persons reported as most respected and influential. The particulars of five such persons with the ranking score are given below:

(a) Five Most Respected Persons

In Mcleodganj area, His Highness the Dalai Lama who is spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet in exile at Dharmsala has obtained the highest score of 10 which means all 10 interviewees (6 males and 4 females) reported that His Highness the Dalai Lama is the most respected person. His Holiness the Dalai Lama is highly educated, holding the degree of Ph. D. Dalai Lama himself is a personality of international recognition apart from spiritual head of Buddhists and temporal ruler of Tibet. He is held in great reverance by all Tibetans and also worshiped as a supernatural soul. Out of ten interviewees of Tibetans, one is a weaver, one programme officer in the Tibetan Sectt., two each are proprietors of Tibetan restaurants, salesmen and one each a Karyana shopkeeper, waiter in a hotel and a cashier in Tibetan Sectt. One interviewee is holding the position of Deputy Secretary in the Tibetan Sectt.

Shri Thechhang Rinpochhe from Mcleodganj locality is ranked second amongst the most respected persons obtaining score of six out of 10 interviewees. He is also recognised the spiritual head of Tibetans. Out of a score of six in favour of Thechhang Rinpochhe, 3 are males and 3 females. 2 interviewees who consider him most respectable are proprictors of restaurants, one each is a weaver, salesman, cashier in the Tibetan Sectt. and a shopkeeper. They are all Tibetans.

Third and fourth positions are jointly shared by Wangdu Dorze and Ling Rinpochhe with a score of 5 each and both are spiritual leaders of Tibetans. Out of 5 who recognise Mr. Dorze as most respectable, one is a weaver, a salesman, a shopkeeper, a waiter and a cashier. Similarly out of 5 recognising Mr. Ling Rinpochhe, one each a weaver, proprietor of a restaurant, a salesman, shopkeeper and a Deputy Secretary in the Tibetan Sectt.

5th ranking position with a score of 4 goes in favour of 'Devamatoche Rinpochhe' also a spiritual head of Tibetans. Out of these 4 interviewees one is a shopkeeper, the second is a weaver, third person is a proprietor of a restaurant and the 4th man is a salesman. All the above five most respected persons were also returned as most influential persons.

(2) Kotwali Bazar Neighbourhood

The details of five most respectable persons of Kotwali Bazar neighbourhood are given as under:

Dr. Mool Chand Mahajan, MBBS a private medical practitioner ranks first among the five most respectable persons of this locality. Dr. Mahajan has been recognised as one of the most respected persons by 8 out of 10 interviewees. The castewise break-up of 8 persons is ; three Khatris, 2 Brahmins and one each Sood, Rajput and Kaisht. The interviewees were drawn from different walks of life such as owner of a grocery shop, Asstt. Superintendent, tailor master, Bank Manager, technical supervisor, a confectioner, a cloth merchant and the 8th interviewee was a non-worker. By educational levels, three interviewees are educated upto middle standard, one each is a matriculate and higher secondary and 3 are degree holders.

Shri Kamal Kant Minocha, a graduate of Khatri caste, running a shop of hardware and paints, occupies the 2nd position with a score of seven. Shri Minocha is at present a Municipal Commissioner from this locality also. Out of seven interviewees who consider him the most respectable person in the neighbourhood are, 3 Khatris, 2 Brahmins and one each a Rajput and a Sood. Of them one each is a shopkeeper, Asstt. Supdt. a tailor, a bank manager, a technical supervisor, a confectioner and a cloth merchant. By education three are middle pass, one each is a matriculate and higher secondary pass and two are degree holders.

Shri Roop Lal Jaura, a Khatri by caste and a migrant from West Pakistan commands good respect in neighbourhood and ranks third with a score of 6. At present he is running a jeweller's shop in the Kotwali Bazar. Out of six interviewees who consider him most respectable, 2 each are of Brahmin and Khatri caste, one is a Rajput and another a Kaisth. Of these 6, three are degree holders and one each educated up-to middle, matric and higher secondary level.

Dr. S.C. Mahajan, MBBS who is a medical practitioner occupies 4th position with a score of 4, out of whom 2 were Khatries and 2 Brahmins. Out of these 4. one each is a bank manager, forest range officer,

a confectioner and a cloth merchant and 2 of them are graduates, one is a matriculate and another is a higher secondary pass.

Shri Kailash Mahajan a businessman and educated up-to matric level ranks 5th with a score of 3, one of them each is a shopkeeper, a confectioner, and a cloth merchant. 2 of them are educated up-to middle and one is a higher secondary pass.

By the same rank score they were considered as most influential persons in the locality.

(3) Chilgari Neighbourhood

The interviewees were also interviewed in this neighbourhood.

Shri Jagdish Pradhan a Gorkha Rajput by caste and educated upto-matriculation occupies first position among the most respected persons in this locality with a score of 10. Mr. Pradhan is also a Municipal Commissioner from Chilgari locality. Out of these 10 interviewees 9 are Rajputs and one is a Brahmin and by occupation, one each is a Lady Health Visitor, a casual worker, an office assistant, peon and six are non-workers. Education levelwise one each is a illiterate and literate, 2 are middle pass, 3 are matriculates, one is a higher secondary pass and 2 are degree holders.

The second and third positions are jointly shared by S/Shri Gurdass and Achhar Singh, both matriculates, who are Ex-manager of Kangra Co-operative Central Bank and retired Subedar Major, respectively with a score of 4 each. Similarly 4th and 5th positions are obtained by S/Shri Jeet Singh and Hoshiar Singh who are retired Naib-tahsildar and retired Subedar, respectively, with a score of 2 each.

In the same ranking order they were treated the most influential persons of the locality.

(4) Depot Bazar Neighbourhood

All the five persons reported as most respected happen to be all Brahmins in this neighbourhood. Pt. Din Dayal, a matriculate has made a score of 9 as most respected person. He is a cloth merchant and also the sitting Municipal Commissioner. The interviewees who consider him as most respected person are three Brahmins, 2 Badhis and one each Khatri, Mahajan, Chaudhry and Pharere. By occupation one each is a tailor, office assistant, a stove repairer, an advocate, a private petition writer and an inspector in Food and Civil Supplies Department. 3 interviewees were recorded as non-workers. By educational level one interviewee was below primary, one primary pass, 2 middle pass, 3 matriculates and 2 degree holders.

Second position is occupied by Dr. Sudarshan Chinkara who is holding M.B.B.S. degree and a doctor by profession. He has a score of 7 and except one Sood interviewee other six are of the same ethnic and occupational characteristics as were recorded in case of Pt. Din Dayal.

S/Shri Des Raj and Om Prakash both Karyana shopkeepers and educated upto Matriculation level have made a score of 3 each and Sh. Nathu Ram was considered as most respected person by one interviewee only who is a Sood by caste, coal merchant by occupation and is educated upto middle standard.

(5) Civil Lines Neighbourhood

Mehta Kishore Chand, B.A.L.L.B. advocate of Mahajan caste and Prof. Chandervarkar, M.A., ex-MLA and editor of Himachal Today and a dynamic Rajput were considered as most respected persons in this neighbourhood with a score of 6 each.

Shri Ved Prakash Khatri, B.A.L.L.B. and a retired SDM occupied the next position with a score of 5. Shri A.N. Dogra, M.A. M.Phil and of Brahmin caste and Shri Sukhdev Raj, sitting municipal commissioner and a Halwai by occupation ranked 4th and 5th with a score of 2 and one, respectively. As mentioned already the very respected persons were also considered as most influential persons in the same rank order in all the localities.

Five Most Respected Persons of the Town

The appendix table 71 gives particulars of the five most respected persons of the town as reported by 50 interviewees belonging to five different localities.

It is quite interesting to observe that none of the most respected persons in the town reported from the five localities of the town has made an equal score. Although some of the names of respected persons as figured commonly in more than one locality yet their ranking position and score fluctuated considerably in the overall grading. There are persons who have secured the highest score in one neighbourhood but have secured very low score or no score at all in other localities. The following table shows the broad particulars, score position and the order of the five most respectable persons of the town as a whole:

TABLE XI-3

List of Five Most Respectful Persons of Dharmsala Town

Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Score	Rank order
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sh. Mool Chand . .	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner (Pvt.)	29	I
Prof. Chandervarkar .	M	Rajput	M.A.	Editor Himachal Today & Ex-MLA	20	II
SH. B.S. Parmar . .	M	Rajput	B.Sc. L.L.B.	President MC Dharmsala & Advocate	16	III
His Holiness the Dalai Lama	M	Tibetan	Literate Ph. D.	Spiritual & Temporal ruler of Tibet	10	IV
Major Brij Lal . .	M	Rajput	B.A.	Retired Major & Ex-MLA	9	V

SOURCE : Neighbourhood Schedule Survey data, 1986-87.

Dr. Mool Chand with a score of 29 out of 50 tops in the rank order of the five most respected persons of the town. He hails from Kotwali Bazar locality, and is a private medical practitioner, Dr. Mool Chand commands respect from all quarters in the town. He is a M.B.B.S. Doctor. Professor Chandervarkar ranks second in the town as most respected person with a score of 20. Professor Chandervarkar is a dynamic Rajput and before entering into politics and contesting the election, he was a professor of English at DAV College, Hoshiarpur and also served as District Public Relations Officer in Himachal Pradesh Government. He is an ex-MLA and editor of the magazine "Himachal Today". He is a nominated member of the various committees and Advisory Council constituted at the district and the State levels by the State Govt. He is a writer of original thinking and an author of many books. Shri B.S. Parmar a Rajput who is also the President of Municipal Committee Dharmsala ranks 3rd with a score of 16. His Highness The Dalai Lama who is also a spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibetan government in exile has made a score of 10 and occupies the 4th rank order. Major Brij Lal ranks 5th with a score of 9. He is a retired military officer and an ex-MLA. It is interesting to note that the score position and the rank order are partially biased in favour of ethnic composition of the most respected persons of the town except Dr. Mool Chand as revealed from the table given below:

TABLE XI-4

Score Position and Rank Order of Five Most Respectful persons

Name of the Person	Caste/ Community	Score obtained	Score obtained from the same caste/ community interviewees
1	2	3	4
1. Dr. Mool Chand . .	Mahajan	29	1
2. Prof. Chandervarkar .	Rajput	20	7
3. Sh. B. S. Parmar . .	Rajput	16	9
4. His Holiness The Dalai Lama . .	Tibetan	10	10
5. Major Brij Lal . .	Rajput	9	4

SOURCE : Neighbourhood schedule Survey data, 1986-87.

The broad particulars of most respectable persons in the town are given in the appendix table 72.

The most influential persons in the town are also the same as most respected persons.

The most important feature reflected by the prestige structure discussed above is that all the persons named as most respected and influential in various neighbourhoods and for the town as a whole have got one link or the other in politics of the town, district or state level except Dr. Mool Chand. Among others two are ex-MLA. As one is President of M.C. Dharmsala and His Holiness The Dalai Lama is a spiritual and temporal head of Tibetans. Another interesting point that needs special mention here is that no female in the town has made any score to be ranked as most respected and influential person.

Political Parties in Dharmsala Town

As already mentioned Dharmsala is not only a hill station for the tourists but also a centre of Divisional headquarters and a seat of district administration. Hence it is one of the important epicentres of political activities of various political parties. The local politics of Dharmsala is influenced by two dominating political parties comprising Congress (I) and Bhartiya Janta Party, although Communist Party of India and independent candidates supported by other political parties also take active interest and contest parliamentry and Vidhan Sabha elections. The District Congress (I) Committee office is located in Civil Lines area and is functioning prior to 1947. The Congress party has a membership of 52,000 persons as primary members in the district and 2,800 in the town. Congress (I) is a national political party and besides its national programmes and policies, the local unit also attends to the local problems. The party membership is open to everyone who has faith in the policies and programmes proclaimed by Congress (I). Congress (I) has been regularly fielding its candidates for the assembly constituency and also for the parliamentary seat and also indirectly supports the candidates in the Municipal elections of Dharmsala town. In the last Vidhan Sabha elections held in 1985 Congress (I) fielded Sh. Mool Raj Padha who defeated his nearest rival Shri Kishan Chand of Bhartiya Janta Party, although from Dharmsala proper the BJP candidate secured 83 votes more over the Congress (I) candidate which shows the upper hold of BJP in the town. Shri Parkash Narain contested as CPI candidate and Col. Vikram Singh and Swami Shanta Nand contested the Vidhan Sabha elections as independent candidates. Similarly, in the parliamentary elections held in 1984 the Congress (I) party had fielded Smt. Chandresh Kumari for Kangra Lok Sabha seat of which Dharmsala town forms a segment. In all, 9 candidates contested parliamentary elections. Mrs. Chandresh Kumari defeated her nearest rival Shri Sarwan Kumar of BJP and also Shri Ajeet Kumar of CPI alongwith Shri Ashok Kumar Jamwal, Charan Dass Satotri, Sh. Daya Shil, Sh. K.K. Sharma, Sh. Shanta Nand and Shri Suraj as independent candidates. In the parliamentary elections Congress (I) candidate secured 2,512 votes as against 1,470 by Shri Sarwan Kumar of BJP from Dharmsala town segment. In the municipal elections, out of 13 members, as many as 9 members were reported having political affiliation with Congress (I).

The district office of BJP is located in Depot Bazar. It was established in 1982 under the banner of BJP, although the unit of Jansangh was functioning in the town much earlier. BJP has upper hold in the town and as already mentioned, its candidate Sh. Kishan Chand, who contested Vidhan Sabha seat in 1985, though defeated by the Congress (I) candidate, had secured more votes than Congress (I) candidate from Dharmsala segment. In parliamentary elections held in 1984 its candidate was defeated by Congress (I) candidate. The aims and objectives of BJP are to preserve national integration, democratic system in the country and have faith in secularism, Gandhian Socialism and value based politics. The party stands for

the decentralization of economic and political powers. Any Indian national of the age of 18 years and above is enrolled as a primary member if he or she makes written declaration in the membership form to accept basic policies and programmes of the party. In the municipal committee, four municipal commissioners were reported to have political affilication with BJP.

Communist Party of India is another political party having its political influence in Dharmsala and its adjoining areas. The district office of this party is located at Kangra and it has a good hold over labour class. CPI had contested both the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha seats but lost both the seats.

In addition to the above mentioned political parties, a number of independent candidates having direct or indirect political support from various political parties also contested the last Vidhan Sabha, Lok Sabha and Municipal elections, but most of them except in the local elections, lost the contest. However, these candidates command respect and prestige in the town and also exercise political influence in the area. They also find their recognition in the official circles.

Staff Associations, Trade Unions and Caste/Community Sabha

There are a number of staff associations of Central Government and State Government employees stationed at Dharmsala. Organisational set-up and functions of some of them are listed below:

(i) *Central Govt. Gazetted Officers Association*—The gazetted officers of all central government offices have formed their association to safeguard their common interests in service matters. The association elects its office bearers which include President, Vice-President, General Secretary and Cashier every year. Elections are held informally in a meeting and normally there is no contest. The membership fee is not collected on regular basis but some amount as and when required is collected from all the gazetted officers when an issue of common interest arises. The association looks after the common causes like pay scales as recommended by the 4th Pay Commission, housing accommodation and the quantum of house rent allowance, central schools for the children, medical facilities and problems connected with medical reimbursement etc. The association did not fight any case against the government on collective basis. This association is maintaining a good rapport with all the district officers.

(ii) *Central Govt. Employees Association*—Non-gazetted employees of all central government offices have their independent associations/unions. Membership is open to all categories of employees who are regular in their service matters. It was observed during the survey, that about 95 percent of employees are regular members of their respective unions/associations and only adhoc employees and a few disgruntled office bearers happen to be non-members. These associations/unions basically stand for security of service and for seeking other benefits from the government. These associations fight for the cause of regularisation of staff employed on daily wages, fixed wages and on adhoc basis and also present the problems of the exployees on collective basis in respect of victimization, transfers, housing accommodation, house rent allowance, medical reimbursement and pension etc. These associations represent problems faced by the employees in pay scales and service matters to the central government pay commission from time to time. Some of the matters which are of the common interest at all India level are referred to the departmental JCM and national JCM at New Delhi. These associations also plead for the removal of anomalies in the pay scales of the identical staff. At the local level, they have a federation of central government employees in which representatives of all offices are drawn. These associations and federations are recognised by their respective heads of departments and elect their office bearers every year. Each association has fixed a monthly nominal contribution from each member. The amount is used for the general welfare of the employees including union activities and for financing the members to attend the meetings at different places outside Dharmsala. A part of the contribution is funded to run the federation activities. The associations of central government employees stationed at Dharmsala have been pleading for better pay scales and improvement in service conditions before the 4th Pay Commission. They are still pleading for raising the limit of pay for grant of bonus to the employees.

(iii) *Himachal Non-Gazetted Officials (NGO's) Federation*—Almost all offices of the state government are having their local units. Although in each office there are 2 factions, one is affiliated with NGOs federation (Rana Group) and the other to the NGOs federation (Adan Singh Group). Both these groups have a strong following among the state government employees and frequently go on strike in support of their demands. Rana group was on strike in 1987 followed by a strike by Adan Singh group. The impact of strike by both groups was cognizeable by the State Government and ultimately the State Government entered into negotiations and compromise with both the groups of NGOs. Both the factions of NGOs are seeking pay scales on the pattern of Punjab Pay Commission and other service benefits including special allowances and house rent allowance at all places of posting etc.

(iv) *Municipal Employees Union Dharmsala*—This union is comprised of class III and IV employees of Dharmsala M.C. and is affiliated to local bodies federation, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla. Almost all class III and IV employees are its members. The union is supporting the demands of the employees in respect of pay scale on Punjab pattern, pensionary benefits etc.

(v) *H.P. Board of School Education Employees Association*—The headquarters of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education was shifted from Shimla to Dharmsala in the recent past on account of which the staff is facing one problem or the other. The association covers the employees of class III and class IV of the education board and are supporting the cause

for pay scales at par with Himachal Pradesh government employees and for the allotment of housing accommodation at Dharmsala. At present more than 95 percent of the employees are its members.

(vi) *Goods Transport Workers Union Dharmsala*—This union is affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress and almost all truck operators which include drivers, conductors, booking clerks, agency workers, peons and chowkidars etc. are its members.

(vii) *Transport Workers Union*—The transport workers of Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation and private transport companies have their separate unions to safeguard the interests of their employees in matters of victimisation, road acciedents, compensations, uniforms, overtime allowances and bonus etc. Both the unions have a solid state unity and in the event of any stray case relating to any of its member the entire road transport is paralysed resulting into road blockade. The transport workers unions are very strong and recognised as such both by the public and the government in respect of causing inconvenience to the passengers through strikes.

(viii) *Taxi Union*—There is a good number of taxis for tourists and visitors. Taxis are booked through the union for various destinations and for local use at prescribed rates and a proper record is maintained about the booking and movement of the taxis.

(ix) *Bank Employees Association Dharmsala*—There are local branches of State Banks of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, Central Bank, Bank of Baroda, Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, H.P. State Cooperative Bank and Gramin Bank etc. All these banks have their staff associations which are functioning for improving banking service conditions, uniform pay scales and other allowances and benefits as admissible to the State Bank of India.

(x) *Dharmsala College Teachers and School Teachers Union*—Both these unions are affiliated to the Himachal Pradesh Teachers Union and are taking care of the common interests of teachers at college and school levels. These unions are fighting for the revision of their pay scales and for a uniform scale of pay both in government and private institutions.

(xi) *Dharmsala Scheduled Castes Welfare Association*—This Association is affiliated to All India Sewak Sangh and its membership is restricted to various Scheduled Castes only. All its office bearers belong to the Scheduled Castes. The main aims and objects of this association are the upliftment of down-trodden, betterment of social and economic life of scheduled castes and complete eradication of the feelings of hatred and untouchability towards Harijans. The association celebrates Guru Ravi Dass Jayanti, Balmiki Jayanti and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's birthday. The association is in receipt of various grants from the government for all development schemes meant for scheduled castes.

(xii) *Dharmsala Beopar Mandal*—The Beopar Mandal was informally constituted by the businessmen of Dharmsala before partition but was further strengthened and streamlined after partition when a good number of business community households migrated from Pakistan and settled at Dharmsala. The aims and objects of the Mandal are forging a united front for safeguarding their business interests, to seek remissions on sales tax and promotion of sale proceeds etc. The members of Beopar mandal constitute and affluent society of the town having their strong grip over day-to-day functioning of the town and a deeper hand in shaping the local politics.

In addition, there are a number of caste/community associations such as Rajput Sabha, Mahajan Sabha, Aggarwal Sabha, Brahmin Sabha, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Arya Samaj Sabha and Singh Sabha etc. which are catering to the socio-religious interests and also serve as voluntary organisations on the events of important life cycles and at the time of emergencies such as flash floods and earthquakes. Rajputs of Gorkha origin have their independent Sabha to look-after their social, economic and religious affairs in the town. There are numerous other unions/associations such as Hotel Workers and Waitors Union, Dhaba and Halwai Union, Bakers Union, Karyana Merchants Union and Rehri Union which hardly need any further discussion.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Leisure and recreation is important as diversion of activity adds to efficiency. To break the monotony of work, people seek satisfaction in various recreational activities such as radio listening, T.V. Programmes, Cinema shows, Playing Cards, reading news papers and books, games, gossiping and other religious or social activities which provide diversion from daily mandane depending upon the individuals' liking. Dharmsala is mainly a service town where majority of people are engaged in 'other services'.

In Dharmsala, there is only one Cinema Hall located in the Kotwali Bazar area. This is known as 'Himalaya Talkies' with a capacity for 315 persons. Daily two shows are screened, matinee show from 2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. and evening show from 6.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Particulars of the Cinema are given in appendix 73.

Parks and Playgrounds

There are well maintained parks in Kotwali Bazar, Chilgari area, Civil Lines and Shaheed Smarak in the Lower Dharmsala. These parks are used by children and grown-up boys and girls for games. Shaheed Smarak was developed about a decade ago over a nice land scape amongst the pine groves. It has been beautifully and artistically decorated not only as a 'Smarak' but a nice picnic spot having well laid flower beds, climbers and benches for rest. This is a place of great attraction for the general public and the tourists. A cafe has also been opened here to provide refreshment such as snacks, tea and coffee. There is a lot of hustle and bustle in the area during day time and evenings are also pleasant. On holidays the place is visited by large number of people. Light and music add to its natural charm and pleasure seekers, newly weds and tourists spend a few hours in the evening.

In the Police lines area and the college complex, there are very good and spacious playgrounds, where in addition to routine games and training programmes, Inter-district and Inter-state tournaments are organised. Various tournaments. sports activities and functions are periodically held which are a good source of entertainment to the town dwellers. Particulars about the Parks and Playgrounds are given in appendix table 74.

Ram Lila and religious functions are also held in Sangam Park, a small place in Kotwali Bazar. This being the busiest market place, people can easily be attracted to witness the functions here. State level functions, theatrical performances and musical concerts where, famous artists are invited from other parts of the State or country are, however, held in lower Dharmsala either in the college campus or in the Police lines area.

Clubs

Out of the 3 important clubs, i.e. Raja Raghubir Singh, Rotary and the Lion's the former is the oldest which was established in 1931. Its membership is restricted to high officers/officials of the status of class II at least. It has a nice building with spacious lawn and is located at the top of the ridge connecting Kotwali Bazar area. From this point one can have a bird's view of the town and the countryside below. The bureaucratic elite of the town are mostly its members. It is an important meeting place where, indoor games and other recreational activities are carried out sometime till late hours in the night. Music, refreshment and drinks are most common activities of the club. Details of these clubs are given in appendix table 75.

Town Hall

Important meetings are held in the office of the M.C. Dharmsala in a small hall. Elected members of the town hold their periodic meetings and discussions in this hall. Important discussions relating to various developmental works are held in this room.

Libraries

There are two important libraries, (i) the District Library managed by government and (ii) the Tibetan Library. The District Library is situated in Kotwali Bazar area. It was established in July, 1954 and has a large collection of books covering almost all important subjects/topics. It has a collection of old books also. It is centrally located and has a reading room in which news papers, periodicals and other journals are available for general readers. It is open to public from 8.30 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. with a lunch break from 12.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. People from all walks of life are seen here. Number of readers vary from season to season but on an average about 100 persons visit this library daily.

The Tibetan library is situated in the central Tibetan Sectt. Complex in a beautiful building. It is mainly catering to Tibetan community and was established in November, 1971 as respository for ancient cultural objects, books and manuscripts of Tibet.

It has eight departments (i) Research and Translation, (ii) Publication, (iii) Oral History and film documentation, (iv) Reference (reading room), (v) Museum, (vi) Tibetan Studies, (vii) Tibetan manuscripts and (viii) a school for Thangka painting and wood carving. A team of scholars are engaged in research, translation, instruction and publication. It offers regular classes in Buddhist philosophy and Tibetan language.

The Library is internationally reputed as a unique centre for Tibetan studies and research students from many countries visit the library which provides hostel facilities to its students. Tibet journal is one of the important publications of this Institution. Library timings are :

Summer : 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM.

Winter : 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM.

A nominal membership fee is charged from its regular members.

Newspapers, Journals and Periodicals

Leading newspapers both in English and Hindi are brought to the town from the adjoining states of Punjab, Haryana, U.T. Chandigarh and Delhi.

The important newspapers and journals in circulation are recorded in table XII. 1 below :

TABLE XII-1

Newspapers, Journals and Periodicals by Type in Circulation

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication, Local/ outside
1	2	3	4
Dailies	The Times of India	English	Outside
	The Statesman	English	Outside
	The Hindustan Times	English	Outside
	The Tribune	English	Outside
	Indian Express	English	Outside
	National Herald	English	Outside
	Nav Bharat Times	Hindi	Outside
	Milap	Hindi	Outside
	Hindi Samachar	Hindi	Outside
	Dainik Tribune	Hindi	Outside
	Vir Pratap	Hindi	Outside
	Punjab Kesari	Hindi	Outside
	Urdu Milap	Urdu	Outside
Weekly	Dharmyug	Hindi	Outside
	Illustrated Weekly	English	Outside
	Lalkar	Hindi	Local
Fortnightly	Himachal Kesri	Hindi	Local
Monthly	Sheja-Tibetan Journal	Tibetan	Local
	Himshramik	Hindi	Local
	Himachal Today	English	Local
Others	Filmfare	English	Outside
	Competition Master	-do-	-do-
	Femina	-do-	-do-
	Science Today	-do-	-do-
	Times weekly	-do-	-do
	Blitz	-do-	-do
	Organizer	-do-	-do-
	Saptahik Hindustan	-do-	-do-
	Sarita	Hindi	-do-
	Caravan	English	-do-
	Current Events	-do-	-do-
	Chandamama	Hindi	-do-
	Parag	-do-	-do-
	Practical Psychology	English	-do-
	Filmi Dunia	Hindi	-do-
	Manohar Kahaniya	Hindi	-do-

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Nature of leisure time activities belonging to different categories of workers.

Leisure time activities of persons have been given locality-wise by age and sex in appendix table 76.

Dharmkot and Naddi

In Dharmkot and Naddi locality, there are two females in the age group 0—14 and one of them spends her leisure time in gossiping while the other one has no leisure time activity. In the age-group 15—19 years out of 7 persons, 2 spend their time in gossiping and 5 have no leisure time activity. In the age-group 20—24 years, out of 9 persons one male spends his leisure time in gossiping and 7 have no leisure time activity and one male attends to kitchen gardening activity. In the age-group 25—34 years out of 18 persons 4 spend their time in gossiping, 12 have no leisure time activity, one male attends to social work and one engages himself in kitchen gardening. In the age-group 35—44 years, there are 9 persons, one female spends her time in gossiping,

7 have no activity and one female recreates herself by listening radio. In the age-group 45—59 years there are 15 persons, 2 spend their time in gossiping, 12 have no spare time activity and 1 male spends his time in radio listening. In the advance age-group 60 years and above, there are 3 persons who have reported no leisure time activity. Similar trends have been observed in respect of other localities of the town. There are more persons in the category of 'no leisure time activity and gossiping'.

As would appear from this table, the leisure time activities are as varied as individuals' personal likes and dislikes. The most common part time activity is radio, TV., cinema, card playing, walking (Morning and evening), some indulge in drinking, music, dance, romance and aimless loitring. Among Tibetans chanting hymns is most common.

Further details of leisure time activities as related to occupation by age and sex is given in appendix table 77.

Among the unskilled and manual workers a majority has reported no leisure time activity. In age-groups 15—19 years and above, 4 persons indulge in gossiping, 2 in sweater knitting, one female in watching T.V. programme and only 2 persons have reported newspaper's reading. Similar trend is also noticed among the skilled manual workers, 31 persons have reported no leisure time activity, 3 persons recreate themselves by listening to radio, there is only one person who reads newspapers, one engages himself in agriculture, one in chanting hymns and playing with son, one in carpet weaving, one goes on outing and another walks and reads newspapers.

In the third occupational category, lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teachers) 32 persons have no leisure time activity. There is only 1 person reported in each leisure time activity i.e. agriculture, drinking wine, reading newspapers, radio and T.V. viewing/listening, reading Buddhist scripture, playing cards, playing hockey, gossiping and transistor listening, gossiping, journalism and T.V. programme and gardening, 10 persons recreate themselves by listening to T.V. programmes.

Among the workers engaged in medium business, majority of 11 persons have reported no leisure time activity and there is only a sprinkling of one or two persons in other types of activities.

No leisure time activity is reported by a majority of persons engaged in small business, highly skilled and supervisory manual workers, clerks and shop assistants and intermediate professional and related posts such as secondary school teachers etc.

The persons engaged in highly professional and salaried posts, T.V. watching is popular with 11 persons with an equal number recreating by reading newspapers and books. In this occupational group there are fewer persons (5 only) who have reported no leisure time activity.

The majority of cultivators reported either no leisure time activity or pass their spare time in gossiping.

Religious Activities

The people of the town are religious minded and they have unflinching faith in the almighty God who manifests himself in the diverse forms. There are a number of temples in the town and particulars are given in respect of each of these temples in appendix table 78.

There is one Gurdwara where Sikh devotees offer prayers and daily kirtan and "Shabad Path" is held by the 'Granthi'. It is situated near Kotwali Bazar and is beautifully situated having a spacious hall to accommodate a few hundred persons.

In the Forsythganj area St. Jone's Church stands as monument which has a historical background. It is situated in a secluded place and is looked after by a paid Bishop. Details about the Gurdwara and Church are given in appendix table XII. 79. Adjacent to the Church there is a grave of Lord Elgin who was the Governor General of India in 1863. He died at Dharmsala on 20th November, 1863. This is a protected monument under the Archeological Survey of India.

Mention may also be made here of a Mosque which lies in a dilapidated condition in the Kotwali Bazar. It is not properly looked after and there was none to supply details about its origin and other historical background.

Besides the temples within the town people visit other places such as Chamunda temple, Chinmaya Ashram at Sidhbari,, Brijeshwari temple at Kangra, Jawalaji temple at Jawalamukhi, Chintpurni and Baijnath.

Fairs and festivals are occasions for merry making. Holi, the festival of colour is celebrated with gaiety. It is a joyous occasion for fun and frolick. Dushehra and Diwali are celebrated with traditional gaiety. During Navratras preceding Dushehra, Ram Lila is organised in Kotwali Bazar and Lower Dharmsala. Dal mela is celebrated at the site of the lake in September every year. This mela is particular to Dharmsala only. People from the neighbouring villages are attracted to see this fair. These fairs are rooted in antiquity and are a part of cultural life of the people inhabiting this area.

Tibetans have added their own fairs and an intermixing of cultures have started taking place during the recent years, tourists and students from abroad have introduced jeans, disco-dance and english tuning making a fasciating mixture of diverse cultures.

One of the most important festivals which the Tibetans celebrate is their New Year according to Tibetan calendar. Their cultural life is centred around religion. They perform opera, songs, dance, plays and skits which carry social themes. These serve as

entertainment and are a good source of recreation and leisure time activity. The places of religious importance to Tibetan community are:

(i) Gyuto and Gyume Tantric College in Mcleodganj.

(ii) Garden Shastse and Jangtise in Mcleodganj.

(iii) Tsechogling Monastery near Mcleodganj.

(iv) Ling Labrang.

The residence of Kyabje Iing Dorje Chang, the Late Senior Tutor to His Holiness the Dalai Lama near Mcleodganj.

(v) Trichang Labrang: Kyabje Trinchang.

The residence of Kyabje Trinchang Dorje Chang, the late Junior tutor to His Holiness.

(vi) Rate Labrang: The residence of Rate Rinpoche.

(vii) Garthang Monastery :

The Garthang oracle is one of the State Oracles and he interprets some of the Predictious of the Nechung Oracle.

(viii) Nyungne Lhatkang:

The centre which organizes fasts especially at the time of Budha Purnima. It is situated in Mcleodganj.

(ix) Lhagyalri (Lhapsel ground):

The Tibetans perform their prepitiation rites to the protecting deities and guardian Gods lies below the residence of His Holiness.

(x) Retreat Caves:

In the hills above the Bhagsunag water fountains, there are some caves where, Lamas and Monks meditate these cave are most tranquil and ideal for such purposes. It takes about two hours to treck-up to these caves.

Nechung Monastery

Located below the Library and the office of the Assembly of the Tibetan People Deputies in the new building of Nechung Monastery. It is a seat of Nechung Oracle. About 30 monks study here and carry on the secret and sacred rituals which have since the time of Guru Rinpoche (Padmasambhava) in the 8th century acted as the spiritual guide of the Tibetan Government. The Nechung oracle is especially associated with the Dalai Lama and plays an important role in the search for the incarnations of the Dalai Lamas.

Calendar of the Annual Religious Ceremonies of Namgyal Monastery

1st Tib. Month

New Year Celebration and Great Prayer Festival. Ritual Cake Offerings and Cohesive Rites of the Dharma protector, Chamsing, for seven days.

2nd Tib. Month

Ground Ritual, Creation of Mandal and Cohesive Rites and Worship of Phurba for ten days.

3rd Tib. Month

Propitiation Ceremony of the 8th for three days. Ground Ritual, Ground Ritual Dance, for four days. Creation of Coloured Sand Mandala, followed by seven days of Cohesive Rites and Worship of Sri Kala Chakra.

4th Tib. Month

Ground Ritual of Sri Guhyasamaja for four days, followed by five days of Cohesive Rites and Worship.

5th Tib. Month

One Hundred Thousand Tshog Offering of Maha Guru (Padmasambhava) for five days. Incense Burning Ceremony. Invocation of Dharma protectors on the Birthday of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

6th Tib. Month

Ground Ritual of Sri Chakrasambara for four days, followed by five days of Creation of Coloured Sand Mandala and Cohesive Rites and Worship, and Burnt Offerings.

7th Tib. Month

Training of Ritual, Dance, Drawing Proportions of Mandala, Chantings and the art of Making Ritual Cakes during the Summer Retreat.

8th Tib. Month

Ritual Cake Offerings and Cohesive Rites Ragridol of Palden Lhamo for seven days.

9th Tib. Month

Ground Ritual of Bairava for three days, followed by five days of Creation of Mandala, Cohesive Rites and Worship and Consecration Ceremony Golok Charbeb concluded by a Burnt Offring.

10th Tib. Month

Ritual Cake Offerings and Cohesive Rites of Mahakala for seven days.

11th Tib. Month

Training of Ritual Dance of the 29th Ground Ritual Dance and Goddess Dance and others.

12th Tib. Month

The Great Annual Propitiation Ceremony at the conclusion of the year for seven days and counting of Invocation Prayers of the protectors and oracles of Tibet.

Family Planning Measures

Family Planning is the need of the modern times because, population explosion is threatening the economy down to the household level. During the survey, specific questions were asked from the respondents about the awareness of family planning measures. The results of this enquiry are given in the table XII. 2 here as under :

TABLE XII-2

Knowledge About Family Planning Measures as Related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational Status Illiterate, Literate upto Matric, Matric and above	Total number	Number aware of family planning measures						
			Possibility of prevention of births	Sterlization	Condom-Nirodh	Loop	Oral pills	Tube-ctomy	Abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU									
Rajput	Illiterate	25	22	19	1	2	1	3	3
	Literate upto Matric	24	20	13	7	5	—	4	—
	Matric and above	30	28	7	12	12	11	—	—
Brahmin	Illiterate	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	17	16	13	5	4	4	2	1
	Matric and above	35	33	14	8	5	5	2	6
Kanojiya	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	Illiterate	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	2
Nai	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi	Illiterate	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	Illiterate	3	3	2	1	1	—	1	—
	Literate upto Matric	7	6	5	—	—	1	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1			—	—	—
Ghirith	Illiterate	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Khatri	Illiterate	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	1
	Literate upto Matric	6	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Matric and above	12	12	2	—	—	1	—	—
Kumhar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Chaudhry	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Aggarwal	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaistha	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII-2—*contd.*

Knowledge About Family Planning Measures as Related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational Status Illiterate, Literate upto Matric, Matric and above	Total number	Number aware of family planning measures						
			Possibility of prevention of births	Sterlization	Condom/ Nirodh	Loop	Oral pills	Tubectomy	Abortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kohli	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malhotra	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gupta	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	Illiterate	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sehgal	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Pherera	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zheer	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jat	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	1
	Matric and above	5	4	2	2	1	—	2	—
SIKH									
Jat	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Saini	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Majgotra	Illiterate	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM									
Sayed	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST/ TIBETAN	Illiterate	6	3	1	—	1	1	1	—
	Literate upto Matric	9	4	2	—	1	1	—	—
	Matric and above	15	6	1	2	3	—	—	—

TABLE XII-2—*contd.*

Knowledge About Family Planning Measures as Related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational Status Illiterate, Literate upto Matric, Matric and above	Number aware of family planning measures							
		All Methods	Coper-T	Leopto-scopic	Only hear say kno-wledge	Self con-ciousness	Vasec-tomy	Jelly	Safe Period Methods
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HINDU									
Rajput	Illiterate	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brahmin	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kanojiya	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	Illiterate	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi	Illiterat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Khatri	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumhar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry	Illiterate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaistha	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII-2—*concld.*

Knowledge About Family Planning Measures as Related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational Status Illiterate, Literate upto Matric, Matric and above	Number aware of family planning measures							
		All Methods	Coper-T	Leproscopic	Only hear any knowledge	Self consciousness	Vasectomy	Jelly	Safe Period Methods
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kohli	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malhotra	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sehgal	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pherera	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zheer	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jat	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH									
Jat	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saini	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Majgotra	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM									
Sayed	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST/ TIBETAN	Illiterate	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE XII-3

Practice of Family Planning measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age Group	Number of Males adopted		Number of Females adopted		
		Condom	Vesectomy	Tubectomy	Leproscopy	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	2	1	—
	30—39	1	1	3	—	—
	40—49	—	—	3	—	—
	50+	—	5	—	—	—
Brahmin . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	1	2	2	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	1	—	—	—
Kanojiya . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	1	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	1	—
	30—39	—	1	—	—	—
	40—49	1	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	1	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	1	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	1	—
	30—39	—	1	1	—	—
	40—49	—	2	1	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Khatri . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	1	—	—
	40—49	1	1	—	1	—
	50+	—	2	—	—	—
Aggarwal . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	1	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	1	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII-3—*concld.*

Practice of Family Planning measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age Group	Number of Males adopted		Number of Females Adopted		
		Condom	Vesectomy	Tubectomy	Leproscopic	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ghirith . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	2	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	1	—	—	—
Gupta . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	2	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	1	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	1	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	1	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
Tibetan/Buddhist .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	1
	50+	—	—	—	—	—
All Ages . . .	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	1	—	2	3	—
	30—39	3	6	11	—	—
	40—49	5	4	4	2	1
	50+	9	9	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE XII-4

Attitude of Spouse towards the Practice of Family Planning Measures, Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education of Spouse

Religion/ Caste/Tribe	Male						
	Number of practising males who are illiterate and whose wives are also			Number of practising males who are literates upto matric standard and whose wives are			
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having	Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric and are having	Other and are having
	Good	No response	Necessary to prevent new Birth	Good	Favourable response	Good	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajput	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Khatri	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist/Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	1	1	2	1	1	—

Religion/ Caste/Tribe	Male						Female			
	Number of practising males who are matric and above and whose wives are						No. of practising females who are illiterate and whose husbands are also			
	Illiterate and are having		Literate upto Matric are having and		Matric and above and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having	
	Feeling good	Better to prevent New Birth	Good	Favourable and good	Useful and helpful	Better to control birth & good for health	Good	Supported family Planning	Good	Better to prevent more Births
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rajput	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	2
Brahmin	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Badhi	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mahajan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Khatri	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chaudhry	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist/Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	7	9	1	1	2	1	5	4

TABLE XII-4—*concld.*

Attitude of Spouse towards the Practice of Family Planning Measures, Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education of Spouse

Religion/ Caste/Tribe	Female								
	No. of Practising females who are literate upto matric standard and whose husbands are					No. of practising females who are matric and above and whose husbands are			
	Illiterate & are having		Literate upto Matric and are having		Matric & above & having	Illiterate and are having	Literate upto matric & are having	Matric & above & are having	
	Good	Feeling better	Good	Feeling healthy	Adverse effect on body			Feeling healthy	Feeling Good
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rajput	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khatri	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist/Tibetan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	3	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Practice of family planning measures by religion, caste/tribe and age and sex is given in table XII. 3. Among males, use of condom and vasectomy operations are more popular, 19 males have gone for vasectomy and 9 use condom. Females prefer tubectomy operations as out of 23 cases 17 had opted for tubectomy, 5 for laprosecopy operations and only 1 female use loop. In appendix table 80 the data of family planning methods are shown according to education and sex. Further distribution of persons adopting family planning measures is given in appendix table 81 by religion, caste and industrial category and sex. Time of practice is shown in appendix table 82 and attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures is given in table XII. 4.

Crime Statistics and Institutions Dealing with Criminal and Deviant Behaviour

The people of Dharmsala are generally law abiding, therefore litigation and incidence of crime are low. As on 31-12-1986, there were 277 cases registered in Police Station Dharmsala. Out of these, 236 cases were challaned. Particulars of criminal cases filed in the court of District and Session are given below in table XII. 5.

TABLE XII-5

Particulars of Criminal Cases filed in Courts as on 31-12-1986

Type of Criminal Cases	Number instituted	Number carried over for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquital
		More than 2 yrs.	1-2 yrs.	Less than 1 yr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cases Under I.P.C.	7	—	5	3	1	—
2. Cases under Forest Act	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Complaint Cases	13	—	2	3	—	7
4. Excise Act	2	—	—	2	—	—
5. Essential Commodities Act	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Sessions trials	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Corruption cases	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total	25	—	8	9	1	9

SOURCE : District and Session Judge Court, Dharmsala.

District Jail

The district jail complex is situated at the farthest end of the town in Lower Dharmsala having a larger area of agricultural land. It accommodates a large number of criminals imprisoned for different crimes. The details about the jail is given in appendix table 83.

In appendix table 84 and table XII. 6, the informants have been distributed according to knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to religion, caste/community and educational level and occupational categories respectively.

TABLE XII-6

Knowledge of Indian Social Legislation as related to Occupation and Education of the Informant

Occupation of informant	No. of informant	Number of illiterates having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		Number of literates upto Matric Standard having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		Number of Educated above Matric having knowledge/No knowledge about Social Legislation	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junior Engineer (Electrical)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Technician Communication	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doctors (M.B.B.S.)	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ayurvedic (Vaid)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pharmacist	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Compounder	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nurse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trained Dai	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mid wife	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Health Visitor	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Social Worker	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Advocate	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Teacher (Primary)	3	—	—	1	—	2	—
Teacher High/Higher Secondary School	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lecturer (College)	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Accountant	3	—	—	1	—	1	1
Audit Officer	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Junior Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Photographer	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lab. Attendant	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Secretary M.C.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Programme Officer of Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Deputy Secretary in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Planning Officer	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Programme Officer Health	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Secretary in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bank Manager	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Printing Press Owner	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Slate Mine Owner	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Manager in Petrol Pump	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Contractor Cement Supply	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Contractor Mines	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Transporter	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Home Fostor	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Manager Guest House	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Assistant Unit Officer Dharmsala	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Superintendent/Section Officer	4	—	—	1	—	3	—
Assistant	6	—	—	1	—	5	—

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TABLE XII-6—*concld.*

Knowledge of Indian Social Legislation as related to Occupation and Education of the Informant

Occupation of informant	No. of informant	Number of illiterates having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		Number of literates upto Matric Standard having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		Number of educated above Matric having knowledge/No knowledge about Social Legislation	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Incharge Export Marketing	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Range Officer/Dy. Ranger	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Technical Supervisor	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Head Cashier	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Personal Assistant	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clerk	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Peon	6	1	—	2	3	—	—
Chowkidar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Treasure	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Munshi	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Store-keeper	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tea Shopkeeper	7	—	2	2	2	1	—
Shopkeeper Grocery	9	—	1	5	2	1	—
Cloth Shopkeeper	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
Shopkeeper Tiles	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Book Seller	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Shopkeeper Maniyari	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Garment Seller	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Gram Seller	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chemist Shop	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ayurvedic Medicine Seller	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Confectionery Seller	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Crockery Seller	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stationery Seller	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Coal Seller	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Seller	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Salesman Handicraft	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
House Mother	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Restaurant/Dhaba Owner	4	1	1	1	1	—	—
Waiter	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cook	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Head Constable	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Stove Repairer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sweeper	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
Cultivator	16	—	14	—	1	1	—
Gardner	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Livestock	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Halwai	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Tailor	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pipe Fitter	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jeweller	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Goldsmith	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Painter	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mule Transporter	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Driver	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
Labourer (mini)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Labourer	4	1	—	1	2	—	—
Shoe Maker	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Weaver	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Household duties	50	4	6	24	12	3	1
Retired	19	—	2	9	3	4	1
Dependent	5	—	1	—	3	1	—
Seeking Employment	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Student	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	260	9	39	85	52	65	92

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

According to the Surveyor General, the area of the district is 5,739 Sq. Kms., but according to Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh it is 4,849.25 Sq. Kms. Kangra district constitutes 10.3 percent of the state area and ranks 4th among the districts, and according to 1981 Census it ranks first with a population of 990,758 persons constituting 23.14 percent of the state's population. The district comprises 4 tahsils, 4 sub-tahsils and 8 Towns and Dharmsala is the biggest town of the district with a population of 14,522 persons as per 1981 Census. According to 1981 Census there are 3,757 inhabited villages in the district revealing that on an average there is one town for every 469 villages. The density of population was 173 persons per sq. km. as against 77 of the state. The district is predominantly rural as the urban population was only 4.94 percent to the total population of the district. Of the total population of the district, 26.67 percent are workers and 49.53 percent are literate.

System of Transport and Communication

Dharmsala is well connected by a net work of buses and telecommunication system with almost all important places within the district, state headquarters, adjoining states and with the capital of the country. The nearest railway station is at Kangra. Most of the business is carried through trucks. Pathankot and Amritsar are the most important marketing centres for business and trade. A detailed account of transport and communication facilities have already been given in Chapter III.

Main Productive Activities

Dharmsala is mainly a tourist station and there are no major establishments engaged in production. However, woollen carpets of various sizes and designs are made by the Tibetan weavers at Mcleodganj which command good market price. The town is inhabited by persons who are mainly engaged in services. Articles of daily consumption are imported to this town from the markets of Pathankot and Amritsar. Even vegetables, milk and pulses have to be imported from outside markets because the nearby rural areas are not so productive as to meet the daily requirements of the town dwellers.

Developments

During the recent decades, the importance of Dharmsala has increased manifolds. Since 1961 onwards, the population has shown an increasing trend particularly during the decade ending 1981. The population growth was 32.75 percent as against 6.67 percent during the preceding decade ending 1971. With the influx of Tibetan refugees and establishment of a Tibetan Government in Exile, the town has been elevated to an Inter-national importance and has become a place of pilgrimage to Tibetans living in different part of the country. His Holiness, The Dalai Lama is both a spiritual and temporal head of the Tibetan Community who has his residence in Mcleodganj. The State Government gave special attention to the development of this town by establishing many offices and declaring it as the Administrative Divisional Headquarters. Many offices of the level of Joint Directorates have been established in the recent decades. Efforts are also being made to develop it as a place of tourist attraction. Office of the Board of Education which was previously stationed in the state capital at Shimla has also been shifted to Dharmsala. Most significant among the developments of the town are expansion of Banking facilities, establishment of new offices, recognition of the town as second to the state capital, setting up of Tibetan Government in Exile and increase in tourist traffic both Indian and Foreign.

There has been more political awareness in this region during the past decades particularly after the reorgnisation of the states of Punjab and Haryana. Dharmsala has been comparatively, a better beneficiary on account of accelerated development in Kangra region.

Relation with Other Towns

Palampur, Dera Gopipur, Kangra and Nurpur are important towns of the district and are related to the daily life in Dharmsala. A number of buses ply between these stations. From the administrative point of view, there is frequent exchange of communications from the district Headquarters with the Sub-Divisional and tahsil headquarters. It is a nerve centre of all administrative activities of the Division. It has direct dialling facility with the state headquarters at Shimla and is linked by day and night bus services.

Jawalamukhi has a religious sanctity and is connected by road. Scores of buses ply between Dharmsala and Jawalamukhi daily from early morning till late at night. Devotees who visit Jawalamukhi temple usually pay a visit to Brijeshwari temple at Kangra and Bhagsunag at Dharmsala.

From business point of view, Pathankot, Amritsar and Jalandhar towns of Punjab have an intimate relationship with Dharmsala. Foodgrains, pulses, vegetables, oils, cloth, electric goods, building materials, paints and hardware are imported from the wholesale markets. Woollen hosiery goods are brought either from Amritsar or from Ludhiana.

92-M/S120DCOHP—10(a)

Travel Index

While canvassing household schedules in the random sample, the information on travelling was collected thus: "Name and distance of the place at maximum distance from the town which has been ever visited after attaining the age of 5 years". The data are given below:

TABLE XIII-1

Travel Index of Persons, Males, Females of the Town by Locality

Town/Locality	Population			Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward No. 1						
(*a*) Dharmkot (*b*) Naddi . .	116	62	54	310	374	237
Ward No. 2						
(*a*) Forsythganj (*b*) Bhagsunag .	119	53	66	717	630	787
Ward No. 3						
(*a*) Mcleodganj (*b*) Gamroo . .	80	34	46	479	545	430
Ward No. 4						
Sangam Park	69	37	32	763	617	931
Ward No. 5						
(*a*) Khajanchi Mohalla (*b*) Chander Marg	65	30	35	640	664	619
Ward No. 6						
Kotwali East	115	58	57	525	533	516
Ward No. 7						
Kotwali West	98	47	51	777	756	797
Ward No. 8						
a) Arya Smaj Mandir (*b*) Gurdwara Road	85	39	46	829	798	856
Ward No. 9						
Chilgari	97	50	47	768	676	866
Ward No. 10						
Kacheheri area	56	24	32	553	692	450
Ward No. 11						
Depot Bazar Area	41	27	14	449	410	523
Ward No. 12						
Civil Lines Area	79	42	37	792	793	791
Ward No. 13						
Shaheed Smark Area . . .	89	46	43	788	1,026	534
Total . . .	1,109	549	560	647	651	643

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

The above table shows travel index of persons, males and females localitywise. The overall index shows that 647 kilometers have been covered by all persons, 651 kilometers by males and 643 kilometers by females. The highest average is returned from Arya Smaj and Gurdwara locality i.e. 829 kilometers (798 kilometers by males and 856 kilometers by females). The lowest average is returned from Dharm-

kot i.e. 310 kilometers by total persons (374 kilometers by males and 237 kilometers by females). From the travel index it is observed that mobility of persons is reasonably high among the affluent section of the population. In the Gurdwara and Arya Samaj localities are mostly business class communities residing and they have availed opportunities. of visiting many places outside the town. Dharmkot and Naddi localities are mainly inhabited by villagers and their travel index is the lowest which is evidently a proof of their immobility.

Further break-up of persons showing their travel index by caste/community and occupational category is given in tables XIII.2 and XIII.3 below :

TABLE XIII-2

Travel Index of Persons, Males, Females by Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste or Tribe or Community	Population			Travel Index (Average distance covered by)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rajput	336	177	159	587	588	586
2. Brahmin	246	119	127	614	652	577
3 Tibetan	97	47	50	1,091	1,080	1,101
4 Khatri	97	48	49	491	469	513
5 Balmiki	53	23	30	888	1,105	721
6. Mahajan	51	26	25	1,069	875	1,271
7. Dhimon Badhi	30	13	17	449	526	
8 Sood	35	15	20	661	732	
9. Ghirath	22	9	13	329	341	
10. Chaudhry	10	5	5	245	418	73
11. Sunar Meara	11	5	6	481	498	467
12. Jat	14	10	4	424	303	726
13 Gupta	13	7	6	521	593	437
14. Kabirpanthi	14	6	8	210	146	257
15. Chamar	10	7	3	153	183	83
16. Aggarwa	8	4	4	1,335	1,339	1,332
17. Kaistha	11	3	8	377	417	362
18. Lohar	10	5	5	242	305	180
19. Kanojiya	6	3	3	242	66	87
20. Nai	4	2	2	281	500	61
21. Malhotra	2	1	1	1,282	2,090	473
22. Saini	3	1	2	2,057	1,205	2,484
23. Seyed	3	1	2	2,690	655	3,708
24. Sehgal	4	2	2	268	325	209
25. Maigotra	4	2	2	229	225	203
26. Zeer	1	1	—	500	500	—
27. Kumhar	2	1	1	2,090	2,090	2,090
28. Pheriya	8	3	5	76	77	76
29. Kohli	4	3	1	618	688	406
Total :	1,109	549	560	647	651	643

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE XIII-3

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Occupational Category of the Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Households	Population			Travel Index (Average distance covered by)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fitter in I.P.H.	9	3	6	73	54	83
Peon	28	16	12	388	387	390
Agriculturist	20	10	10	469	583	355
Slate Quarrying	52	23	29	126	218	53
Slate Mine Contractor	25	13	12	258	354	153
Tea Shopkeeper	29	18	11	196	284	54
Manager in Guest House	4	3	1	389	351	500
Karyana Shopkeeper	23	14	9	642	696	557
Mule-Transporter	3	1	2	75	226	—
Chowkidar	8	5	3	267	224	339
Carpenter	5	2	3	760	800	733
Trained Dai in Civil Hospital	15	5	10	822	1,348	559
Graduate Teacher	4	1	3	1,283	2,069	1,020
Primary Teacher	10	6	4	569	665	425
Grocery Shopkeeper	15	6	9	870	1,022	768
Gardner	6	3	3	161	148	175
Technician (Telephone Exchange)	1	1	—	99	99	—
Shoe-maker	11	5	6	107	158	66
Livestock	9	5	4	200	58	378
Sweeper	19	8	11	152	315	34
Carpet Weaver	3	—	3	690	—	690
Cook	16	10	6	799	610	1,113
Programme Officer	5	3	2	684	1,140	—
Incharge Export-Market	3	2	1	1,034	776	1,551
Stationery Seller	14	6	8	1,015	751	1,213
Restaurant owner	13	9	4	464	449	497
Audit officer	1	1	—	2,762	2,762	—
Dy. Secretary	5	3	2	1,483	1,236	1,854
Watch Shopkeeper and Repairer	1	1	—	500	500	—
Line-Man (Telephone)	2	1	1	304	500	107
Bill Collector in Bank	2	1	1	1,050	1,600	500
Clerk	28	16	12	282	282	281
Chemist	11	7	4	241	236	250
Jewellery Shopkeeper	14	7	7	816	793	838
Tailors	36	20	16	231	204	265
Superintendent	15	6	9	612	784	497
Painter in Handicraft	2	1	1	1,575	—	3,150
Secretary Sponsership	10	5	5	828	828	828

TABLE XIII-3—*concld.*

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Occupational Category of the Head of Household

Occupation of Head of the Households	Population			Travel Index (Average distance covered by)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Home Poste	5	3	2	558	724	310
Section Officer	15	7	8	773	1,039	541
Assistant	42	20	22	534	591	483
Head Cashier	9	3	6	2,048	2,385	1,879
General Merchant	45	20	25	963	789	1,103
Range Officer	8	3	5	761	708	793
Orchardist-cum-Land Lord	4	3	1	166	221	—
Govt Contractor B. & R.	2	1	1	1,282	2,090	473
Bus Manager	9	4	5	645	1,050	320
Inspector Food Supply	5	3	2	500	500	500
Lawyer	5	2	3	1,740	2,626	1,149
Technical Supervisor	4	2	2	1,409	2,484	334
Sweet Shopkeeper	19	11	8	199	302	59
Crockery & Tents Shopkeeper	6	3	3	750	600	900
Waiter	3	3	—	386	386	—
Photographer	4	2	2	500	500	500
Owner of Jail Printing Press	6	3	3	616	550	681
Accountant	13	5	8	503	611	436
Jeep Driver	13	10	3	966	817	1,460
Labourer	6	2	4	112	255	40
J. E. (Civil)	6	4	2	504	652	209
Health Officer	11	5	6	802	391	1,145
Patwari	4	1	3	173	500	63
Owner Public Carrier	14	6	8	1,189	1,111	1,247
Inspector Horticulture	5	2	3	543	912	297
Vaidya	3	1	2	100	260	20
Lecturer	2	—	2	1,956	—	1,956
Depot Holder	9	5	4	455	580	299
Cement Agent	5	3	2	300	333	250
Lecturer Male	15	8	7	2,376	2,483	2,253
Junior Account Officer	8	6	2	621	409	1,256
Chartered Accountant	3	2	1	500	500	500
Pharmacist	16	7	9	289	323	262
Supervisor in Post Office	2	1	1	3,708	3,708	3,708
Road Inspector P.W.D.	7	3	4	156	173	143
Municipal Councillor	10	4	6	1,717	1,202	2,061
P.T.I in High School	3	1	2	2,690	655	3,708
Stove Rep	5	3	2	285	240	352
Petition Writer	4	2	2	320	260	380
Coal Merchant	6	2	4	210	349	141
Manager in Private Business	5	3	2	222	194	264
Vegetable Shopkeeper	9	4	5	485	596	396
Asstt. Unit Officer	2	2	—	1,256	1,256	—
Munshi of Advocate	5	2	3	270	394	187
Head Constable	17	12	5	318	216	565
Lab. Assistant	1	1	—	2,012	2,012	—
Medical Practitioner	8	4	4	2,230	3,284	1,176
Editor Himachal Today	5	1	4	1,157	2,579	802
Non-Worker	219	97	122	796	754	829
Total :	1,109	549	560	647	651	643

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Frequency of visit to rural areas by the members of the households classified by locality of household and distance of places visited is clear. Out of the 260 households selected for study, 134 households have members who visited rural areas. 19 households visited places upto 10 Kms., 14 households visited the places in the range of 11 to 20 Kms., 33 households in the range of 21-50 Kms., 32 households in the range of 51-100 Kms., 25 households in the range of 101-200 Kms., and 6 households fall in the range of 201 and above kilometers. The frequency of visit further reveals that there are 20 households who visited once, 24 households twice, 24 households thrice, 10 four times and 46 households visited five times or more. Further break-up of the households showing their visit to rural areas classified by locality, distance and purpose of visit is given in table XIII.4. Further, frequency of being visited by friends, relatives and economically connected persons by locality households and distances of places from where visited is given in appendix 85.

TABLE XIII-4

Visit to Rural Areas by Members classified by Locality of the Household Distance of Places visited and Purpose

Locality	Total No. of households	No. of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of Places Visited					
			Upto 10 Kms.	11—20 Kms.	21—50 Kms.	51—100 Kms.	101—200 Kms.	201+ above Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. (a) Dharmkot (b) Naddi	26	16	5	7	3	—	1	—
2. (a) Forsthyganj (b) Bhagsunag	29	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. (a) Mcleodganj (b) Gamroo	19	7	1	3	1	2	—	—
4. Sangam Park	20	6	—	1	2	1	1	1
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg	14	6	2	1	1	1	1	—
6. Kotwali East	23	8	2	—	2	1	3	—
7. Kotwali West	23	13	1	—	6	3	3	—
8. (a) Arya Smaj area (b) Gurdwara Road area	21	10	2	1	1	4	2	—
9. Chilgari	21	16	—	—	4	8	3	1
10. Kacheheri area	11	9	1	1	2	3	2	—
11. Depot Bazar	10	6	1	—	3	1	1	—
12. Civil Lines	21	11	1	2	2	3	2	1
13. Shaheed Smark	22	14	1	1	4	3	4	1
Total :	260	134	19	19	33	32	25	6

Locality	Number of Households whose members Visited for						
	Social visit	Pleasure	To meet family members and relatives	To look-after the property and land	To attend the marriage	Domestic work	Death Ceremony visit
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. (a) Dharmkot (b) Naddi	—	4	10	1	—	1	—
2. (a) Forsythganj (b) Bhagsunag	—	4	4	3	1	—	—
3. (a) Mcleodganj (b) Gamroo	1	4	2	—	—	—	1
4. Sangam Park	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
6. Kotwali East	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
7. Kotwali West	5	1	2	4	1	—	—
8. (a) Arya Smaj area (b) Gurdwara Road area	4	—	1	5	—	—	—
9. Chilgari	7	—	3	6	—	—	—
10. Kacheheri area	4	—	1	1	3	—	—
11. Depot Bazar.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
12. Civil Lines	4	—	7	—	—	—	—
13. Shaheed Smark	6	—	6	2	—	—	—
Total :	34	19	50	24	5	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Of the 134 households whose members visited rural areas, 34 paid social visits, 19 had just pleasure visits, 50 households are such whose members paid visits to rural areas to meet their family members and relatives. 24 households visited to look after the property and land. 5 households visited only to attended the marriages. There was only one household the members of which visited in connection with domestic work and one household visited to participate in death rites.

In appendix table 86 provides break-up of the visiting households by frequency of visit to rural areas by members, migration status with reference to place of last residence of the head of the household and category of places visited. Further split-up of the households by purpose is shown in appendix 87.

Particulars of Places Outside the Town where Newspapers and Hawkers Go

Ramnagar and Shamnagar villages which are just contiguous to the town do not fall in the municipal limits but are intimately related to the life of the town. These villages are fast loosing their rural characteristics as more and more land is being utilised for housing purposes. Land prices were fast increasing in these villages. There is urgent demand for civic amenities in these villages. Many well-to-do families have constructed modern houses and many have purchased plots awaiting constructions. Newspaper sellers, hawkers and other mobile rehriwalas, shoe menders, chatwalas are often seen going around these villages. From the overall position, it is observed that people have settled in the town from the rural areas of the district though during the post-independence era, many families from West Pakistan preferred to settle here and the latest settlers are Tibetans

Particulars of Places from/to Where People Commute for

The villages lying in the town valley are well connected by bus services from three directions and the people inhabiting the hinterland commute for earning livelihood, marketing of seasonal vegetables, milk and fruit. Medical facilities are available in the district hospital which serves as a most convenient place for getting medical treatment. There are yet others who come for higher education to the degree college. When the rural people are free from harvesting and other agricultural activities, they visit Dharmsala for recreation and entertainment. It is a common sight to find people coming from the nearby areas in the buses throughout the day. People avail of other facilities such as making purchases from the Dharmsala market. Most of the labour class who work on road construction, stone cutting, masons, carpenters, plumbers and unskilled manual labourers find ample employment opportunities in the over expanding activities of the town. The important among the villages are Mahant khas, Dhar, Kajlot, Sudher khas, Daroh khas, Sidhbari, Ghanyara khas, Chetru, Chari khas, Gagal khas, Dagwar khas and Mataur. The structural and other amenities available in these villages with reference to the urban centre are given in XIII.5, 6, 7 and 8 tables below :

TABLE XIII-5

Educational and Health Institutions in the Neighbouring Villages

Name of Villages (In order of Distance from Urban Centre)	Distance from Urban Centre	Educational			Medical			
		Number of Primary Schools	Number of Middle Schools	Number of Secondary Schools	Number of Hospitals	Number of dispensaries	Number of Primary Health Sub-Centres (HPS)	Number of Registered Practitioners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mahant Khas	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dhar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kajlot	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudher Khas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharoh Khas	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sidhbari	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghanyara Khas	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetru	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chari Khas	11	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Gagal Khas	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagwar Khas	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mataur	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE . Village Directory—District Census Handbook—Kangra 1981 Census.

TABLE XIII-6

Centres of Marketing, Transport and Communications in the Neighbouring Villages

Name of Village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre (in kms)	Market with permanent shops	Market with weekly huts	Mode of transport available to visit urban centre	Postal facilities available	Telegraph facilities available	Telephone facilities available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahant khas . .	0	Dharmsala	No	On foot	No	No	No
Dhar . .	2	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	No	No	No
Kajlot .	3	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	No	No	Yes
Sudher Khas . .	3	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	No	No	No
Dharoh Khas . .	5	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	Yes	No	Yes
Sidhbari . . .	6	Dharmsala	No	By Bus.	Yes	No	Yes
Ghanyara Khas . .	7	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	Yes	N	Yes
Chetru . . .	10	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	No	No	No
Chari Khas . .	11	Dharmsala	No	By Bus	Yes	No	Yes
Gagal Khas . .	12	Gagal	No	By Bus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dagwar Khas . .	14	Dharmasla	No	By Bus	Yes	No	No
Mataur . . .	16	Mataur	No	By Bus	Yes	No	No

SOURCE : Village Directory—District Census Handbook—Kangra 1981 Census.

TABLE XIII-7

Land use Pattern

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Percentage of Land under					
	Distance	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including grazing and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Mahant khas . .	0	—	—	44 90	36.73	18.37
2. Dhar	2	—	PC (5.26)	11.34	5 26	78.14
3. Kajlot	3	—	—	60.75	21 49	17.76
4. Sudher khas	3	—	PC (25.58)	—	55.81	18.61
5. Dharoh khas	5	—	PC (3.57)	41 07	19.64	35.72
6. Sidhbari	6	—	PC (64.58)	—	34 38	1.04
7. Ghanyara khas	7	24.39	PC (30.49)	4.88	12.19	28.05
8. Chetru	10	—	—	41 59	34 65	23.76
9. Chari khas	11	—	PC (37.72)	1 32	52 19	8.77
10. Gagal khas	12	—	PC (61 54)	3 84	24 04	10.58
11. Dagwar khas	14	—	—	83 33	10.00	6.67
12. Mataur	16	—	—	61.82	9.09	29.09

PC : Private canal (Kuhl).

SOURCE : Village Directory—District Census Handbook—Kangra 1981 Census.

TABLE XIII-8

Population Characteristics with Reference to Distance from Urban Centre of the Neighbouring Villages

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre (in kms.)	Population	No. of households	Percentage of literacy	Workers	
					Main workers	Marginal workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Mahant khas . . .	0	2,791	749	73.41	853	48
2. Dhai	2	724	119	38.26	193	65
3. Kajlot	3	662	111	50.60	166	2
4. Sudher Khas	3	108	18	44.44	28	43
5. Dharoh khas	5	761	141	55.72	204	60
6. Sidhbari	6	609	124	57.96	188	20
7. Ghanyara Khas . .	7	1,617	263	48.98	437	19
8. Chetru	10	475	87	42.32	141	—
9. Chari khas	11	1,654	328	53.02	599	39
10. Gasal khas	12	722	138	67.04	251	44
11. Darwa khas .	14	202	34	48.51	115	—
12. Mataur . .	16	747	117	52.88	158	186

SOURCE : District Census Handbook—Kangra 1981 Census.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

It is most aptly said, "God made the country, man made the town", Dharmsala which once a forest area having pasture lands was mostly roamed about by the shepherds about 140 years ago. This picturesque place attracted attention of the British rulers who loved hills. It was at their instance, that the headquarters of the Kangra district were shifted to Dharmsala from Kangra in 1855. At that time there were only a few villages. Its development started after the shifting of the office of the Deputy Commissioner and establishment of the local Municipal Committee. Dharmsala has one of the oldest local bodies in the state and a minutes book relating to the remote times is still available in the office of the Municipal Committee, Dharmsala. Against a background of snowcapped mountains and the forests of giant coniferous, the town is engulfed on three sides and the valley stretches in the front and the perennial streams which flow in a serpentine manner add to the charm of the valley. The water is utilised by the villagers for irrigation purposes by constructing channels (Kuhls). Since 1951 Census, the population of the town has grown at a comparatively slower pace till 1971 Census but it has shown a marked increase of 32.75 percent growth in 1981 Census. This indicates that there has not been rapid growth of urbanisation. Dharmsala is a service class town and there is no industrial base which can have any potential for expansion. It is only a hill resort and tourists from the adjoining states and other parts of the country visit this place during summer season.

After the reorganisation of the composite Punjab in 1966 the Kangra district was merged with the then Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and it had almost a population equivalent to the population of the then Union Territory. Since then, there has been more and more political consciousness among the local people. They have been raising numerous demands for equity in shares with regard to the development of the areas. The districts were reorganised and two new districts of Hamirpur and Una were created in September, 1972 but Dharmsala was elevated to the status of Divisional Headquarters and more attention was focussed on the development of this town by opening new offices and shifting some from the State Headquarters to Dharmsala.

To recapitulate, the study would reveal the historical background and growth of population since the earlier times. The topography and morphology of the town, natural drainage system with amenities have all contributed to make this hill station a place of tourist attraction. It is inhabited by people of different ethnic groups who have faith in local deities such as Shiva, Goddess Chamunda, Rama, Krishna, Hanumanji and there are temples of these Gods and Goddesses which have roots in antiquity.

Inter-relationship among the people is generally of mutual faith, cooperation, cordiality and good neighbourliness. There is harmony among different caste groups and people have an accommodating spirit and they have mutual respect for each other's religion and faith. In all the localities people of different caste/ethnic groups have developed good neighbourly relations. They are helpful to each other in all social interactions such as functions, events like celebration of birth and marriage and sad events like deaths. These events provide them an opportunity to extend help and this social interaction binds them. The reciprocity is a natural outcome.

Dharmsala being a small place relationship is not strictly confined to neighbourhoods, they have wider links due to relationship, friendship, colleagues at the places of work, business contacts, ethnic and caste factors. Unionism which has perculated to almost all spheres of ecoromic activities have added yet another very important dimension to bring people closer to each other. It is a common feature these days that people working in a particular economic activity attracts the sympathy of the similar group. In case of the death of a shopkeeper all the shopkeepers of the area mourn the death by lowering their shutters. If a transport worker is in trouble all his co-workers raise their voice in unions. Funds are also sometimes raised to help the persons in times of great tragedy such as untimely deaths etc. Each sector of economy is dominated by unions and the old saying is in tune with the modern trend.

"संघे शक्ति कलियुगे".

Mcleodganj area which was once a sleepy place being calm and quite is huming with activity and Tibetan monastery, markets and residences are fast coming up thus, changing the environment. The local population which had their meagre resources in pursuing hilly agriculture have been relegated to the background. Some of them particularly the younger generation are adapting themselves to the changed conditions by rubbing shoulders with the new migrants while the older people resent the change and often grumble and express themselves against the change as an encroachment upon their quarters.

Peripheral villages which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Dharmsala M.C. are fast developing and construction activities are on the increase. Shamnagar and Ramnagar villages which are just adjacent to the town have undergone tremendous changes. New houses have recently been constructed here by the affluent class of people and land prices have been

tremendously increasing The land scape of these villages is fla and presents a beautiful view from the upper ridg s of the town. Being rural areas, there are no restrictions on the construction of buildings in the nearby villages. This trend of haphazard construction is leading to unplanned urbanisation. This will cause congestion, degradation of environment, pressure on urban services and other problems. The hill station will thus lost its basic character. Despite the zone being seismically sensitive, many multi-storeyed houses are coming-up particularly on the Dharmsala-Yol road. Quarrying around Dharmsala is affecting the environment of the area and land scape which was covered by thick forests present a nude look and these patches spoil the natural scenic beauty of this region as a whole.

Many water supply pipes pass through storm water drains and underground pipelines leak at many places making roads dirty. General upkeep of drains, urinals, public latrines, roads and streetlight needs improvement by the local body. These steps would we helpful to keep the town clean and tidy.

In order to make the town more popular as a place of tourist attraction dynamic steps have to be taken to make a thoughtful planning. There should be complete ban on cutting forests. New plantations have to be raised. Ornamental trees and flowery bushes should be introduced. Construction of small cottages, cleanliness and making available accommodation at reasonable rates should be the first priority. Tracking facilities one ways and raising gardens at different places would add to the natural beauty. It is most pleasant to walk leisurely through the circuiteous mule paths upto Mcleodganj, Bhagsunag and the places beyond thi water fountain. The influx of tourists during the year 1985 and 1986 is shown here :

Month/Year	Indian	Foreigner
9/85	296	136
10/85	323	114
11/85	485	161
12/85	334	54
1/86	213	50
2/86	184	91
3/86	228	161
4/86	336	274
5/86	1,080	437
6/86	1,754	325
7/86	985	200
8/86	1,053	224
9/86	672	400

SOURCE : Information Officer, H.P. Tourism Deptt., Dharmsala (.5-10-86).

From these figures it is apparent that tourists both Indian and foreigners are attracted to Dharmsala. Daring the survey, it was observed that foreign tourists like and appreciate the natural beauty of this hill station but they lament about the upkeep of the town Dharmsala with its peri arabic ice enriched by the lush green fields st tea ig n h valley downwards, mejestic chil and deod t , rolling tea gardens on the foot of the wn, nestling in the shadows of the snow covered Dh uladhar range and dancing brooks and streams invite ever one in every season to its ever green fold where cool breeze soothes the spirits in summer where the clouds pour in heavily and lightens the heart in rainy season, where winter is a pleasant experience and the tourist can enjoy himself to his heart's content.

APPENDIX TABLE-1

The Routes Originating from Dharmsala, Their timings and the Agency operating on each Route, relating to Kangra District

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thilbari-Hoshiarpur	1	1RT	208	Dehra Friends Tpt. Co-op. Society
2	Nirhana-Hoshiarpur	1	1RT	164	Dehra Friends Tpt. Co-op Society
3	Pongdam-Hoshiarpur	2	2RT	328	Do.
4	Dharmsala-Deotsidh via Hamirpur	2	2ST	270	Do.
	Do.	2	2ST	270	New Snow View Tpt. Co.
5	Dharmsala-[illegible]aun	1	1RT	126	Dehra Friends Tpt. Co-op. Society
6	Silh-Reyna an	1	1RT	200	Do.
7	Behi-Palampi , Uttrala-Palampur, Chobin-Palampur	1	3RT	180	New Dev Yatra Transport Co.
8	Neghe-Palamp Neehar- Maranda, xtended to Gaw	1	3RT	168	Do.
9	Chamb attan-D/sala Cantt. v a Garli	1	1RT	200	Free India Tourist Highways
10	Dharm pur	1	1ST	96	New Snow View Tpt. Co.
	Do.	1	1ST	96	Jubilee Highways Tpt. Co.
11	Dharms [illegible] via bagli-Kangra	1	1ST	65	Do.
12	Baijnath-Hoshiarpu via Kangra	1	1ST	190	Do.
13	Dharmsala-Bh li P kurian	1	1ST	66	New Snow View Tpt. Co.
	Do.	1	1ST	66	Jubilee Highways Tpt. Co.
14	Dharms a-Totru v a Jawalaji-Dehra-Garli-Shantla	1	1RT		New Snow View Tpt. Co.
15	Dehra-Pathankot via Nagrota Surian-Jawali	1	1ST	86	New Valley View Tpt. Co.
	Do.	1	1ST	86	Jubilee Highways Tpt. Co.
16	Indora-Ka [illegible]bhat v a Pathankot-Kangra	1	1RT	270	Do.
17	Palamp r-Shantla v a Kangra-Jawalaji-Lagbaliana	1	1RT	190	Do.
18	Chobin-Dhangu via Kangra	1	1RT	292	Jogindera Transport Co.
19	Chobin Ma [illegible]bral v a Dharmsala-Charri	1	1RT	110	Jogindera Transport Co.
20	Dharmsala C [illegible]-Bir	1	1RT	154	Do.
21	Dharmsala-K r ia Yol	1	3RT	234	New Snow View Tpt. Co.
22	Dharmsala-Sujanpur v a Khera	1	1RT	174	Do.
23	Jaisingpur-Sujanpu	1	1RT	190	Do.
24	Dharmsala-Harsipata	1	1RT	198	Do.
25	Dharmsala-Sujanpu	2	2RT	384	Do.
26	Dharmsala-Nagrota Bagwan	1	2RT	104	Do.
27	Dharmsala Kangra via Ga gal, 53 Miles Sheela	1	3RT	134	Do.
28	Dharmsala Naura via Jawalaji-Knundian	1	1RT	148	Do.
29	Dharmsala-Si hpur vi Sheela Local		Local	150	New Snow View Tpt. Co.
30	Dharmsala-Kangra via Bagli, D/Sala-Dharmsala Cantt. 2RT	1	3RT	56	Do.
31	Dharmsala-Dhaneta	1	1RT	168	Kangra Hills Tpt. Co.
32	Pirsaluhi-Palampur via Majherna	1	1RT	226	Do.
33	J.M. Road-Deotsidh via Dhaneta-Mehre-Dandru	1	1RT	280	Do.
34	Basantpur-Deotsidh via Pathankot-Kangra-Hamirpur	2	2ST	496	New Bir Transport Company.
35	Indora-Sarimolg via Kangra-Palampur	2	2ST	374	Do.
36	Sansai-Dhangu via Pathankot	2	2ST	336	Do.
37	Naura-Pathankot vi Palampur-Dharmsala	1	1RT	272	New Palampur Dhar Tpt. Co-op. Society.
38	Palampur-Hamirpur	1	1RT	140	Do.
39	Dharmsala-Jaisinghpur	1	1RT	130	Do.
40	Dharmsala-Palampur via Malan	1	1RT	80	Do.

APPENDIX TABLE-1—*contd.*

The Routes Originating from Dharmsala, Their timings and the Agency operating on each Route, relating to Kangra District

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
41	Palampur-Sullah-Nanaon	1	1RT	60	New Palampur Dhar Tpt. Co-op. Society
42	Bir-Barsar via Kangra-Jawalaji-Nadaun-Dhaneta	2	2ST	296	New Prem Bus Service
43	Kangra-Deotsidh via Hamirpur	1	1RT	244	New Prem Bus Service
44	Tiara-Baijnath	1	1RT	156	Do.
	Do.	1	1RT	156	Un-employed Graduate Bus Service
45	Kangra-Palampur	1	1RT	80	New Prem Bus Service
46	Palampur-Hamirpur	1	1RT	128	Do.
47	Chobin-Dhangu	1	1RT	288	Do.
48	Kangra-Dramman	1	1RT	50	Do.
49	Nagrota-Deotsidh via Hamirpur	1	1RT	278	Un-employed Graduate Bus Service
50	Bagaura-Rakkar via Jawalaji-Dehra	1	1RT	240	Do.
51	Kangra-Hamirpur via Palampur	1	1RT	200	Do.
	Do.	1	1RT	200	Kangra Roadways
	Do.	1	1RT	200	Pahari Janta Bus Service
52	Salol-Agojar	1	1RT	152	Un-employed Graduate Bus Service
53	Dhami-Baijnath-P.Pur-Nagri-D/Sala-Kangra	1	1RT	308	Kangra Roadways
54	Jawalaji-Salyali	1	2RT	164	K.S. Chauhan Bus Service
55	Ladori-Guglara via Jawali	1	2RT	100	Do.
56	Guglara-Nurpur-Guglara-Jawali	1	2RT	120	Anup Bus Service
57	Guglara-Nurpur-Khani-Indora	1	1RT	152	Do.
58	Rey-Indora via Gangath	1	1RT	110	Krishna Transport Company
59	Rey-Guglara via Pathankot	1	1RT	180	Do.
60	Rey-Salyali-Jawali	1	1RT	190	Do.
61	Nurpur-Dhameta	1	2RT	180	Do.
62	Indpur-Dhameta via Pathankot	1	1RT	190	Do.
63	Dhameta-Kathiar via Pathankot	2	2ST	200	Do.
64	Indora-Manali	1	1RT	144	Do.
65	Dhameta-Dehra via Jawali	1	1RT	184	Do.
66	Jasur-Jawali	1	1RT	94	Do.
67	Guglara-Gangath via Jasur	1	3RT	150	Krishna Transport Company
68	Dhameta-Garli via Terrace-Dhaliara	1	1RT	150	Do.
69	Jasur-Deotsidh via Shahtalai	1	1ST	180	Do.
	Do.	1	1ST	180	Krishna Tpt. Co-op. Society
70	Kathgarh-Salyali	1	2RT	210	Krishna Transport Company
71	Massal-Dhangu via D/Sala	1	1RT	230	National Bus Service
72	Jalot-Dharmsala-Palampur-Kangra-Palampur Dharmsala-D/Sala-Jalot	1	1ST	170	Do.
73	Nagri-Palampur-Dharmsala-Kangra-Nagrota-P. Pur, D/Sala-Kangra, Kangra-P. Pur, Palampur-Nagrota	1	1ST	142	Do.
74	Rajhoon-Dhangu via Kangra-Damtal	1	1RT	252	Do.
75	Nagrota-Bhota via Palampur	1	1RT	206	Do.
76	Nanaon-Dharmsala-Palampur-D./Sala, Palampur-D/Sala-Nanaon	1	1ST	229	Kaistha Bus Service
77	Kandwari-Dharmsala via Napni, D/Sala-Guga via Bandi	1	1RT	182	Do.
78	Kandi-Nagrota-Kangra-53 Miles D/Sala-Nogri and Palampur-Kandi	1	1RT	214	Do.
79	Dharmsala-Sujanpur via Palampur	1	1RT	170	Do.
80	Dharmsala-Kandi via Yol & D/Sala-Kangra via Gagal	1	1RT	185	Do.
81	Uttra Gran-Sansal via Charri-Kangra	1	1RT	204	Do.

APPENDIX TABLE-I—*contd.*

The Routes Originating from Dharmsala, Their timings and the Agency operating on each route, relating to Kangra District

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	Jalot-Kangra via 53 Miles-D/Sala-Kunal Pathri .	1	1RT	140	Kaistha Bus Servics
83	Rey-Dhameta via Pathankot-Indora . . .	1	1RT	206	Rajan Bus Service.
84	Dhameta-Chintapurani-Nadaun . . .	1	1RT	172	Do.
85	Nurpur-Chanour Mandir	1	1RT	240	Do.
86	Jawali-Gangath	1	2RT	180	H.S. Pathania Bus Service
87	Harsipattan-Dharmsala via Kotlu . . .	1	1RT	180	Dhaula Dhar Bus Service
88	Naura-Sujanpur	1	1RT	120	Do.
89	Palampur-Thural	1	1RT	54	Do.
90	Dharmsala-Purba	1	1RT	116	Do.
91	Palampur-Bachhwai-Jawalaji	1	1RT	176	Do.
92	Ladori-Dhameta	1	2RT	220	New Janta Transport Company
93	Salyali-Guglara extended to Nagrota Surian .	1	1RT	120	Do.
94	Rey-Salyali	1	1RT	156	Do.
95	Kathiar-Jawali via Pathankot	1	1RT	210	Do.
96	Dharmsala-Ukhli	1	1RT	250	Dhian Bus Service
	Do.	1	1RT	250	New-Chiniot Transport Company
97	Ladori Gangath 2RT, Jasur, Jawali 1RT . .	1	3RT	160	Durga Darshan Bus Service
98	Dhameta-Dharmsala-Kangra	1	1RT	280	Kamal Bus Service
99	Rey-Dharmsala-Kangra	1	1RT	254	Do.
100	Malahri-Indora-Kandrori-Damtal-Behi-Mehtan 1RT & Beli Mehantan-Kathgarh	1	2RT	120	Bishambher Singh Bus Service
101	Chamba Pattan-Harsur via Jawalaji . . .	1	1RT	190	Friends Bus Service.
102	Kotla Deotsidh via Jawalaji	1	1RT	244	Do.
103	Kakkar-Terrace	1	1RT	260	Do.
104	Nagrota-Dharmsala-Kangra-Palampur-D/Sala-Nagrota	1	1ST	194	International Highways
105	Mangrela-D/Sala via Nagrota-Dharmsala-Malam-Kangra-Bandi-Palampur . . .	1	1ST	240	Do.
106	Nagrota-Dharmsala via Baldher . . .	1	3RT	122	Do.
107	Shivnagar-Palampur-Sujanpur . . .	1	2RT	148	Jyoti Bus Service
108	Uttralla-Nehllian	1	1RT	178	Do.
109	Baijnath-Dhatti-Saprool	1	2RT	136	Prittam Bus Service
110	Kangra-Bangana via Jawalaji-Dehra-Shantla .	1	1RT	206	New Shivalik Highways
111	Dharmsala-Kandi via 53 Miles	1	1RT	152	New Shivalik Highways
112	Jawalaji-Dhameta via Lunj-Gahllian . . .	1	1RT	204	Do.
113	Kangra-Bhota via Sujanpur	1	1RT	230	Do.
114	Dharmsala-Kangra via Bandi-Garoh . .	1	1RT	44	Do.
115	Sullah-Nanaon-old Kangra via Dharmsala-Kangra-Sullah	1	2RT	170	New Light Bus Service
116	Palampur-Chintpurin via Khundian-Jawalaji .	1	1RT	192	Frontier Bus Service
117	Makroli-Kangra via Dharmsala-Sheela . .	1	1RT	180	Kuldeep Bus Service.
118	Suilkhad-Kodra via Nadaun.	1	1RT	246	Shane Himachal Bus Service
119	D/Sala-Nagrota Surian & Dharmsala-Tiara .	1	1RT	188	Sanjeev Kumar Bus Service
120	Salyali-Terrace & Jasur-Jawalaji . . .	1	2RT	206	Amara Bus Service.
121	Gheta-Jasur, 2RT, Jasur-Daulatpur Chowk 1RT & Jasur-Dini Larth, 1RT	1	4RT	224	Luxmi Bus Service.
122	Dharmsala-Hamirpur via Nagrota-Dheera-Sujanpur	1	1RT	200	Green Valley Bus Service
123	Nagrota Surian-Barch.	1	1RT	160	Sansar Bus Service.
124	Kangra-Dharmsala via Chamunda. . . .	1	2RT	160	Picnic Travels
125	Indora-Nadaun.	1	1ST	135	Ganesh Bus Service.
	Do.	1	1ST	135	Kapoor Bus Service.
126	Dramman-Bhagsunag-Chamba Pattan via Jawalaji	1	1RT	186	V.K. Mahajan Bus Service

APPENDIX TABLE-1—*contd.*

The Routes Originating from Dharmsala, Their timings and the Agency operating on each Route, relating to Kangra District

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
127	Bhoura-Baijnath-Palampur-Karori-Palampur	1	4RT	178	A.S. Travels.
128	Gangath-Jawali 2RT, Jasur-Dinilarth 1RT	1	3RT	172	Manoj Transport Company.
129	Indora-Dhangu	1	5RT	200	R.K. Mini Bus Service.
130	Jasur-Chintpurni via Terrace	1	1RT	168	Prem Nath Bus Service.
131	Jasur-Chatter, Chatter-Gangath, Chater-Salyali 1RT each	1	3RT	180	Ramesh Chand Mansa Ram Bus Service.
132	Nagrota-Chamunda-Nagrota-Zamanabad-Gaggal-D/Sala-Malan-Palampur-Chandpur-Panchrukhi-Andretta-Majherna. Paprola-Baijnath-Palampur-Majherna-Chandpur	1	1RT	170	Bhandhari Bus Service (Stop gap to Palam Valley Tpt. Co.).
133	Kangra-Deotsidh via Kangoo-Galore	1	1RT	272	New Chiniot Transport Company.
134	Kangra to Kangra	1	2RT	308	Public Roadways.
135	Kangra-Deotsidh via Hamirpur	1	1RT	260	Public Roadways.
136	Mangwal-Damtal, 2RT Mangwal-Nagrota Surian via Manoi	1	3RT	214	Basib Bus Service.
137	Chahri-Palampur-Praur-Palampur-Bhoura-Palampur-Malan-Dharmsala-Chahri	1	1RT	200	Dewan Parivahan.
138	Kandi-Rehlu	1	1RT	148	Do.
139	Harsipattan-Sujanpur via Bari-Nadaun-Khundian	2	2ST	340	Him Giri Bus Service.
140	Kokey-Palampur	1	1RT	160	Do.
141	Palampur-Bhatoli Phakurian & Palampur-Panchrukhi	1	1RT	190	New Palam Valley Transport Co.
142	Dharmsala-Jaisinghpur via Nagri.	1	1RT	150	Do.
143	Thakurdwara-Terrace.	1	1RT	190	Himalayan Transport Company.
144	Malkwal-Terrace via Kandwal-Indora.	1	2RT	280	Ramesh Bus Service.
145	Salyali-Terrace via Jasur-Dhameta.	1	1RT	130	Do.
146	Guglara-Kathgarh via Gangath.	1	1RT	120	Do.
147	Zamanabad-D/Sala-Kangra-53 Mile-D/Sala-Zamanabad-Shahpur	1	1ST	188	Sullah-Ex-Service Tpt. (Stop gap to V.K. Mahajan) Bus Service.
148	Dharmsala-Terrace.	2	2ST	312	Beas View-Ex-Servicemen Tpt. Co. Society.
149	Dharmsala-Dehra via Jawalaji	1	1RT	124	Do.
150	Jasur--Jawalaji via Terrace	1	1RT	262	Do.
151	J.M. Road-Terrace	1	1RT	210	Do.
152	Bhattal-Kalan-Mastgarh	1	1RT	200	Do.
153	Kangra-Shantla via Jawalaji-Dehra	1	1RT	172	Nagrota Ex-Servicemen Transport Co.
154	Shahpur-Chandpur	1	2RT	210	Rana Ex-Servicemen Bus Service.
155	Palampur & Kangra-Palampur via Nagri	1	2RT	160	Nagrota Ex-Servicemen Transport Co.
156	Ladori-Kathiar & Ladori-Badhukhar 1RT each	1	2RT	294	K.C. Jaswal Ex-Servicemen Bus Service.
157	Kangra-Deotsidh via Dhane-Dandru	1	1RT	218	Kangra Ex-Servicemen Transport Co.
158	Majheen-J.M. Road via Nadaun	1	1RT	168	Gajjan Singh Parmar Ex-Servicemen Bus Service.
159	Dramman-Kangra-Baroh	1	1RT	152	B.S. Ex-Servicemen Bus Service.
160	Haripur-Baijnath via Sunhi	1	1RT	220	R.R. Walia Ex-Servicemen Bus Service.
161	J.M. Road-Nagrota Surian, Nagrota Surian-Kangra via Lunj	1	2RT	144	Gian Chand Walia, Ex-Serviceman Bus Service.
162	Baggi-Palampur via Dehra	1	1RT	170	M.R. Sharma, Ex-Serviceman Bus Service.
163	Tippri-Palampur-Baijnath-Sullah-Sidhpur-Thanb-Baijnath-Palampur	1	1ST	160	Lila Dhar Awasthi, Ex-Serviceman, Bus Service.
164	Dramman-Shahpur-Rait-D/Sala-Kangra-53 Miles	1	2RT	170	C.R. Ex-Servicemen (Previously held by S. S. Guleria), Bus Service.
165	Bandhahu-Arth, Bandhahu-Palampur	1	2RT	170	Sainik Bus Service.
166	Sansai-Naura-Palampur-Naura-Palampur-Chamunda	1	3RT	182	Do.

APPENDIX TABLE-1—*concld.*

The Routes Originating from Dharmsala, Their timings and the Agency operating on each Route, relating to Kangra District

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the company
1	2	3	4	5	6
167	J.M. Road Barru	1	1RT	152	S.S. Mandial (stop gap issued to Him Gir Bus Service).
168	Jia-Shahpur via D/Sala-Charri	1	1RT	194	S.C. Katoch, Ex-Serviceman Bus Service.
169	Sachuhi-Chintpurni	1	1RT	192	Tulsi Ram, Ex-Serviceman Bus Service.
170	Indora-Khanyara	1	1RT	170	C.R. Ex-Serviceman (stop gap to Kamal Bus Service).
171	Gheen-Deotsidh via Kangoo-Galore . .	1	1RT	165	Dev Raj Dharam Chand, Ex-Serviceman Bus Service.
172	Sarimolag-Palampur-Palampur-Alampur . .	1	2RT	184	Kalpna Bus Syndicate (stop gap to Jyoti Bus Service).
173	Palampur-Deotsidh via Kangra-Jawalaji-Hamirpur	2	2RT	144	Pahari Janta Bus Service.
174	Zamanabad-D/Sala Cantt. via Kunal Pathri-sukker	1	3RT	190	V.K. Mahajan Bus Service.
175	Salyali-Jawali via Jasur, 2RT, Jasur-Gangath, 1RT	1	3RT	200	Durga Darshan Bus Service.

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C. Dharmsala.

APPENDIX TABLE-2

MANDI DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Multan-Dharmsala Cantt.	1	1RT	292	Jogindra Transport Co.

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C. Dharmsala

APPENDIX TABLE-3

UNA DISTRICT

Sr. No.	Name of the route	No. of Permits	No. of Trips	Mileage in Kms.	Name of the Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kotla-Dharmsala	1	1RT	252	Chintpurni Transport Co-op. Tpt. Society

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C. Dharmsala.

APPENDIX TABLE-4

TIMINGS FROM KANGRA TOWARDS JAWALAJI

Sr. No.	Time	Route	Operator
1	2	3	4
1	0535	Dharmsala-Sajau-Piplu	HRTC, Dharmsala.
2	0605	Dharmsala-Delhi	HRTC, Dharmsala
3	0630	Dharmsala-Chandigarh	PRTC
4	0640	Dharmsala-Shimla	HRTC, Bilaspur.
5	0700	Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur	Pb. Roadways.
6	0710	Do.	HRTC, Dehra.
7	0720	Dharmsala-Deotsidh	HRTC, Dharmsala.
8	0740	Dharmsala-Patiala	PRTC.
9	0750	Dharmsala-Shimla	HRTC, Dharmsala
10	0805	Dharmsala-Jalandhar	HRTC, Dehra
11	0830	Dharmsala-Chandigarh	HRTC, Dehra
12	0845	Dharmsala-Ambala	Haryana Roadways.
13	0915	Dharmsala-Jalandhar	Pb. Roadways.
14	0925	Dharmsala-Jajari (Deotsidh)	HRTC, Hamirpur.
15	0930	Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur	HRTC, Dharmsala.
16	0945	Dharmsala-Chandigarh	Pb. Roadways.
17	0955	Dharmsala-Deotsidh	M/s. Snow View Tpt.
18	1020	Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur	HRTC, Una.
19	1115	Dharmsala-Talwara	M/s. Bias View Tpt.
20	1125	Dharmsala-Chandigarh	Pb. Roadways.
21	1130	Dharmsala-Deotsidh	M/s. Dehra Friends Tpt.
22	1240	Dharmsala-Tarrace	HRTC, Dharmsala.
23	1250	Dharmsala-Hamirpur	M/s. Jublee/Snow View Bus Service.
24	1300	Dharmsala-Dhaneta	Kangra Hill Tpt.
25	1325	Dharmsala Sardogri	HRTC, Dehra
26	1350	Dharmsala-Kotla	Dhian Bus Service.
27	1400	Dharmsala-Barota	Do.
28	1415	Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur	Pb. Roadways.
29	1420	Dharmsala-Khundian-Bari	New Snow View Bus Service.
30	1440	Dharmsala-Shantla	Do.
31	1450	Dharmsala-Hoshiarpur	HRTC, Dharmsala
32	1500	Dharmsala-Kandi (D. Pur)	HRTC, Dharmsala.
33	1500	Dharmsala-Hamirpur	HRTC, Hamirpur.
34	1510	Dharmsala-Chandigarh	HRTC, Dharmsala
35	1530	Dharmsala-Chambapattan	Free India Bus Service.
36	1530	Dharmsala-Talwara	HRTC, Dehra.
37	1540	Dharmsala-Khuundian-Bari	HRTC, Dehra.
38	1550	Dharmsala-Shantla	Walia Bus Service.
39	1630	Dharmsala-Ludhiana/Hoshiarpur	HRTC, Dharmsala
40	1640	Dharmsala-Ukhali	M/s. Jublee Bus Service.
41	1715	Dharmsala-Bhatoli	M/s. Jublee/Snow View Bus Service.
42	1725	Dharmsala-Dehra	M/s. Vias View Society.
43	1730	Dharmsala-Hamirpur	HRTC, Hamirpur.
44	1740	Dharmsala-Dehra	M/s. View View Society.
45	1750	Dharmsala-Baroh	HRTC, Dharmsala.
46	1800	Dharmsala-Delhi	HRTC, Una.
47	1810	Dharmsala-Jawalaji	M/s. Dehra Friends Bus Service.
48	1900	Dharmsala-Shimla	HRTC, Bilaspur.
49	2000	Dharmsala-Shimla	HRTC-Bilaspur.
50	2015	Dharmsala-Delhi	D.T.C.
51	2200	Dharmsala-Dehradoon	HRTC, Nahan.
52		Dharmsala-Delhi	D.T.C.

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C., Dharmsala.

APPENDIX TABLE-5

TIMINGS FROM KANGRA TOWARDS PATHANKOT

Sr. No.	Time	Route	Operator
1	2	3	4
1	0640	Nagrota-Dharmsala via Bandi	International

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C. Dharmsala.

APPENDIX TABLE-6

TIMINGS FROM KANGRA TOWARDS BAIJNATH

Sr No.	Time	Route	Operator
1	2	3	4
1	0615	Dharmsala-Manali	HRTC, Dharmsala/Kullu.
2	0710	Dharmsala-Baijnath via Bagli	HRTC, M/s. Jublee Tpt.
3	0800	Kangra-Dharmsala via Balah	M/s. Picnic Traveller.
4	0835	Dharmsala-Kandi via Nagrota	M/s. Shivalik Bus Service.
5	1005	Dharmsala-Palampur	M/s. National Bus Service.
6	1015	Kangra-Dharmsala via 53 Miles	M/s. Kaistha Bus Service.
7	1050	Mangrella-Dharmsala via 53 Miles	International Bus Service.
8	1100	Dharmsala-Sullah	M/s. New Light Bus Service.
9	1230	Dharmsala-Mandi	HRTC, Dharmsala.
10	1350	Dharmsala-Alampur	M/s. Snow View Bus Service.
11	1415	Kangra Dharmsala	M/s. Picnic Bus Service.
12	1455	Dharmsala-Palampur via Nagri	M/s. National Bus Service.
13	1545	Dharmsala-Nagri	HRTC Dharmsala.

SOURCE : Regional Manager, H.R.T.C., Dharmsala.

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Migration status with

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0—14						15—59					
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-Migrant who do not have place of last residence		3	—	3	291	149	142	113	75	38	101	36	65
B. Migrant :													
I. *Last residence outside the town but within the district*													
	(a) Rural	1	—	1	32	22	10	88	51	37	70	11	59
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	14	10	4	25	17	8	20	5	15
II. *Last residence outside the district but within the state* :													
1. Chamba	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	3	—	3
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	4	2	2	4	2	2	6	3	3
2. Una	(a) Rural	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	—	5	—	5
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	—	2
3. Kullu	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	4	2	2	13	10	3	2	—	2
4. Hamirpur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	2	2	2	—	2
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	5	2	3
5. Bilaspur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	1
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
6. Shimla	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	5	3	2	17	12	5	15	2	13
7. Mandi	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	3	2	4	1	3
8. Sirmaur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
9. Solan	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	1
10. Kinnaur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Lahul & Spiti	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
III. *Last residence in other States* :													
1. Punjab	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	1	12	—	12
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	12	6	6	22	16	6	27	2	25
2. West Bengal	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	1
3. Haryana	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
4. Uttar Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	3	1	2	13	9	4	4	1	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	6	1	7	3	4
6. Sikkim	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
7. Karnataka	(a) Rural	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	1
8. Gujarat	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE-7

reference to place of last Residence, Age-group and Sex

60+						All Ages					
Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6	5	1	8	4	4	122	80	42	400	189	211
8	8	—	10	1	9	97	59	38	112	34	78
2	2	—	4	2	2	27	19	8	38	17	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	3	—	3
—	—	—	3	1	2	4	2	2	13	6	7
1	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	9	2	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	3	2	1	14	11	3	9	4	5
—	—	—	5	2	3	4	2	2	9	4	5
1	1	—	2	1	1	6	3	3	7	3	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	1	3
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	3	2	1	18	13	5	23	7	16
—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	3
1	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	5	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4	3	1
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
2	2	—	2	1	1	10	9	1	14	1	13
2	2	—	5	1	4	24	18	6	44	9	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
—	—	—	1	—	1	13	9	4	8	2	6
1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	1	8	3	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Migration status with

Migration status with refrence to place of last residence		0—14						15—59					
		Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Arunachal Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Bihar	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
11. Andhra Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Maharashtra	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	6	1	5
13. Madhya Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
14. Rajasthan	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	1
15. Kerala	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Delhi (U.T.)		—	—	—	5	2	3	9	7	2	7	—	7
Chandigarh (U.T.)		—	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	1	2	—	2
IV. *Last residence in other Country* :													
1. Tibet		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	—	—	—
2. Nepal		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
3. Pakistan		—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	3	—	3
4. Hongkong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
5. Africa (Zambia)		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
	TOTAL	4	—	4	398	212	186	398	268	130	330	76	254

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-7

reference to place of last Residence, Age-group and Sex

60+						All Ages					
Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	8	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1
1	1	—	—	—	—	10	8	2	12	2	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	4
1	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
1	1	—	2	—	2	6	5	1	5	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
32	31	1	56	20	36	434	299	135	784	308	476

APPENDIX

Workers and Non-workers by Mother Tongue,

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Illiterate						Literate without Eeucational level					
		Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kangri	24	12	12	77	28	49	2	1	1	16	12	4
2	Gaddi	28	7	21	20	6	14	—	—	—	4	2	2
3	Hindi	1	1	—	26	8	18	1	1	—	9	6	3
4	Punjabi	8	4	4	37	15	22	—	—	—	4	2	2
5	Tibetan	11	4	7	17	9	8	11	8	3	18	10	8
6	Nepali	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	2	3
7	Dogri	1	—	1	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Mandiali	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	2
9	Kashmiri	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Chambiali	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Bengali	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	74	28	46	191	72	119	14	10	4	60	36	24

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Middle						Matriculates					
		Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Kangri	36	33	3	34	12	22	35	29	6	37	11	26
2	Gaddi	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
3	Hindi	7	6	1	13	6	7	7	6	1	20	7	13
4	Punjabi	9	9	—	21	8	13	11	10	1	19	1	18
5	Tibetan	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	4	1	—	1
6	Nepali	4	3	1	13	6	7	5	3	2	6	4	2
7	Dogri	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8	Mandiali	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	—	1	1	—
9	Kashmiri	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
10	Chambiali	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
11	Bengali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		62	56	6	88	34	54	68	54	14	88	25	63

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Technical Diploma not equal to degree						Graduate					
		Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Kangri	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	19	5	15	4	11
2	Gaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Hindi	2	2	—	2	2	—	26	19	7	7	2	5
4	Punjabi	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	4	6	—	6
5	Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	—	—
6	Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
7	Dogri	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
8	Mandiali	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	Chambiali	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	2
11	Bengali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	3	—	2	2	—	83	64	19	32	7	25

SOURCE : Houselist Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-8

Sex and Educational Levels

Below Primary						Primary					
Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
8	5	3	59	30	29	22	15	7	61	22	39
5	4	1	14	10	4	13	7	6	6	3	3
—	—	—	17	10	7	4	4	—	19	4	15
—	—	—	25	9	16	5	5	—	20	4	16
—	—	—	14	7	7	4	—	4	11	4	7
1	1	—	13	5	8	1	—	1	3	2	1
—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	10	4	144	72	72	49	31	18	123	40	83

Hr. Sec./Intermediate/PUC						Non-Tech. Diploma equal to degree					
Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
10	7	3	21	10	11	3	1	2	4	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	9	2	11	4	7	3	—	3	1	1	—
8	8	—	10	3	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	26	9	43	18	25	8	1	7	5	1	4

Post Graduate						All Level					
Workres			Non-Workers			Wrokers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
9	6	3	2	—	2	173	128	45	326	129	197
—	—	—	—	—	—	51	23	28	45	22	23
6	3	3	3	—	3	68	51	17	128	50	78
3	2	1	3	1	2	63	52	11	145	43	102
3	3	—	—	—	—	48	24	24	63	31	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	5	45	20	25
2	1	1	—	—	—	7	4	3	11	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	10	4	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	2
1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	8	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
24	16	8	8	1	7	434	299	135	784	308	476

APPENDIX

Employment Status of

Locality	Total Workers			Employment					
				Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ward I (Dharmkot, Naddi) . .	63	34	29	3	3	—	15	1	1
Ward II (Forsythganj, Bhagsu nag) .	57	29	28	2	2	—	28	18	10
Ward III (Mcleodganj, Gamroo) .	34	20	14	1	1	—	15	9	6
Ward IV (Sangam Park) . . .	30	21	9	1	1	—	21	12	9
Ward V (Khajanchi Mohalla, Chander Marg) . . .	23	18	5	2	2	—	17	12	5
Ward VI (Kotwali East) . . .	43	38	5	1	1	—	21	16	5
Ward VII (Kotwali West) . . .	26	18	8	1	1	—	22	14	8
Ward VIII (Arya Samaj, Gurdwara) .	28	21	7	—	—	—	11	7	4
Ward IX (Chilgari) . . .	35	23	12	—	—	—	30	18	12
Ward X (Kachehri) . . .	20	16	4	—	—	—	10	6	4
Ward XI (Depot Bazar) . . .	15	12	3	—	—	—	10	8	2
Ward XII (Civil Lines) . . .	26	24	2	—	—	—	12	10	2
Ward XIII (Shaheed Smark) . .	34	25	9	1	1	—	22	16	6
Total .	434	299	135	12	12	—	234	160	74

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-9

Workers by Locality and Sex

status by sex

Single Workers			Family Workers			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10	8	2	6	4	2	29	5	24	—	—	—
12	7	5	4	2	2	11	—	11	—	—	—
6	5	1	7	5	2	5	—	5	—	—	—
8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	—	9	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	7	3	6	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	8	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	5	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	79	12	49	40	9	48	8	40	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Employment status of Workers by

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total Workers			Employment Status					
				Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rajput	141	87	54	5	5	—	67	49	18
2. Brahmin	97	69	28	—	—	—	59	41	18
3. Tibetan	48	24	24	1	1	—	31	16	15
4. Khatri	36	31	5	4	4	—	9	7	2
5. Balmiki	16	12	4	—	—	—	14	10	4
6. Mahajan	18	14	4	1	1	—	7	3	4
7. Dhiman/Badhi	11	9	2	—	—	—	5	5	—
8. Sood	12	9	3	—	—	—	6	3	3
9. Ghirith	6	4	2	—	—	—	5	4	1
10. Sunar/Mehra	5	5	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
11. Chaudhary	5	4	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
12. Jat	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
13. Gupta	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
14. Kabirpanthi	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
15. Chamar	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
16. Aggarwal	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
17. Kaistha	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	2
18. Lohar	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
19. Kanojiya	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20. Nai	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
21. Malhotra	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Saini	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Sayed	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
24. Sehgal	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
25. Majgotra	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
26. Zheer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Kumhar	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
28. Pherera	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Kohli	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total	434	299	135	12	12	—	234	160	74

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-10

Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

by sex

Single Worker			Family Workers			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
21	17	4	13	12	1	35	4	31	—	—	—
23	20	3	4	4	—	11	4	7	—	—	—
7	3	4	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	—	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	6	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	79	12	49	40	9	48	8	40	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Type of Occupation and Distance from place

Type of Occupation	Average distance (in Kms)	Average distance from place			
		Locality-I (a) Dharmkot (b) Naddi	Lolcality-II (a) Forsythganj (b) Bhagsu-nag	Locality-III (a) Mcleodganj (b) Gamroo	Locality-IV (Sangam Park)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual	L-1	1	3	1	2
	1-3	8	7	—	1
	3-6	—	—	1	—
	6-10	—	—	1	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled manual	L-1	5	7	1	7
	1-3	—	—	1	—
	3-6	1	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	1	—	—	—
3. Lowest Professional & administrative (e.g.Primary teachers)	L-1	2	3	2	2
	1-3	3	5	—	1
	3-6	—	1	3	—
	6-10	—	—	1	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
4. Small Business	L-1	6	10	8	5
	1-3	4	—	1	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
5. Highly Skilled & Supervisory manual . .	L-1	—	—	—	1
	1-3	—	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	L-1	—	3	—	3
	1-3	—	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate Professional and related Posts, Secondary teachers etc.	L-1	—	1	3	6
	1-3	—	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	1	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	1	—	—
8. Medium Business	L-1	—	—	4	1
	1-3	1	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
9. Highly Professional & Salaried posts . . .	L-1	1	4	1	1
	1-3	—	1	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
10. Cultivators	L-1	25	11	5	—
	1-3	5	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
	10+	—	—	—	—
11. Unclassified	L-1	—	—	—	—
	1-3	—	—	—	—
	3-6	—	—	—	—
	6-10	—	—	—	—
Total .		**63**	**57**	**34**	**30**

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-II

of Work by locality

of work (in Kms)

Locality-V (a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg	Locality-VI (Kotwali East)	Locality-VII Kotwali West	Locality-VIII (a) Arya Samaj (b) Gurdwara	Locality-IX Chilgari	Locality-X Kachehri Adda	Locality-XI Depot Bazar	Locality-XII Civil lines	Locality-XIII Shaheed Smark
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	2	4	1	—	2	1	—	3
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	9	4	1	—	4	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	1	7	2	2	1	6
—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	3
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
1	4	—	5	1	2	1	13	3
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	2
—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4	5	—	5	7	—	—	2	4
3	—	1	2	3	3	2	2	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	4	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	3	1	2	—	—	2	4
—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	43	26	28	35	20	15	26	34

Type of Occupation, Mode of Tra

Transport to place of work and tim

Type of Occupation	By Bus				On foot				By Car			
	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hrs.	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hrs.	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Unskilled manual .	—	—	—	—	39	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled manual .	4	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Lowest Professional & administrative (e.g. Primary teachers) . .	10	4	—	—	44	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Small Business .	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Highly-skilled and Supervisory manual . .	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants . .	—	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate Professional and related posts (Secondary teachers) etc. . .	7	4	—	—	47	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
8. Medium Business .	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Highly Professional and Salaried posts .	—	2	—	—	33	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10. Cultivators . .	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Unclassified . .	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	22	12	—	—	376	8	1	2	2	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-12

port to place of work and Time taken to Reach

taken to reach

By Jeep				By Motor Cycle/Scooter				By Truck			
30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hrs.	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes 1 hour	1 Hour 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

APPENDIX

Type of Occupation and Employment status of

Nature of Establishment	Number of workers	Occupation	Employment		
			Employer		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Slate mine owner	3	1. Un-Skilled manual	3	3	—
Slate mining & quarrying Labourers	12		—	—	—
Slate Supplier	1		—	—	—
Mule Transporter in Bhagsu area	1		—	—	—
Daily wage Labourer	3		—	—	—
Live Stock	3		—	—	—
Language Department	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Society	1		—	—	—
Postal Service	1		—	—	—
Servant in Tea Shop	1		—	—	—
Labour work	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Hotel	1		—	—	—
Parkash Carpet workers	1		—	—	—
State Govt. service in HPPWD.	2		—	—	—
Gardener	1		—	—	—
To attend the domestic duties	4		—	—	—
Binding service in Pvt. Press	1		—	—	—
State Govt. service (Fitter in I.P.H.)	1	2. Skilled manual	—	—	—
Carpet weaving centre	6		—	—	—
Defence service	1		—	—	—
Household Industry	2		—	—	—
Panche weaving Tibetan Society	6		—	—	—
Carpenter within town	2		—	—	—
Working in foot-path (Shoe making)	2		—	—	—
Educational Service in T.C.V. School	2		—	—	—
Embroidery within House	1		—	—	—
Pvt. Business/Tailoring shop	9		1	1	—
Mechanic of sewing machine	1		—	—	—
H.P. Tourism services	1		—	—	—
Waiter in Raghubir Singh club	1		—	—	—
Sharma Studio	1		—	—	—
Medical services (Distt. Hospital)	1		—	—	—
Barber shop	1		—	—	—
Raman Pharmaceuticals factory	1		—	—	—
Semi defence service (Technician in SSB)	1		—	—	—
Pvt. knitting of sweater	1		—	—	—
State service HPPWD office	2		—	—	—
Photographer at Bus Stand	1		—	—	—
Stamp making and Sale	1		—	—	—
Repairing of stove	1		—	—	—
Driver in Govt. Office	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Society	1	3. Lowest Professional &	—	—	—
Dental Chemist	1	administrative (Primary	—	—	—
Defence Service	2	teacher)	—	—	—
Civil Dispensary in M. Ganj	5		—	—	—

TABLE-13
Workers by Sex and Nature of Establishment

Status

Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivators		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	3	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Type of Occupation and Employment status of

Nature of Establishment	Number of workers	Occupation	Employment		
			Employer		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gardener cantonment area	1	3. Lowest professional and administrative (Primary teacher)	—	—	—
HP Home Guard Service	1		—	—	—
Peon in S.P. Office	1		—	—	—
Educational Service T.C.V. School	2		—	—	—
Central Govt. Station HQ. area	2		—	—	—
Govt. Primary School teacher	17		—	—	—
Carpet weaving Co-op. Society	1		—	—	—
Telephone Exchange	2		—	—	—
I.T.T. for women	1		—	—	—
Gardener T.C.V.	1		—	—	—
Chowkidar in Raghubir Singh club	1		—	—	—
Work Inspector in HPPWD	2		—	—	—
Kapil Medical company	1		—	—	—
D.C. Office, Dharmsala	3		—	—	—
Govt. Nursery Middle School	1		—	—	—
Orderly in Session Court	1		—	—	—
Pvt. Practice Petition writer in T/Office	1		—	—	—
Peon in HRTC Kangra	1		—	—	—
Constable H.P. Police Stn.	4		—	—	—
Sweeper in Jail & Govt. office	3		—	—	—
Library Assistant in Govt. College	2		—	—	—
Hotel Tourism Development Corp., Dharmsala	1		—	—	—
Tea Shopkeeper	9	4. Small Business	1	1	—
Tibetan Society	1		—	—	—
Poultry farm	1		—	—	—
Karyana Shop	11		—	—	—
Business of rags in the town	2		—	—	—
Hawker	3		—	—	—
General Shop	2			—	—
Milk Selling	1		—	—	—
Old Book stall	2		—	—	—
Restaurant owner	6		2	2	—
Owner of slate mines	1		1	1	—
Readymade garment shop	2		—	—	—
Watch repair shop	3		—	—	—
Modern Medical store and T.V. Show Room	1		—	—	—
Jewellery shop	1		—	—	—
Wool and readymade Garments shop	2		1	1	—
Shoes seller	1		—	—	—
Coal-merchants	1		—	—	—
Selling of Stamp paper	1		—	—	—
Crockery tent House	1		—	—	—
Cloth Trader	1		—	—	—
Hardware and Paints shop	2		—	—	—
Pvt. Practice of (Doctor)	1		—	—	—
Livestock	2		—	—	—
Co-operative Society D. Sala	1		—	—	—

TABLE-13—*contd.*

Workers by Sex and nature of Establishment

Status

Employee			Single Worker			Family Workers			Cultivators		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	6	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	3	—	8	7	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Type of Occupation and Employment status of

Nature of Establishment	Number of workers	Occupation	Employment		
			Employer		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Private Transporter	3		—	—	—
Halwai Shop	4		—	—	—
Stationery shop	2		—	—	—
Shanker Dhaba	3		—	—	—
Vegetable Shop	2		—	—	—
Confectionery shop owner	2		—	—	—
Medicine Agent/Representative	1		—	—	—
Instructor cum Incharge	1	5. Highly skilled and Super-	—	—	—
Technical supervisor in Snow View Transport	1	visory manual	—	—	—
Govt. Training Centre	1		—	—	—
Telephone Office	1		—	—	—
Kamal Ghee Store	2	6. Clerk's and Shop Assistant.	1	1	—
Sale Depot	1		—	—	—
Canara Bank Dharmsala	1		—	—	—
Clerks in PWD	1		—	—	—
Clerk's in I.P.H.	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Society	1		—	—	—
H.P. State E.B., Office	2		—	—	—
D.C. Office D. Sala	2		—	—	—
Police Service	2		—	—	—
HPPWD Chief Engineer Office	2		—	—	—
H.P. Govt. BDO Office	1		—	—	—
Tehsil Treasury Office	1		—	—	—
Manager in Pvt. Petrol Pump	1		—	—	—
Telephone Exchange	1		—	—	—
Clerk in PNB	1		—	—	—
Munshi of Advocate	1		—	—	—
Clerk in Central Force	1		—	—	—
Kangra Co-operative Bank	1		—	—	—
Govt. Multipurpose School, Bhagsu	1	7. Intermediate Professional	—	—	—
T.C.V. School	6	and related posts (secon-	—	—	—
Post Office	3	dary-teacher etc.)	—	—	—
Tibetan Secretariat	2		—	—	—
Department of State (NSSO)	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Children Village School	1		—	—	—
D.C. Office Dharmsala	3		—	—	—
Punjab National Bank	4		—	—	—
Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School	4		—	—	—
Govt. High School	4		—	—	—
HPPWD Chief Office	4		—	—	—
Food & Supply Deptt.	2		—	—	—
Public School	1		—	—	—
Govt. R.C.C. College	1		—	—	—
Hockey Coach in GHS., D. Sala	1		—	—	—
Teacher Music in Central School	2		—	—	—
District Hospital Dharmsala	2		—	—	—
Cricket Coach in Reg. Coaching Centre	1		—	—	—
Govt. Service (Asstt. in College)	1		—	—	—
H.R.T.C., D.M. Office	1		—	—	—
Inspector H.P. Police Stn.	3		—	—	—

TABLE-13—*contd.*

Workers by Sex and nature of Establishment

Status											
Employee			Single Worker			Family Workers			Cultivators		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Type of Occupation and Employment status of workers by

Nature of Establishment	Number of workers	Occupation	Employment		
			Employer		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Govt. Middle School	1	7. Intermediate professional and related posts (secondary teachers etc.)	—	—	—
Govt. Senior Sec. School Dharmsala	2		—	—	—
Panama Cigarette Agency	1		—	—	—
Municipal Committee	1		—	—	—
Civil Hospital Dharmsala	9		—	—	—
Kangra Central Bank	1		—	—	—
Asstt. in Settlement Deptt.	1		—	—	—
H.P. Govt. Service J.E.	2		—	—	—
H.P. Horticulture Deptt.	1		—	—	—
Forest Office	3		—	—	—
Chairman in Pvt. Transport	1	8. Medium Business	—	—	—
Sale of Ornaments & Imitations	3		—	—	—
Ayurvedic Medicine Shop	1		—	—	—
Cloth Shop	6		—	—	—
General Merchant	2		—	—	—
Cement Supplier	1		—	—	—
Kasturi Lal & Sons Jewellary Shop	1		—	—	—
Tibetan Society	1	9. Highly Professional and salaried posts	—	—	—
Health Department	3		—	—	—
Tibetan Secretariate	1		—	—	—
O/o the Auditor General	2		—	—	—
Tibetan Secretariate O/o the Home Affairs Tibetan Centre	1		—	—	—
Tibetan C.V. School	1		—	—	—
Board of School Education	3		—	—	—
Bank of Baroda Dharmsala	1		—	—	—
Forest service in HP Govt.	4		—	—	—
Kangra Co-operative Bank	1		—	—	—
Sec. Officer in Edu. Board	1		—	—	—
L.I.C. Office	1		—	—	—
Ayurvedic Vaid	1		—	—	—
Telephone Office	1		—	—	—
Chartered Accountant	1		—	—	—
HPPWD	1		—	—	—
MBBS Pvt. Doctors	8		—	—	—
Professor in Govt. College	2		—	—	—
Mgr. in Central Co-op. Bank	1		—	—	—
Editor of Himachal Today	1		—	—	—
Govt. College Dharmsala	1		—	—	—
Agriculture	48	10. Cultivator	—	—	—
Advocate in Disst. Court	7	11. Unclassified	—	—	—
Land Lord & Orchardist	1		1	1	—
Road, Bridge & Building Const.	2		—	—	—
Printing works	2		—	—	—
Running Public Carrier	2		1	1	—
Social worker and Member of M.C.	1		—	—	—
Nehru Yuvak Kendra	1		—	—	—
No. of establishment	1		—	—	—
Total	434		12	12	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-13—*concld.*

Sex and Nature of Establishment

Status											
Employee			Single Worker			Family Workers			Cultivators		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	6	3	3	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	8	40
—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
234	160	74	91	79	12	49	40	9	48	8	40

APPENDIX

Number of Non-workers seeking Employment by Broad

Nature of Activity of Non-Worker	Total No. of Non-Workers			Number of non-workers seeking employment by the					
				0—14			15—24		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Infant	15	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dependent	114	52	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Student	396	208	188	—	—	—	7	5	2
4. Household duty	198	—	188	—	—	—	2	—	2
5. Disabled	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Retired/Pensioner . . .	22	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Unemployed/Seeking employment	33	16	17	—	—	—	23	11	12
8. Others	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	784	308	476	—	—	—	32	16	16

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX

Number of Persons Seeking Employment for the First

Age Group	Number of persons seeking Employment for the											
	Total Number			Illiterate			Education without any level			Below Primary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .	22	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29 .	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—34 .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	42	19	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-14

Age-Group, Sex and Nature of Activity

ag :-group and sex

25—34			35—49			50—59			60+above		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
7	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	4	7	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—

TABLE-15

Time by Age, Sex and Educational Level

First time who are

Primary			Middle			Matric			Hr. Sec./ Pre-University and Inter			Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree			Technical Diploma not equal to degree			Degree and above		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2	1	1	—	—	—	7	4	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	1	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	1	—	1	14	7	7	8	6	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	14	2	12

APPENDIX TABLE-16

Number of Persons seeking Employment for the First Time by Sex, Educational Level and Type of Employment Sought

Type of Employment Sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level are								
	Illiterate			Education without level			Below Primary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Driving Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Clerical Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Montessary Job . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Teaching Job . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Teaching, Clerical and Banking Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mechanical Job . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical Operator and Clerical Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Electronic Government Job	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Junior Engineer . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Army Type of Government Job .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-16—*concld.*

Number of Persons seeking Employment for the first Time by Sex Educational Level and Type of Emloyment Sought

Primary			Middle			Matric and equiva-lent			Hr. Sec./ Pre-Uni-versity/ Inter			Non-Tech. Diploma not equal to degree			Tech. Dip-loma not equal to degree			Degree and above		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	9	5	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
3	2	1	1	—	1	14	7	7	8	6	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	14	2	12

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-17

Number of Persons seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational level and Registration with Employment exchange

Educational Level	Seeking employment and registered with employment Exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with employment Exchange							
	Age-group								Age-group							
	Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35		Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Education without level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Primary	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
6. Matric & Equivalent	—	—	5	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
7. Hr. Secondary/Pre-University and Intermediate	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—		—
9. Technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Degree and above	—	—	—	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	12	15	3	7	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-18

Number of Persons seeking Employment by Educational level, Sex and Marital status

Educational level	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital-status is																	
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unspecified		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(a) Seeking employment for the first time																		
1. Illiterate .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Literate without educational level .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Primary .	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Middle .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Matric .	12	7	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Hr. Sec., Pre-University and Intermediate .	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Non-Technical diploma without degree .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Technical diploma without degree .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Degree and above	10	2	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Seeking employment but have previous employment background																		
1. Illiterate .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Literate without educational level .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Primary .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Middle .	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Matric	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Hr. Sec., Pre-University and Intermediate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Non-Technical diploma without degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Technical Diploma without degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Degree and above .	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	36	19	17	11	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-19

Eating Houses (with lodging facilities), Tea stalls and Sweet meat shops

Type	Location and Number	Average No. of customers per day	Specialities of the Establishment if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kashmiri Dhaba . . .	Kotwali Bazar, Near M. C. Office	50-60	No speciality	
2. Vaishnav Dhaba . . .	K. B. Dharmsala	80—90	Veg. food	Popular for Veg. food whichis available throughout except late hours in the midnight. Customers can take vegetarian and non-veg. food everytime. Meat available except on Tuesday.
3. Dhaba	Kachehri Adda	60—65	Best preparation	
4. Dhaba	Kachehri Adda	30—35	No	
5. Restaurant	C. B. Road	40—50	Non. Veg. food	Popular for non vegetarian food
6. Restaurant	M. Ganj	40—50	Non-vegetarian food	Chinese dish. Famous for Mo-Mo etc.
7. Tea Stall	K.B. Dharmsala	100—150	Speciality in Tea preparation Tikki-Samosa also	Popular for tea and snacks
8. Tea Stall	K. B. Dharmsala	70—80	No.	No.
9. Sweet Shop	K. B. Dharmsala	50—90	Speciality in Jalebi	Popular for Jalebi.
10. Restaurant	M. Ganj	30—40	Speciality in Mo-Mo, Tibetan delicious and Indian food	Famous by name as Green Hotel.
11. Tea Stall	Forsythganj	50—60	Speciality in tea only	
12. Dhaba	Mcleoadganj	20—30	Speciality in Non-Veg.	
13. Tea Stall	Gurdwara Road	40—50	Speciality in tea preparation	
14. Sweet Shop	Kachehri Adda	60—70	Speciality in Sweets	

Hotels	Location and Name	No. of rooms and beds	Rent per room/bed per days	Average No. of customers per day	Remarks
1. Hotel . .	K.B. Road, Near S. B I.	21 (35 beds)	Double Rs. 18/-, 25/- per room Single Rs. 10/-, 12/- per room	30 per day	Furnished rooms. Flush latrine, Cold water, Bedding available, Fan Tea facilities only.
2. Hotel . .	Situated on Ghanyara Road	15 (30 beds)	Rs. 9/-, 18/-, 25/- per room	20 per day	Bathroom, Fan, Chairs & Tables.
3. Hotel . .	Hotel, Cantt. Road, Dharmsala.	23 (24 beds)	Rs. 50/-per day, 25/-per Bed	60 per day	Bathroom, Hot water, Cold water, Fan, Blankets Quilts, Heaters, Food, facilities and T.V. facilities etc.
4. Hotel . .	Kotwali Bazar	21 double beded—60+three dormitories 70%	1. Conference Hall Rs. 300 p. day	1	Telephone facilities, T.V.
			2. Deluxe Room Rs. 250 p. room	6	Hot & Cold Water facility
			3. Semi-Deluxe Rs. 175/-do-	6 Annual	Food facility, Tea & Coffee, Bar (Drinks facility
			4. Ordinary room Rs. 125/- -do-	6 70 %	Fan facility, Restauran
			5. -do- Rs. 100/- -do-	3 occupancy.	facility.
			6. Dormitory. Rs. 20 per head.	3	
5. Hotel	M.Ganj	19 (37)	Single 10/- Double Rs. 15/-, 18/-.	20 per day.	Common Bathroom, Cold water, Restaurant facility.

SOURCE : Field survey data, 1986-87.

92-L/S120DCOHP—13

APPENDIX TABLE-20

Alcohol i.e. liquor etc. Shops and Establishments

Type	Location and Number	Average No. of customers per day	Rules and arrangement for issue of licence	Remarks (including whether specially associated with any particular religion, caste and community, approximate sale per day
1	2	3	4	5
English Wine Shop. L-2	1. Kotwali Bazar near Raja Raghubir Singh Club 2. M. Ganj 3. Civil Lines 4. Shyam Nagar 5. Sidh Bari	200 Customers	Auction by Excise and Taxation Department	Rs. 4,000/- per day
Country Liquor L-14	1. Kotwali Bazar 2. Civil Lines 3. Forsythganj 4. Dari Bazar	150 Customers	As above	Rs. 1,000/—to Rs. 1,400/- per day

SOURCE : Field Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-21

Trade and Commerce

Level (Distribution agencies, Whole sale/ Retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales Tax/ income tax records and in consultation with merchants association other knowledgeable sources		Religions, linguistic caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks including average number of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5		6	7
1. *General*				*Purchase in Rs.*	*Sale in Rs.*		
(i) Whole sale .	Food Grains	Gurdwara Road K.B.	One	18,00,000	20,00,000	Sikh	3
(ii) Retail .	Vegetable	K.B., M. Ganj and Civil Lines	26	90,000	1,05,000	No particular caste	2 Estimation of purchase and sale in respect of one shop
(iii) Retail .	Fish, meat and eggs	Do.	8	2,92,000	3,30,000	No particular caste	1
(iv) Retail .	—	Do.					
(v) Retail .	Bread & Biscuits etc.	K. B. Dharmsala	9	1,90,000	1,60,000	Do-	2
(vi) Retail	Karyana and others	K. B. Dharmsala	53	6,00,000	7,50,000	No particular caste	2
(vii) Others .	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX TABLE-21—contd.

Trade and Commerce

Level (Distribution agencies, Wholesale/Retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales Tax/ income tax records and in-consultation with merchants association other knowledgeable sources		Religions, linguistic caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks including average number of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5		6	7
2. *Cloth*							
(i) Miscellaneous Retail	Textile	K. B. Dharmsala	27	3,50,000	4,50,000	Mahajan	2
(ii) Readymade Garments. Retail	Ready made Garments	Gurdwara Road	8	20,000	18,000	No particular caste	1
(iii) Tailoring	Embroidery & tailoring	Gurdwara Road	32	84,000	1,60,000	No particular caste	5
(iv) Others. Retailor	Carpets and Curtains etc.	Gurdwara Road	7	1,20,000	84,000	Do-	1
3. *Construction*							
(i) Building materials. Retail	Building construction material	Scattered	5	2,50,000	3,000	Aggarwal	2
(ii) Retail	Water supply and sanitary	K. B. Dharmsala	3	3,50,000	4,70,000	No particular caste	3
(iii) Others	Paint and Hardware	Scattered, Dharmsala	10	4,40,000	5,49,000	No particular caste	3
4. *Household goods*							
(i) Utensils	Retail Metallic utensils and other wares	Scattered	20	1,50,000	1,92,000	No particular caste	3
(ii) Pots	Earthen pots	Gurdwara Road	2	6,000	8,500	Kumhar	1
(iii) Crockery	Glass and Crockery	Scattered	8	20,000	23,000	Arora	2
(iv) Furniture	Furniture Shop	Civil Lines	3	70,000	1,15,000	Dhiman	2
(v) Metal	Sheet Metal shop	Civil Lines	3	45,000	35,000	Dhiman	1
vi) Plastic and Rubber goods	Plastic goods seller	K.B. D. Sala	16	60,000	75,000	Khatri	2
(vii) Ornaments, Jewellery and goldsmith	Gold and Silver ornaments	K.B.D.Sala	6	50,000	70,000	Zaura	2
viii) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
;. *Other consumer goods*							
i) Items of general merchandise e.g. stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics etc.	General Merchants	Scattered	46	1,25,000	2,00,000	Arora Sikh	2
ii) Shoes	Shoe-maker and seller	Scattered	14	50,000	64,000	Chamar	2
ii) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2-L/S120DCO—13(a)

APPENDIX TABLE-21—concld.

Trade and Commerce

Level (Distribution agencies, Whole sale/ Retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales Tax/ income tax records and in consultation with merchants association other knowledgeable sources		Religions, linguistic caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks including average number of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5		6	7
6. *Medical*	Medical store	Scattered	9	1,66,000	1,90,000	No particular caste	
7. *Educational*							
(i) Books and Publications	Books and stationery	Depot Bazar	7	85,000	80,090	Khanna	2
(ii) Others	Book Binding	Scattered	10	3,600	7,200	No particular caste	1
8. *Recreation and Hobby*							
(i) Light refershments like pan, biri & cigarettes	Pan-Biri-Cigarettes	Scattered	36	14,000	13,000	No particular caste	1
(ii) Sports goods shops	Sports goods shop	Scattered	12	40,000	35,000	Sood	2
(iii) Photographers and photo materials	Radio & T.V. Sale and services	Scattered	10	90,000	68,269	No particular caste	3
(iv) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. *Transport*							
(i) Cycles and repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Automobiles parts and repairs	Motor cycle & Scooters spare parts and repairs	Scattered	8	60,000	50,000	No particular caste	2
(iii) Petrol pumps and other oils	Petrol and Diesel Pump	Kachehri adda	2 (1 Govt.)	60,000	60,000	Ahluwalia	3
(iv) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. *Tools equipments, electric goods and machinery*							
(i) Agricultural tool and implements	Tools and Iron agriculture implements sale	Scattered	2	3,08,000	3,07,000	Sharma	3
(ii) Items of a particular trade, e.g. air conditioning and refrigeration	No shop was surveyed	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Watches and repairs	Watch sale & repair	Scattered	8	30,000	29,000	No particular caste	1
(iv) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. *Other (specify by broad headings)*							
(i) Hair dressing saloons	Hair dressing	Gurdwara Road	23		700	Nai	1
(ii) Washing, dying and dry	Drycleaning	Scattered	14	Income Rs. 23,000 per annum	—	Chhimba	2
(iii) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Field Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-22

Factories, Industrial Establishments of Different Size

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location	With power	Without power	Approximate number of workers	Approximate output during 1986 in Rs.	Year of Establish-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SMALL SCALE							
1.	Ice Cream Factory	Cinema Road	Yes	—	Two	48,000 Ice creams candy)	1982
2.	Automobile Engineering Works	Depot Bazar	Yes	—	Two	75,000 (Repairs)	1982
3.	Block Maker	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Three	3,62,000	1982
4.	Electrical Works	Civil Lines Bazar	Yes	—	One	12,000	1974
5.	Welding Works	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Two	88,000	1983
6.	Sealing Wax & Stamp Pads Industries	Depot Bazar	Yes	—	One	46,800	1984
7.	Candle Udyog	43, Civil Lines	Yes	—	One	20,000	1983
8.	Furniture Industry	Gurdwara Road	—	Yes	Two	90,000	1984
9.	Associate (Repair of Scooters etc.)	College Road	Yes	—	Three	15,000	1984
10.	Tyre Retreading	708, Bhardwaj Marg	Yes	—	Two	40,000	1984
11.	Trunk House	Cantt. Road	—	Yes	Two	1,30,000	1979
12.	Radios	Bus Stand	Yes	—	Two	45,000	1979
13.	Electronic Industries	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Nine	7,69,000	1984
14.	Printing Press	Kachehri Adda	Yes	—	Six	2,50,000	1979
15.	Handloom Shawls Industry	Kotwali Bazar	—	Yes	Five	1,80,000	1985
16.	Furniture Industry	Gurdwara Road	Yes	—	Nine	50,000	1980
17.	Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.	Chilgari	Yes	—	Nine	30,000	1985
18.	Bakery	Cinema Road	—	Yes	Two	18,000	1980
19.	Bakery	Depot Bazar	—	Yes	Two	22,000	1983
20.	Stationery Works	Kotwali Bazar	—	Yes	Two	1,22,000	1986
21.	Printers	Near Fire Brigade Office	Yes	—	Seven	2,25,000	1981
22.	Carpets	Gurdwara Road	—	Yes	Six	20,000	1986
23.	Carpets	Civil Bazar	—	Yes	Twenty Three	82,000	1981
24.	Steel Products	Gurdwara Road	Yes	—	Five	1,14,400	1986
25.	Hosiery Products	Gurdwara Road	—	Yes	One	1,58,000	1986
26.	T.V. & Radio Repair Centre	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Two	20,000	1982
27.	Grinding of Spices etc.	Civil Lines	Yes	—	One	3,36,000	1986
28.	Welding & Eng. Works	Depot Bazar	Yes	—	Two	70,000	1981
29.	Furniture Udyog	Civil Lines	Yes	—	Three	1,10,000	1986
30.	Radio Electronics	Gurdwara Road	Yes	—	Two	24,000	1981
31.	Handlooms	Cinema Road	—	Yes	Four	56,700	1982
32.	Furniture House & Mills	Civil Lines	Yes	—	Four	10,000	1986
33.	Stationers & Binders	Khaniyara Road	Yes	—	Two	26,000	1982
34.	Shoe Makers	Cantt. Road	—	Yes	Two	16,000	1982
35.	Printing Press	Depot Bazar	Yes	—	Five	2,00,000	1972
36.	Printing Press	Old Chari Road	Yes	—	Six	2,50,000	1973
37.	Automobiles Works	Civil Lines	Yes	—	Two	90,000	1975
38.	Furniture Industries	Chari Road	—	Yes	Two	36,000	1976
39.	Furniture House	Chari Road	—	Yes	Two	32,000	1976
40.	Printers	Gurdwara Road	—	Yes	Five	1,50,000	1974
41.	Plastic Containers	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Seven	2,75,000	1986
42.	Printing Press	Gurdwara Road	Yes	—	Six	2,50,000	1978
43.	Printing & Prakashan	Kotwali Bazar	Yes	—	Seven	3,00,000	1976

SOURCE : Field Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-23

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and size of Holdings

Locality	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of Households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			
			Family worker alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dharmkot, Naddi	Below 0.50 Hec.	17	14	1	—	
	0.50—0.99	4	4	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
2. Forsythganj, Bhagsunag	Below—0.50	5	5	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	1	1	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	1	1	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
3. Mcleodganj, Gamroo	Below—0.50	4	3	1	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
4. Sangam Park	Below—0.50	—	—	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX TABLE-23—contd.

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and size of Holdings

Locality	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of Households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Khajanchi Mohalla, Chander Marg		1	—	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	1	—	—	1	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	60.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
6. Kotwali east	Below 0.50	2	2	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
7. Kotwali west	Below 0.50	2	2	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
8. Arya Samaj & Gurdwara . . .	Below 0.50	1	1	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX TABLE-23—contd.

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and size of Holdings

Locolity	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of Households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Chilgari	Below 0.50	—	—	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
10. Kachehri	Below 0.50	1	—	—	1	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—		—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
11. Depot Bazar	Below 0.50	1	1	—	—	
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	1	1	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX TABLE-23—concld.

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and size of Holdings

Locality	Size of holding (in hectares)	No. of households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Famiy workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Civil Lines	Below 0.50	4	—	—	2	2 H.Hs. are not producing any Produce
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
13. Shaheed Smark	Below 0.50	1	—	—	—	1 household not producing any Produce
	0.50—0.99	—	—	—	—	
	1.00—1.99	—	—	—	—	
	2.00—2.99	—	—	—	—	
	3.00—3.99	—	—	—	—	
	4.00—4.99	—	—	—	—	
	5.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	
	7.50—9.99	—	—	—	—	
	10.00—19.99	—	—	—	—	
	20.00—29.99	—	—	—	—	
	30.00—39.99	—	—	—	—	
	40.00—49.99	—	—	—	—	
	50.00 and above	—	—	—	—	
	Total	47	35	2	4	

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX

Particulars

Type of Bank	Number	No. of depositors							
		Fixed		Saving		Current		Others	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Punjab National Bank 31-12-86	2	FDR 2,706 RD 1,716	45,456 1,710	10,946	22,203	161	3,393	34	424
2. State Bank of India 31-12-86 .	2	3,834	45,164	10,618	47,293	445	7,874	Nil	Nil
3. State Bank of Patiala 31-12-86	1	1,082	268.16 Lacs	2,352	103.11 Lacs	91	61.10 Lacs	Nil	Nil
4. Allahabad Bank 31-12-86	1	290	20,49,193.53	801	9,89,816.46	17	208.036.59	RD 120 Others	157,950.00 590,489.93
5. U. C. O. Bank 31-12-86	1	759 RD 492	33,435 5,226	1,469	15,773	81	1,278	—	—
6. Canara Bank Deposits Rs. 55.61 Lacks 31-12-86		FDR 53 KDR 332 RD 310 Sec. 6	5.83 28.65 3.16 6.27 37.91 Lacs	964	15.56 Lacs	45	1.41 Lac	17	0.73 Lac
7. Bank of India 31-12-86 . .	1	709	6,874	1,347	4,481	32	718	—	—
8. The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 31-12-86	1	1,551	11,590.597	5,525	6,761,045	110	220,191	100	689,067
Staff F/C	1		Rs. 3,345.73		—Rs. 1,061.43	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Lead Bank Officer, Dharmsala.

APPENDIX

Distribution of Households and Population by locality, Religion and Sex (In case of Households, Religion of

Ward/Locality	Religion and sex					
	Hindu			Muslim		
	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dharmkot, Naddi. .	25	69	60	—	—	—
2. (*a*) Forsythganj . .						
(*b*) Bhagsunag . .	14	32	46	—	—	—
3. (*a*) Mcleoadganj . .						
(*b*) Gamroo . . .	11	26	38	—	—	—
4. Sangam Park . . .	13	25	22	—	—	—
5. (*a*) Khajanchi Mohalla						
(*b*) Chander Marg . .	14	33	40	—	—	—
6. Kotwali East . .	22	65	59	—	—	—
7. Kotwali West . .	23	48	54	—	—	—
8. (*a*) Aryasmaj						
(*b*) Gurdwara . .	17	28	37	—	—	—
9. Chilgari . . .	20	53	46	1	1	3
10. Kachehri . . .	11	29	39	—	—	—
11. Depot Bazar . . .	10	29	16	—	—	—
12. Civil Lines . . .	20	44	36	—	—	—
13. Shaheed Smark . .	22	53	44	—	—	—
	222	534	537	1	1	3

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—24

about Banks

Transaction during the Year 1986		Government securities		Agr. Production		Industrial Production		Others	
Discounted purchased	Loans and advances	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Invest	Other Bank 8 64								
No. Amount 17 2,301	DD Purchase & Discount outstanding on 31-12-86 No. 6002	—	—	449	1,425	87	2,869	228	1,959
75,863	20,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.45 Lac	17.35 Lac	—	Nil		0.16 Lac	—	1.23 Lac	—	15 96 Lac
—	—	—	25	86853.59	14	220778.80		125	811542.59
2,131	65	1,508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.50 Lacs	176	9.67 Lacs	—	35	0.90 Lacs	3	1.03 Lacs	138	8.64 Lacs
8	3,869	—	—	129	353	—	—	—	3,387
—	105	64,41,407	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE—25

the head of household will be considered to be Religion of the Household)

Religion and sex								
Buddhist			Sikh			Total		
Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	4	—	—	—	26	71	64
14	25	25	1	1	—	29	58	71
8	13	15	—	—	—	19	39	53
7	15	12	—	—	—	20	40	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	40
—	—	—	1	1	3	23	66	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	23	48	54
—	—	—	4	13	10	21	41	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	21	54	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	29	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29	16
—	—	—	1	2	2	21	46	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	22	53	44
30	55	56	7	17	15	260	607	611

APPENDIX

Knowledge of Subsidiary Language

Mother Tongue	Total speakers by mother tongue			Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score		
	Total	Male	Female	Hindi					
				T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gaddi	84	41	43	72	36	36	0.93	1.22	0.64
Kangri	461	234	227	258	127	131	1.50	1.56	1.44
Tibetan	97	47	50	31	18	13	0.87	0.89	0.85
Punjabi	187	82	105	80	29	51	1.38	1.45	1.33
Hindi	180	94	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dogri	15	6	9	6	3	3	0.83	1.00	0.67
Kashmiri	3	1	2	1	—	1	2.00	-	2.00
Gorkhali	57	30	27	35	16	19	1.40	1.50	1.32
Chambyali	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandyali	13	7	6	8	2	6	1.25	1.00	1.33
Bengali	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

NOTE : Population of age-group 0—4 not included in this table.

APPENDIX

Knowledge of Subsidiary Language

Mother Tongue	Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score			Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score		
	Pahari/Urdu/English						Punjabi/Dogri					
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Gaddi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kangri	4	2	2	1.50	2.00	1.00	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjabi	1	—	1	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindi	6	3	3	1.67	2.00	1.33	19	8	11	1.68	1.75	1.64
Dogri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorkhali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chambyali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandyali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey d

TABLE—26

And average Educational Score

Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score			Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score		
English						Hindi/English					
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3.00	3.00	—
4	2	2	2.50	3.00	2.00	175	99	76	3.27	3.21	3.34
10	4	6	1.50	1.50	1.50	41	18	23	2.61	3.06	2.26
12	4	8	2.58	2.75	2.50	86	46	40	3.36	3.43	3.28
68	37	31	3.87	3.95	3.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	4.13	5.00	3.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4.00	5.00	3.00
2	1	1	2.50	2.00	3.00	20	13	7	3.05	3.31	2.57
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	5	3.80	4.00	3.60
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	3.20	3.20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 26—*concld.*

and average Educational Score

Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score			Subsidiary Language			Average Educational score		
Urdu/Punjabi/English/Arbi/Italian						No Subsidiay Language					
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7	0.20	—	0.29
2	1	1	4.00	5.00	3.00	17	3	14	0.18	0.33	0.14
1	1	—	5.00	5.00	—	14	6	8	0.64	0.67	0.63
3	2	1	2.00	1.50	3.00	5	1	4	0.20	—	0.25
43	23	20	3.28	3.35	3.20	44	23	21	1.33	1.50	1.14
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages of Members of Households

Mother Tongue	Number of speaking subsidiary languages with reference to duration of stay in present residence										
	0—4					5—9					
	Hindi	English	Pahari	Hindi/ English	Punjabi/ English/ Hindi/ Urdu/ Nepali/ Swiss/ German	Hindi	English	Pahari	Hindi/ English	Punjabi/ Dogri	English/ Punjabi/ Nepali Urdu/ Swiss/ German
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kangri	43	—	—	21	—	56	1	—	41	—	—
Gaddi	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Tibetan	4	3	—	7	1	4	2	—	14	—	—
Punjabi	12	—	—	12	—	15	1	—	12	—	1
Hindi	—	9	1	—	3	—	15	2	—	4	12
Dogri	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Mandyali	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kashmiri	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chambyali	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorkhali/Nepali	4	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bengali	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	72	12	1	52	4	99	19	2	70	4	13

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE —27

as Related to Duration of Stay in Present Residence

Number of speaking subsidiary languages with reference to duration of stay in present residence								
10+years						No subsidiary languages		
Hindi	English	Pahari	Hindi/ English	English/ Urdu/ Hindi/ Punjabi/ Italian	Punjabi/ Dogri	0—4	5—9	10 and above
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
164	3	4	114	2	1	32	3	14
59	—	—	2	—	—	10	5	5
23	4	—	21	—	—	14	7	7
58	11	—	62	3	—	18	3	—
—	45	4	—	28	14	21	14	24
4	1	—	4	—	—	3	1	—
2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
22	2	—	15	—	—	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
333	66	8	228	33	15	104	33	50

APPENDIX

Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages

Age and Sex	Number of Speakers of Mother Tongue who Speaks Subsidiary Language as												
	Kangri						Hindi						
	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	Pahari	English/ Urdu/ Punjabi	No Subsidiary Language	English	Pahari	Punjabi	English/ Urdu/ Punjabi	Dogri/ Punjabi	No Subsidiary Language
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—4 . . Male	4	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	6
Female	1	—	1	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	8
5—7 . . Male	15	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	8
Female	12	—	2	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	2
8—10 . . Male	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Female	11	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
11—14 . . Male	16	—	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	3
Female	17	—	7	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	5
15 and above . Male	80	1	86	2	1	1	34	2	5	21	—	10
Female	91	1	61	2	1	11	25	2	8	18	—	12
Total	263	4	176	4	2	49	69	7	18	43	—	59

APPENDIX

Mother Tounge and Subsidiary Languages

Age and Sex	Number of Speakers of Mother Tongue who Speaks Subsidiary Language as											
	Dogri				Kashmiri				Bengali			
	Hindi	Pahari	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
0—4 . . Male	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—7 . . Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8—10 . . Male	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—14 . . Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+above . Male	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Female	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	6	—	8	4	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—28

as Related to Age and Sex

Number of Speakers of Mother Tongue who Speakes Subsidiary Language as													
Gaddi				Punjabi					Tibetan				
Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	Hindi/ Urdu/ English/ Italian	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	English/ Hindi/ Punjabi/ Swiss/ German/ Nepali	No Subsidiary Language
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8
2	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
6	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	2
—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	2
3	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	2
5	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
5	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
22	—	2	1	20	3	37	2	—	12	—	15	1	1
30	—	—	4	37	5	37	2	—	12	3	14	—	5
74	—	2	20	85	12	86	4	21	31	9	42	1	28

TABLE 28—*contd.*

as Related to Age and Sex

Number of Speakers of Mother Tongue who Speakes Subsidiary Language as												
Mandyali				Chambyali				Gorkhali/Nepali				
Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language	Hindi	English	Hindi/ English	No Subsidiary Language
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	5	—	—	—	4	1	7	1	12	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	13	1	7	—
8	—	5	1	—	—	10	1	35	2	20	3

APPENDIX TABLE-29

Distribution of Scheduled Castes Population by Age, Sex and Educational level

Scheduled Caste	Educational level	Age Group													
		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50 & above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Badhi	Illiterate	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	3
	Literate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Below Primary	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Middle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
	Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Hr. Sec./Inter/PUC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Degree & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kabirpanthi	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Literate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Below Primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Matric	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hr. Sec./Inter/PUC	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Degree & above	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Literate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Below Primary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lohar	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Literate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Below Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Middle	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-29—*concld.*

Distribution of Scheduled Castes Population by Age, Sex and Educational level

Scheduled Caste	Educational level	Age Group													
		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50 & above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balmiki . .	Illiterate	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	—
	Literate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Below Primary	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Primary	—	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	Middle	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Matric	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Hr. Sec./Inter/PUC	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Non-Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tech. Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Degree & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pherera . .	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Below Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	10	8	11	8	13	5	6	5	8	13	13	5	4

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.
(Population in age-group of 0—4 has not been taken into account in this table).

APPENDIX

Part A—Education in Urban Areas

(For each castes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate (Without Educational level)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL . . .	757	618	307	363	142	117
1	Ad-dharmi . . .	4	3	1	—	—	1
2	Badhi, Nagalu	84	71	59	68	17	2
3	Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chuhre, Chura	223	211	98	116	46	50
4	Bangali	1	—	1	—	—	—
5	Barad	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	Batwal	3	1	1	—	—	1
7	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia or Mochi . . .	171	97	47	48	25	18
8	Chhimbe, Dhobi . . .	17	16	7	6	1	5
9	Darai, Daryai	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	Doom, Doommna, Dumna, Dumne or Mahasha . .	2	1	—	—	—	—
11	Hali	90	84	45	64	25	13
12	Jogi	4	—	1	—	—	—
13	Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer	38	33	8	11	7	8
14	Kori, Koli	11	7	3	2	1	—
15	Lohar	53	37	16	22	11	6
16	Megh	5	4	1	1	—	1
17	Phrera, Pherera . . .	14	14	3	5	3	2
18	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh . .	3	2	2	2	1	—
19	Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarde	23	25	9	10	5	7
20	Sipi	2	1	2	1	—	—
21	Unspecified	7	11	3	7	—	3

TABLE—30

only for Scheduled Castes

separately)

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL											
Primary		Middle		Matriculation/Sec.		Hr. Sec./Intermediate/Pre-University		Non-Tech. Dip. or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
118	63	79	26	64	28	29	16	2	2	1	—
—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	21	18	11	11	8	10	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	17	26	3	24	7	8	4	—	—	—	—
2	2	2	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	5	7	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	1	3	7	4	2	3	1	1	—	—
1	1	4	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
12	3	7	2	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
2	6	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	8	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	EDUCATIONAL					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post Graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical	
						Engineering and Technical	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	TOTAL . . .	9	2	3	—	1	—
1	Ad-dharmi	1	—	1	—	—	—
2	Badhi, Nagalu	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chuhre, Chura	1	—	1	—	—	—
4	Bangali	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Barad	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Batwal	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia or Mochi . . .	5	—	1	—	—	—
8	Chhimbe, Dhobi . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Darai, Daryai	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Doom, Doommna, Dumna, Dumne or Mahasha . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Hali	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Jogi	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer	2	2	—	—	1	—
14	Kori, Koli	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Megh	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Phrera, Pherera . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarde	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sipi	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : 'Individual' Slips, 1981 Census.

TABLE-30—*concld.*

only for Scheduled Castes

LEVEL									
Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post Graduate degree									
Medicine		Agriculture & Dairing		Veterinary		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Part A—Education in Urban Areas

(For each Tribe

EDUCATIONAL

Sl. No.	Name of Schduled Tribe	Total Population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational Level)		Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total . .	8	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	Bhot, Bodh .	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	Lahaula . .	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE :— Individual Slips, 1981 Census.

HH—Household
M—Males
F—Females

APPENDIX

— *Distribution of Households and Population*

Locality	Rajput			Brahmin			Kanojiya			Nai		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ward I (Dharmkot, Naddi)	17	46	36	5	15	13	1	3	4	1	3	2
Ward II (Forsythganj, Bhagsunag)	7	15	21	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III (Mcleodganj, Gamroo)	3	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward IV (Sangam Park)	1	1	1	3	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward V (Khajanchi Mohalla, Chander Marg) . . .	1	1	2	5	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VI (Kotwali East)	5	17	14	7	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VII (Kotwali West)	15	31	29	6	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VIII (Aryasmaj, Gurdwara)	3	3	8	6	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward IX (Chilgari)	8	30	18	6	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward X (Kachehari)	—	—	—	4	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward XI (Depot Bazar)	6	18	9	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward XII (Civil Lines)	5	7	6	6	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward XIII (Shaheed Smark)	8	18	19	5	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	79	194	170	56	136	138	1	3	4	1	3	2

TABLE-31

only for Scheduled Tribes

separately)

LEVEL												
Matriculation/Secondary		Hr. Sec./Intermediate/ Pre-University		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post Graduate degree other than technical degree	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
—	—	—		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
2	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE-32

by Locality, Caste or Tribe or Community and sex

Badhi			Buddhist			Kabirpanthi			Mahajan			Chamar			Gupta		
HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	5	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	14	25	25	1	1	7	1	3	4	1	3	2	—	—	—
3	7	7	8	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	4	1	2	5	4
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	8	—	—	—	1	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	16	22	30	55	56	2	6	8	11	28	25	2	7	3	3	7	6

Locality	Jat			Mehra/Sunar			Khatri			Aggarwal		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Ward I												
(Dharmkot, Naddi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II												
(Forsythganj, Bhagsunag)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III												
(Mcleodganj/Gamroo)	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	4	9	—	—	—
Ward IV												
(Sangam Park)	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	7	1	2	3
Ward V												
(Khajanchi Mohalla, Chander Marg) . . .	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	2
Ward VI												
(Kotwali East)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	11	—	—	—
Ward VII												
(Kotwali West)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
Ward VIII . .												
(Aryasmaj, Gurdwara)	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Ward IX												
(Chilgari)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ward X												
(Kachehari)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Ward XI												
(Depot Bazar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Ward XII												
(Civil Lines)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	—	—	—
Ward XIII												
(Shaheed Smark)	1	7	1	—	—	—	4	8	9	—	—	—
	3	10	4	3	6	8	21	49	51	2	4	5

TABLE-32—*contd.*

by Locality, Caste or Tribe or Community

Sood			Chaudhry			Kaistha			Malhotra			Lohar			Saini		
HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	5	6	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	5	5	1	1	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	16	20	3	5	5	2	3	10	1	2	2	2	7	6	1	1	3

Locality	Sayed			Sehgal			Majgotra			Jheer		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Ward I												
(Dharmkot, Naddi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward II												
(Forsythganj, Bhagsunag)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward III												
(Mcleodganj, Gamroo)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward IV												
(Sangam Park)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward V												
(Khajanchi Mohalla, Chander Marg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VI												
(Kotwali East)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VII												
(Kotwali West)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward VIII												
(Aryasmaj, Gurdwara)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward IX												
(Chilgari)	1	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward X												
(Kachehari)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward XI												
(Depot Bazar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward XII												
(Civil Lines)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—
Ward XIII												
(Shaheed Smark)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-32—*concld.*

by Locality, Caste or Tribe or Community

Kumhar			Balmiki			Ghirith			Pherera			Kohli			Total		
HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	71	64
—	—	—	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	58	71
—	—	—	2	3	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	39	53
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	40	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	66	62
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	48	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	41	47
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	54	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	—	—	—	11	29	39
—	—	—	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29	16
1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	3	1	21	46	38
—	—	—	3	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	53	44
1	2	1	11	26	33	4	9	13	1	3	8	1	3	1	260	607	611

APPENDIX TABLE-33

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of House-holds	Population			Average educational score per head			Average educational score per Household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajput . . .	79	336	177	159	1.82	2.10	1.50	7.72	4.71	3.01
Brahmin . . .	56	246	119	127	2.41	2.69	2.16	10.61	5.72	4.89
Tibetan . . .	30	97	47	50	1.68	1.81	1.56	5.43	2.83	2.60
Khatri . . .	21	97	48	49	2.84	2.92	2.76	13.10	6.67	6.43
Balmiki . . .	11	53	23	30	1.58	1.91	1.33	7.64	4.00	3.64
Mahajan . .	11	51	26	25	2.65	2.65	2.64	12.27	6.27	6.00
Badhi/Dhiman .	8	30	13	17	1.33	1.69	1.06	5.00	2.75	2.25
Sood . . .	7	35	15	20	2.71	2.73	2.70	13.57	5.86	7.71
Ghirith . . .	4	22	9	13	1.91	2.56	1.46	10.50	5.75	4.75
Chaudhry . .	3	10	5	5	2.10	1.80	2.40	7.00	3.00	4.00
Sunar . . .	3	11	5	6	2.00	2.20	1.83	7.34	3.67	3.67
Jat . . .	3	14	10	4	2.57	2.60	2.50	12.00	8.67	3.33
Gupta . . .	3	13	7	6	3.08	3.14	3.00	13.33	7.33	6.00
Kabirpanthi . .	2	14	6	8	2.36	2.17	2.50	16.50	6.50	10.00
Chamar . . .	2	10	7	3	1.50	1.86	0.67	7.50	6.50	1.00
Aggarwal . .	2	8	4	4	2.38	2.75	2.00	9.50	5.50	4.00
Kaistha . . .	2	11	3	8	3.73	4.33	3.50	20.50	6.50	14.00
Lohar . . .	2	10	5	5	1.20	1.20	1.20	6.00	3.00	3.00
Kanojiya . .	1	6	3	3	1.17	1.67	0.67	7.00	5.00	2.00
Nai . . .	1	4	2	2	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00	3.00	3.00
Malhotra . .	1	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Saini . . .	1	3	1	2	4.00	5.00	3.50	12.00	5.00	7.00
Sayed . . .	1	3	1	2	3.67	1.00	5.00	11.00	1.00	10.00
Sehgal . . .	1	4	2	2	2.25	2.50	2.00	9.00	5.00	4.00
Majgotra . .	1	4	2	2	2.00	2.50	1.50	8.00	5.00	3.00
Zheer . . .	1	1	1	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—
Kumhar . . .	1	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Pherera . . .	1	8	3	5	2.25	1.67	2.60	18.00	5.00	13.00
Kohli . . .	1	4	3	1	2.75	1.67	3.00	11.00	8.00	3.00
Total .	260	1,109	549	560	2.15	2.35	1.95	9.15	4.95	4.20

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-34

Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score

Type of Household	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per Head			Per Household		
					T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	144	593	299	294	2.09	2.27	1.90	8.61	4.72	3.89
2. Supplemented Nuclear	12	64	32	32	1.92	2.13	1.72	10.25	5.67	4.58
3. Sub-nuclear	24	67	29	38	2.30	2.34	2.26	6.42	2.84	3.58
4. Single Person	15	15	11	4	2.27	3.09	—	2.27	2.27	—
5. Supplemented Sub-nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Collateral Joint	1	8	5	3	0.50	0.80	—	4.00	4.00	—
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	7	3	4	0.71	0.67	0.75	5.00	2.00	3.00
8. Lineal Joint	11	70	31	39	2.04	2.35	1.79	13.00	6.64	6.36
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	5	48	25	23	2.47	2.64	2.17	23.20	13.20	10.00
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Self (Female) unmarried cousin Sister	1	2	—	2	4.00	—	4.00	8.00	—	8.00
13. Self (Female) married son, S/wife, unmarried son/daughter	10	47	22	25	2.19	2.41	2.00	10.30	5.30	5.00
14. Self (Male) married Son, S/Wife, unmarried sons/daughters	2	11	6	5	1.45	1.67	1.20	8.00	5.00	3.00
15. Nuclear with servant	4	20	8	12	2.25	2.88	1.83	11.25	5.75	5.50
16. Self (Female) son; S/Wife, S/Son, S/Dau, S/S/Dau, s Sister	1	8	3	5	2.75	2.00	3.20	22.00	6.00	16.00
17. Lineal Servant	3	22	11	11	3.00	2.91	3.09	22.00	10.67	11.33
18. Self (Female) married son, S/W/ unmarried children and D/daughter	2	24	12	12	2.29	2.58	2.00	27.50	15.50	12.00
19. Self (Spouse) with unmarried sons, dau, widowed brother and other relatives	3	12	6	6	2.00	2.17	1.83	8.00	4.33	3.67
20. Self (Female) sons, wife, married son, S/wife, unmarried S/dau, married servant	1	6	2	4	3.17	3.50	3.00	19.00	7.00	12.00
21. Self (Female) Widow mother and unmarried son	1	2	—	2	1.00	—	1.00	2.00	—	2.00
22. Self (Female) mother	1	2	—	2	2.00	—	2.00	4.00	—	4.00
23. Self (Male) unmarried S/Son	1	3	3	—	1.33	1.33	—	4.00	4.00	—
24. Self (Male) Daughter-in-Law	1	2	1	1	2.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	3.00
25. Self (Male) Cousin	1	2	2	—	2.50	2.50	—	5.00	5.00	—
26. Self (Spouse) sons dau	1	3	1	2	2.00	5.00	0.50	6.00	5.00	1.00
27. Self (Father) brother, sister B/D/Hus, B/D and B/D/Dau	1	5	2	3	2.80	3.50	2.33	14.00	7.00	7.00
28. Self (Female) Unmarried Son	1	3	2	1	2.67	2.50	3.00	8.00	5.00	3.00

APPENDIX TABLE-34—concld.

Distribution of Household by Type and Average Education Score

Type of Household	No. of Households	Population			Average Educational Score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per Head			Per Household		
					T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29. Self (Male) Friend	1	2	2	—	4.00	4.00	—	8.00	8.00	—
30. Self (Female) unmarried dau, and son and Widowed H/Mother . . .	1	5	1	4	1.20	1.00	1.25	6.00	1.00	5.00
31. Self (Spouse) married dau, daus, daus son	1	5	2	3	1.40	1.50	1.33	7.00	3.00	4.00
32. Self (Male) Married Sister, Never married sister, sister sons/Wife, N. M. Son .	1	10	4	6	2.40	2.75	2.17	24.00	11.00	13.00
33. Self (Spouse) D/Dau. Husband, D/Dau.	1	7	2	5	3.57	5.00	3.00	25.00	10.00	15.00
34. Self (Female) Sis's dau. and son . .	1	3	1	2	3.67	1.00	5.00	11.00	1.00	10.00
35. Self (spouse) son, S/Wife, married dau, S/Son	1	8	5	3	3.75	4.00	3.33	30.00	20.00	10.00
36. Self (Spouse,) Dau, Son, Brother, B/Son	1	5	3	2	1.67	2.33	1.50	10.00	7.00	3.00
37. Self, Sons Wife	1	2	1	1	4.00	5.00	3.00	8.00	5.00	3.00
38. Self (Spouse) married Sons and unmarried son	1	8	7	1	1.88	2.14	—	15.00	15.00	—
39. Self, (Spouse) married son and married dau. and unmarried son . . .	1	5	3	2	1.60	2.00	1.00	8.00	6.00	2.00
40. Self spouse unmarried sons/son . .	1	3	2	1	1.33	2.00	—	4.00	4.00	—
Total . .	260	1,109	549	560	2.15	2.35	1.95	9.15	4.95	4.20

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-35

Distribution of Households by Occupational Category of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupational Category	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score per head			Average Educational Score Per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pipe Fitter in IPH . . . (871)	2	9	3	6	1.11	1.00	1.17	5.00	1.50	3.50
Peon . . . . . (358)	8	28	16	12	1.32	1.56	1.00	4.63	3.13	1.50
Agriculturist . . . . . (610)	5	20	10	10	0.90	1.20	0.60	3.60	2.40	1.20
Slate quarrying labourer . . . (719)	10	52	23	29	0.71	0.96	0.52	3.70	2.20	1.50
Slate mine contractor . . . (718)	4	25	13	12	1.32	1.69	0.92	8.25	5.50	2.75
Tea Shopkeeper . . . . (778)	7	29	18	11	2.17	2.22	2.09	9.00	5.11	3.29
Manager in guest house . . . (251)	1	4	3	1	1.25	1.67	—	5.00	5.00	—
Karyana Shopkeeper . . . (400)	5	23	14	9	1.78	1.86	1.67	8.20	5.20	3.00
Mule transporter . . . . (987)	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar . . . . . (574)	2	8	5	3	1.25	1.40	1.00	5.00	3.50	1.50
Carpenter . . . . . (811)	1	5	2	3	1.20	1.50	1.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Trained Dai in Civil Dispensary . (085)	3	15	5	10	2.33	1.80	2.60	11.67	3.00	8.67
Graduate Teacher . . . . (155)	2	4	1	3	4.50	5.00	4.33	9.00	2.50	6.50
Primary Teacher . . . . (153)	3	10	6	4	2.60	2.67	2.50	8.66	5.33	3.33
Grossary Shopkeeper . . . (409)	3	15	6	9	2.60	2.33	2.78	13.00	4.67	8.33
Gardener . . . . . (652)	1	6	3	3	1.50	1.67	1.33	9.00	5.00	4.00
Technician in Tele Exchange . . (399)	1	1	1	—	3.00	3.00	—	3.00	3.00	—
Shoe Maker & Shoe Shopkeeper . (801)	2	11	5	6	1.18	1.80	0.67	6.50	4.50	2.00
Live Stock . . . . . (621)	2	9	5	4	1.80	2.00	1.75	8.50	5.00	3.50
Sweeper . . . . . (541)	4	19	8	11	1.16	1.50	0.91	5.50	3.00	2.50
Weaver Carpet etc. . . . (755)	2	3	—	3	0.67	—	0.67	1.00	—	1.00
Cook . . . . . (520)	3	16	10	6	1.25	1.40	1.00	6.67	4.67	2.00
Programme Officer . . . . (219)	2	5	3	2	2.60	3.67	1.00	6.50	5.50	1.00
Incharge Export Marketing . . (299)	2	3	2	1	3.67	5.00	1.00	5.50	5.00	0.50
Book Sellers Stationery Shopkeeper . (431)	4	14	6	8	2.43	2.83	2.13	8.50	4.25	4.25
Restaurant Owner . . . . (500)	3	13	9	4	1.31	0.89	2.25	5.67	2.67	3.00
Audit Officer . . . . . (129)	1	1	1	—	5.00	5.00	—	5.00	5.00	—
Deputy Secretary . . . . (211)	1	5	3	2	2.20	1.00	4.00	11.00	7.00	4.00
Watch repairs and Watch Shopkeeper (841)	1	1	1	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—
Line-man in Tele Exchange . . (857)	1	2	1	1	1.00	2.00	—	2.00	2.00	—
Bill Collector (Canera Bank) . . (330)	1	2	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
Clerk . . . . . (350)	6	28	16	12	2.04	2.19	1.83	9.50	5.83	3.67

APPENDIX TABLE-35—*contd.*

Distribution of Households by Occupational Category of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupational Category	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score per head			Average Educational Score per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chemist (001)	2	11	7	4	2.36	2.71	1.75	13.00	9.50	3.50
Jewellers (881)	3	14	7	7	1.71	1.71	1.71	8.00	4.00	4.00
Tailoring Shopkeeper (791)	5	36	20	16	1.83	1.90	1.75	13.20	7.60	5.60
Superintendent (300)	5	15	6	9	3.00	4.33	2.11	9.00	5.20	3.80
Painter (Handicraft) (939)	1	2	1	1	1.00	—	2.00	2.00	—	2.00
Secretary to Principal & Sponsership (269)	3	10	5	5	3.10	3.40	2.80	10.34	5.67	4.67
Home Foster (529)	1	5	3	2	1.40	1.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	4.00
Section Officer (300)	4	15	7	8	2.93	3.29	2.63	11.00	5.75	5.25
Assistant (302)	9	42	20	22	2.57	2.95	2.23	12.00	6.56	5.44
Head Cashier (331)	3	9	3	6	2.33	3.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	4.00
General merchant (401)	11	45	20	25	2.22	2.50	2.00	9.10	4.55	4.55
Range Officer (Forest) (660)	2	8	3	5	3.50	3.67	3.40	14.00	5.50	8.50
Govt. Contractor (R&B) (241)	1	2	1	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Land Lord-cum-Orchadist (X10)	1	4	3	1	2.50	2.67	2.00	10.00	8.00	2.00
Bank Manager (Kangra Co-op. Bank) (230)	2	9	4	5	2.56	3.25	2.00	11.50	6.50	5.00
Inspector Food & Supply (301)	2	5	3	2	2.60	3.00	2.00	6.50	4.00	2.00
Lawyer in Court (140)	2	5	2	3	3.80	5.00	3.00	9.50	5.00	4.50
Technical Supervisor (Pvt. Trasp.) (369)	1	4	2	2	3.50	3.00	4.00	14.00	6.00	8.00
Sweet Shopkeeper (777)	4	19	11	8	2.05	2.45	1.50	9.75	6.75	3.00
Crokery & Tant House (899)	1	6	3	3	1.67	1.33	2.00	10.00	4.00	6.00
Waiter (521)	2	3	3	—	2.67	2.67	—	4.00	4.00	—
Photographer (173)	1	4	2	2	1.75	2.00	1.50	7.00	4.00	3.00
Owner of Log Printing Press (920)	1	6	3	3	2.33	2.33	2.33	14.00	7.00	7.00
Accountant (120)	4	13	5	8	3.08	3.20	3.00	10.00	4.00	6.00
Driver (Jeep) (986)	3	13	10	3	1 15	1.40	0.33	5.00	4.67	0.33
Daily Wages Worker (999)	2	6	2	4	0.67	1.00	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.00
J.E. (Civil Eng.) (031)	2	6	4	2	2.83	3.25	2.00	8.50	6.50	2.00
Dy. C.M.O.-Cum-Health Officer (070)	2	11	5	6	3.27	2.20	3.33	18.00	8.00	10.00
Patwari (310)	1	4	1	3	1.75	3.00	1.33	7.00	3.00	4.00
Owner Pub. Carrier (250)	3	14	6	8	2.57	3.67	2.50	12.00	5.33	1.33
Horticulture Inspector (609)	1	5	2	3	3.60	4.00	3.33	18.00	8.00	10.00
Vaidya (071)	1	3	1	2	3.00	4.00	2.50	9.00	4.00	5.00
Senior Sec. School Teacher (151)	1	2	—	2	3.50	—	3.50	7.00	—	7.00

APPENDIX TABLE-35—*concld.*

Distribution of Households by Occupational Category of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupational Category	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score per head			Average Educational Score per household		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Depot Holder (Co-oper. Society) (439)	1	9	5	4	2.11	2.00	2.25	19.00	10.00	9.00
Cement Supplier Pvt. Agency (412)	1	5	3	2	3.20	2.67	4.00	16.00	8.00	8.00
Lecturer Govt. College (150)	4	15	8	7	3.67	3.13	4.29	13.75	6.25	7.50
J.A.O. (Tel. Exchange) (210)	2	8	6	2	2.50	2.33	3.00	10.00	7.00	3.00
Chartered Accountant (Pvt. Comp). (121)	1	3	2	1	3.67	3.00	5.00	11.00	6.00	5.00
Pharmasist Govt. Hospital (076)	3	16	7	9	1.69	2.29	1.22	9.00	5.33	3.67
Supervisor (Post Office) (870)	1	2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
Road Inspector (H.P.P.W.D.) (950)	2	7	3	4	2.57	3.67	1.75	9.00	5.50	3.50
Municipal Counceller (Vice President) (202)	1	10	4	6	2.40	2.75	2.17	24.00	11.00	7.00
P.T.I. Govt. High School (159)	1	3	1	2	3.67	1.00	5.00	11.00	1.00	10.00
Stove Repairer (839)	1	5	3	2	1.60	2.00	1.00	8.00	6.00	2.00
Private Petition writer (149)	1	4	2	2	2.50	2.50	2.50	10.00	5.00	5.00
Coal Merchant (400)	1	6	2	4	2.83	3.50	2.50	17.00	7.00	10.00
Manager (Pvt. Business) (259)	1	5	3	2	1.60	1.67	1.50	8.00	5.00	3.00
Vegetable Shopkeeper (431)	3	9	4	5	2.00	1.75	2.20	6.00	2.33	3.67
Asstt. Unit Officer (Hospital) (089)	1	2	2	—	3.00	3.00	—	6.00	6.00	—
Munshi in Court with Advocate (142)	1	5	2	3	2.00	3.00	1.33	10.00	6.00	4.00
Head Constable (Police) (571)	4	17	12	5	2.00	2.25	1.40	8.50	6.75	1.75
Lab. Attendent (083)	1	1	1	—	2.00	2.00	—	2.00	2.00	—
Medical Practitioner (Pvt.). (079)	2	8	4	4	4.75	5.00	4.50	19.00	10.00	9.00
Editor Himachal Today (161)	1	5	1	4	3.60	5.00	4.50	18.00	5.00	13.00
Non-Workers	45	219	97	122	2.41	2.75	2.13	11.71	5.93	5.78
Total	260	1,109	549	560	2.15	2.35	1.95	9.15	4.95	4.20

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Age at Marriage as Related to

Educational Level	Age at Marriage — Male									
	Below—14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not Stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Illiterate . .	—	6	15	3	4	2	—	—	—	30
2. Literate without educational level .	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	11
3. Below Primary .	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
4. Primary . .	—	2	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	17
5. Middle . .	1	6	21	15	3	—	—	—	—	46
6. Matric . .	—	2	22	21	5	1	—	—	—	51
7. Hr. Sec., Pre-University & Intermediate . .	—	2	7	10	2	1	—	—	—	22
8. Non-Tech. Diploma not equal to degree . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Technical-Diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Degree and above	—	2	14	43	16	—	1	—	—	76
Total .	1	21	98	107	33	4	1	—	—	265

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-36

Educational Level

Marriage

Female									
Below-14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	66	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	95
—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	14
—	29	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
—	26	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	34
—	34	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	59
—	3	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	12
—	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	36
11	178	87	29	3	—	1	—	—	309

APPENDIX TABLE-37

Average Age at Marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage

Educational level	Number of married		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 years	Within 15 yrs.	Earlier than 30 yrs.	15—29 years	Within 15 yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	30	95	25	25	21	16	18	18
2. Literate without educational level .	11	7	25	28	28	19	19	20
3. Below Primary	9	14	21	25	—	16	21	23
4. Primary	17	40	24	22	24	17	18	19
5. Middle	46	34	23	25	24	17	21	19
6. Matric	51	59	24	25	26	19	19	20
7. Hr. Sec., PUC & Intermediate . .	22	12	21	27	25	20	21	22
8. Non-Tech. Dip. not equal to degree .	2	12	21	—	—	—	22	23
9. Tech. Diploma not equal to degree .	1	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
10. Degree & above	76	36	24	21	27	21	21	24

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-38

Male, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not St	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Rajput	5—9	29	20	27	15	3	
	10—14	26	19	26	16	—	
	15—29	19	18	14	6	5	
	20—24	17	14	1	4	16	
	25+	85	88	—	—	85	
	Total	176	159	47	41	109	
2. Brahmin	5—9	17	22	16	20	1	
	10—14	11	13	11	12	—	
	15—19	14	9	8	7	6	
	20—24	10	13	3	2	7	
	25+	68	70	1	—	67	
	Total	120	127	39	41	81	
3. Kanojiya	5—9	1	1	1	—	—	
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	
	Total	3	3	2	1	1	
4. Nai	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	
	15—19	—	1	—	—	—	
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	
	Total	2	2	1	—	1	
5. Badhi/Dhiman	5—9	3	5	2	3	1	
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	
	15—19	—	2	—	2	—	
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	
	25+	8	9	—	—	8	
	Total	13	17	3	5	10	
6. Tibetan/Buddhist	5—9	13	10	12	10	1	
	10—14	5	6	5	6	—	
	15—19	4	4	4	3	—	
	20—24	3	3	—	—	3	
	25+	22	27	—	—	22	
	Total	47	50	21	19	26	

APPENDIX TABLE-38—*contd.*

Male, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Kabirpanthi	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	2	1	2	1	—	—
	15—19	1	2	1	2	—	—
	20—24	1	2	1	1	—	1
	25+	1	2	—	—	1	2
	Total	6	8	5	5	1	3
8. Mahajan	5—9	4	4	4	4	—	—
	10—14	3	1	3	1	—	—
	15—19	1	2	1	2	—	—
	20—24	4	1	—	1	4	—
	25+	14	17	—	—	14	17
	Total	26	25	8	8	18	17
9. Chamar	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	3	—	2	—	1	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	3	2	—	—	3	2
	Total	7	3	3	—	4	3
10. Gupta	5—9	2	—	2	—	—	—
	10—14	1	2	1	2	—	—
	15—19	1	1	1	1	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	3	3	—	—	3	3
	Total	7	6	4	3	3	3
11. Jat	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	3	1	3	1	—	—
	20—24	3	—	1	—	2	—
	25+	3	2	—	—	3	2
	Total	10	4	5	2	5	2
12. Sunar/Mehra	5—9	—	2	—	2	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	1	1	—	—	1	1
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	3	3	—	—	3	3
	Total	5	6	—	2	5	4

APPENDIX TABLE-38—*contd.*

Male, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Khatri	5 -9	4	1	4	1	—	—
	10—14	6	5	6	5	—	—
	15—19	4	11	3	10	1	1
	20—24	6	5	2	1	4	4
	25+	28	27	—	—	28	27
	Total	48	49	15	17	33	32
14. Aggarwal	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 -24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25+	2	2	—	—	2	2
	Total	4	4	1	1	3	3
15. Sood	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	2	4	2	3	—	1
	15 -19	3	5	3	5	—	—
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25+	8	9	—	—	8	9
	Total	15	20	6	9	9	11
16. Chaudhry	5—9	—		—	—	—	—
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	1	2	—	2	1	—
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	2	2		—	2	2
	Total	5	5	1	3	4	2
17. Kaistha	5—9	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	1	—	—	—	1
	20—24		1	—	—	—	1
	25+	3	5	—	—	3	5
	Total	3	8	—	1	3	7
18. Malhotra	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	1	1	—	—	1	1

APPENDIX TABLE-38—*contd.*

Male, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Lohar	5—9	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	1	1	1	—	—	1
	20—24	2	1	—	—	2	1
	25+	1	2	—	—	1	2
	Total	5	5	2	1	3	4
20. Saini	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	1	—	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	1	2	—	1	1	1
21. Sayed	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Total	1	2	1	—	—	2
22. Sehgal	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	2	2	1	1	1	1
23. Majgotra	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	1	—	1	—	—
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	2	2	—	1	2	1
24. Zheer	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—

APPENDIX TABLE-38—*concld.*

Male, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Kumhar	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total		1	1	—	—	1	1
26. Balmiki	5—9	4	1	3	1	1	—
	10—14	3	10	3	10	—	—
	15—19	3	8	3	7	—	1
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25+	12	10	—	—	12	10
Total		23	30	9	18	14	12
27. Ghirith	5—9	2	2	2	1	—	1
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	2	4	2	3	—	1
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	4	6	—	—	4	6
Total		9	13	5	5	4	8
28. Pherera	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	2	—	1	—	1
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	2	2	—	—	2	2
Total		3	5	1	1	2	4
29. Kohli	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total		3	1	2	—	1	1
Grand Total		549	560	203	186	346	374

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-39

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated		Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant Born in the Town . . .		5—9	59	55	54	46	5	9
		10—14	49	49	49	45	—	4
		15—19	34	51	26	34	8	17
		20—24	30	19	4	5	26	14
		25+	82	47	1	—	81	47
	Total		254	221	134	130	120	91
B. Migrant								
I. Migrated outside the town in the district	(a) Rural .	5—9	12	3	12	2	—	1
		10—14	4	3	4	2	—	1
		15—19	11	9	7	5	4	4
		20—24	13	10	2	1	11	9
		25+	76	93	—	—	76	93
		Total	116	118	25	10	91	108
	(b) Urban .	5—9	5	1	5	1	—	—
		10—14	4	4	4	4	—	—
		15—19	1	2	1	2	—	—
		20—24	—	3	—	1	—	2
		25+	14	19	—	—	14	19
	Total		24	29	10	8	14	21
II. Migrant within the state District								
1. Chamba	(a) Rural .	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	1	—	—	—	1	—
		20—24	—	2	—	—	—	2
		25+	1	2	—	—	1	2
	Total		2	4	—	—	2	4
	(b) Urban .	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
		14—10	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	4	6	—	—	4	6
	Total .		6	6	2	—	4	6

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in the Educational Institution by Migration Status As derermined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Una (a) Rural	5—9	1	2	—	2	1	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	2	—	2	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	6	6	—	—	6	6
Total		7	10	—	4	7	6
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total		—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Kullu (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25+	3	—	—	—	3	—
Total		7	2	3	1	4	1
4. Hamirpur (a) Rural	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	5	4	—	—	5	4
Total		6	5	1	—	5	5
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
	20—24	1	—	1	—	—	—
	25+	4	9	—	—	4	9
Total		6	9	2	—	4	9

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Bilaspur (a) Rural	5—9	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	1	—	—	—	1	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	2	2	—	2	2	—
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	1	—	1	1	—
6. Shimla (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	2	—	1	—	1
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	2	—	1	1	1
(b) Urban	5—9	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
	15—19	3	—	3	—	—	—
	20—24	—	3	—	—	—	3
	25+	1	4	—	—	1	4
	Total	5	9	4	2	1	7
7. Solan (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total	1	1	1	—	—	1
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from migrated		Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Mandi	(a) Rural	5—9	2	1	2	1	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	1	—	1	—	—	—
		20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
		25+	2	3	—	—	2	3
		Total	5	5	3	1	2	4
	(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	1	—	—	—	1	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	2	3	—	—	2	3
		Total	3	3	—	—	3	3
III. Migrant in other states								
1. Punjab	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
		15—19	—	1	—	—	—	1
		20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
		25+	11	15	—	—	11	15
		Total	13	17	1	—	12	17
	(b) Urban	5—9	—	4	—	3	—	1
		10—14	2	1	2	1	—	—
		15—19	2	4	2	4	—	—
		20—24	3	1	—	—	3	1
		25+	11	21	—	—	11	21
		Total	18	31	4	8	14	23
2. Haryana	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
		25+	3	1	—	—	3	1
		Total	3	2	—	—	3	2
	(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	1	2	—	—	1	2
		Total	1	2	—	—	1	2

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh (U.T.)	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	—	2	—	2	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	1	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	4	—	4	—	—
Delhi (Urban)	5—9	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	—	1	—	—	—	1
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	2	2	—	—	2	2
	Total	4	4	1	1	3	3
3. Uttar Pradesh (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	2	—	2	—	—	—
	20—24	1	—	1	—	—	—
	25+	1	3	—	—	1	3
	Total	4	4	3	1	1	3
(b) Urban	5—9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	2	3	—	—	2	3
	Total	3	4	1	1	2	3
4. Jammu & Kashmir (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	2	—	2	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	—	—	1
	25+	2	4	—	—	2	4
	Total	2	7	—	2	2	5
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	1	1	1	1	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	4	3	—	—	4	3
	Total	5	5	1	2	4	3

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and Place from where migrated	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Sikkim (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	—	—	—	1	—
6. West Bengal (a) Rrural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25+	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Total	2	3	1	—	1	3
7. Rajasthan (a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	1	—	1	1	—

92-M/S120DCOHP—16

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*contd.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated		Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Orissa	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Karnataka	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—25	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	5—9	1	3	1	3	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Total	1	4	1	3	—	1
10. Maharashtra	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	1	1	1	1	—	—
		15—19	1	1	1	1	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Total	2	3	2	2	—	1

APPENDIX TABLE-39 *contd.*

Age, Sex and Status in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated		Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Bihar	(a) Rural	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15 -19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25 +	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total .		—	1	—	—	—	1
	(b) Urban	5 -9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total .		—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Kerala	(a) Rural	5- 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10 -14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—		—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total .		—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total .		1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Countries								
1. Tibet		5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25+	22	23	—	—	22	23
	Total .		22	23	—	—	22	23

92-M/S120DCOHP—17(a)

APPENDIX TABLE-39—*concld.*

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status As Determined by Place of Birth

Migration Status and place from where migrated	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Pakistan	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	16	15	—	—	16	15
Total		16	15	—	—	16	15
3. Nepal	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	1	—	1	—	—
	25+	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total		—	2	—	1	—	1
4. Burma	5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total		1	—	—	—	1	—
5. Zambiya (Africă)	5—9	1	—	1	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		1	—	1	—	—	—
Grand Total		549	560	203	186	346	374

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-40

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age Group		Educational Level									
			Illiterate	Literate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	P.U.C./ Hr. Sec./ Inter	Non-Tech. Diploma	Tech. Diploma	Degree & above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajput	5—14	Male	3	12	26	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	7	5	16	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	10	—	5	14	25	24	5	—	1	18
		Female	35	1	4	18	13	17	4	3	1	10
	60+	Male	5	1		—	4	6	—	1	—	1
		Female	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brahmin	5—14	Male	1	6	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	2	5	17	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	4	—	1	8	9	14	14	—	2	26
		Female	11	—	3	13	11	15	11	5	—	15
	60+	Male	2	—	1	1	4	3	—	1	—	1
		Female	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tibetan	5—14	Male	1	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	6	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	3	8	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	8
		Female	9	4	—	8	2	5	3	—	—	2
	60+	Male	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanojiya	5—14	Male	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	5—14	Male	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1
		Female	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nai	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-40—*contd.*

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age Group		Educational Level									
			Illiterate	Literate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	P.U.C./ Hr. Sec./ Inter	Non-Tech. Diploma	Tech. Diploma	Degree & above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kabirpanthi	5—14	Male	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	5—14	Male	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	—	—	3
		Female	—	—	—	4	3	5	1	—	—	5
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	5—14	Male	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	1	1	—	2	3	4	4	—	—	—
		Female	6	—	2	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jat	5—14	Male	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	1
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunar	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-40—*contd.*

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age Group		Educational Level									
			Illi-terate	Literate	Below Primary	Pri-mary	Middle	Matric	P.U.C./ Hr. Sec./ Inter	Non-Tech. Diploma	Tech. Diploma	Degree & above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Badhi/Dhiman	5—14	Male	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	1
		Female	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—
	60+	Male	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khatri	5—14	Male	—	1	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	2	—	—	1	6	4	6	—	—	13
		Female	3	—	—	1	2	15	8	1	—	9
	60+	Male	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1
		Female	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	5—14	Male	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	2
		Female	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	1	—	3
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry	5—14	Male	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
	60+	Male	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaistha	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-40—*contd.*

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age Group		Educational Level									
			Illi-terate	Literate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	P.U.C./ Hr. Sec./ Inter	Non-Tech. Diploma	Tech. Diploma	Degree & above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Malhotra	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	5—14	Male	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saini	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lohar	5—14	Male	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sehgal	5—14	Male	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayed	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE-40—*concld.*

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age Group		Educational Level									
			Illi-terate	Literate Below Primary		Primary	Middle	Matric	P.U.C./ Hr. Sec./ Inter	Non-Tech. Diploma	Tech. Diploma	Degree & above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pherera . . .	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—29	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Majgotra . .	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
		Female	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zheer	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kohli . . .	5—14	Male	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumhar . . .	5—14	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—59	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	60+	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	156	74	158	172	150	156	78	13	5	147
		Male	42	46	83	71	90	79	44	2	4	88
		Female	114	28	75	101	60	77	34	11	1	59

SOURCE :- Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-41

Distribution of Students by Educational Level and Occupational Category of Head of the Household

Occupational Category of Head of the Household		Educational Level of Student										
		Post Graduate and above	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Hr. Sec./ Inter/ PUC	Non-Tech. Diploma not equal to degree	Tech. Diploma not equal to degree	Degree and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
001	Owner of Medical Store	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	7
031	Junior engineer in H.P.P.W.D.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
070	M.B.B.S. Doctor	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
076	Pharmacist in Govt. Hospital	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
083	Compounder in Military Dispensary	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
085	Trained Dai in Civil Dispensary	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	8
089	Assistant Unit Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
120	Accountant	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
137	Social Worker in M.C.	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
140	Lawyer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
142	Munshi of Advocate	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
149	Private Petition Writer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
150	Teacher in Govt. College	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	6
151	Teacher in Senior Sec. Schol	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
153	Teacher in Govt. Primary School	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6
155	Teacher in Tibetan School	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
159	P.T.I. in Govt. Girls High School	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
161	Editor of Himachal Today	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
173	Photographer	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
210	Junior Accounts Officer (Tel. Exchange)	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
211	Deputy Secretary	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
219	Programme Officer	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
230	Bank Manager	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
250	Owner of Public Carrier	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	8
251	Manager in Guest House	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
259	Manager in Private Petrol Pump	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
269	Secretary to Principal in T.C.V.	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
300	Section-Officer	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	8
301	Food & Supply Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
302	Assistant in HP Govt. Office	—	5	6	5	4	—	3	—	—	—	23
310	Patwari	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
331	Treasurer in Handi Craft Centre	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
331	Head Cashier	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
350	Clerk in H.P.P.W.D.	—	4	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	14
358	Peon	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
369	Technical Supervisor	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
400	Karyana Shopkeeper	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
401	Business of Cloth	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
409	Grossary Shopkeeper	—	1	3	3	—	1	3	—	—	—	11
412	Cement Supplier (Pvt.)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
430	Sweater Seller	—	1	5	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	15
431	Old Books Seller	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

APENDIX TABLE-41 *concld.*

Distribution of Students by Educational Level and Occupational Category of Head of the Households

Occupational Category of Head of the Household		Educational Level of Student										
		Post Graduate and above	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Hr. Sec. Inter PUC	Non-Tech. Diploma not equal to degree	Tech. Diploma not equal to degree	Degree and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
431	Vegetable Seller	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	-	—	4
439	Depot Holder	--	2	1		—	—	-	—	—	-	3
500	Owner Restaurant	-	3	—	3	1		-	-	—	—	7
520	Cook in T.C.V	--	2	3	5		—		—	-	--	10
529	Home Foster	—		1		1	-	-	-	—	--	2
541	Sweeper	—	2	4	2	1	-	—	—	--	—	9
571	Head Constable in Police		1		2	2	1	-	—	—	-	6
574	Chowkidar in M.E.S.	—	1	2		1		—	-	—	—	4
609	Horticulture Inspector		—		-	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
610	Agriculturer	—	2	2	-	1	-	—	-	--	—	5
621	Live Stock	-	—	2	1		--	1	—	—	--	4
652	Gardner	—		2	2	—	-	—		-	—	4
712	Slate quarring	—	1	2	2		---		—	—		5
718	Slate mine Contractor	-	-	1	2	-	—	-		—	—	3
719	Labourer in State Mine	--	3	10		--		—	—			13
777	Halwai		--	2	1	3	--	2	—	--	1	9
778	Tea Shopkeeper	—	3	3	—	1		—	-	-	—	7
791	Tailor Shop	—		3	4	3	1	2	--	-	—	13
801	Shoes Seller	—	—	3	—		--		—	—	—	3
811	Carpenter	-	-	1		—	-	—	—		-	1
857	Line Men		1		--		—	--	—	—	—	1
871	Fitter in IPH	—	-	1	3	—	1		—		--	5
881	Jewellery Shopkeeper	—		-	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
920	Owner of Log Printing Press		-		1	-	—	—		—	—	1
950	Road Inspector	--		-	2	—	1	—	—	--	---	3
986	Driver in H.P.P.W.D.	—	1	3	1		---	---	—	—	—	5
	Non-Workers	-	13	17	11	8	2	4	1	—	2	58
	GRAND TOTAL	—	76	126	79	55	21	34	1	1	7	400

NOTE : Eleven Students of the age group of less than 5 years.

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Household defaulting in Enrolling School Going Children by

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of Household	Number of Households not having any child of school going age	Number of Households having children of school going age (5—14)			Number of Households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male & Female both	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajput	30	19	14	16	1
Brahmin	19	12	13	12	—
Tibetan	13	7	4	6	—
Khatri	12	5	1	3	—
Balmiki	2	4	4	1	1
Mahajan	5	1	—	5	—
Badhi/Dhiman	4	1	1	2	—
Sood	2	1	2	2	—
Ghirith	1	—	—	3	—
Choudhry	2	—	—	1	—
Sunar/Mehra	2	—	1	—	—
Jat	1	1	1	—	—
Gupta	—	1	—	2	—
Kabirpanthi	—	1	—	1	—
Chamar	1	1	—	—	—
Aggarwal	1	—	—	1	—
Kaistha	1	—	1	—	—
Lohar	—	1	1	—	—
Kanojiya	—	—	—	1	—
Nai	—	1	—	—	—
Malhotra	1	—	—	—	—
Saini	1	—	—	—	—
Sayed	—	1	—	—	—
Sehgal	—	—	—	1	—
Majgotra	1	—	—	—	—
Zheer	1	—	—	—	—
Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—
Pherera	—	1	—	—	—
Kohli	—	1	—	—	—
Total	101	59	43	57	2

TABLE-42

Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only Female children of school going age failing to send them to school	Number of households and Female children of school going age & failing to send some of them to school	Number of households having both male & female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children to school going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only male and some females children to school
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	3	—	2	—	3	3	2

APPENDIX TABLE-43

Distribution of Households by Migration status and Place of Birth of Head of Household and Composition by Sex and Age status of Members (Minor up to age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and Place of birth of head of household.	Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is						Total
	Adult male and female & minor male & female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and/or female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Non-migrant (Born in the town)	42	10	—	—	1	1	54
B Migrant							
I. Born outside the town but (a) Rural	48	14	11	2	1	3	79
in the district (b) Urban	9	3	1	—	—	1	14
II. Born within the State in Districts							
1. Hamirpur . . (a) Rural	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Urban	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
2. Una . . . (a) Rural	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chamba . . . (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
4. Kullu . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
5 . Shimla . . . (a) Rural	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Mandi . . . (a) Rural	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Bilaspur . . (a) Rural	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
III. Born in other States :							
1. Jammu & Kashmir (a) Rural	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
(b) Urban	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
2. West Bengal . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Punjab . . . (a) Rural	5	2	1	—	—	1	9
(b) Urban	7	2	—	—	—	—	9
4. Uttar Pradesh . (a) Rural	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
(b) Urban	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
5. Haryana . . . (a) Rural	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
(b) Urban	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. Sikkim . . . (a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Urban	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
IV. Born in other country :							
1. Pakistan . . .	13	6	—	1	—	2	22
2. Tibet	20	—	2	2	—	2	26
3. Nepal . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Burma . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total : .	172	49	19	7	2	11	260

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-44

Place of Last Residence of Members of Households as related to place of Birth

Place of Birth		Place of last residence			
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Same Place		269	254	33	13
Same District	Rural	67	76	52	44
	Urban	13	18	13	11
Other Districts of the State :					
1. Chamba	Rural	1	3	1	1
	Urban	2	3	4	4
2. Shimla	Rural	—	—	1	1
	Urban	1	6	4	3
3. Una	Rural	5	6	2	4
	Urban	—	—	—	1
4. Hamirpur	Rural	3	3	4	2
	Urban	3	4	3	5
5. Kullu	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	5	1	2	1
6. Mandi	Rural	—	2	6	3
	Urban	1	2	2	1
7. Bilaspur	Rural	2	2	—	—
	Urban	1	1	—	—
8. Solan	Rural	—	—	1	2
	Urban	1	—	—	—
Other States					
1. Punjab	Rural	10	9	3	6
	Urban	11	23	8	12
2. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	3	1	1	3
	Urban	2	2	1	2
3. Delhi (UT)	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	3	3	1	1
4. Rajasthan	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	1	—	—	1
5. Orissa	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	1	—
6. West Bengal	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	1	2	1	1
7. Bihar	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	1	1	3
9. Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	—	1	2	4
	Urban	3	3	2	4
10. Maharashtra	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	2	3	—	—
11. Haryana	Rural	2	1	3	—
	Urban	2	1	—	1
12. Chandigarh (UT)	Urban	—	4	—	1
13. Kerala	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	1	—	—	—
14. Sikkim	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	1	—
Other Country					
1. Tibet		5	4	17	19
2. Pakistan		4	4	12	11
3. Nepal		—	—	—	2
4. Africa		1	—	—	—
5. Burma		—	—	1	—
Total :		425	443	183	168

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Employment status of Workers by Migration with

Place of Last residence		Total Workers			Employment: Employer		
		Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-Migrant		121	79	42	4	4	—
B. Migrant :							
I. Last residence outside the town, but within district							
Kangra	(a) Rural	96	58	38	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	28	20	8	—	—	—
II. Last residence outside the district but within State :							
1. Chamba	(a) Rural	4	3	1	1	1	—
	(b) Urban	4	2	2	—	—	—
2. Una	(a) Rural	3	3	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	4	3	1	—	—	—
3. Hamirpur	(a) Rural	3	1	2	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	6	3	3	—	—	—
4. Kullu	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	15	12	3	1	1	—
5. Simla	(a) Rural	2	2	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	18	13	5	1	1	—
6. Bilaspur	(a) Rural	2	2	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	2	2	—	—	—	—
7. Mandi	(a) Rural	1	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	6	4	2	—	—	—
8. Sirmaur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—
9. Solan	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	2	2	—	—	—	—
10. Kinnaur	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—
Last residence outside the State but within country :							
1. Punjab	(a) Rural	11	10	1	1	1	—
	(b) Urban	24	18	6	—	—	—
2. Chandigarh	(b) Urban	3	2	1	—	—	—
3. Karnataka	(a) Rural	2	1	1	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	3	2	1	1	1	—
4. Uttar Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	13	9	4	—	—	—
5. Delhi (U. T.)	(b) Urban	10	8	2	1	1	—
6. Jammu & Kashmir	(a) Rural	3	1	2	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	8	7	1	—	—	—
7. Sikkim	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	—	1	—	—	—
8. West Bengal	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	4	2	2	—	—	—

TABLE-45

reference to place of last Residence

status by sex

Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivator		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
44	32	12	28	25	3	16	13	3	29	5	24
55	33	22	12	12	—	10	10	—	19	3	16
21	14	7	6	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	11	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	5	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
13	8	5	7	7	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	5	1	6	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
4	3	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

92-M/S120DCOHP—17

Employment status of Workers by Migration with

Place of Last residence		Employment					
		Total Workers			Employer		
		Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Gujarat	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. Bihar	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	2	2	—	—	—	—
11. Andhra Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Kerala	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. Haryana	(a) Rural	2	2	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	2	2	—	—	—	—
14. Maharashtra	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	3	3	—	1	1	—
15. Madhya Pradesh	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	1	1	—	—	—	—
16. Rajasthan	(a) Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Urban	4	4	—	—	—	—
Last residence outside the country :							
1. Nepal		2	1	1	—	—	—
2. Tibet		9	5	4	—	—	—
3. Pakistan		6	5	1	1	1	—
Total		434	299	135	12	12	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-45

Reference to Place of last Residence

status by sex

Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivator		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	—
1	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
234	160	74	91	79	12	49	40	9	48	8	40

APPENDIX

Migration stages of Households

Place from where the household hails		Total No. of house-holds	No. of house-holes migrating 1966 or earlier	Number of 1966-1970			
				Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra (Urban)							
Nurpur		2	1	—	—	—	—
Kangra		4	—	1	—	1	—
Dharmsala		4	—	—	—	—	—
Jawalaji		—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagrota		3	2	—	1	—	—
Palampur		1	1	—	—	—	—
C.B. Yol		2	—	1	—	—	—
Dehra	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	59	23	4	1	—	—
Shimla	U	6	—	—	—	—	—
	R	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chamba	U	6	—	3	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandi	U	4	—	—	—	—	—
	R	3	1	—	—	—	—
Bilaspur	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kullu	U	3	1	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Una	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sirmaur	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solan	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamirpur	U	8	2	—	—	—	1
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	U	14	3	3	1	—	—
	R	8	6	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	U	2	1	—	1	—	—
	R	2	—	—	1	—	—
Rajasthan	U	1	—	1	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	1	1	—	—	—	—
Haryana	U	2	1	—	—	—	—
	R	2	1	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	U	7	2	1	—	—	—
	R	1	1	—	—	—	—
Delhi (U.T.)	U	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh (UT)	U	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tibet		18	7	1	—	—	—
Pakistan		11	7	—	—	—	—
Nepal		1	—	—	—	—	—
Honkong		1	—	—	—	—	—
Ethopia		1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	192	62	16	5	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-46

Hailing from outside

Households migrating								
1971—1975				1976 and later				
Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1	—	3	—	9	6	1	1	
1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	1	2	—	—	4	—	3	
—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
13	8	6	2	24	21	11	22	

Broad Category of Places from where the Household

Broad Category of place from where the Household hails		Time of Migration	Number of households		
			Employment	Business	Seeking employment
1		2	3	4	5
Kangra Urban					
Nurpur		Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	1	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Kangra		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	2	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	4	1	—
Dharmsala		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Jawalaji		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Nagrota		Prior to 1966	2	—	—
		1966-70	1	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Palampur		Prior to 1966	—	1	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
C.B. Ypl.		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Dehra		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
Kangra		Prior to 1966	11	9	—
		1966-70	1	1	—
		1971-75	3	1	—
		1976 & later	21	3	1
Shimla	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	5	—	—
		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	1	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Chamba	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	2	—	—
		1971-75	1	—	—
		1976- & later	2	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—

TABLE—47

Hails, Time and reason for Migration

migrating because of

Resigned from service	China Aggression Tibet Refugee	Pong Dam Settlement	Migrate with family on marriage	Having the property	Retirement from service	Study	Due to partition of country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Broad Category of Places, from where the Household

Broad Category of place from where the Household hails		Time of Migration	Number of households		
			Employment	Business	Seeking employment
1		2	3	4	5
Mandi	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	2	—	—
		1976 & later	2	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	2	—	—
Bilaspur	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later.	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	1	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Kullu	U	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	2	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Una	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
Sirmaur	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1970-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Solan	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Hamirpur	U	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	1	—	—
		1971-75	2	—	—
		1976 & later	3	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—

TABLE-47—*contd.*

Hails, Time and Reason for Migration

migrating because of :							
Resigned from service	China Aggression Tibet Refugee	Pong Dam settlement	Migrate with family on marriage	Having the property	Retirement from service	Study	Due to partition of country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Broad Category of Places from where the Household

Broad Category of place from where the Household hails		Time of Migration	Number of households		
			Employmen	Business	Seeking employment
1		2	3	4	5
Punjab	U	Prior to 1966	1	2	—
		1966-70	1	1	—
		1971-75	2	1	—
		1976 & later	3	1	—
	R	Prior to 1966	2	4	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	1	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	U	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	1	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	1	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	1	—
Rajasthan	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Sikkim	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Haryana	U	Prior to 1966	—	1	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966,70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
West Bengal	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Maharashtra	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—

TABLE 47—*Contd.*

Halls, Time and Reason for Migration

migrating because of							
Resigned from service	China Aggression Tibet Refugee	Pong Dam settlement	Migrate with family on marriage	Having the property	Retirement from service	Study	Due to partition of country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Broad Category of Places from where the Household

Broad Category of place from where the Household hails		Time of Migration	Number of households		
			Employment	Business	Seeking employment
1		2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	1	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	U	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	1	—	—
		1971-75	1	1	—
		1976 & later	2	—	—
	R	Prior to 1966	1	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Chandigarh U.T.	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	1	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
Delhi U.T.	U	Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	1	—	—
Tibet		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-73	1	—	—
		1976 & later	5	—	—
Pakistan		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	2	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Nepal		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Hongkong		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & later	—	—	—
Ethopia		Prior to 1966	—	—	—
		1966-70	—	—	—
		1971-75	—	—	—
		1976 & Later	1	—	—
Total :		Prior to 1966	25	17	—
		1966-70	11	3	—
		1971-75	19	4	—
		1976 & later	62	6	1
			117	30	1

Source : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—47—*Concld.*

Hails, Time and Reason for Migration

migrating because of							
Resigned from service	China Aggression Tibet Refugee	Pong Dam Settlement	Migrate with family on marriage	Having the property	Retirement from service	Study	Due to partition of country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	1	1	1	1	2	8
1	1	1	2	—	3	1	—
—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—
—	1	—	1	1	4	1	—
1	11	2	5	2	11	4	8

APPENDIX TABLE—48

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration on Two Stages by Duration of Stay at each Place

Characteristics of Places	1st Stage		2nd Stage	
	Duration of Stay	No. of House-holds	Duration of Stay	No. of House-holds
1	2	3	4	5
Village-Village Reforrent	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	1	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	1	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	2
Village-Small Town-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	2	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	2
Village-Medium Town-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	1	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	1
Village-City-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	1
	10 & above years	3	10 & above years	2
Small Town-Village-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	2	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	2	10 & above years	4
Small Town-Small-Town-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 Years	2	1—4 years	2
	5—9 years	3	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	4
City-Medium Town-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	1
City-City-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 year	—	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	1	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	—	10 & above years	1
Country-Village-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	—

APPENDIX TABLE—48

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration on Two Stages by Duration of Stay at each Place

Characteristics of Places	1st Stage		2nd Stage	
	Duration of Stay	No. of House-holds	Duration of Stay	No. of House-holds
1	2	3	4	5
Country-Small Town-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	—
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	—
Country-Medium Town-Rt. . . .	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	1
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	1
	10 & above years	3	10 & above years	1
Country-City-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	2	5—9 years	1
	10 & above years	1	10 & above years	2
Country-City-Rt.	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	—	1—4 years	—
	5—9 years	—	5—9 years	2
	10 & above years	2	10 & above years	—
Total	Less than 1 year	—	Less than 1 year	—
	1—4 years	7	1—4 years	9
	5—9 years	9	5—9 years	5
	10 & above years	19	10 & above years	21

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE—49

Property at the Place from where Migrated by Description of the Place, Distance and Duration of Stay

Place from where migrated	Distance in Kms.	Number of Households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Number of Households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
		Less 1 Yr.	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less 1 yr.	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kangra	(U) 10 or less	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
	10—20	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	51—100	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	101—200	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(R) 10 or Less	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
	10—20	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	21—50	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	4	7
	50—100	—	1	1	1	4	—	1	5	5	8
	101—200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shimla	(U) 201—500	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
	(R) 201—500	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamba	(U)101—200	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mandi	(U) 51—100	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	101—200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	201—500	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(R) 51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	101—200	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	201—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bilaspur . . .	(R) 101—200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kullu	(U) 201—500	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Una	(U) 101—200	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(R) 51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	101—200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sirmaur	(R) 201—500	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Solan	(R) 201—500	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamirpur . . .	(U) 51—100	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—
Punjab	(U) 50—100	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
	101—200	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
	201—500	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	501+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(R) 101—200	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
	201—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jammu & Kashmir .	(U) 201—500	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(R) 201—500	—	—	—			—	—	—	2	—

APPENDIX TABLE—49

Property at the Place from where Migrated by Description of the Place, Distance and Duration of Stay

Place from where migrated	Distance in Kms.	Number of Households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Number of Households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
		Less 1 yr.	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20 years	Less 1 yr	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh	(U) 201—500		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1
	501+	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	(R) 501+	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi (U T)	(U) 501+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	(U) 501	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	(R) 501		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	(U) 101—200	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	201—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(R) 201—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chandigarh (UT)	(U) 201—500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
West Bengal	(U) 501+	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	(U) 501+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	(R) 501+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tibet	501+	1	4	2	4	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	501+	—	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	2	—
Nepal	501+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	501+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethopia	501+	—	—	1	—			—		—	—
Total		3	13	15	24	40	5	16	12	31	32

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

92-M/S120DCOHP—18

Arrangement for Supervision and Migration of Property by Distance of place

Distance of place of migration (in kms.)	Total No. of house-holds having property in place from where migrated	No. of Households staying in residence 0—4 years & made arrangement for supervision						No. of Households staying in residence 5—9 years & made arrangement for supervision					
		By family members	Self	Uncle	Relative	Batai/ half	Servant	By family member	Self	Uncle	Relative	Batai/ half	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10 or less . . .	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	
11—20 . . .	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
21—50 . . .	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51—100 . . .	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	
101—200 . . .	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
201—500 . . .	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
501+ . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Total .	96	17	3	—	—	—	1	11	5	—	—	—	

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—50

Migration and Duration of Stay in the Present Residence

No. of Households staying in residence 10—19 years and made arrangement for supervision						No of Households staying in residence 20+ more years made arrangement for supervision					
By family members	Self	Uncle	Relative	Batai/half	No supervision	By family members	Self	Uncle	Relative	Batai/half	No Supervision
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
8	1	—	—	1	—	4	5	—	1	—	1
3	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20	3	—	1	1	1	20	7	2	3	—	1

92-M/S120DCOHP—18(d)

Unit of Migration as Related to place of last Residence,

Religion and Castes/Tribes/Community	Number of Households whose place of							
	KANGRA							
	URBAN				RURAL			
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members only	Only female working members	Only male working members	All at a time	Male working members first other follow	Only female working members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
1. Rajput	—	—	3	—	3	4	6	—
2. Brahmin	1	4	—	—	3	7	1	1
3. Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dhiman/Badhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Nai	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
6. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
7. Chamar	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Balmiki	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Mehra/Sunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ghirith	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
12. Khatri	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
13. Sood	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
14. Chaudhry	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
15. Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Kaistha	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Malhotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Lohar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20. Sehgal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Pherera	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
22. Kohli	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Zheer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Kumhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
SIKH								
1. Jat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Majgotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM								
1. Sayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST								
1. Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	10	5	1	9	20	8	1

TABLE—51

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community

last residence was

HAMIRPUR				SHIMLA					
URBAN			RURAL	URBAN				RURAL	
Only Male working members	All at a time	Male working members	All at a time	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first	Female working members	All at a time	Male working members first
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1	2	—	3	2	12	1	1	1	1

Unit of Migration as Related to Place of last Residence,

Number of Households whose place of

Religion and Castes/Tribes/Community	MANDI			CHAMBA		BILASPUR		KINNAUR	
	URBAN	RURAL		URBAN	RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	
	All at a time	Male working members only	All at a time	All at a time	Male working members	All at a time	Male working members first, others follows	All at a time	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
HINDU									
1. Rajput	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	
2. Brahmin	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
3. Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Dhiman/Badhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Mahajan	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
9. Balmiki	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
10. Mehra/Sunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Ghirath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Khatri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Chaudhry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Kaistha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Malhotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20. Sehgal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Pherera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22. Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Zheer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Kumhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SIKH									
1. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Majgotra		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MUSLIM									
1. Sayed	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
BUDDHIST									
1. Tibetan	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Total	2	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	

TABLE-51—*contd.*

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community

last residence was

UNA		SOLAN			LAHUL & SPITI	SIRMAUR	KULLU		
RURAL		RURAL	URBAN		RURAL	RURAL	RURAL		URBAN
All at a time	Only Male working members	Male working members first others follow	Only Male working members	All at a time	All at a time	Only Male working members	Male working members only	All at a time	Male first others follow
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	3

Unit of Migration as Related to Place of last Residence,

Religion and Castes/Tribes/Community	Number of Households whose place of							
	PUNJAB						HARYANA	
	URBAN			RURAL			URBAN	
	Only male working members	All at a time	Male first others follow	All at a time	Male first others follow	Male working members	All at a time	Male for studies only
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
HINDU								
1. Rajput	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Brahmin	—	6	1	1	1	—	1	—
3. Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dhiman/Badhi	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mahajan	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Balmiki	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
0. Mehra/Sunar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1. Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Khatri	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
3. Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Chaudhry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Kaistha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Malhotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. Sehgal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Pherera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Zheer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kumhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH								
1. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Majgotra	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM								
. Sayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST								
1. Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	10	3	4	2	1	3	1

TABLE-51—*contd.*

Religion and caste or tribe or Community

last residence was

KERALA	UTTAR PRADESH		JAMMU & KASHMIR				DELHI		GUJARAT
URBAN	URBAN		URBAN			RURAL	URBAN		RURAL
All at a time	All at a time	Male working members	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working first, others follow	Husband & wife at a time	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members only
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
1	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1

Unit of Migration as Related to Place of last Residence,

Number of Households whose place of

Religion and Castes/Tribes/Community	WEST BENGAL		BIHAR	CHANDIGARH	KARNATAKA	MAHARASHTRA		SIKKIM
	All at a time	Husband & wife	Only Male working members.	All at a time	All at a time	All at a time	Male working first, others follow	All at a time
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
HINDU								
1. Rajput	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
2. Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kanojiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dhiman/Badhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Nai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kabirpanthi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Chamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Balmiki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mehra/Sunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ghirath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Khatri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Sood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Chaudhry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Aggarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Kaistha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Malhotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Gupta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Lohar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sehgal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Pherera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Kohli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Zheer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Kumhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH								
1. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mahajan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Majgotra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM								
1. Sayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST								
1. Tibetan	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-51—*concld.*

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community

last residence was

M.P.	RAJASTHAN		HONGKONG	PAKISTAN	NEPAL	TIBET			ZAMBIA
						RURAL			
All at a time	All at a time	Male working members first, others follow	All at a time	All at a time	All at a time	All at a time	Male working members only	All at a time	All at a time
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—
1	2	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1

Help Received from Various Sources by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and

Religion and Castes/Tribes or Community of Head of household	Total No. of House-holds	Number of households hailing from place that received help during settlement from last residence outside the Town but within the district											
		Co-Villagers		Relations		Religious institutions		Caste association		Employing agency		Other	
		R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDU													
I. Rajput	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
II. Brahmin	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Khatri	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Badhi/Dhiman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Sunar/Mehra	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Aggarwal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Ghirith	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
VIII. Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Balmiki	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
SIKH													
I. Jat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST													
I. Tibetan	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	16	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Religion and Castes/Tribes or Community of Head of household	Last residence in other States											
	HARYANA											
	Co-Villagers		Relations		Religious institutions		Caste association		Employing agency		Others	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
HINDU												
I. Rajput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Khatri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Badhi/Dhiman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Sunar/Mehra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Aggarwal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Ghirith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Kumhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
IX. Balmiki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
SIKH												
I. Jat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST												
I. Tibetan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE—52

State/District from which the Household hails

Last residence outside the district but within the State											
UNA											
Co-Villagers		Relations		Religious institutions		Caste association		Employing agency		Others	
R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Last residence in other States											
PUNJAB											
Co-Villagers		Relations		Religious institutions		Caste association		Employing agency		Others	
R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1

Help Received from Various Sources by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and State/District

Religion and Castes/Tribes or Community of Head of household	Last residence in PAKISTAN					
	Co-Villagers	Relations	Religious institutions	Caste association	Employing agency	Others
1	51	52	53	54	55	56
HINDU						
I. Rajput . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Brahmin . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Khatri . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
IV. Badhi/Dhiman .	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Sunar/Mehra .	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Aggarwal . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Ghirith . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Kumhar . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Balmiki . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
SIKH						
I. Jat . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST						
I. Tibetan . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total .	—	—	—	—	—	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—52—*concld.*

from which the Household Hails

other country

TIBET					
Co-Villagers	Relations	Religious institutions	Caste association	Employing agency	Others
57	58	59	60	61	62
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—	—
	—	1	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	—	1

APPENDIX

Distribution of Members Classified by Age, Sex and Relationship

Age Group	Number of Persons who are													
	Head of Household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's Wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father	Mother	Son's Son	Son's daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0—9 . .	—	—	95	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
10—14 . .	—	—	50	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
15—24 . .	5	8	77	5	5	1	78	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25—44 . .	85	110	35	2	28	1	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—59 . .	75	54	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
60+ . .	48	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	8	—	—
Age not stated .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	213	187	257	7	34	2	213	3	1	—	2	10	31	30

APPENDIX

Distribution of members Classified by Age, Sex and Relationship

Age Group	Number of persons who are related				
	Head of household	Husband	Son	Brother	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—9	—	—	10	—	—
10—14	—	—	8	—	—
15—24	1	—	14	—	3
25—44	19	3	17	—	12
45—59	18	2	3	1	2
60+	9	1	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	47	6	52	1	17

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—53

to Head of the Household where the Head is Male

related to head of household as														
Brother's Son	Brother's daughter	Sister's daughter	Sister's Son	Sister's Son's Son	Sister's Son's daughter	Daughter's daughter	Daughter's Son	Brother's Daughter's husband	Friend (Male)	Father's Brother's Sister	Mother-in-Law	Relative (Female)	Servant (Male)	Servant (Female)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
3	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2

TABLE—54

to Head of Household

to Head of Household									
Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Son's Son	Son's Daughter	Servant (Male)	Daughter's Daughter	Husband's Mother
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	6	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	19	1	—	—	5	2	2	1	—
—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	32	2	1	2	19	15	2	1	1

Distribution of Households by Caste Tribe/Community of Head of

Type of household	Number of Households where head o					
	Rajput	Brahmin	Kanojia	Nai	Badhi	Tibetan/ Buddhist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Nuclear	41	31	1	—	3	20
2. Supplemented nuclear	2	5	—	—	2	—
3. Sub nuclear	12	2	—	—	1	1
4. Single Person	3	2	—	—	1	6
5. Supplemented Sub nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Collateral Joint	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Lineal Joint	6	2	—	—	—	—
9. Supplemented Lineal Collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lineal Collateral joint	2	1	—	—	—	—
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Self (Female) unmarried sister	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Self (Female) married son' son's wife & unmarried son's son, daughter	—	5	—	1	—	—
14. Self (Male) married son and son,s wife, unmarried son's daughter	1	—	—	—	1	
15. Nuclear with servant	—	1	—	—	—	—
16. Self (Female) son' son's wife son's son, son's daughter, son's son daughter servant	—	1	—	—	—	—
17. Lineal and servant	—	1	—	—	—	—
18. Self (Female) married son, son's wife, unmarried children, widow daughter's daughter	1	—	—	—	—	—
19. Self, spouse with unmarried son's daughter, widow brother & other relatives of parents & unmarried daugh ter	3	—	—	—	—	—
20. Self (Female) son's wife, married son, son's wife, unmarried son's daughter & male servent	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Self (Female) widow mother & unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	1
22. Self (Female) mother	—	—	—	—	—	1
23. Self (Male) son's son	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Self (Male) daughter-in-law	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Self (Male) cousin	1	—	—	—	—	—
26. Self spouse, son's daughter	1	—	—	—	—	—
27. Self (Male) F/Brother's sister, brother's daughter's husband B/ daughter, Brother's daughter's daughter	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Self (Female) unmarried son	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Self (Male) friend	1	—	—	—	—	—
30. Self (Female) unmarried daughter's son and widowed husband's mother	—	1	—	—	—	—
31. Self spouse, married daughter, daughter's daughter's son	—	1	—	—	—	—
32. Self (Male) married sister, never married sister, sister's son's wife, never married son, sister, son/daughter	1	—	—	—	—	—
33. Self spouse, daughter's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's daughter,	—	1	—	—	—	—
34. Self (Female) sister, daughter and son	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Self, spouse, son, son's wife, married daughter, son, son's son	—	1	—	—	—	—
36. Self, spouse, daughter, son, brother, brother's son	1	—	—	—	—	—
37. Self, son's wife	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Self, spouse, married son & unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Self, spouse, married son and married daughter and unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Self, spouse, unmarried son's son	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	79	56	1	1	8	30

TABLE—55

Household by type of Household

household belongs to

Kabir-panthi	Mahajan	Chamar	Gupta	Jat	Sunar/ Mehra	Khatri	Aggarwal	Sood
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	7	1	3	1	—	10	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	11	2	3	3	3	21	2	7

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of

Type of household	No. of households where head of					
	Chaudhry	Kaistha	Malhotra	Lohar	Saini	Sayed
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Nuclear	—	1	1	—	—	—
2. Supplemented nuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sub nuclear	2	—	—	1	—	—
4. Single Person	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Supplemented Subnuclear	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Collateral Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	—	—	—	1	—	—
8. Lineal Joint	—	1	—	—	—	
9. Supplemented Lineal Collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lineal Collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Self (Female) Cnmarried sister	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Self (Female) married son, son's wife & unmarried son's son daughter	—	—	—	—	1	—
14. Self (Male) married son and son's wife, unmarried son's daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Nuclear with servant	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Self (Female) son, son's wife, son's son, son's daughter, son's son daughter, servant	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Lineal and servant	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Self (Female) married son, son's wife, unmarried children, widow daughter's daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Self, spouse with unmarried son's daughter widow brother & other relatives of parents & unmarried daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Self (Female) son's wife, married son, son's wife, unmarried son's daughter & male servant	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Self (Female) widow, mother & unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Self (Female) mother	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Self (Male) son's son	1	—	—	—	—	—
24. Self (Male) Daughter-in-law	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Self (Male) cousin	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Self, spouse, son's daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Self (Male) F/Brother's sister, brother's daughter's husband, B/ daughter, Brother's daughter's daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Self (Female) unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Self (Male) friend	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Self (Female) unmarried daughter's son and widowed husband's mother	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Self, spouse, married daughter, daughter's daughter's son	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Self (Male) married sister, never married sister, sister's son's wife, never married son, sister son/daughter.	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Self, spouse, daughter's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter, daughter	—	—	—	—	—	1
34. Self (Female) sister, daughter and son	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Self, spouse, son, son's wife married sisters, son, son's son	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Self, spouse, daughter, son, brother, brother's son	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Self son's wife	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Selp, spouse, married son & unmarried son.	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Self, spouse, married son and married daughter and unmarried son	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Self, spouse, unmarried son's son	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	1	2	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-78

TABLE—55 concld.
Household by type of Household

household belongs to

Sehgal	Majgotra	Zheer	Kumhar	Balmiki	Ghirith	Pherera	Kohli	Total
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	1	–	1	10	1	–	1	144
		–	—	1	1	–	–	12
–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
–		1	—	–	—	—	—	15
		—	–	–		—	—	—
	–	–	—	–	–	—	—.	1
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1
–			–	—	–	1	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
—	–	—		—	—	—	—	5
			—	—		—	–	—
	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	–	1	—	–	10
—	–		—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	–	4
—	—	—	–	—	–	—	—	1
	—	–				—	–	3
—	—	—	–	—	—	–	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	–	—	—	1
			–	–	—	—	–	1
	—	—	—	—	–	–	—	1
–		—	–			—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		—			—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	1
	—		–		—		—	1
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	–	–	—	—	–	–	—	1
		—	–	—	—	—	—	1
–		—	—	—	–	—	—	1
–	—	—	—	—	–	—	—	1
	–	—	–	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	–	—	—	—	–	–	—	1
1	1	1	1	11	4	1	1	260

Households, whose Family Members are Staying Outside by

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of Households		
	Total number of households	Same Town	50 or less
1	2	3	4
HINDU			
Rajput	31	2	10
Brahmin	24	—	5
Nai	1	—	1
Mahajan	4	—	—
Balmiki	3	—	1
Khatri	10	—	1
Aggarwal	1	—	—
Sood	3	—	—
Kaistha	1	—	1
Gupta	1	—	—
Dhiman	1	—	—
Ghirith	1	—	1
Lohar	1	—	1
Sehgal	1	—	—
Chaudhry	1	—	1
Zheer	1	—	1
Kohli	1	—	1
Kumhar	1	—	—
	87	2	24
SIKH			
Jat	1	—	1
Majgotra	1	—	—
	2	—	1
MUSLIM			
Sayed	1	—	—
BUDDHISM			
Tibetan	15	—	—
Total	105	2	25

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household (Kms)				
51—100	101—200	201—500	501+	Not Known
5	6	7	8	9
5	4	8	2	—
4	6	9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
1	2	1	—	—
—	1	1	—	—
2	1	4	—	2
—	—	1	—	—
1	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—
14	14	28	3	2
—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—
—	2	4	5	4
14	18	32	8	6

Particulars of Persons Staying outside by Occupation of

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households	Number of households whose members staying outside are related				
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Labourers in Slate Mines	1	—	1	—	—	1
2. Shopkeeper Karyana	2	—	2	1	—	1
3. Trained Dai	1	—	1	—	—	—
4. Teacher M.A.B. Ed.	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Gardener	1	1	1	—	—	—
6. Technician Telephone	1	—	—	2	—	—
7. Livestock rearing	1	—	—	1	—	—
8. Weavers	1	—	—	1	3	1
9. Programme Officer	2	2	2	—	—	—
10. Salesman-Handicraft	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Old books & Stationery Shop	2	1	1	1	1	1
12. Prop./Owner Restaurant	2	—	—	2	2	1
13. Planning Officer	1	—	1	—	—	—
14. Carpet weaver	1	—	—	—	—	—
15. Deputy Secretary	1	1	1	—	—	—
16. Chairman Society	1	—	—	1	—	—
17. Peon	3	1	2	1	1	2
18. Readymade Garment Shop	1	—	—	1	1	—
19. Crockery shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—
20. Clerks	4	2	3	—	—	—
21. Asstt. Supdt. NSSO	1	—	1	—	2	—
22. Owner of Medicine shop	2	2	2	—	—	—
23. Tailoring shop	1	—	—	1	—	—
24. Instructor-cum-Incharge	1	—	1	—	—	—
25. Secy. Sponsorship	1	1	1	—	—	—
26. Home Foster	1	1	—	—	—	—
27. Teacher Infant School	1	—	—	—	—	1
28. Section Officer	3	1	2	1	—	1
29. Accountant	2	2	2	—	1	1
30. Editor	1	—	1	—	—	—
31. Head Cashier	1	—	1	—	—	1
32. Primary Teacher	2	—	?	—	—	—
33. Bank Manager	2	1	2	1	—	1
34. Hindi Teacher	1	—	1	—	—	1
35. Secy. M.C.	1	—	1	—	—	—
36. Jeep Driver	1	—	1	1	1	—
37. Work Inspector PWD	1	—	—	—	2	—
38. Ladies Health Visitor	1	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE-57

Head of Households and Nature of Relation with Head of Household

to head of household as									
Sister	Wife	S/wife	Husband	D/Daughter	S/son	D/Husband	S/Daughter	B/Son	H/Father
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of Persons Staying outside by Occupation of

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households	Number of households whose members staying outside				
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39. Daily wages worker	1	—	–	1	—	—
40. J.E. Civil	2	1	2	—	—	2
41. Patwari	1	—	1	—	—	—
42. Cloth Merchant	1	—	–	1	—	
43. General Merchant	2	—	1	1	—	–
44. Lecturer/Professor	2	1	1	1	—	–
45. Junior Accounts Officer	2	1	2	—	—	5
46. Chartered Accountant	1	1	1	—	—	—
47. Pharmacist	2	2	2	—	—	2
48. Supdt.	1	–	—	1	—	–
49. Assistant	2	—	1	1	—	–
50. Registrar	1	–	—	2	—	—
51. Social Worker	1	—	–	1	–	–
52. Orderly Session Court	1	1	1	—	—	—
53. P.T.I.	1	—	1	—	—	—
54. Chowkidar	1	–	1	—	—	1
55. Manager Petrol Pump	1	1	1	–	—	3
56. Inspector Police	1	—	—	1	—	—
57. Vegetable shop	2	1	2	2	2	—
58. Assistant Unit Officer	1		—	2	–	—
59. Lab. Attendant	1	—	–	1	1	
60. Sweeper	1	—	—	—	—	2
61. Medical Practitioner	1		—	—	—	—
62. Constable Police	1	1	—	—	—	—
All Workers	84	26	49	30	18	28
Non-workers	21	—	2	13	3	—
All Category	105	26	51	43	21	28

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-57—*concld.*

Head of Households and Nature of Relation with Head of Household

are related to heads of household as									
Sister	Wife	S/Wife	Husband	D/Daughter	S/Son	D/Husband	S/Daughter	B/Son	H/Father
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	8	1	6	—	2	—	1	—	1
—	—	1	9	1	1	1	—	1	—
5	8	2	15	1	3	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX

Particulars of Family Members Staying Outside who are

Educational Level	Number of Persons staying outside who are related to				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	11	36	4	2	1
Literate without Educational level	3	3	1	—	1
Below Primary	—	1	—	4	3
Primary	3	6	4	3	3
Middle	3	2	5	3	3
Matric and equivalent	4	3	3	2	2
Intermediate, Pre-university & Hr. Secondary	—	—	5	3	10
Non-Technical Diploma Not equal to Degree	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	—	—	—	—	1
Degree and above	2	—	21	4	4
Total	26	51	43	21	28

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX

Particulars of Non-worker Family Members who are Staying outside by

Nature of activity of Non-worker Family members Staying outside	Members who are related to head of				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dependent	12	33	4	3	—
Household Duty	—	13	—	—	—
Student	—	—	17	14	10
Seeking Job	—	—	1	—	3
Retired/Rentier	2	—	—	—	—
All Non-Workers	14	46	22	17	13

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—58

related to Head of Household

head of household as									
Sister	Wife	S/Wife	Husband	D/Daughter	S/son	Daughter's Husband	Sons/ Daughter	Brother's so:	Husband's Father
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	4		—		2	–	1	–	–
	—	–	1		—	—		–	—
—	–	—	—	–	—	–		—	—
1	2	1			—		—	–	
			2		—			–	1
1	1	–	6		—	–	–	–	
2	—		1		—		–		–
–	—		—		—		–		—
–			—		–	—	–		—
—	1	1	5	1	1	1	–	1	—
5	8	2	15	1	3	1	1	1	1

TABLE-59

Nature of Activity and Relationship to Head of Household

household as									
Sister	Wife	Son's wife	Husband	Daughter's daughter	Son's son	Daughter's husband	Son's daughter	Brother's son	Husband's Father
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
1	4	1	—	—	—	—	–	—	—
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	–	—	—	—	—	–	–	—	—
—	—	—	–	—	–	–	—	—	1
4	5	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1

APPENDIX

Particulars of Family Members Staying Out

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 Digit)	Number of Family Members				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cultivator	5	5	2	1	4
2. Teacher J.B.T.	—	—	—	1	—
3. Teacher H.S.	1	—	—	—	—
4. Teacher Balwari	—	—	—	1	—
5. Teacher Crafts	—	—	—	—	—
6. Asstt. Director A.R.C.	—	—	1	—	—
7. Doctor M.B.B.S.	1	—	—	—	2
8. Tibetan Army	—	—	1	—	1
9. Staff Govt. of Tibet	—	—	—	—	—
10. Street Vender	—	—	—	—	2
11. Shopkeeper Agri. tools	1	—	—	—	—
12. Karyana Shop	—	—	—	—	—
13. Clerk	—	—	4	—	—
14. Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—
15. Inspector (Horti.)	—	—	1	—	—
16. Sub Inspector (Police)	—	—	—	—	—
17. Supplier (Building Branch)	—	—	—	—	—
18. Ice Factory Worker	1	—	—	—	—
19. Security Guard	—	—	—	—	1
20. Representative Lipton Tea	—	—	—	—	—
21. Business Contractor	—	—	—	—	—
22. Peon	1	—	1	—	—
23. Hawaldar (Army)	—	—	2	—	2
24. Captain (Army)	—	—	—	—	—
25. Assts. (Election Office)	—	—	1	1	—
26. Engineer (Navy)	—	—	—	—	—
27. Accountant	1	—	1	—	—
28. Medical Clinic	—	—	1	—	—
29. Salesman (Pvt. Business)	—	—	1	—	—
30. Coach of Basket Ball	—	—	1	—	—
31. Distt. Welfare Officer	—	—	—	—	—
32. Printing Press (Owner)	1	—	—	—	—
33. Supervisor (Plug Factory)	—	—	—	—	2
34. Head Constable	—	—	1	—	—
35. Manager Pvt. Firm	—	—	1	—	—
36. Manager	—	—	1	—	—
37. Daftry IDBI	—	—	—	—	1
38. Professor	—	—	1	—	—
All Category	12	5	21	4	15

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-60

side by Nature of Occupation and Relationship With Head of Household

Staying out side who are related to Head of Household									
Sister	Wife	S/Wife	Husband	D/Daughter	S/Son	D/Husband	S/Daughter	B'Son	H Father
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	2	1	—	—	—	—		—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	-	—	—	-	—		-
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	-	—	—	—	—		—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	-	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	-	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	-	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	-	—
—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	-
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	1	15	—	1	1	—	1	—

APPENDIX

Remittances Sent by Households to Absentee Family

Relationship with head of Household	Number of Households	Number of absenttee family members	Average amount in Rs. sent by each household to absentee members							
			Same town separate household	Other towns of the district		Rural areas of the district	Other			
							Chamba		Kullu	
				Palampur	Kangra		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Father . .	26	26	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	—	—
2. Mother . .	51	51	—	—	500	1,590	—	3,000	—	—
3. Son . .	40	43	1,000	—	—	3,500	—	600	—	—
4. Daughter .	19	21	1,000	5,400	3,600	1,333	—	600	600	—
5. Brother . .	25	28	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—
6. Sister . .	5	5	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
7. Wife . .	7	7	500	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—
8. S/Wife . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Husband .	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. D/Daughter .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. S/Son .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. D/Husband .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. S/Daughter .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. B/Son . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. H/Father .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX

Remittances Sent by Households to Absentee Non-Working Family Members

Relationship with head of household	No. of house-holds	Number of absentee non-working members	Average amount in Rs. sent by	
			Full time student	Household duties
1	2	3	4	5
1. Father	4	4	—	—
2. Mother	16	16	—	1,966
3. Son	12	13	4,545	—
4. Daughter	9	15	3,155	—
5. Brother	4	6	1,100	—
6. Sister	2	3	500	1,000
7. Wife	2	2	—	850
8. Son's Wife	—	—	—	—
9. Husband	—	—	—	—
10. Daughter's Daughter	1	1	4,800	—
11. Son's Son	—	—	—	—
12. Daughter's Husband	—	—	—	—
13. Husband's Father	1	1	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-61

Members Classified by Relationship to Head of Household and Present Address

whose present address is											
districts of the State						Other States					
Hamirpur		Shimla		Una		Chandigarh	West Bengal	Punjab	Karnataka	Delhi	Rajasthan
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	1,200	—	—
—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	1,500	1,200	1,200	—	—
—	4,800	—	—	—	—	5,400	—	7,200	7,200	4200	6,000
—	—	—	1,200	—	—	7,200	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,800	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE-62

Classified by Nature of activity and relationship with Head of Household

each household to absentee non-working members whose activity is								
Dependent	Infant	Disabled	Retired	Rentier of Independent means	Beggar	Vegerant	Inmates of Institution	Seeking Job
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200
1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,233
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	—	—

Households Classified by Number of Married Couples Without Other Members Aged

Classification of Households	Total No. of Households	Total No. of members	Households Occupying one room		Households Occupying two rooms		Households occupying Three rooms	
			No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
One married couple								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	24	65	8	24	9	24	3	9
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	158	793	31	159	51	258	21	105
Two married couples								
(a) With other members aged 5 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Without other members aged 5 and above	21	171	1	7	4	33	1	6
Three married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	5	58	—	—	—	—	2	28
Four married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	209	1,094	40	190	64	315	27	148

NOTE : 51 Households with the population of 124 persons are not having any married couple.

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-63

5 and above, with other Members Aged 5 and Above Number of Room Occupied

Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying five rooms		Households occupying six rooms		Households occupying seven rooms		Households occupying eight rooms		Households occupying nine rooms		Households occupying ten rooms	
No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	6	-						1	2		—	—	—
23	110	7	35	14	75	1	5	8	37	2	9	—	—
		—		--	--	—	-		-	--		—	—
5	37	2	13	2	24	2	15	2	17	2	19	—	—
—	—	1	7	—	—		-	—	-	-	—	--	—
—	—	—	-	3	30		—	—	—	—	—		—
—	--	—	—	—	--	-		--		—		—	—
—		--	—	--	—	—		-	—	--	—	-	—
31	153	10	55	19	129	3	20	11	56	4	28	—	-

APPENDIX

Light and Fuel by

Locality	Total Number	Number using Fuel									Migrant Number using	
		Fire wood/ Kero-sene oil/ L.P.G.	Fire Wood/ Kero-sene oil/ Char-coal	L.P.G./ Kero-sene oil	Coal/ Kero-sene oil/ Char-coal	Fire wood	Fire wood/ Kero-sene oil	Fire wood	Gas	Kero-sene oil	L.P.G./ Kero-sene oil Char-coal	Electri-city/ Kero-sene oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Locality No 1 (a) Dharmkot . . (b) Naddi	26	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	8
Locality No. 2 (a) Forsythganj . . (b) Bhagsunag .	29	2	1	6	—	—	2	3	3	6	—	13
Locality No. 3 (a) Mcleodganj . (b) Gamroo . .	19	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	5
Locality No: 4 Sangam Park .	20	—	—	9	—	—	1	1	1	7	—	6
Locality No. 5 (a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg .	14	1	—	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Locality No. 6 Kotwali East . .	23	2	—	13	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	11
Locality No. 7 Kotwali West . .	23	4	—	6	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	3
Locality No. 8 (a) Aryasmaj . . (b) Gurdwara Road .	21	1	—	12	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	8
Locality No. 9 (a) Chilgari . .	21	—	—	14	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	7
Locality No. 10 Kachehri Adda . .	11	—.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locality No. 11 Depot Bazar 10 . .	10	2	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	3
Locality No. 12 Civil Lines . . .	21	1	—	10	1	1	2	—	—	5	—	1
Locality No. 13 Shaheed Smark .	22	2	1	10	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	3
Total .	260	16	3	101	3	6	20	17	8	41	1	70

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-64

locality and Migration Status of Households

Households				Nonmigrant Households									
Light				Number using Fuel						Number using light			
Electri-city/ Candle	Electri-city	Kero-sene oil	Electri-city/ Kero-sene-oil/ Candle	Fire wood/ Kero-sene oil/ LP.G.	L.P.G./ Kero-sene oil	L.P.G./ Fire wood	Fire Wood/ Kero-sene oil	Fire wood	Kero-sene oil	Elect/ K. Oil	Elect/ Candle	Elect-ricity	Elect-tricity/ Kero-sene oil/ candle
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	12	—	5	—
—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	1
—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	3	2
1	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
4	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1	13	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	2	—
—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	12	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	119	5	9	2	9	1	8	22	2	25	2	14	3

Availability of

Locality	Total No. of Households	Amenities					
		Kitchen			Bath Room		
		Not Having	Having separately	Share with other Households	Not Having	Having separately	Share with other Households
		No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. (*a*) Dharmkot .	26	7	19	—	20	6	—
(*b*) Naddi .							
2. (*a*) Forsythganj .	29	8	21	—	16	10	3
(*b*) Bhagsunag							
3. (*a*) Mcleodganj .	19	9	10	—	10	5	4
(*b*) Gamroo							
4. Sangam Park .	20	4	16	—	6	11	3
5. (*a*) Khajanchi Mohalla	14	—	14	—	2	12	—
(*b*) Chander Marg							
6. Kotwali East .	23	1	22	—	6	16	1
7. Kotwali West .	23	—	23	—	4	18	1
8. (*a*) Arya Samaj .	21	—	21	—	2	19	—
(*b*) Gurdwara							
9. Chilgari . .	21	—	21	—	—	20	1
10. Kachehri Adda .	11	—	11	—	3	8	—
11. Depot Bazar .	10	1	9	—	4	5	1
12. Civil Lines . .	21	2	19	—	5	16	—
13. Shaheed Smafk .	22	2	20	—	5	17	—
TOTAL .	260	34	226	—	83	163	14

SOURCE: Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-65

Amenities by Locality

and availability

Lavatory			Source of Drinking Water			Water for washing			Electric Current		
Not having	Having separately	Share with other Households	Not having	Having separately	Share with other Households	Not having	Having separately	Share with other Households	Not having	Having separately	Share with other Households
No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households	No. of Households
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25	1	—	8	6	12	9	6	11	2	23	1
17	7	5	3	12	14	3	13	13	1	28	—
12	3	4	1	6	12	2	6	11	2	17	—
4	12	4	1	11	8	1	11	8	2	18	—
	11	—	—	8	6	1	6	7	—	14	—
5	13	5	—	15	8	1	15	7	—	23	—
5	16	1	—	18	5	—	18	5	—	23	—
5	15	1	—	20	1	—	20	1	—	21	—
-	18	3	—	17	4	—	17	4	—	20	1
3	7	1	—	9	2	—	9	2	—	11	—
4	3	3	—	3	7	—	3	7	—	10	—
—	16	5	—	12	9	—	12	9	—	20	1
6	14	2	—	12	10	—	12	10	—	21	1
90	136	34	13	149	98	17	148	95	7	249	4

APPENDIX

Existence of Furniture by Locality and Duration of Stay in

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total No. of Households	No. of Households having no furniture	Number of Chair
1	2	3	4	5
1. Dharmkot Naddi	Less—1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	2	—	—
	5 years+	24	—	13
2. Forsvtheani Bhaesunag	Less—1 year	1	—	1
	1—4 years	3	—	3
	5 years+	25	1	14
3. Mcleodganj Gamroo	Less—1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	2	—	2
	5 years+	17	—	11
4. Sangam Park	Less—1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	2	—	2
	5 years +	18	1	14
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	1
	5 years +	13	—	12
6. Kotwali East	Less —1 year	1	—	1
	1—4 years	3	—	2
	5 years +	19	—	17
7. Kotwali West	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	1
	5 years +	22	—	20
8. Aryasamaj Gurdwara	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	3	—	3
	5 years +	18	—	16
9. Chilgari	Less —1 year	1	—	1
	1—4 years	6	—	6
	5 years	14	—	13
10. Kachehri	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	—	—	—
	5 years +	11	—	11
11. Depot Bazar	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	1	—	1
	5 years +	9	—	9
12. Civil Lines	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	2	—	2
	5 years +	19	—	18
13. Shaheed Smark	Less —1 year	—	—	—
	1—4 years	3	—	2
	5 years+	19	—	18
	Less —1 year	3	—	3
	1—4 years	29	—	25
	5 years +	228	2	186
Total		260	2	214

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—66

the Present Residence

households having

Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot	Almirah	Wooden box
6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	1	—	—
13	4	14	16	9	5
1	—	1	—	—	—
3	2	—	2	1	—
18	4	20	12	5	3
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—
15	7	12	8	2	9
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	2	—	—	—
15	9	9	7	4	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	1	—	—
13	10	10	11	8	—
—	—	—	—	1	—
2	1	3	1	1	—
18	12	13	17	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	1	—	—
20	11	21	16	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	3	3	1	—
16	9	17	14	2	—
1	1	1	1	1	—
6	4	6	6	3	—
13	8	14	12	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
11	6	10	9	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	1	1	—
8	4	8	6	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	1	1	—
17	11	19	14	10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	2	3	1	—
17	14	19	17	12	—
2	1	2	2	1	—
24	13	25	20	10	—
194	109	186	159	75	18
220	123	213	181	86	18

APPENDIX

Materials of which Utensils are made by Locality and State and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total No. of House-holds	Number of Households				
			Aluminium/ Brass	Steel/Brass	Steel/Brass/ Aluminium	Aluminium/Aluminium Iron	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Locality No. I	H.P. Kangra	25	6	5	10	—	4
(*a*) Dharmkot	Tibet	1	—	—	—	1	—
(*b*) Naddi							
Locality No. II	H.P. Kangra	15	1	6	4	—	1
(*a*) Forsythganj	Tibet	14	—	—	2	—	6
(*b*) Bhagsunag							
Locality No. III	H.P. Kangra	11	6	—	2	—	—
(*a*) Mcleodganj	Tibet	8	—	1	1	—	2
(*b*) Gamroo							
Locality No. IV	H.P. Kangra	10	1	—	3	—	2
	Pakistan	1	—	3	—	—	—
Sangam Park	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Kullu	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Tibet	7	—	—	—	—	3
Locality No. V	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Khajanchi Mohalla	H.P. Kangra	11	—	—	1	—	1
	Kashmir	1	—	3	1	—	—
(*b*) Chander Marg	H.P. Chamba	1	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. VI	H.P. Kangra	15	1	—	2	—	—
	Amritsar (Pb.)	1	—	8	—	—	—
	H.P. Shimla	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali East	Pakistan	1	—	2	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Jallandher (Pb.)	1	—	1	—	—	—
	J & K	1	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. VII	Ambala (Haryana)	1	—	1	1	—	—
	H.P. Una	1	—	—	1	—	—
Kotwali West	H.P. Kangra	20	—	—	13	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	3	1	—	—
Locality No. VIII	Amritsar (Pb.)	1	—	—	1	—	—
	H.P. Kangra	12	—	1	8	—	—
(*a*) Aryasmaj	U.P. (Meerut)	1	—	—	1	—	—
(*b*) Gurdwara	Pakistan	3	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Una	2	—	—	2	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	—	1	—	—
	H.P. Bilaspur	1	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. IX	H.P. Kangra	16	—	2	13	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	—	1	—	—
Chilgari	H.P. Mandi	2	—	—	2	—	—
	H.P. Chamba	2	—	—	2	—	—
Locality No. X	H.P. Kangra	8	—	1	7	—	—
	Hoshiarpur (Pb.)	1	—	—	1	—	—
Kachehri	Pakistan	1	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	—	1	—	—
Locality No. XI	H.P. Kangra	8	—	—	4	—	—
Depot Bazar	Hoshiarpur (Pb.)	1	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	1	—	—	—	—
Locality No. XII	Punjab	2	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Kangra	15	—	5	7	—	—
Civil Lines	J & K	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Gurdaspur (Pb.)	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambala (Haryana)	1	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	1	—	1	—	—	—
Locality No. XIII	H.P. Kangra	18	1	9	7	—	—
	Nepal	1	—	—	1	—	—
Shaheed Smark	H.P. Una	1	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	260	17	59	102	1	19

TABLE 67

District to which the Household belongs

where cooking utensils are made of

Aluminium/ Nickle	Aluminium/ Steel/	Steel	Aluminium/ Brass/Nickle	Aluminium/ Steel/Bronze	Pittal/Steel/ Aluminium	Aluminium/ Steel/Bronze/ Crockery	Brass/Steel/ Aluminium/ Nickle	Steel/Brass/ Aluminium/ Iron	Having no utensils
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	24	22	1	1	1	5	1	1	5

Materials of which Utensils are made by Locality and State and

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Number of Households where									
		Steel/ Brass	Steel/ Bronze/ Clay	Steel/ Bronze	Glass/ Alumi-nium	Steel/ Brass/ Alumi-nium	Steel/ Brass	Steel	Steel/ Bronze	Tin Pla-te/Gla-ss	Alumi-nium/ Bronze
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Locality No. I	H.P. Kangra	1	1	10	1	2	3	6	1	—	—
(a) Dharmkot	Tibet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Naddi											
Locality No. II	H.P. Kangra	1	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	1
(a) Forsythganj	Tibet	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
(b) Bhagsunag											
Locality No. III	H.P.Kangra	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
(a) Mcleodganj	Tibet	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo											
Locality No. IV	H.P. Kangra	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
	Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sangam Park	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Kullu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Tibet	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Locality No. V	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(a) Khajanchi Mohalla	H.P. Kangra	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
	Kashmir	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chander Marg	H.P. Chamba	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Locality No. VI	H.P. Kangra	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
	Amritsar (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Shimla	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kotwali East	Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Jallandhar (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	J & K	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Locality No. VII	Ambala (Haryana)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Una	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali West	H.P. Kangra	—	6	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. VIII	Amritsar (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Kangra	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
(a) Aryasmaj	U.P. (Meerut)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gurdwara	Pakistan	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Una	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Bilaspur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. IX	H.P. Kangra	—	4	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilgari	H.P. Mandi	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	H.P. Chamba	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. X	H.P. Kangra	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Hoshiarpur (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kachehri	Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Locality No. XI	H.P. Kangra	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Depot Bazar	Hoshiarpur (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. XII	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	H.P. Kangra	1	1	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Civil Lines	J & K	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gurdaspur (Pb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Ambala (Haryana)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality No. XIII	H.P. Kangra	2	2	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Nepal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shaheed Smark	H.P. Una	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	H.P. Hamirpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Total	9	26	35	3	6	3	114	1	1	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE 67—*concld.*

District to which the Household belongs

utensils for serving food are

Steel/ Aluminium	Alumin-ium/Steel/ Bronze	Steel/ Bronze/ Alumin-ium	Plastic/ Glass	Crockery/ Steel	Crockery	Steel/ China Clay	Steel/ Brass/ Crockery	Bronze/ Steel/ Crockery	Steel/ China Glass	Steel/ Alumin-ium Crockery	Having no utensils
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	2	3	15	1	6	2	3	3	3	—

Materials of which Utensils are Made Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Migration Status	Number of households where					
		Aluminium/ Brass	Steel/Brass	Steel/Brass/ Aluminium	Pittal/Alu-minium	Aluminium/ Iron	Aluminium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
1. Rajput	(a) Migrant	1	16	25	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	3	8	9	3	—	—
2. Brahmin	(a) Migrant	2	12	27	1	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	1	—	1	—	—	—
3. Kanojiya	(a) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Badhi/Dhiman	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	3	1	1	—	—	—
5. Nai	(a) Migrant	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kabirpanthi	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mahajan	(a) Migrant	—	2	4	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Balmiki	(a) Migrant	1	3	2	—	—	1
	(b) Non-Migrant	1	—	2	—	—	—
9. Chamar	(a) Migrant	1	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sunar/Mehra	(a) Migrant	1	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ghirith	(a) Migrant	1	1	2	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Khatri	(a) Migrant	—	5	10	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sood	(a) Migrant	—	—	4	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	1	1	—	—	—
14. Choudhary	(a) Migrant	—	—	2	—	—	1
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Aggarwal	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Kaistha	(a) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Malhotra	(a) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Gupta	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
19. Lohar	(a) Migrant	1	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sehgal	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Pherera	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Zheer	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Kumhar	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Kohli	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Jat	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH							
1. Jat	(a) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saini	(a) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mahajan	(a) Migrant	—	1	2	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Majgotra	(a) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST							
1. Tibetan	(a) Migrant	—	—	3	—	1	11
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM							
1. Sayed	(a) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	17	59	102	5	1	14

TABLE-68

(Migrant or Non-Migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household)

Cooking utensils are made of									
Aluminium/ Nickle	Aluminium/ Steel	Steel	Aluminium/ Brass/ Nickle	Aluminium Steel/ Bronze	Pittal/ Steel/ Aluminium	Aluminium/ Steel/Brass/ Crockery	Brass/Steel/ Aluminium/ Nickle	Steel/Brass/ Aluminium/ Iron	Having no Utensils
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX

Materials of which Utensils are Made Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration status

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Migration Status	Number of Households where utensils for									
		Steel/ Brass	Steel/ Bronze/ Clay	Steel/ Bronze	Glass/ Alumin-ium	Steel/ Brass/ Alumini-um	Steel/ Pittal	Steel	Steel/ Kansa	Tin Pla-te/Glass	Alumini-um/ Bronze
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
HINDU											
1. Rajput	(*a*) Migrant	—	12	8	—	1	—	20	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	2	1	9	—	1	3	7	1	—	1
2. Brahmin	(*a*) Migrant	1	7	7	1	2	—	24	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
3. Kanojiya	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Badhi/Dhiman	(*a*) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
5. Nai	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6. Kabirpanthi	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Mahajan	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Balmiki	(*a*) Migrant	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
9. Chamar	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sunar/Mehra	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ghirith	(*a*) Migrant	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Khatri	(*a*) Migrant	2	1	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Sood	(*a*) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Choudhary	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Aggarwal	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
16. Kaistha	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Malhotra	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
18. Gupta	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
19. Lohar	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sehgal	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Pherera	(*a*) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Zheer	(*a*) Migrant	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Kumhar	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Kohli	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Jat	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIKH											
1. Jat	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Saini	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mahajan	(*a*) Migrant	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Majgotra	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUDDHIST											
1. Tibetan	(*a*) Migrant	—	1	1	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIM											
1. Sayed	(*a*) Migrant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Migrant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	26	35	3	6	3	114	1	1	1

SOURCE —Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE 68—*concld.*

(Migrant or Non-Migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household)

serving food are made of

Steel/ Aluminium	Aluminium/ Steel/ Kansa	Steel/ Bronze/ Aluminium	Plastic/ Glass	Crockery/ Steel	Crockery	Steel/ China Clay	Steel/ Brass/ Crockery	Steel/ Bronze/ Crockery	Steel/ China Glass	Steel/ Aluminium/ Crockery	Steel/ Brass/ China Clay	Having no utensils
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
4	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	1	3	15	1	6	2	3	3	3	—	—

92-L/S120DCOHP—21

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality,

Locality	Religion & Caste or Tribe or Community	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds possessing no Luxury & costly goods	Number of households				
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Dharmkot Naddi	HINDU							
	Rajput	15	2	14	4	—	11	3
	Brahmin	5	—	4	—	—	4	—
	Kanojiya	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Badhi/Dhiman	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Nai	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	BUDDHIST							
	Tibetan	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Total	24	2	21	7	—	17	3
2. Forsythganj Bhagsunag	HINDU							
	Rajput	6	1	6	2	1	3	2
	Brahmin	2	—	2	1	1	2	1
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Balmiki	2	—	2	1	—	1	1
	Kabirpanthi	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Chamar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	SIKH							
	Jat	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	BUDDHIST							
	Tibetan	13	1	13	4	1	5	6
	Total	27	2	27	9	3	14	11
3. Mcleodganj Gamtoo	HINDU							
	Rajput	3	—	3	2	—	3	3
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Badhi	3	—	2	—	—	1	1
	Mehra/Sunar	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Balmiki	2	—	2	—	—	2	1
	Ghirith	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
	BUDDHIST							
	Tibetan	8	—	8	—	—	6	2
	Total	19	—	17	4	—	15	9
4. Sangam Park	HINDU							
	Rajput	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Brahmin	3	—	3	2	—	1	1
	Khatri	3	—	3	2	1	3	2
	Sood	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
	Mehra/Sunar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Aggarwal	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Chaudhry	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
	BUDDHIST							
	Tibetan	7	—	6	3	—	5	3
	Total	18	2	16	12	1	12	11
5. Khajanchi Mohalla Chander Marg	HINDU							
	Rajput	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Brahmin	5	—	5	4	—	4	4
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Aggarwal	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Malhotra	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Mehra/Sunar	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Kaistha	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Kabirpanthi	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Ghirith	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	14	—	14	11	2	10	11

TABLE—69

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

possessing

Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
—	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	6
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality,

Locality	Religion & Caste or Tribe or Community	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds possess-sing no Luxury & costly goods	Number of households				
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Kotwali East	HINDU							
	Rajput	4	1	4	2	—	3	2
	Brahmin	7	—	7	6	—	7	6
	Khatri	3	1	2	1	1	2	2
	Gupta	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Kaistha	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Badhi	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Lohar	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Chamar	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	SIKH							
	Saini	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	21	2	20	13	2	19	15
7. Kotwali West	HINDU							
	Rajput	15	—	15	11	2	12	10
	Brahmin	6	—	6	4	—	6	4
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Balmiki	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Totla	23	—	23	17	2	20	16
8. Aryasamaj Gurdwara	HINDU							
	Rajput	3	—	3	1	—	3	3
	Brahmin	6	—	5	3	2	6	2
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Gupta	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Sood	2	—	2	1	1	2	2
	Ghirith	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Badhi/Dhiman	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Lohar	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	SIKH							
	Mahajan	3	—	3	3	—	3	2
	Jat	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	21	—	20	12	3	20	15
9. Chilgari	HINDU							
	Rajput	8	—	8	5	1	6	5
	Brahmin	6	—	6	6	—	6	5
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Mahajan	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Sood	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Balmiki	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Sehgal	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	MUSLIM							
	Sayed	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	21	—	21	17	1	19	16
10. Kachehari	HINDU							
	Brahmin	4	—	4	3	1	4	3
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Sood	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Chaudhri	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Badhi/Dhiman	2	—	2	2	—	1	—
	Pherera	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	11	—	11	10	1	10	8

TABLE-69—*contd.*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

possessing											
Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1				—	—		—	—	—
—	1		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	10	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	12	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality

Locality	Religion & Caste or Tribe or Community	Total No. of Households	No. of Households possessing no Luxury & costly goods	Number of Households				
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Depot Bazar	HINDU							
	Rajput	6	—	6	1	1	3	3
	Brahmin	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Khatri	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Balmiki	2	—	2	1	—	—	1
	Total	10	—	9	4	1	7	5
12. Civil Lines	HINDU							
	Rajput	5	—	5	2	—	4	1
	Brahmin	6	—	6	5	1	5	5
	Khatri	3	—	3	2	—	3	3
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Sood	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Ghirith	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Kumhar	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Zheer	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Kohli	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	SIKH							
	Manjgotra	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	21	—	21	15	1	18	14
13. Shaheed Smark	HINDU							
	Rajput	8	—	8	4	1	6	7
	Brahmin	5	—	5	3	1	5	3
	Khatri	4	—	4	4	—	3	3
	Mahajan	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Jat	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Balmiki	3	—	3	1	—	2	—
	Total	22	—	22	13	2	17	13
	GRAND TOTAL	252	8	242	144	19	198	147

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-69—*concld.*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

possessing

Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	2	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
—	4	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	2	1	3	7	1	—	1	2	—	—
5	82	25	10	29	16	4	3	2	7	16	12

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality and

Locality	Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Households	No. of Households Possessing No luxury and costly goods	Number of Households: Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. (a) Dharmkot	Fitter in I. P. L.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Naddi	Peon	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Cultivators	2	1	2	—	—	2	—
	Owner/Contractor Slate-mining quaring	4	—	4	1	—	4	—
	Labourer	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Tea Shopkeepers	2	—	2	1	—	2	1
	Manager in Guest House	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Karyana Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Mule Transporter	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Compounder in MH Yol	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Chowkidar in MES	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Carpenter	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Trained Dai in Civil Dispensary	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Readymade cloth Merchant	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Non-Workers	3	1	2	—	—	2	—
	Total	24	2	21	7	—	17	3
2. (a) Forsythganj	Mid wife in MH Cantt.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Bhagsunag	Tea Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Gardener	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Karyana/Grocery-Shopkeepers	3	—	3	2	1	2	2
	Technician in Telephone Exchange	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Shoe Maker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Live Stock	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Sweeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Carpet Weaver	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Cook in T.C.V.	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Programme Officer	2	—	2	1	—	1	1
	Incharge Export Marketing	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Salesman in Tibetan Handicraft Co-Op. Society	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Stationary Book Seller	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Owner/Prop. in Tashi Restaurant	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Planning Officer in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Sweater Sale Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Audit Officer in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Deputy Secretary in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Labour in Slate Mining quaring	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
	Cultivator	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-Workers	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total	27	2	27	9	3	14	11

TABLE-70

Occupation of Head of Household

possessing

Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—

Locality	Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of House-holds	No. of house-holds Possessing No luxury and costly goods	Number of Households: Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. (a) Mcleodganj	Owner of Slate mining quaring	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
(b) Gamroo	Sweeper	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Karyana Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Postal Asstt.	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Chairman Pvt. Transporter	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Owner of Restaurant	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Ornaments Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Waiter in Hotel	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Peon		—	1	—	—	1	—
	Treasurer in Tibetan Secretariat	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Accountant in Tibetan Secretariate	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Readymade garments Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Labourer	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Lineman in Telephone Exchange	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Non-Workers	4	—	3	2	—	4	3
	Total	19	—	17	4	—	15	9
4. Sangam Park	Stationery Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Clerk in H.P.P.W.D.	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
	Watch Mechanic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Gram Seller	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	General-cum-Grocery Shopkeeper	2	—	2	2	—	1	1
	Peon	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Asstt. Superintendent	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Medical Store owner	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Ayurvedic Medical Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Tailoring shop	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Instructor-Cum-Incharge	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Cook (Handicraft)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Secry. Sponcership in T.C.V.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Treasurer (Handicraft)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Secry. to Principal T.C.V.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Home Foster in T.C.V.	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Teacher (10+2) in T.C.V.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Painter (Handicraft)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Total	18	2	16	12	1	12	11
5. (a) Khajanchi Mohalla	Section Officer (Education Board Assistants)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
		2	—	2	2	—	2	2
(b) Chander Marg	Tailor	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Head Cashier (Bank)	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Cloth Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Dy. Range Officer (Forest)	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Readymade Garments (Wool etc.)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Contractor of Govt. Buildings	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Orchadist (Land Lord)	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
	Bank Manager	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Teacher (Hindi)	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Non-workers	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
	Total	14	—	14	11	2	10	11

TABLE—70—*contd.*

Occupation of Head of Household

Possessing

Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Television	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Cycle	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	—			—	1	—	—		—		—
											1
		—				—	—		—	1	1
—		—	—			—			—	1	—
1				1	—	—	—		—	1	1
	1	—						—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—		—	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
—	1			—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	—	—	1				—	—		1	—
—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1
—	2		1		—	—	—		—	1	—
1	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	6
	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1				—	—	1	1
—		—	—	—		—	—	—			—
—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
—	—	—		—	1	—	—		—	—	—
—	—	—				—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—			—		—	—	—	—
	1	—	—			—		—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—				—	—	—	
		—	—	—				—		—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—			—
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—	—			—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1				—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
—		—	—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1			—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality and

Locality	Occupation of Head of Household	Number of Households						
		Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds Possess-ing No luxury and costly goods	Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Kotwali East	Technical Supervisor in Snow View	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Tailor	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Assistant	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Shoes Shopkeeper	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Crockery Tent House Pvt.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Cook	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Waiter	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Cloth Shopkeeper	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Photographer	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Owner of Printing Press	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Section Officer (Education Board)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Accountant in Panamal Agecy	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Secy. M.C. Office	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Driver (Jeep)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Labourer	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Work Inspector in H.P.P.W.D.	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Owner of Confectionary	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Tea Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Non-Workers	5	—	5	4	1	5	5
	Total	21	2	20	13	2	19	15
7. Kotwali West	Range Officer (Forest)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	L.H.V. in Govt. Hospital	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Clerk	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Driver Jeep	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Daily Wages Worker in Tea Estate	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	J.E.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Live Stock	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
	Assistant	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Dy. C.M.O. in Health Deptt.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Peon in SP Office	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Patwari	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Owner of Truck/Matador	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Non-Workers	10	—	10	7	1	9	6
	Total	23	—	23	17	2	20	16
8. (a) Arya Samaj (b) Gurdwara Road	Section Officer	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Inspector in Horticulture	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Cloth Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Vaidya (Pvt. Ayurvedic)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Tea Stall Owner	2	—	2	1	—	2	—
	General Merchant-Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Teacher in Secy School	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Depot Holder in Co-Op. Socy.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Agent in Agency of Cement Supply	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Lecturer in Govt. College	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Junior Accountants Officer	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Charted Accountants	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Pharmasist in Govt. Hospital	2	—	2	1	1	2	1
	Halwai Shop	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Ornaments Shopkeeper	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Supervisor in Post Office	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
	Cultivator	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Non-Workers	2	—	2	—	—	1	2
	Total	21	—	20	12	3	20	15

TABLE-70— *contd.*

Occupation of Head of Household

Possessing											
Gramo-phone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in one	Refri-gerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Car	Telephone	Fan	Gold Orna-ments	Silver Orna-ments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	9	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality and

Locality	Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds Possessing No luxury and costly goods	Number of Households: Wrist watch	Table clock	Wall clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Chilgari	Superintendent in Forest Office	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Assistant in Forest Office	3	—	3	3	—	3	2
	Clerk in I.P.H.	3	—	3	1	—	2	2
	Teacher G.P.S.	2	—	2	2	—	2	1
	Registrar in H.P.P.W.D.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Road Inspector in B' & R H.P.P.W.D.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	J.E. in H.P.P.W.D.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Social Worker	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
	Orderly	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Stationery Shop Owner	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Doctor M.B.B.S. (Pvt.)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	P.T.I. (G.G.H.S.)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	J.A.O. (Tele Exch.)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Non-Workers	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Total	21	—	21	17	1	19	16
10. Kachaheri Adda	Cloth Merchant	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Workshop Owner	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Assistant	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Petitioner Writer Pvt.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Tailoring Work	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Inspector Food & Supply	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Coal Merchants	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Advocate	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Non-workers	3	—	3	3	—	3	2
	Total	11	—	11	10	1	10	8
11. Depot Bazar	Accountant	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Chowkidar	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Tailor Master	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Driver	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Peon	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
	General Merchants	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Manager Pvt. Petrol Pump	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Clerk in Tele-exchange	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-Workers	2	—	1	—	1	2	1
	Total	10	—	8	4	1	7	5

TABLE-70—*contd.*
Occupation of Head of Household

Possessing											
Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	12	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality and

Locality	Occupation of Head of Household	Total No. of Households	No. of Households Possessing No luxury and costly goods	Number of Households: Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio	T.V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Civil Lines	Inspector in H.P. Police	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Owner Halwai Shop	2	—	2	1	—	1	2
	Tea Stall	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Vegetable Shopkeeper	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
	Professors in Govt.	2	—	2	1	1	2	2
	Assistant unit Officer in Distt Hospital	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Restaurant Owner	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Munshi of Advocate	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Peon	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Manager (Kangra Co.Op Bank)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Accountant (PNB)	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Karyana Shopkeeper	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
	Non-Workers	5	—	5	5	—	5	5
	Total	21	—	21	15	1	18	14
13. Shaheed Smark	Head Constable in H.P. Police	3	—	3	1	—	1	—
	Sweepers	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
	Lab Attendent (Govt. College)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Stationery Shopkeeper	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	Section Officer	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Pvt. Medical Practioners.	2	—	2	2	—	1	2
	Pipe Fitter	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	Assistant	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Peon Cum Chowkidar	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Editor Himachal Today	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Lecturer Govt. College	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Teacher G.P.S.	2	—	2	2	—	2	2
	Advocate	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Non-Workers	4	—	4	3	1	3	2
	Total	22	—	22	13	2	17	13
	GRAND TOTAL	252	8	242	144	19	198	147

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE 70-*concld.*
Occupation of Head of Household

Possessing											
Gramophone	Tape Recorder	Camera	Two-in-one	Refrigerator	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Gun	Telephone	Fan	Gold Ornaments	Silver Ornaments
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	2	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	2	1	3	7	1	—	1	2	—	—
5	81	24	10	29	16	4	3	2	7	16	12

APPENDIX

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming: Tibetan	Sood	Khatri	Kaistha	Brahmin	Rajput	Badhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mcleodganj	H.H. The Dalai Lama	M	Tibetan	Literate	Phd, Spiritual and Temporal ruler of Tibet	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thechhang Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wandu Dorze	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ling Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dermatoche Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali Bazar	Dr. Moo Chand	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner	—	1	3	1	2	1	—
	Sh. Kamal Kant Manocha	M	Khatri	B.A.	Hardware and paint Shop-keeper	—	1	3	—	2	1	
	Sh. Rooplal Joai	M	Khatri	Literate	Saraf (Jewller)	—	—	2	1	2	1	—
	Dr. S.C. Mahajan	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Sh. Kailash Mahajan	M	Mahajan	Matric	Businessman	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Chilgari	Sh. Jagdish Pradhan	M	Rajput (Gorkha)	Matric	Municipal Councillor	—	—	—	—	1	9	—
	Sh. Gur Das	M	Rajput	Matric	Ex-Manager Kangra Central Co-op Bank	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Sh Achhar Sin		Rajp	M	Retired Subedar Major	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Sh. Jeet Singh	M		Literate	Retired Naib-Tahsildar	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Sh. Hoshyar Sin	M	Rajput	Intermediate	Retired Subedar	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Depot Bazar	Pt. Deen Daya	M	a	Matric	Cloth Merchant & Municipal Councillor	—	—	1	—	3	—	
	Dr. Sudarsan Chakra		Brahmin	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	—	1	1	—	1	—	
	Sh. Desh Raj	M	Brahmin	Matric	Karyana Shopkeeper	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	Sh Om Prakash	M	Brahm	Matric	Karyana Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	Sh. Nathu Ram	M	Br m	Matric	Grocery Shopkeeper	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Lines	Mehta Kishore Chand	M	Mahajan	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	—	—	1	—	2	3	—
	Prof. Chander Varker	M	Rajput	M.A.	Ex MLA Editor-Himachal Today	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
	Sh. Ved Praka	M	Khatr	B.A.L.L.B.	Retired S.D.M.	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
	Sh. A. N. Dogra	M	Brahm n	M. Phil	Retired Head of Geography Department	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Sh. Sukh Dev Raj	M	Brahmin	Literate	Municipal Councillor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

SOURCE : Neighbourhood Schedule Survey data 1986-87.

TABLE—71

Persons in the neighbourhood

persons at Col. 2 as most Respectable						Number of persons by occupational Category naming persons at Column 2 as Most respectable													
Mahajan	Chaudhary	Pherera	Weaver	Programme Officer	Owner/Prop. of Restaurant	Sales Man	Karyana Shopkeeper	Dy. Secy. Tibetan Secretariat	Waiter in Hotel	Cashier in Tibetan Secretariate	Grocery Shopkeeper	Assistant Superintendent	Tailor	Range Officer/Dy.Range Officer	Bank Manager	Tea Shopkeeper	Technical Supervisor	Confectionery Shopkeeper	Cloth Merchant
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

92-L/S120DCOHP—22(a)

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Number of persons by occupational Category

Neighbourhood	Name of the Person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Ladies Health Visitor	Daily wages worker	Peon	Office Assistant	Stove Repair workshop owner	Coal Merchant	Advocate
1	2	3	4	5	6	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Mcleodganj	H.H. The Dalai Lama	M	Tibetan	Literate	Ph. D Spiritual and Temporal ruler of Tibet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thechhang Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wandu Dorze	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ling Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dermatoche Rinpoche	M	Tibetan	Literate	Spiritual Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali Bazar	Dr. Mool Chand	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sh. Kamal Kant Manocha	M	Khatri	B.A.	Hardware and paint Shop-keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rooplal Joara	M	Khatri	Literate	Saraf (Jweller)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dr. S.C. Mahajan	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sh. Kailash Mahajan	M	Mahajan	Matric	Businessman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilgari	Sh. Jagdish Pradhan	M	Rajput (Gorkha)	Matric	Municipal Counciller	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Sh. Gur Dass	M	Rajput	Matric	Ex-Manager Kanagra Central Co-Op. Bank	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Sh. Achhar Singh	M	Rajput	Matric	Retired Subedar Major	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Sh. Jeet Singh	M	Rajput	Literate	Retired Naib-Tahsildar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sh. Hoshyar Singh	M	Rajput	Intermediate	Retired Subedar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depot Bazar	Pt. Deen Dayal	M	Brahmin	Matric	Cloth Merchant & Municipal Councillor	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	Dr. Sudarshan Chakra	M	Brahmin	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Sh. Desh Raj	M	Brahmin	Matric	Karyana Shopkeeper	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Sh. Om Prakash	M	Brahmin	Matric	Karyana Shopkeeper	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Sh. Nathu Ram	M	Brahmin	Matric	Grocery Shopkeeper.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Civil Lines	Mehta Kishore Chand	M	Mahajan	B.A.L.L.B.	Advocate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prof. Chander Varker	M	Rajput	M.A.	Ex MLA Editor-Himachal Today	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sh. Ved Parkash	M	Khatri	B.A.L.L.B.	Retired S.D.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sh. A. N. Dogra	M	Brahmin	M. Phil.	Retired Head of Geography Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Sh. Sukh Dev Raj	M	Brahmin	Literate	Municipal Counciller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Neighbourhood Schedule Survey data, 1986-87

TABLE-71—*concld.*

Persons in the Neighbourhood

naming persons at Column 2 as Most respectable								No. of persons by educational level naming persons at Col. 2 as most respectable										No. of persons by Sex naming persons at col. 2 as most respectable	
Private Petition Writer	Sweet Shopkeeper	Inspector Food and Supply	Professor in Govt. College	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	Headmaster	Police Constable	Non-Worker	Illiterate	Literate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	PUC/Inter/Hr.Secondary	Non-Technical	Technical	Degree	Male	Female
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	6	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	3	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	2	7	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—		2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	8	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	6	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	5	1
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	6	—
—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming persons at Col. 2 as most respectable						
					Tibetan	Sood	Khatri	Kaistha	Brahmin	Rajput	Badhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dr. Mool Chand	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Medical Practitioner (Private)	—	1	4	1	7	13	1
Prof. Chander Varker	M	Rajput	M.A.	Editor Himachal Today and Ex-MLA	—	2	2	—	5	7	2
Sh. B. S. Parmar	M	Rajput	B.Sc. LLB.	President M.C. Dharmsala and Advocate	—	1	2	—	3	9	1
H. H. The Dalai Lama	M	Tibetan	Literate Ph. D.	Spiritual Temporal ruler of Tibet	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Brij Lal	M	Rajput	B.A.	Retired Major and Ex-MLA	—	—	2	—	2	4	—

Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Ladies Health visitor	Daily Wages worker	Peon	Inspector Food and Supply	Assistant	Private Petition Writer	Stove repairing work Shopkeeper
1	2	3	4	5	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Dr. Mool Chand	M	Mahajan	M.B.B.S.	Medical practitioner (Private)	1	1	2	—	1	1	1
Prof. Chander Varker	M	Rajput	M.A.	Editor Himachal Today and Ex-MLA	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sh. B. S. Parmar	M	Rajput	B.Sc. LLB.	President M.C. Dharmsala and Advocate	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
H.H. The Dalai Lama	M	Tibetan	Literate Ph.D	Spiritual Temporal ruler of Tibet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Brij Lal	M	Rajput	B.A.	Retired Major and Ex-MLA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Neighbourhood Schedule Survey data, 1986-87

TABLE-72

Persons in the Town

Number of persons by Occupational Category naming persons at column 2 as most respectable

Mahajan	Chaudhry	Pherera	Weaver	Programme Officer	Sales Man	Owner/Prop. of Restaurant	Kariyana Shopkeeper	Dy. Secretary in Tibetan Secretariate	Waiter in Hotel Tibet	Treasurer in Tibetan Secretariate	Grocery Shopkeeper	Assistant Superintendent	Tailor	Range Officers/Dy. Range Officer	Bank Manager	Tea Shopkeeper	Technical Supervisor	Confectionery Shopkeeper (owner)	Cloth Merchant
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	1
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—

Number of persons by educational level naming at Column 2 as most respectable

Number of persons by sex naming persons at Col 2 as most respectable

Coal Merchant	Advocate	Police Constable	Sweet Shopkeeper	Prof. in Govt. College	Peon-cum-Chowkidar	Headmaster	Non-Worker	Illiterate	Literate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	PUC/Inter/Hr. Sec.	Non-Technical Diploma	Technical Diploma	Degree and above	Male	Female
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
—	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	3	—	1	1	8	8	1	—	—	7	26	3
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	1	1	1	1	7	5	—	—	—	4	17	3
	1	1	—	1	1	—	5	3	1	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	4	13	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	6	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	8	1

APPENDIX TABLE-73

Particulars of Cinema

Name of Cinema	Location	When established	Type of Building with reference to main material used in wall and roof	Floor Space	Projection Length	Number of seats by rates of Tickets	Number of shows per day and timing of the same	Average number of tickets sold per day during the month, preceding the month of the survey (daily)	Total sale proceeds during 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himalaya Talkies	Chander Marg Road	1935	Wall : Stone Roof : Tin Ceiling : Ply-Wood Floor : Cement	15×8 Mtrs.	70 M.M.	55 seats@ Rs. 4 PS 85 seats@ Rs. 4 PS 80 seats@ Rs. 3 PS 60 seats @ Rs. 2 PS 35 seats @ Rs. 4 PS (Gallery)	Two shows 2 PM to 5 PM 6.30 PM to 9.30 PM.	100 Tickets per day for both shows	3,50,000

SOURCE : Town Survey, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-74

Parks and Playgrounds

Name/category	Location	Number	Current use	Particulars of uses	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Playgrounds	(i) Police Lines	1	For Physical training & tournaments	Police Deptt., School, Colleges, Distt. Authority, State Authority.	Honours list of martyrs on 'Smark'
	(ii) College Campus	2	For daily games	College Students	
2. Parks	(i) Kotwali Bazar Area	2	By general Public	For sitting and meetings etc.	
	(ii) Chilgari Area	1	Tourists & Children	Do.	
	(iii) Civil Lines Area	2	By Tourist and locals	Do.	
	(iv) Shaheed Smark	1	By Tourist locals	Do.	

SOURCE : Town Survey, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-75

Particulars About Clubs

Name	Location	When Established	Number of Members, Employees if any	Number of Members	Basis of Member-Ship	Whether mainly associated with particulars occupation or caste or community group, other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Raja Raghubir Singh Club	Near Bus Stand	29th April, 1931	3	80	Offers of level of Class II Membership Rs. 25/- per Member	Not of any caste group
2 Rotary Club	Dhauladhar Hotel	9th Sept, 1982	—	28	Rs. 30/- per member (Leading number of any profession in the town)	One Member from one profession
3 Lions Club	B. Mehra Hotel and Dhauladhar Hotel		1	35	Rs. 35/- per member (of any profession and others also who are committed to the Cause)	—

Aims and Objects	Nature of Activity	Social reforms, Social Change, if any promoted by organisation	Area of Operation including plan out side the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities (e.g. number of Schools started)	Working hours or various types of activities	If there is an attached liberary of books Fictions drama & Children story books	Approximate Numbers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Social, Cultural, recreational games (indoor games)	Social Brotherhood	—	Within the town	Nothing particulars.	Winter 12.30 P. M. to 07 P. M. Summer 05 P. M. to 11 P. M.	—	20—25 Members daily
Community service	Social Service	—	Town and the surrounding Villages	(i) Free Medical camps (ii) Free eyes camps (iii) Scholarship to merit-cum-poverty (iv) Ambulance charges to certain patients (v) Donation to DELEK hospital (Tibetan) about Rs. 32 lacs to be given in 5 years to eradicate T.B.	Meet once a week 06 to 07 P.M. on Saturday	—	Meeting once in a week or whenever there is an call
Community Service	(i) Organising free medical camps (ii) Providing relief to needy people (iii) Polio operation camp was organised 2 yrs. back. (iv) Plastic surjury camp last year	—	—	—	Meet Once a week 06 to 07 P. M. on saturday		Meeting once in a week or whenever there is an call

SOURCE ; Survey data,1986-87.

APPENDIX

Leisure Time Activity of Workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age & Sex					
		0—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Locality I	Gossiping	1	—	1	2	1	1
(a) Dharmkot	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Naddi	Kitchen gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	1	—	1	5	3	2
Locality II	Sweater knitting	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Drinking Wine	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Forsythganj	Reading newspapers Radio listening &						
(b) Bhagsunag	Watch T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting of mantras' and playing with Son	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading & Cooking	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Going for Walk	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading, Writing & Playing games	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Books, tracking and photography	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	2	—	2
	No leisure time activity	1	—	1	1	—	1
Locality III	Paper reading & social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Mcleodganj	Social dealing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting of Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gamroo	Reading Budhism scriptures	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading and Chanting of Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading and roaming	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prayer and meditations	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	2	—	2
Locality IV	Outing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing cards.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Sangam Park	T.V. Watching and Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading and walking	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To see the T.V.,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Palmistry and Jyotish work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting of Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Painting	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gardening and reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing table	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tennis, football & Volley ball	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading, Workshop duties	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time	—	—	—	1	1	—
Locality V	Reading News papers, walking & playing cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Khajanchi Mohalla	Reading Newspaper	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chander Marg	Radio listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social work/service	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	3	3	—
Locality VI	Reading of books	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali East	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Horticulture & Gardening work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time	—	—	—	3	3	—

TABLE-76

by Locality, Age and Sex

Age and Sex														
20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	1	—	4	2	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	4	3	12	5	7	7	5	2	12	7	5	3	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
4	2	2	9	4	5	7	5	2	16	7	9	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	1	5	2	3	7	6	1	4	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	1	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1	1	—	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5	5	—	13	10	3	8	7	1	4	4	—	4	4	—

APPENDIX

Leisure Time Activity of Workers

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex					
		0—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Locality VII	News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali West —	Photography, Gardening & Sewing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kitchen Gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading paper and enjoying T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio listening and gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping, Motorcycle driving and painting	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality VIII	Reading News paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Arya Samaj Mandir Area	Wandering and paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News paper and playing cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gurdwara Road Area	Radio listening and gossiping.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Worship	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To meet friends, relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	1	—	1
Locality IX	Kitchen gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilgari	Paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T.V. Programme watching & listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transisfer listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading & watching T.V.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality X	T.V. Programme watching & listening	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kachehri Adda	Paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality XI	News paper reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depot-Bazar	Transistor listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Hockey	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality XII	News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To play hockey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Lines	Watching and listening T.V. programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Studies	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transistor listening	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Books paper & Magazine	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locality XIII	To lookafter the children	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shaheed Smark	Watching T.V. and reading news paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To watch, T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transistor listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Papers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teach and lookafter the children	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping and transistor listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Journalism and watching T.V.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To attend tea club and committee	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE—76

by Locality, Age and Sex

Age and Sex															
20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	2	2	—	5	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	5	4	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	
—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
1	1	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	5	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	

Occupation	Description of Leisure Time activity	Age And Sex					
		0—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Un-Skilled Manual	No Leisure time activity	—	—	—	5	5	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Sweater knitting	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio listening & Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading of Papers	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	1	—	1	—	—	—
	To look after the children	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Skilled Manual	Gossiping and Transistor listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To look after the children	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	2	1	1
	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kitchen Gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting Mantras & Playing with son	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Budhism Scripture	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Outing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading & Walking	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Painting	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Horticulture and gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Photography, Gardening & Sewing	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teachers)	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Drinking Wine	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News paper, Radio	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Listening and watching. T.V. Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Buddhism Scripture	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T.V. Programme watching & listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kitchen gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Hockey	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping & Transistor Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Journalism & T.V. Programme watching	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Small Business	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	2	1	1
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News paper, Radio listening and watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper Reading and Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prayer and Meditation	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching & listening T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme, Family outing reading papers periodical magazine	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transistor listening and gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transistor listening	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. and reading newspaper	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Highly skilled and supervisory Manual	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	1	1	—
	T.V. Programme watching and listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Motor Cycle driving and Painting drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE —77

Related to Occupation, Age and Sex

Age and Sex															
20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
6	6	—	6	6	—	4	4	—	7	5	2	2	2	—	
2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	5	1	9	7	2	7	7	—	3	1	2	4	4	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	3	—	7	2	5	14	7	7	8	2	6	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	7	1	6	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
3	3	—	7	6	1	5	5	—	19	17	2	4	4	—	
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Occupation	Description of Leisure Time activity	Age and Sex					
		0—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	To look-after the son	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gossiping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Worship of deities	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paper reading and watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Transistor listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Intermediate professional & related posts, Secondary teachers etc.	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kitchen gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading and chanting Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Books & News Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading & Walking	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Table Tanis, Football and Volley ball	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading books & watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wandering and News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teach and lookafter the children	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. and News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Medium Business	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social dealings	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chanting Mantras	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Palmistry and Jyotish work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News Paper & Playing Cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Worship	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To meet friends and relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Higly professional and salarised Posts	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading Newspaper & Books	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Going for walk	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading, writing and playing games	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading books, Tracking and photography	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gardening and reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Reading News paper, walking and playing cards	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radio listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—		—	—	—	—
	Social work	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kitchen gardening	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Studies	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Journalism and watching T.V.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. and Reading papers	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cultivators	Gossiping	1	—	1	3	—	3
	No leisure time activity	2	—	2	5	1	4
	Radio Listening	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Un-Classified	No leisure time activity	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Social Service	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Watching T.V. Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
	News paper reading	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Playing Hockey	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To attend the club and committee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		4	—	4	21	12	9

TABLE-77—*Concld.*

Occupation, Age and Sex

Age And Sex														
20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	—	—	1		1		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
2	2		5	4	1	2	2	—		—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—		—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—			—
1	1	—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—		—	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—		5	2	3	10	6	4	8	5	3	1	1	—
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	1		—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—			—		—	—	—
1		1	4	2	2	6	4	2	4	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		—	—			—
—	—		1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—		—
—	—		1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	4		1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—			—	—	—
—		—	—	—		1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	5	5		2	2	—	—	—		2	2	—
—		—	2	2	—		—		—	—	—	1	1	
			—	—	—	—	—		1	1	—	—	—	—
1	1		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1		—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		—
—		—	—	—		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
2	2	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
—		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	
—		—	—			1	1	—			—			—
—	—	—	1	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—		1	—	1	—			—	—	—	—	—	—
	—		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	
—	—	—	—			—	—	—	1		1			
—	—		—			1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—					1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
8	3	5	11	1	10	2	—	2	6	1	5	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	-	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	37	12	114	73	41	99	68	31	115	78	37	32	31	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

92-L/S120DCOHP—23

Name	When established	Legends/History if any	Construction details	Principal dieties	Important festivals associated with	
					Name	Season
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Radha-Krishan Temple	Very old	No particular legend and history behind it.	Cemented with wooden doors and windows	Radha, Krishan, Shiva, Parwati Ganesh and Hanuman.	Krishan Janam-Ashtami Ram-Naumi	Aug, Sept. & April, Navratras.
Kali Mandir, Cantt. Road Dharmsala	About 50 years old	Sh. Bhola Dass Chela Sh. Chetan Dass who was a great Bhagat of Kalimata had made this temple about 50 years ago.	Cemented	Kalimata, Santoshi Mata.	Navratra, Krishan Janam Ashthmi	April, October.
Hanuman Mandir	33-34 years old	Hanuman Murti is very old, previously there was only a spot	Modern R.C.C.	Hanumanji Ramchanderji Shiva, Parvati & Ganesh. Krishan, Durga.	Hanuman Jayanti Navratras All Hindus festivals	Navratras April-October Accorting to Hindu Calender,
Bhagsu Nag Temple	About 6,000 years old	Bhagsu was king of Daityas, in the middle of Dwaper. Due to the shortage of water in Ajmer, Bhagsu went in search of water. He went on the top of a hill about 1800 feet above from sea level where he took water from the Dal of Nag, when Nag came to know it then he followed the Bhagsu, who was resting there and killed by Nag. The water which was taken by Bhagsu fell down which is now a fountain of water. Bhagsu requested the Nag that his name should be world fame. Nag assured the Bhagsu that your name would be prior to my name. So it can be known as Bhagsunag.	Concrete, stone, roof slate, Tiles and marble	Nag with Shivling Pindi, Akhand Dhuna forever, Durga and Holy tank	Shivratri, Radha Ashtmi (Naumi) Ashad Ashtmi	Winter August, September July
Dureveshwar Mahadev	Very old	Wandering Maharshi Dureshwar reached this Holy Ashram and died here.	Cement	Shanker Bhagwan, Copper Nag Prateema	Radha Ashtmi	August, September
Kunal Pathri Mata	Time Immemorial	No particular history	Modern R.C.C. Cement	1. Murti of Durga Mata 2. Shiv Ling	Navratras festival	October, April
Vaishno Devi Temple	Not Known	It was built in occurance to the famous Vaishno Mata of Jammu Area.	R.C.C.	Murti of Vaishno Deviji	Navratras	October, April

TABLE-78

Worship (Temples)

Special activities, if any e.g. Philanthropic education socio-cultural	Management and control (brief details of educa tion of office bearers)	Financial details (a) Income (b) expenditure	Assets and liabilities (a) Assets in Rs. (b) liabilities in Rs.	Remarks including average No. of devotees with caste back ground etc.
8	9	10	11	12
Katha, Kirtan, Yagya. Inn is also used for residential purposes	Sanatan Dharmsabha Kotwali bazar Dharmsala President Sh. Walia, Vice-President Sh. Ram Chandra. Secretary Sh. Kamal Kant Manocha, Pujari Sh. Jagat Ram.	(a) Chardawa and income from Inn approx Rs. 400/ per month. (b) Maintenance Expenditure of temple Rs. 300 per month Pay of Poojari.	Temple & nine rooms and nine halls. (a) Appropximate Rs. 60,000. (b) Nil	10-20 persons per day of every caste two Bowlies existing in temple complex
Havan during Navratra	Sher Dass 'Chela' Bhola Dass who is working as pujari management and central also under him	(a) 'Chardawa' Rs. 200 per month (b) Maintenance.	(a) Temple & double storey building. Approximate of Rs. 30,000 (b) Nil	5-10 devotees of various castes visit the temple per day
Havan Path in Navratras Kirtan Puja	Managing committee police staff President Sh. Kishor Chand other are Vice President, secretary and cashier.	(a) Not known (b) Not known	(a) Temple building (b) Nil	Approximately 100 divotees visit daily
Havan on Shivratri Day, Langer, Ashtami Havan Puja	Tapovan Sant's Trust, Sant's two years prior to this there was a govt. committee.	(a) May to Oct. Summer Rs. 7000—10,000 winter 2,000 Donation Rs. 10,000. (b) Wood for Dhuna Rs. 6,000. Foodgrains Rs. 4,000.	(a) Temple building Rs. 20,000 land 10 kanal Inn 5 rooms. (b) No liabilities.	Approximately 100-200 devotees visit the temple daily.
Worship and Shiv Path	Mandir Committee	(a) Chardawa. No account maintained. (b) To purchase prasad, Dhoop etc.	(a) Temple & surrounding land (b) Temple repairs etc.	Approximately 60-100 persons visit the temple daily During fair 5 thousands of people all castes visit the fair.
Pujapath during Navratra. Prayer everyday.	Management Committee.	(a) Chardawa (b) Expenditure on repair & maintenance of temple & Pay of Pujari.	(a) Temple building and Inn. (b) Repairs and Maintenance of temple.	Approximately 40—60 devotees visit the temple every day. Large Number of devotees visit during Navratras.
Daily Puja Prayers & special puja during Navratras.	There is only one Pujari who looks after the temple.	(a) Offerings (b) Upkeep of the temple.	(a) Temple (b) Nil	Approximately 40—50 devotees of all castes offer prayers daily.

SOURCE : Field Survey data, 1986-87.

Particulars about Church

Name	When established	Legends/history if any	Construction details	Principal duties	Important Festivals associated with	
					Name	Season
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
St. Johan's Church	1852	Johan was a Baptist, whose name British army built this church in 1852.	Building stone, Cement, wood and Iron sheets	Jesus Christ	X-Mas day Ester	25 Dec. Mar.-Apr. change according to the calander.
Gurdwara	Approximately 200 years old.	Guru Nanak Sahib stayed for one night here while on the way to Manikaran.	Four storied building made of modern RCC Reconstruction on 10-7-1977.	Gurûgranth Sahib	All Guru parves are celebrated specially (i) Guru Nanak Dev (2) Guru Govind Singh (3) Guru Arjun Dev (4) Every First day of Hindu Calander month (5) Every Sunday (6) Daily Prayer	Sunday Daily prayer

TABLE-79

and Gurdwara

Special activities, if any e.g. Philanthropic free education Socio-cultural	Management and control (Brief details of education office bearers)	Financial (a) Income (b) Expenditure	Assets and Liabilities (a) Assets in Rs. (b) Liabilities in Rs.	Remarks including average number of devotees with caste back ground etc.
8	9	10	11	12
Every Sunday at 11 AM Preaching of Holy Bible in the church.	Diocese of Amritsar (Pb.) Bishop Anand Chandu Lal priest-one Pay—Rs. 400 P.M. President Sh. Bazir Treasurer—Sh. Prem David.	(a) Approx. Rs. 300/- PM. from offering in the church. (b) Expenditure Rs. 400/-Pm. the pay of Priest.	(a) Church Building and a big hall in the ground of the church. (b) No liabilities	Approximately about 30 people every type visit daily. A bell about 400 Kg. weight it aiso hanging in the campus of the church.
(i) Preaching of Granth Sahib. (ii) Langer (iii) Kirtan	Management by local elected committee (i) Granthy	(a) Income Rs. 1600 P.M. (b) Expenditure Rs. 1600 P.M.	(a) Four storied building, three stories are rented out. (b) No liabilities.	No Govt. aid, run by local Managing Committee.

SOURCE : Field Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-80

Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe, Education and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational Level	Males adopted		Females adopted		
	Illiterate, Below Matric, Matric and above	Condom/ Nirodh	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Leproscopic	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput	Illiterate	—	2	5	1	—
	Literate below matric	—	1	3	—	—
	Matric and above	1	3	—	—	—
Brahmin	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	3	1	—	—
Kanojiya	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi	Illiterate	—	—	—	1	—
	Literate below matric	—	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	1	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	Illiterate	—	—	2	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	2	—	1	—
	Matric and above	—	1	—	—	—
Khatri	Illiterate	—	1	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	1	—	—
	Matric and above	1	2	—	1	—
Aggarwal	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	2	—	—
Kabir Panthi	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	1	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Gupta	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	2	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Illiterate	—	—	1	—	—
	Literate below matric					
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhary	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	1	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	1	—	—	—	—
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Tibetan	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate below matric	—	—	—	—	1
	Matric and above	—	—	—	—	—
Total	Illiterate	—	3	10	2	—
	Literate below matric	1	6	4	2	1
	Matric and above	8	10	3	1	—

SOURCE : Household survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-81

Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category and Sex

Religion, Caste/Tribe	Industrial Category	Number of males adopted		Number of females adopted		
		Nirodh/ condom	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Leproscopic	Loop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput	Advocate District Court	1	—	—	—	—
	Cultivator	—	1	4	1	—
	Tea Stall	—	1	—	—	—
	Labourer Slate mine	—	1	—	—	—
	Clerk in P.O.	—	1	—	—	—
	Chowkidar P.W.D.	—	—	1	—	—
	Assistant Unit Officer	—	1	—	—	—
	Retired	—	1	—	—	—
	Household duty	—	—	3	—	—
Brahmin	Carpet weaver	—	—	1	—	—
	Asstt. Superintendent NSSO	1	—	—	—	—
	Photographer	—	1	—	—	—
	Range Officer (Forest)	—	1	—	—	—
	Private Business	—	1	—	—	—
	Household duty	—	—	1	—	—
Kanojia	House wife	—	—	1	—	—
Badhi	Storekeeper MES	1	—	—	—	—
	Labourer in const. work	—	1	—	—	—
	Cultivator	—	—	—	1	—
Mahajan	Teacher M.A. B. Ed.	1	—	—	—	—
	Household duty	—	—	—	1	—
Balmiki	Sweeper	—	2	1	—	—
	Clerk D.C. Office	—	1	—	—	—
	Household duty	—	—	1	1	—
Khatri	Shopkeeper	1	1	—	—	—
	Landlord-cum-orchardist	—	1	—	—	—
	Household Duty	—	—	1	1	—
	Un-employed	—	1	—	—	—
Aggarwal	Clerk	—	1	—	—	—
Sood	Owner of Medical Store T.V. show room	1	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	House wife	—	—	1	—	—
	Midwife	—	—	1	—	—
Kabirpanthi	Tailor	—	1	—	—	—
Gupta	Assistant in P.W.D.	1	—	—	—	—
	Secretary Municipal Committee	1	—	—	—	—
Chamar	House wife	—	—	1	—	—
Chaudhry	Sub-Inspector Police	—	1	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	Contractor Steel Febrication	1	—	—	—	—
Tibetan	House Foster		—	—	—	1
	Total	9	19	17	5	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Time of Practice of Family Planning Measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age Group	MALES					
		Total Number of males who are illiterate & who have practised			Number of males literate upto matric standard and who have practised		
		During less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ years	During Less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs	10+ yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajput	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	1	1	—	1	—
Brahmin	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badhi/Dhiman	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	1
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahajan	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balmiki	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	1	—	
	40—49	—	—	—	—	1	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khatri	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	1	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggarwal	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sood	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE-5

as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe, Age and Education of adoptee

MALES			FEMALES								
Number of Males who are Matric and above and who have practised			Total number of Females who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of females who are literate upto Matric and who have practised			Total number of females who are Matric and above and who have practised.		
During Less than 5 years	5—9 yrs.	10 yrs.	During Less than 5 years	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 years	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 years	5—9 yrs.	10+yrs.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	-		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	-	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	-		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—		-	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
-	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	2	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Time of Practice of Family Planning Measure

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age Group	MALES					
		Total Number of males who are illiterate & who have practised			Number of males literate upto Matric standard and who have practised		
		During less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10 yr	During Less than 5 yrs.	5- -9 years	10-- yrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kabirpanthi	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gupta	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaudhry	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50-	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanojiya	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—		—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghirith	Below 20	—	—	—		—	—
	20—29	—	—		—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamar	Below 20		—				
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50-	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikh/Saini	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—	—	—		—
	50 -			—	—	—	—
Tibetan/Bodh	Below 20		—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40—49	—	—		—	—	—
	40+	—		—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30—39	—		—	1	—	1
	40—49	—	—	1	—	1	—
	50+	—	1	1	—	1	1
G. TOTAL		—	1	2	1	2	2

TABLE-82—*concld.*

as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe, Age and Education of adoptee

MALES			FEMALES								
Number of Males who are Matric and above and who have practised			Total number of Females who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of females who are illiterate upto Matric and who have practised			Total number of females who are Matric and above and who have practised		
During Less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
1	2	4	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	3	9	10	—	2	4	—	3	1	1	2

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

APPENDIX TABLE-83

Particulars About Jail as on 31-12-86

Name	Location	Land with in the compound	Accommodation available by class of prisoners	No. of prisoners accommodated during last one year by class	No. of Prisoners accommodated during 1985-86 by nature of crime	
					Nature of Crime	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Jail Dharmsala	Dharmsala	Near about 3 acres agriculture land	III 52 Prisoners II 2 Prisoners	III 953 II 2	415, 302, IPC	19
					379/34/304/IPC	3
					61 (i) (14)	55
					408 IPC	1
					279/427 IPC	2
					512/409/461/497	2
					409 IPC	2
					16 /9) (1) 9F.A.	12
					457/380 IPC	7
					39 Arm Act.	4
					14 of Foreigners act	2
					7 of essential commodities Act	4
					446 CRPC	7
					229 IPC	2
					16 (a) (i) PFA	12
					302 /201/307 IPC	4
					394 IPC	2
					279/304	3
					420 IPC	1
					25/54/59	1
					120/467	1

No. of Prisoners accommodated during last one year by duration of imprisonment		Useful vocational training if any	Scope of earning, if any, during imprisonment	Particulars of other facilities	Problems of discipline
Duration	Number				
8	9	10	11	12	13
< 6 months	75	Yes	The Prisoners are imparted training in various trades such as Carpentary, Gardening for that they are paid wages @ Rs. 3.45 p. per day	Remission under the remission system	Nil
6 months to one year	105				
2—3 years	144				
4—5 Years	—				
6—10 years	29				
More than 10 years	84				

SOURCE : Superintendent Jail, District Jail Dharmsala.

APPENDIX TABLE-84

Knowledge of Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community & Education of informant

Religion/Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total No. of informations	No. of Illiterate having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Legislation		No. of Literate upto Matric standard having knowledge/ No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislation	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU	222	9	34	81	40	56	2
Rajput	79	5	20	29	12	13	—
Brahmin	56	—	4	20	10	21	1
Knojiya	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Badhi	8	—	3	1	2	2	—
Nai	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kabirpanthi	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Chamar	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mahajan	8	—	—	2	2	4	—
Balmiki	11	2	1	3	5	—	—
Mehra (Sunar)	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
Ghirith	4	—	1	2	—	1	—
Khatri	21	1	2	10	1	7	—
Sood	7	—	—	6	—	1	—
Chaudhry	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
Aggarwal	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kaistha	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malhotra	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gupta	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Lohar	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sehgal	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pherera	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kohli	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Zheer	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kumhar	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jat	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
SIKH	7	—	—	2	2	2	1
Jat	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Saini	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mahajan	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Majgotra	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
MUSLIM	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sayed	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
BUDDHIST	30	—	4	4	10	6	6
Tibetan	30	—	4	4	10	6	6
Total	260	9	38	87	52	65	9

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

Frequency of being visited by Friends, Relatives and Economically connected

Locality	Total Number of households	Households which were visited as Category of relation friend etc.			Households which were visited by friends.		Relations			
		Number of households	Average Number per households	Average distance from where visited come per household	Total Number of households (a)	Average distance from where come per household (b)	Father		Mother	
							a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) Dharmkot . . (b) Naddi	15	15	1.0	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Forsythganj . (b) Bhagsunag	8	8	11.2	169.2	—	—	—	—	1	3.0
(a) Mcleodganj (b) Gamroo . .	7	7	1.0	33.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sangam Park .	5	5	1.2	146.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg .	6	6	1.5	48.5	—	—	2	11.0	1	7.0
Kotwali East . .	9	9	1.1	80.1	—	—	—	—	1	10.0
Kotwali West . .	12	12	1.3	62.2	—	—	4	63.0	4	53.2
(a) Arya Samaj (b) Gurdwara area .	8	8	1.4	47.7	—	—	3	60.6	4	59.5
Chilgari . .	14	14	1.4	82.9	—	—	1	100.0	4	133.5
Kachehri Adda .	8	8	1.0	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depot Bazar . .	6	6	1.5	41.5	—	—	1	5.0	2	15.0
Civil Lines . .	11	11	1.0	87.7	—	—	2	195.0	4	103.5
Shaheed Smark .	12	12	1.0	82.7	—	—	—	—	1	60.0
Total .	121	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Locality	Relations									
	Other Specify									
	Brother-in-law his wife Son daughter		Sister and her family		Sister-in-Law		Parents and family		Son's wife's Brother and his son	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
(a) Dharmkot . . (b) Naddi . .	1	2.0	1	14.0	1	7.0	1	16.0	1	130.0
(a) Forsythganj . (b) Bhagsunag .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Mcleodganj . (b) Gamroo . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sangam Park .	—	—	—	—	1	60.0	—	—	—	—
(a) Khajanchi Mohalla (b) Chander Marg .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotwali East .	—	—	—	—	1	36.0	—	—	—	—
Kotwali West .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Arya Samaj . (b) Gurdwara area .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilgari . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kachehri Adda .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depot Bazar . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40.0	—	—
Civil Lines . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shaheed Smark .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE—85

Persons by Locality, Households and Distance of Places from where Visited

Relations											
Brother		Son		Daughter		Other Specify					
						Brother & his wife		Father-in-law		Brother-in-law	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	—	—	—	1	15.0	3	14.0	2	134.0	1	184.0
1	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57.0	3	15.6
1	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60.0
4	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10.0	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—
2	117.0	1	50.0	—	—	—			—	1	62.0
1	54.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	65.0	1	15.0
2	95.0	—	—	—	—	5	93.2	2	113.5	—	—
1	48.0	—	—	—	—	2	48.0	—	—	1	3.0
3	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	84.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	80.0	1	38.0	1	38.0	1	45.0	—	—	1	310.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Relations											
Other Specify											
Husband's brother's Son		Wife and Son		Brother's Wife		Daughter & family		Sister		Mother and Father of Son's Wife	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	16.0	1	200.0	1	55.0	1	32.0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16.0	1	95.0	1	22.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	163.0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	108.5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8.0	1	35.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	119.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	71.0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Frequency of being visited by Friends, Relatives and Economically Connected

Locality	Relations									
	Other Specify									
	Mother's Brother's uncle		Husband's mother		Son's wife's Brother		Father Brother's family		Husband's Sister	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
(*a*) Dharmkot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Naddi										
(*a*) Forsythganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Bhagsunag										
(*a*) Mcleodganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Gamroo										
Sangam Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Khajanchi Mohalla	1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Chander Marg										
Kotwali East	—	—	1	48.0	1	80.0	1	24.0	—	—
Kotwali West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*a*) Arya Samaj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10.0
(*b*) Gurdwara area										
Chilgari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kachehri Adda	1	14.0	—	—	—	—	1	96.0	—	—
Depot Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shaheed Smark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-85—*concld.*

Persons by Locality, Households and Distance of Places from where visited

Relations										Other personal friends of relatives		Average distance from where visitor's come per household
Other Sepecify												
Mother-in-Law		Brother's Sons and their family		Wife		Husband		Unspecified		Number of households	Number per household	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b			
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20.0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	522.5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	203.6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	153.0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35.0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	88.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	128.0	—	—	—	—	—	39.6	—	—	—
1	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	137.0	—	—	1	70.0	—	—	1	58.0	—	—	—
—	—	1	65.0	—	—	1	72.0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas by Members Migration Status

Migration Status and place of last residence of head of Household		Categories of Places: Rural Area in the same district — Kangra: Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Rural Area in — Una: Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Rural Area in — Chamba: Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. *Non-Migrant*																
Who do not have place of last residence		4	4	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
B. *Migrant*																
I. Last residence outside the town but within the district	(*a*) R	2	4	7	5	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) U	2	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Last residence outside the district but within state	R	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamirpur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shimla	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bilaspur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chamba	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kullu	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandi	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinnaur	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahul & Spiti	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Chandigarh	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Karnataka	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J & K	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Last residence in the other country, Pakistan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		11	14	24	7	39	3	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87.

TABLE-86

With reference to Place of Last residence of Head of Household and Category of Places Visited

Visited and Frequency

the districts of the State

Mandi					Shimla					Hamirpur				
Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five Times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas By Members Migration Status

Migration Status and place of last residence of head of Household		Catagories of places									
		Rural Area in this district of the State					Rural Area				
		Bilaspur					Punjab				
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times
1		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
A. *Non-Migrant*											
Who do not have place of last residence		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. *Migrant*											
I Last residence out side the town but within the district	(*a*) R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(*b*) U	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamirpur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shimla	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bilaspur	R	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chamba	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kullu	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mandi	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinnaur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahul & Spiti	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Chandigarh	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Karnataka	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J & K	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Last residence in the other country Pakistan		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total		—	—	1	—	—	2	4	5	1	1

TABLE-86—*concld.*

With Reference to place of last Residence of Head of Household and Category of Places Visited

Visited and Frequency in other States																
Arunachal Pradesh					Jammu & Kashmir					Haryana						
Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Total	
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	134	

Visit to Rural Areas by Members Migration Status with reference to Place of Last Reference of

Migration Status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of Places Visited and purpose												Rural Area
		Rural area in same district Kangra							Una District					
		Social visit	Private visit	To meet relatives	To look after property	To attend marriage	Domestic Work	To attend death ceremony	Social visit	Private visit	To meet relatives	To look after property	To attend marriage	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A. Non-Migrant (who do not have place of last residence)		5	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. (I) Migrant (Kangra) last residence out side the town but within the distt.	R	4	2	15	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	U	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(II) Last residence (Una) out side the Distt but within the State	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	
	U	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hamirpur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shimla	R	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bilaspur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Chamba	R	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kullu	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mandi	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kinnaur	R	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lahul & Spiti	R	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(III) Punjab Last residence in other State	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chandigarh	R	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
J&K	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W. Bengal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bihar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maharashtra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
M.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rajasthan	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
IV Last residence in other country Pakistan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		21	12	40	18	3	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	

TABLE—87

Head of Household and Categories of Places Visited and Purpose

in the other district in the State

Chamba					Mandi					Shimla				
Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1													
					1									
1					1		1					1		
1														
1														
							1							

APPENDIX

Visit to Rural Areas by Members Migration Status With Reference to Place of Last Residence

Migration Status and place of last residence of head of household		Rural area in the other districts in the State															Rural Area
		Hamirpur					Bilaspur					Punjab					
		Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	
1		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
A. Non—Migrant (who do not have place of last residence)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. (I) Migrant (Kangra) Last residence out side the town but within the district	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
(II) Last residence (Una) out side the Distt but within the State	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hamirpur	R	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shimla	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Bilaspur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Chamba	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kullu	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mandi	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kinnaur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lahul & Spiti	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Punjab (III) Last residence in other states	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Chandigarh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Karnataka	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
J & K	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
W. Bengal	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bihar	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maharashtra	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
M.P.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rajasthan	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(IV) Last residence in other country (Pakistan)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Total		1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	6	—	1	

SOURCE : Household Survey data, 1986-87

TABLE-87—*concld.*

of Head of Household and Categories of Places visited and Purpose

in the other States

Arunachal Pradesh						Jammu & Kashmir				Haryana				
Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To lookafter property	To attend Marriage	Social Visit	Private Visit	To meet relatives	To look after property	To attend Marriage
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58



Entry to martyrs memorial



Front view of martyrs memorial



A pond overlooking the pine trees adds peace at the site



A beautiful Park adjacent to the memorial



Red and Black stone steps to reach-up-to the Shaheed memorial



An enemies-captured tank



A trycolour afloat at the D.C. office



I.N.S. Viraat



An old bell at the Christian Church at Forsythganj



A workers meeting at the Chief Engineer's Office



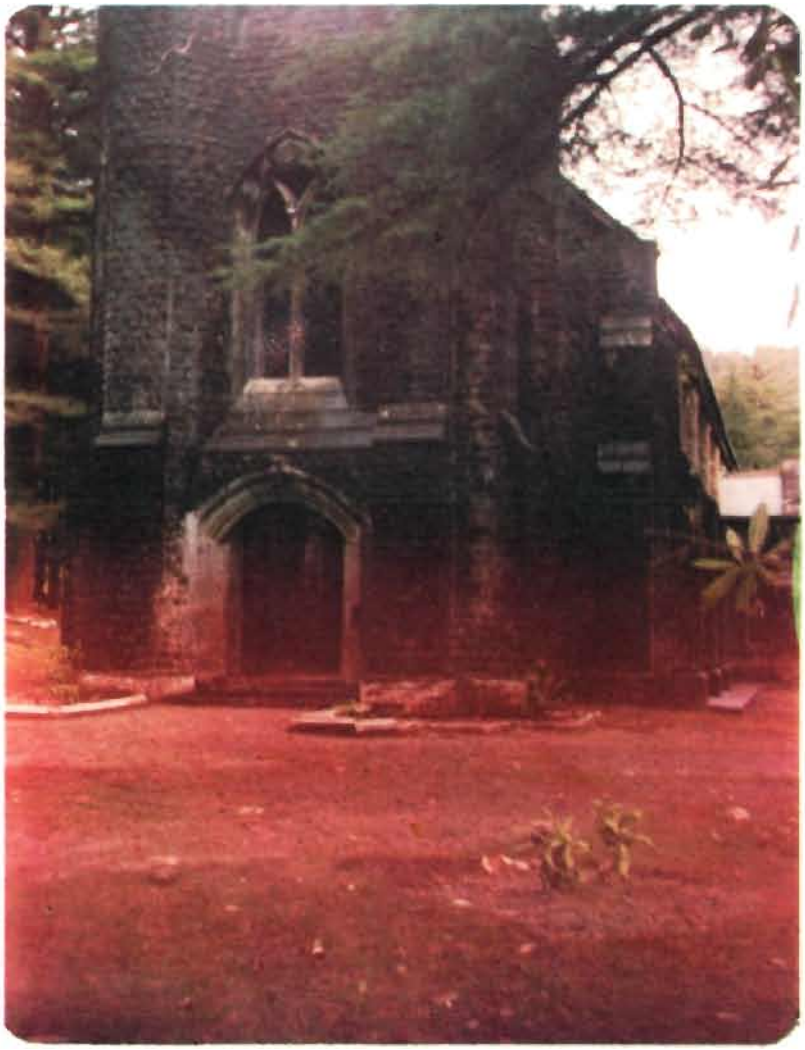
Front view of the newly constructed District Hospital



A view of the locality



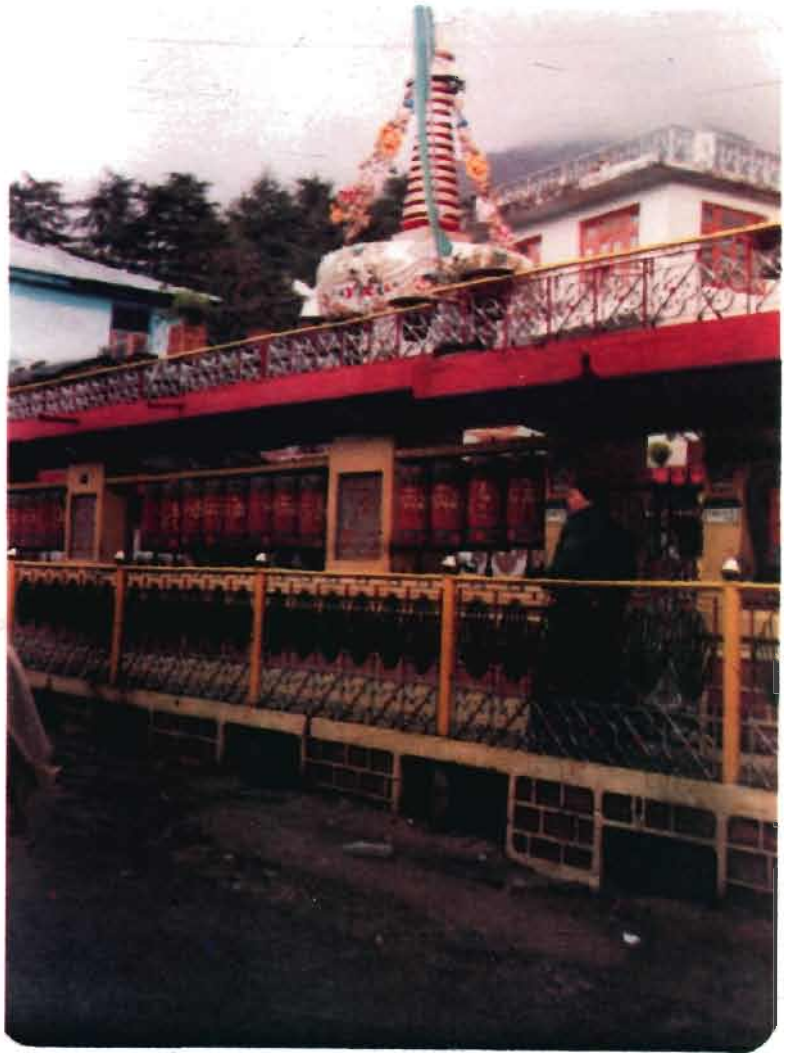
Distant view of the Dhauladhar ranges



An old Church at Forsythganj



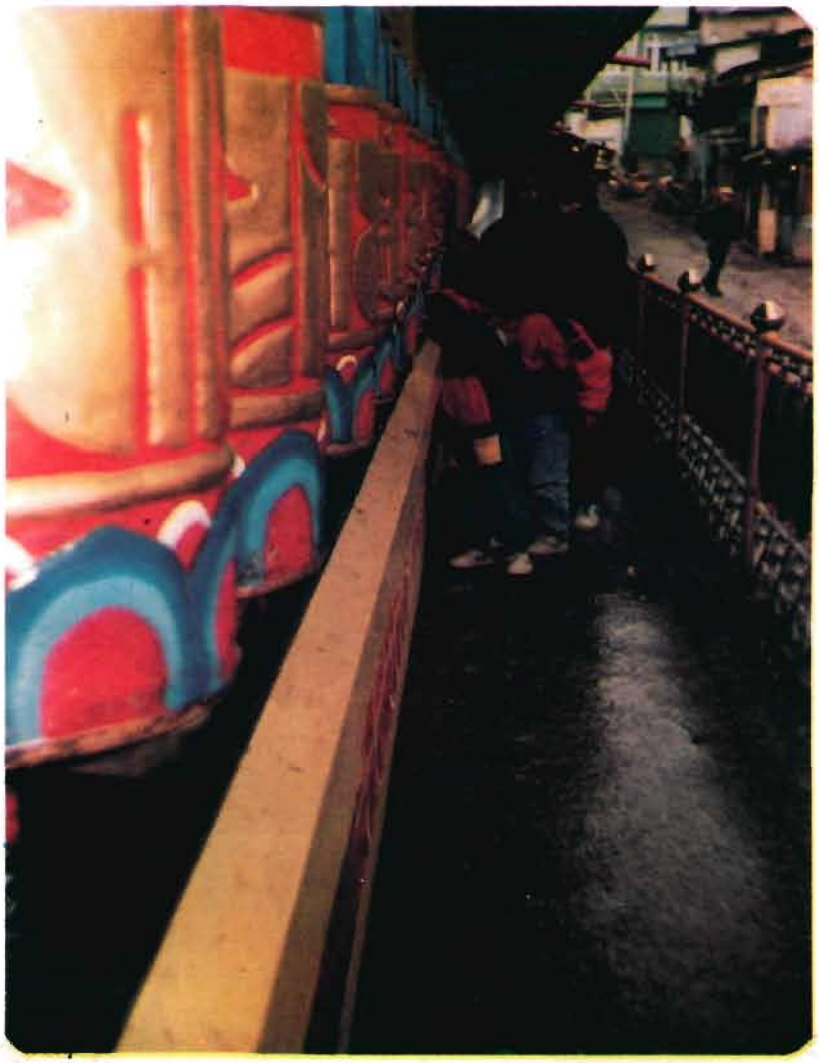
Hanuman temple near the District Court



Side view of the Tibetan monastery-prayer wheels are shown in red colour



Entrance to the buddhist monastery



Prayer wheels are rotated at the monastery at Mcleodganj



Steps at the martyrs memorial



The Tibetan prayer wheel at Mcleodganj



A foreigner at a Tibetan Shop at Mcleodganj



Interior of a Tibetan shop at Mcleodganj



Painting at the roof of a monastery at Mcleodganj



Foreigners at the Tibetan monastery in Mcleodganj



A Tibetan shopkeeper closely scrutinizing her show room