CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

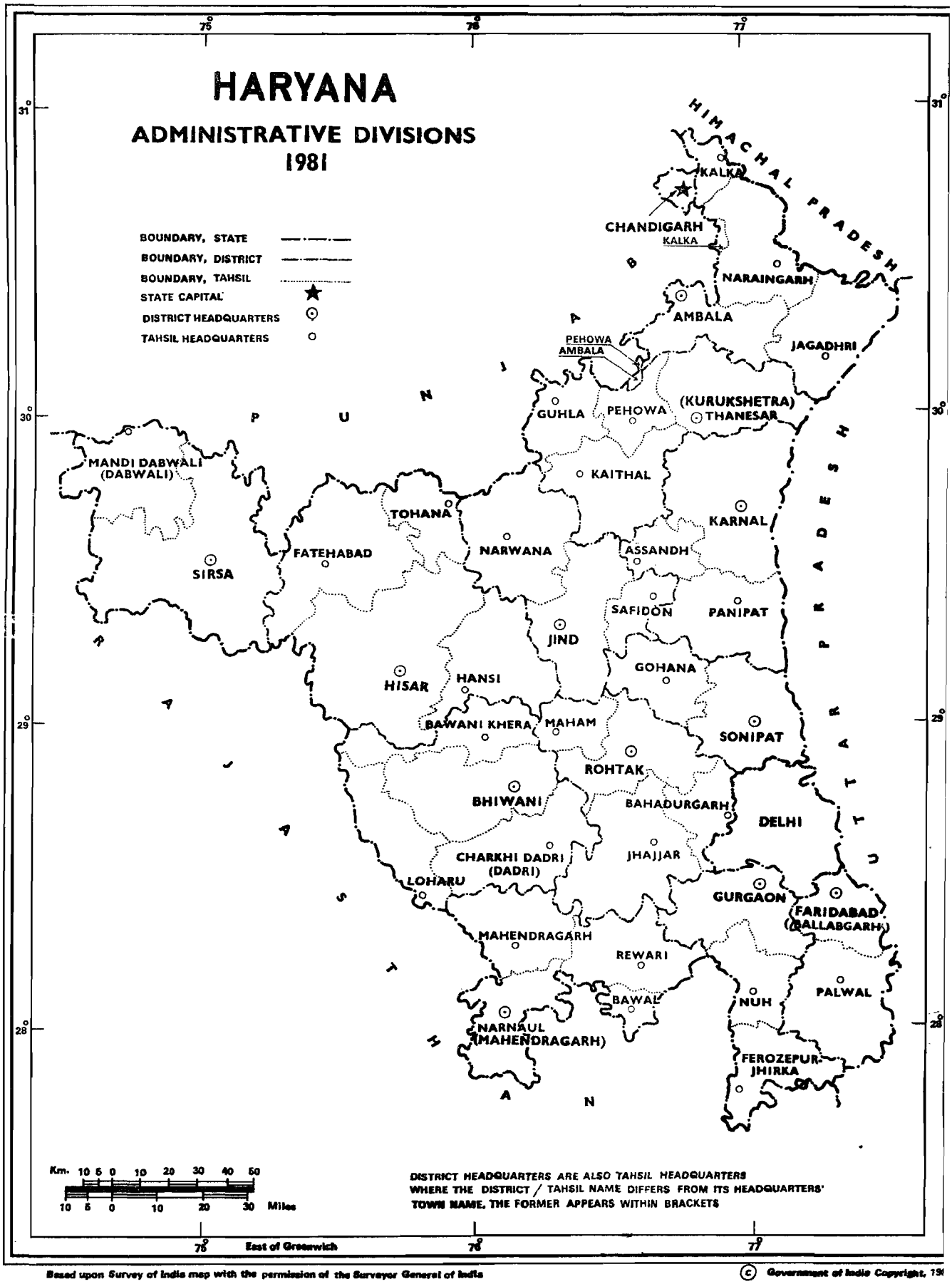
SERIES—6

HARYANA

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

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Haryana



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PREFACE

At the outset, it must be stated that the Census Operations of 1981 were carried out under the stewardship of Shri O.P. Bharadwaj, Director of Census Operations, Haryana, and the credit for the successful conduct of the Operation goes to him. Before, however, the report could be finalised he had to resume his duties under the State Government in public interest.

The present volume, Part VII of the 1981 series of Census publications, contains the Tables on Houses and Physically Handicapped persons. The Tables have been compiled from the data collected during Houselisting which was the first phase of the 1981 Census Operations. The Houselisting Operation was conducted in Haryana during April, 1980, and provided the basic frame for the second phase i.e. population count. In the explanatory chapters an attempt has been made to describe how the Houselisting Operation was organised and conducted. The enterprise list which was also canvassed along with houselisting has also been explained briefly. A novel feature of the 1981 Census is that, during the Houselisting Operation, data on the physically handicapped persons were also collected.

As many as 17,841 Enumerators and 3,421 Circle Supervisors were put on houselisting operations. Since it is not possible to express our thanks to each one of them individually, we take this opportunity of thanking them all who, in fact, formed the vanguard of our field operations. Our thanks are also due to the Charge Officers, Additional District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, District Census Officers and the Principal Census Officers who took extra pains to make the houselisting operations a success.

The houselists filled up in the field were edited, checked and coded in our office. Table H-2, which gives data on physically handicapped persons, was prepared manually in our office. Table H-1, showing Census houses and the uses to which they are put, was, however, prepared mechanically in the office of Registrar General, India, New Delhi, on the basis of the 20% sample of Census houses marked and coded in our office.

We would like to record our deep appreciation of the work done by the Officers and staff in this Directorate as well as the Data Processing Division of the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

We are deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India, for all the help, guidance and encouragement given by him throughout the Census Operations. Our grateful thanks are due to Shri V.P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General (Admn.) and Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (C & T) for extending us fullest co-operation and guidance in the conduct of Operations.

Dated : Chandigarh,
the 4th May, 1983.

R. K. AGGARWAL,
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Haryana.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Census seeks to create an inventory of the country's manpower resources and demographic characteristics at a given point of time. As has been the tradition of the Indian Census, this opportunity is taken to collect particulars of housing and other characteristics also, including that on economic units such as enterprises. The Indian Census has the distinction of being among the few unbroken series for over the last hundred years. Even though the Census is taken once in ten years, it is a part of a continuous statistical system and the data it provides is of basic importance.

2. The population Census and the houselisting operations which generate housing data are major administrative exercises with strong statistical content and involve a considerable investment in terms of time and money. It is essential, therefore, that the objectives of the Census are completely met in terms of total coverage, accuracy and timeliness.

3. Before the Census of the population is taken, it is necessary to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a preliminary but important step in the Census taking. The houselist thus prepared serves as a frame for the actual population count and for ensuring complete coverage of the area and the population living therein. It also serves as a guide for future surveys. Data regarding the number of houses, their types and the different uses to which they are put, give an idea about present availability and the future requirements. With rapid industrialisation and the consequent migration of the population to the urban areas from the rural areas the housing problem in urban areas is becoming more acute day by day. The houselisting operation provides the basic data to the Government for solving the problem of shortage of houses. In other words, this operation plays an important role in shaping the housing programmes of the State.

Preparatory measures

4. The houselisting operation and actual enumeration were preceded by intensive organisational activity over the previous years. The preparations for evolving the Census questionnaires, concepts and procedures for the 1981 Census were discussed in two data users conferences held in New Delhi. As a first practical step in the 1981 Census Operations, a Pilot Study was conducted by this office in Haryana during June, 1978 to test the draft individual slip which contained detailed economic questions designed on a new basis. No houselist was canvassed in this study. The basic intention behind this study was to assess the methodology and actual reaction to the questions in the field. Two towns namely Yamunanagar and Mandi Dabwali and 20 villages in the districts of Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, and Ambala were selected for this study which was conducted by the staff of this directorate.

After the Pilot Study, the first Pretest was conducted in the State during September 1978. During the First Pretest, in addition to demographic, social, cultural and economic characteristics, migration and fertility details which were not tested during Pilot Study were also proposed to be studied on sample basis. This pretest was a sort of rehearsal of the Census in miniature and involved all the operations like houselisting, preparation of notional map, canvassing of household schedule and individual slip and filling up of the population record form. Thereafter, Second Pretest was conducted in the State in the first fortnight of June, 1979. Unlike the First Pretest, where the enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the Census staff, the enumerators for the Second Pretest were drawn from normal enumeration agency i.e. the State Government and Municipal offices. The Supervisors for this pretest were, however, drawn from the Census staff. Since the schools were closed for summer vacations in Haryana from mid-May, the teachers were not available for enumeration work in this pretest. We were, however, provided with the services of Patwaris, Kanungos

for the rural blocks and the local municipal officials for the unban blocks. Houselist, Household Schedule and Individual slip were canvassed in this pretest.

5. Based on the experience gained during Pilot Study, First and Second Pretests, the following schedules were adopted for 1981 Census

(i) Houselist

(ii) Household Schedule (Parts I and II)

(iii) Individual Slip (both universal and sample)

Rural and Urban frame

6. It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present the Census results for rural and urban areas separately. In fact this classification of Census data into rural and urban units is generally recognised all over the world and presented accordingly. It is, therefore, essential to demarcate these areas carefully well before the Census.

The Village defined

7. The definition of the village adopted in our State fo the Census corresponds to the one contained in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. It is associated with the levy and collection of the land revenue by the Government and is, as such, exclusively administrative in character. From this point of view a village is better called a Revenue Estate, meaning thereby an 'Estate' (a specific and demarcated area of land) marked as such for the purposes of levy/realisation of the land revenue. As the land revenue is to be realised from the landholders, it was necessary for the Government to prepare and mantain a separate record of rights of the holders of land for each village The 'Revenue Estate' or 'Mauza' the name given to the village in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, has accordingly been defined "as an area of which a separate record of rights is maintained or which has been separately assessed tc land revenue or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been realised or compounded or redeemed or which the State Government has otherwise declared as an Estate". This definition of village has been adopted for the purposes of the Census, ever-since the year 1901. The village, therefore, is not merely the inhabited area (abadi deh) of a village but refers to the entire land coming within a fixed boundary- In certain cases, in fact, a village may be uninhabited.

Urban area defined

8. After considerable thought, the following definition of an urban unit adopted at the 1961 and 1971 Census has been retained with a minor variation for the 1981 Census :—

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or a notified area committee-, etc.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometer (1000 per square mile).

In 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated at par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

In addition to all municipal areas/cantonment board, four villages, namely, (1) Babiyal in Ambala district; (2) Samalkha in Karnal district; (3) Gurgoan (rural) and (4) Jharsa in Gurgaon district, satisfying the above criteria, were treated as Census towns (non-municipal) for 1981 Census. Panchkula Urban Estate in Ambala district was also treated as a town. The Faridabad Complex Administration, consisting of Faridabad, Faridabad Township and Ballabgarh towns of 1971 and some surrounding villages in Faridabad district, was treated as one town. The total number of towns in 1981 Census has risen to 81 as compared to 65 in 1971 Census.

The House-numbering system

9. In order to ensure that no building or Census house has been left out at the count, a proper and distinct housenumbering is a must. A uniform scheme for house-numbering was prepared for the entire country at the time of 1971 Census. It also made provision for maintaining the numbering effectively and continuoulsy. This was done with

a view to achieving the maximum amount of standardisation. The cost of affixing house-numbering plates was borne by the local bodies in the urban areas and village panchayats in the rural areas. This time it was observed that house-numbering done by panchayats in rural areas was not maintained properly and had to be undertaken afresh. In urban areas though the house-numbering is being maintained by local bodies but in most of the towns it required to be updated.

Houselisting operations

10. To ensure complete coverage at the Census, the entire State has to be divided into small enumerators' blocks within each administrative unit both in rural and urban areas. The process of determining the blocks starts much in advance of the actual Census and then they are demarcated on maps to avoid overlapping or omission of areas. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the boundaries of the administrative units, namely district, tahsil, village and town are not disturbed after the blocks have been made. Although the State Government tried their best to freeze the boundaries, administrative exigencies necessitated some jurisdictional changes, even after 31st December, 1979. In view of the possibility of recurrence of similar changes we freezed the boundaries of administrative units as on 31st December, 1979 for Census purposes and ignored the changes made after 31st December, 1979. The State comprised of twelve districts, thirty-nine tahsils and eighty-one towns on 31st December, 1979 and the data presented in this volume conforms to the position as on 31st December, 1979.

Formation of blocks and circles for houselisting

11. With the finalisation of lists of villages and urban areas for each tahsil, rural and urban frame was ready for houselisting operation. In order to ensure that the Enumerator who does the houselisting has a reasonable workload, it was decided that the houselisting block should be formed roughly on the basis of about 750 population in the rural areas and about 600 population in urban areas. The average household size was taken as five. Thus, the rural block roughly comprised of 150 households and the urban block had about 120 households. Since no accurate figures of the population residing in various areas were available and it was not possible to forecast with reasonable accuracy the population likely to be residing in those areas in 1980, we had to adopt at that stage a rough and ready method for delineating the blocks for the purpose of assigning field duties in connection with the houselisting operation. Local knowledge about the existence of human habitations in various areas was used for this purpose.

In rural areas we could not restrict the optimum size of houselisting blocks. Every village howsoever small was to be treated as a separate block. In big size villages, blocks were demarcated with the help of streets, important land marks and location of houses. Similarly, in urban areas, blocks were formed without disturbing the ward boundaries with the help of street alignments and houses. The blocks were clearly differentiated by physical boundaries or important topographical landmarks. One Supervisor's circle comprised five Enumerator's blocks. The responsibility of carving out the Enumerator's blocks and Supervisors' circles rested with the Charge Officers both in rural and urban areas.

In many towns, , there were some habitations (abadis) just outside the municipal limits of the towns but in appearance these outgrowths seemed to be part of the towns. Since such habitations lie outside the municipal limits of the town, these were treated as parts of the villages in which they fell and the concerned Charge Officer (Rural) was asked to be extra careful while demarcating the houselisting blocks. The four (non municipal) Census towns, namely, Babiyal in Ambala district, Samalkha in Karnal district and Gurgaon (rural) and Jharsa in Gurgaon district were kept under the charge of the respective Tahsildars for formation of houselisting blocks as was done in case of large villages.

While delineating the houselisting blocks, care was taken not to cut across the boundaries of existing Sample Registration Scheme units in the State as "Census Evaluation Study" was to be taken up using Sample Registration Scheme records after the conduct of census. Details about the limits of Sample Registration Scheme units were supplied to the Charge Officers for this purpose. In all, 13,972 rural and 4,550 urban blocks were carved out in the State. The number of supervisors' circles came to 2,530 in rural and 893 in urban areas. The details of blocks were entered in the charge registers prescribed for the

purpose which contained full identification particulars of the blocks and the names of Enumerators and Supervisors responsible for houselisting in these areas.

Location Code

12. Location code is a simple device by which every area in the State can be identified by assigning specific code numbers for different levels of administrative units. Each such area can then be referred to by a combination of such numbers.

After dividing the entire State into rural and urban areas, location codes were allotted to all the areas. In the case of rural area, the code consisted of the number of the state/district/tahsil/village (enumerators' block number) while the code for urban area was made up of state/district/town/ward (enumerator's block number). Thus, for example, in a combined location code number 06/1/3/49 (88) the figure 06 stood for the state, 1 for district, 3 for tahsil, 49 for village and 88 for the enumerator's block in a particular rural area. The combined location code number for urban areas was to be written as 06/4/IV/2 (5) in which 06 represents the state, 4 the district, IV the town, 2 the ward and 5 the Enumerator's block (within brackets).

Preparation of maps

13. To ensure complete coverage and to make the population count as accurate as possible, it is necessary to have suitable maps for the administrative units. So the maps have to be brought uptodate and in some cases to be drawn afresh. The following maps were obtained from the district authorities for the purpose :—

(a) District maps (scale 1" = 4 miles) showing tahsil boundaries, means of communications, rest houses, police stations and location of towns.

(b) Tahsil maps (scale 1" = 1 mile) showing village boundaries, village names with hadbast numbers, location of towns, rest houses, police stations, railways and roads etc.

(c) Jurisdictional maps of all urban centres showing street pattern and other important land marks.

Some maps were old and the villages did not tally with the village lists. Certain maps were of very good quality and could make the mosaic of a district but quite a few did not adjust with the boundaries of the adjoining district. The reason probably was that they were not prepared by officials possessing cartographic skill. We updated the maps taking into account the jurisdictional changes made upto 31.12.1979, by the State Government, for Census purposes. At the time of 1971 Census, there were only 7 districts and 32 tahsils in the State but now there are 12 districts and 39 tahils causing many changes in tahsils and districts.

Notional maps and layout sketches :—The Enumerators were required to prepare notional maps and lay-out sketches of their blocks prior to the commencement of the houselisting work. This was to enable them to have a clear picture of the areas in their charges and to locate and identify the buildings and houses. The notional map which is not drawn to scale, indicated well known topographical details of the village or the block such as the village site, prominent roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nalla, etc. It was in effect, an outline map of the village or urban block. Having prepared the notional map, the Enumerator had also to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of the block. The lay-out sketch which is also not drawn to scale is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to an enumerator, which shows the important topographical details and the streets and the buildings. This sketch is intended to enable the Enumerator to have a more accurate picture of the buildings and structures in the block. It was emphasized that, while drawing the lay-out sketch, the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated.

Field staff and honorarium

14. In conformity with past practices, the bulk of the field staff at the lower level of Supervisors and Enumerators was drawn from the following categories of State Government employees :—

(a) Teachers;
(b) Patwars/Kanungos;
(c) Employees of Local Bodies;
(d) Panchayat Secretaries;
(e) Gram Sewaks;
(f) Other field workers.

The largest number however came from school teachers, patwaris and employees of local bodies. The senior officials among these categories were appointed as Supervisors—generally one each for five Enumerators.

All the Deputy Commissioners in Haryana were designated as Principal Census Officers and their General Assistants as District Census Officers for their respective districts. All the District Statistical Officers were designated as Additional District Census Officers for their respective areas.

The Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) were notified as Sub-Divisional Census officers within the limits of their respective sub-divisions. At the tahsil level, the Tahsildar was designated as Charge Officer for the tahsil excluding municipal areas or any other notified and Cantonment Board area. The Chief Executive Officers (designated at different places variously as Administrators, Executive Officers or Secretaries) of Municipal Committees and Cantonment Board in Haryana were appointed as Charge Officers within the limits of their respective cities/towns.

15. The field staff above the level of the Supervisor was not paid separately for the Houselisting Operations. For this phase of 1981-Census Operations, honorarium was paid to the Supervisors and the Enumerators at the following rates :—

(a) Supervisors —Rs. 20/- per Supervisor's circle.

(b) Enumerators—Rs. 20/- per block.

In addition, the Supervisors and Enumerators were paid Rs. 15/- each per circle and per block, respectively, for work connected with, and filling up, the Enterprise List.

Field Operation

16. The field operation for Houselisting in Haryana was conducted in April, 1980. The form of houselist was simple in comparison to 1971 Houselist form. However, a new item regarding physically handicapped persons was added keeping in view the demands of the Social welfare Organisations.

The 1981-Houselist Schedule thus contains the identification particulars of Census houses, the uses to which they are put, the household identification particulars including the number of persons normally residing therein and also the number of physically handicapped persons, if any, in the household in cases where a house was used wholly or partly for residential purposes.

The information on housing conditions and particulars regarding facilities available therein which were part of the 1971 Houselist have, in the 1981 Census, been transferred to the Household Schedule canvassed later at the actual population count.

17. The Establishment Schedule which was canvassed along with the Houselist at the 1971 Census was dropped this time. However, another Schedule called the "Enterprise List" was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, who issued instructions on how to fill it up and also undertook the responsibility for processing and presentation of data collected through it.

18. Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Enterprise List were therefore contained in two separate booklets issued by the office of the Registrar General, India, and the Central Statistical Organisation, respectively.

19. In accordance with the general policy laid down by the Registrar General, India, the staff and officers of the Economic and Statistical Advisor to Haryana Government were inducted in the work of conducting the training classes and supervising the Census work. As such, the training classes both for filling up Houselist and Enterprise List were held jointly. All the District Statistical Officers and the Assistant District Statistical Officers imparted training in rural charges while our officials looked after the training in urban charges in each district. The whole work was however done in a team spirit to make the operation a success.

Concepts adopted in Houselist

20. The various concepts and definitions adopted for filling up the Houselist are given in detail in the Instructions to Enumerators which are reproduced at Annexure 'A'. Formats of the Houselist, Enterprise list, etc. are also given at Annexures 'B' to 'E'.

21. It may however be of some interest to give here the definitions of the 'Building', 'Census House' and 'Household'.

"**Building** :— A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residences, office-cum-residence etc."

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

"**Household** :— A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For Census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a Household."

22. The physically handicapped persons of whom data have been collected in the Houselist also need some explanation. The information obtained pertains to three types of physical disability i.e. 'Totally blind', 'Totally crippled' and 'Totally dumb'. The expression 'totally crippled' refers to such persons as have lost their arms or legs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the upper limbs or both the lower limbs. It is not necessary that the disabled person should have lost all the four limbs. The loss of either of these i.e. both arms or both legs is sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Loss of only one arm and/or leg does not classify a person as totally crippled. Loss means the inability to use, and not necessarily physical absence. In the case of persons who unfortunately suffer from more than one of the disabilities, the intention is to record them under the greater disability. For instance, a person may be both blind and dumb or both blind and crippled. In such a case, the person is classified under 'blind' since blindness is considered to be a greater disability than dumbness or being crippled. Likewise, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities of being blind, dumb and crippled, he/she was to be recorded under 'blind' since blindness is the most unfortunate disability.

Record Management

23. At the end of the Houselisting operations, each enumerator had the following documents :—

(a) Notional Map— one copy

(b) Lay-out Sketch— one copy

(c) Houselist forms pinned together— two sets

(d) Houselist Abstract—one copy

(e) Enterprise List pinned together—one set

(f) Enterprise List Abstract—one copy

The enumerator had to hand over the above records along with unfilled forms to the Supervisor. Each Supervisor arranged the documents relating to his circle according to block numbers, and gave them to his charge officer in separate packets. In the charge office, records were sorted out in a systematic manner according to block number and made up into separate bundles with a sheet on top of the bundle indicating the name of the State, district, charge and location code numbers upto the charge level. The filled-in Houselist forms were arranged in two sets systematically in the order of block numbers for the entire charge and two separate bundles were prepared. The lay out sketches and notional maps were retained in the charge office for use and reference during the actual enumeration of population. One copy of the completed Houselist forms was also retained in the charge office for preparation of Enumeration blocks and writing up of charge registers and abridged houselists

for actual census count. The other set of filled-in Houselist forms, arranged charge-wise and within the charge block-wise along with their Houselist Abstract was sent to Haryana Census Directorate by the Charge officer. The set of Enterprise Lists for the entire charge along with the set of Enterprise List Abstracts was handed over to the District Statistical Officer for necessary processing and onward transmission to the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Sampling of Houselist for Table H-1

24. The H-1 table is based on a 20 per cent sample of census houses selected for the purpose of tabulation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the remaining states and Union Territories, the data have been processed on a 100 per cent basis. Before a sample was drawn the houselist was scrutinised for possible inaccuracies. For the purpose of sample selection, the following operational units were adopted in a district :—

(i) **City** :—If there are more than one city in a district, each city was treated as a separate operational unit. An urban agglomeration with a population of 100,000 and above was treated as a separate city for the purpose of sample selection, even if one of its constituents qualified to be a city by itself.

(ii) **Non-city urban areas of a district** :— All the urban areas of a district, other than the city/cities together constituted an operational unit.

(iii) For rural areas, each tahsil was treated as an independent operational unit.

Within each operational unit the blocks were arranged in ascending order of enumeration block numbers. A 20 per cent systematic sample of houses was selected with a fresh random start for each of the operational units. To avoid a run of high or low values, the random numbers 'm' and 'n' were allotted in pairs in such a manner that m+n=6. The series 'm' was selected and allotted to one set of operational units and the series 'n' was derived as '(6-m)' and allotted to another set of units.

Editing and Coding

25. Two tables have been prepared on the basis of the data available in the Houselist forms. Table H-1 shows distribution of Census House by the uses to which they are put and Table H-2 gives data relating to physically handicapped persons. Before these tables were generated, the Houselists and the Houselist Abstracts for each block were edited. Editing operations called for a detailed scrutiny of the entries in the Houselist and the Houselist Abstract, which is an extremely important step. All the edited entries in the Houselist according to the sample marked were coded i.e. assigned certain numbers for the purpose of generation of Table H-1 mechanically. Table H-2 was prepared locally from the Houselists manually before the despatch of schedules to Delhi for mechanical processing for Table H-1.

Estimation procedure

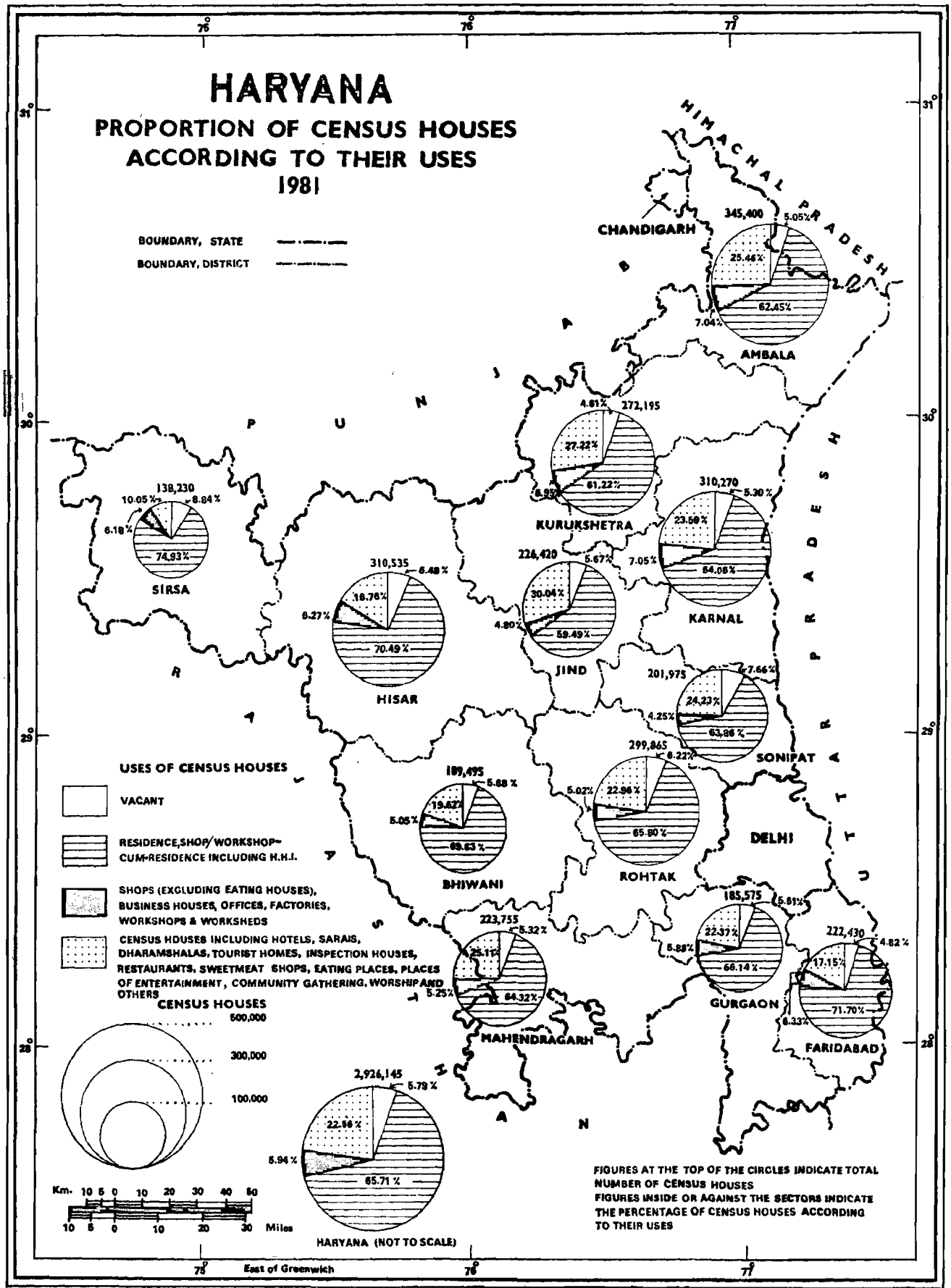
26. In the States where a 20 per cent sample of Census houses was drawn for preparation of Table H-1 (Haryana being one of them), the estimates have been presented after multiplying the sample frequencies in each cell by 5.

HARYANA

PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1981

BOUNDARY, STATE

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

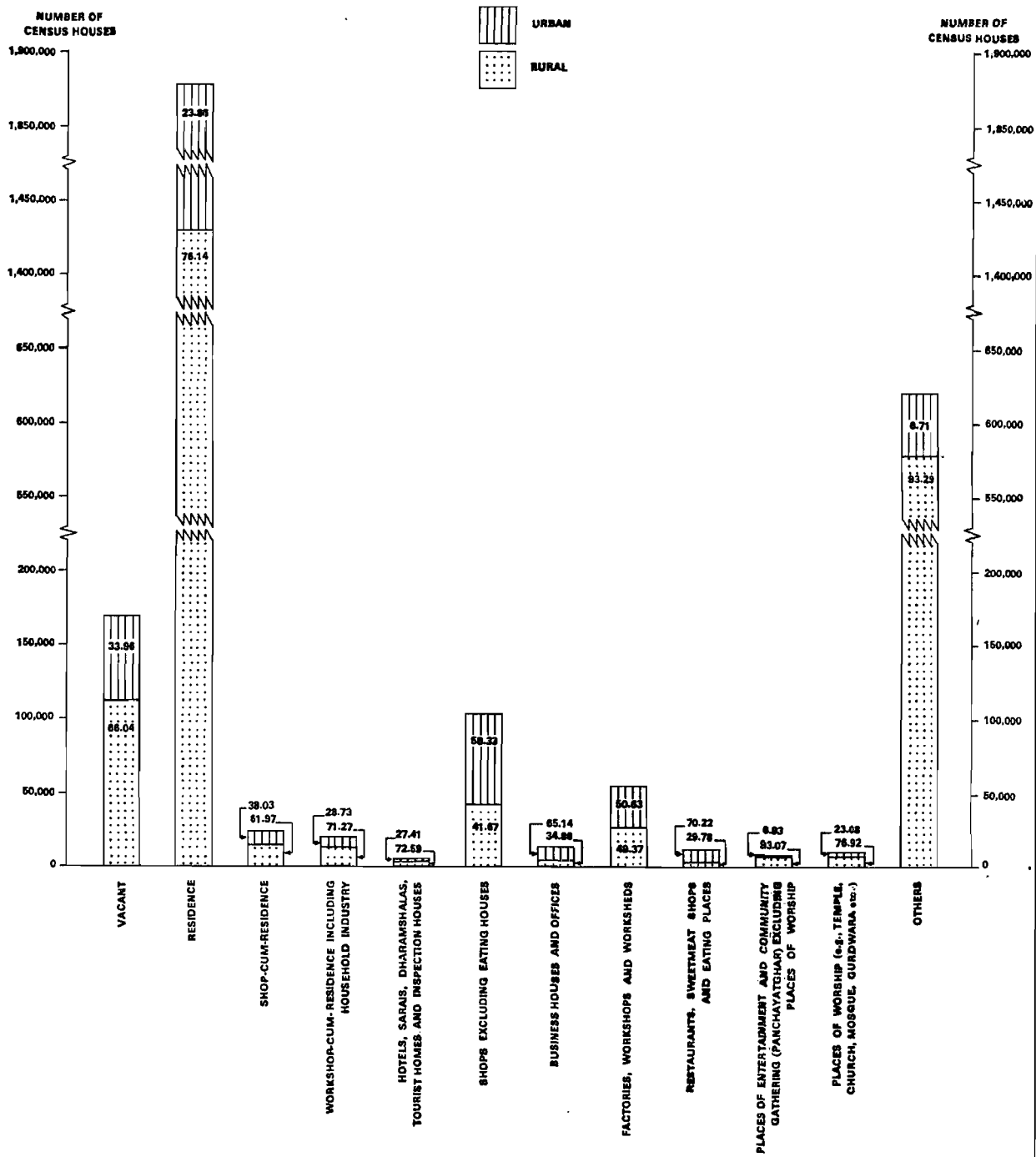


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HARYANA

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF USES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 1981



CHAPTER 2

TABLE H-1

Census houses and the uses to which they are put

There are a variety of ways in which Census houses are used. As per the definition of Census house adopted in the Census, it may be vacant or occupied. Occupied Census houses may be used as residence, shop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, business house, factory, workshop, office, hospital, hotel etc. Broadly speaking, Census houses can be grouped into two distinct broad types, namely, residential and non-residential. In other words, a house may be used for human habitation or for some other purpose or in some cases, a combination of both the types e.g. shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc. Since residential housing is a social need, first priority goes to dwellings, especially in villages. In towns, however, a fairly large number of Census houses may be used for non-residential purposes such as shop, workshop, office, bank, school, temple etc. The proportion of non-residential houses used for some kind of economic activities generally reflects the relative economic advancement in spheres of trade and commerce, industry, official business, banking, etc. Similarly, the number of census houses used as places of entertainment like cinema houses, clubs, panchayat ghars and places of worship such as temples, churches, mosques and gurdwaras may throw light on the extent of social and religious activities, respectively, available in a particular area. Census houses may also be found vacant for many reasons. The availability of vacant Census houses in a place may indicate the extent of mobility of population residing there and also the availability of additional accommodation. The relatively high or low proportions of particular uses to which the Census houses are put in any region may be due to various economic, social and other functional characteristics of the area. Variations in proportions of the different uses to which the Census houses are put in different areas may also be due to some historical, political or natural backgrounds. It may therefore be interesting to examine the variety of uses and the factors and forces responsible for the predominance of certain types of census houses in some areas.

Concepts and definitions

2. Definitions of Building and Census House have already been given in Chapter I. The concepts and definitions relating to the uses of census houses are given below :—

(*i*) *Residence*

A residence is a census house which is used wholly for human habitation.

(*ii*) *Shop*

A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(*iii*) *Shop-cum-resiednce*

A shop-cum-residence is a census house used for the combined purposes of residence and running a shop.

(*iv*) *Workshop*

A workshop is a place where any kind of production, processing, repairing or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say handloom weaving, biri rolling, papad making, toy making, tailoring, etc., is carried on has been treated as a workshop.

(*v*) *Factory*

A factory is a large workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without the use of power and employing 20 or more persons has been considered as a factory.

(*vi*) *Workshop-cum-residence*

Workshop-cum-residence is a workshop or workshed which is also used as a residence.

(*vii*) *Others*

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

(b) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc. ;

(c) School and other educational institutions ;

(d) Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist home and inspection houses, etc ;

(e) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold was recorded as a worskhop) ;

(f) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, the theatre, community hall (panchayat ghar, etc.) ;

(g) Place of worship e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, etc ;

(h) Institutions such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc. ;

(i) Cattle-shed, garrage, godown, laundary, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc.

3. If no person was living in a census house at the time of houselisting nor was it being used for any of the purposes listed above, then it was shown as vacant. In such cases, the reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair' incomplete construction, 'want of tenant' etc. was recorded. If on the other hand, the Census house was found locked because the occupants had gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it was not treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it was put was recorded.

Census houses

4. It will be seen from Table H-1 that at the time of houselisting in 1980, the total number of census houses was 2,926,145 of which 2,251,515 were in rural areas and 674,630 in urban areas. The percentage distribution of census houses in rural and urban areas was 76.94 per cent and 23.06 per cent, respectively, whcih is quite similar to the pattern of population distribution between rural and urban areas i.e. 78.12 per cent and 21.88 per cent, respectively. In Haryana, on an average, there were 66 census houses per square kilometre of the total area. In rural and urban areas, however, the density of census houses per sq. km. was 52 and 883, respectively. The low area-house ratio in rural areas may be attributed to vast tracts of land most of which remain under agricultural activities.

Vacant House

5. The number of census houses listed as vacant at the time of houselisting in Haryana was 169,520, of which 111,950 were in rural areas and 57,570 in urban areas. The number of vacant houses in the districts was 20,110 in Hisar, 18,660 in Rohtak 17,450 in Ambala, 16,435 in Karnal, 15,470 in Sonipat 12,840 in Jind, 12,535 in Kurukshetra, 12,225 in Sirsa, 11,900 in Mahendragarh, 10,760 in Bhiwani, 10,720 in Faridabad and 10,415 in Gurgaon.

Wholly residential houses

6. There were 1,877,935 census houses in the State which were being used exclusively for residence purpose. Of these, 1,429,925 were in rural areas and 448,010 in urban areas.T he number of census houses used as residence was the highest in Hisar district (213,455), followed by the districts of Ambala (209,630), Karnal (194,460), Rohtak (192,785), Kurukshetra (164,110), Faridabad (155,765), Mahendragarh (140,795), Jind (131,785), Bhiwani (129,565), Sonipat (125,495), Gurgaon (119,860) and Sirsa (100,230)—the lowest.

Shop-cum-residence

7. The number of Census houses being used as shop-cum-residence was only 24,470 in the State as a whole of which 15,165 were in rural areas and 9,305 in urban areas. These houses used as shop cum-residence were recorded in the districts as : 3,320 in Ambala, 3,000 in Hisar, 2,370 in Faridabad 2,320 in Rohtak, 2,255 in Karnal, 2,110 in Sirsa, 1,870 in Sonipat, 1,555 in Kurukshetra, 1,495 in Gurgaon, 1,430 each in Jind and Bhiwani and 1,315 in Mahendragarh.

Workshop-cum-residence

8. The census houses used as workshop-cum-residence including household industry in Haryana were 20,275 of which 14,450 were in rural areas and 5,825 in urban areas. In the districts, the number of such census houses was 2,765 in Ambala, 2,445 in Hisar, 2,185 in Rohtak, 2,040 in Karnal, 1,815 in Mahendragarh, 1,610 in Sonipat, 1,475 in Jind, 1,390 in Gurgaon 1,350 in Faridabad, 1,235 in Sirsa, 990 in Bhiwani and 975 in Kurukshetra.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas etc.

9. The census houses being used as hotels, sarais, dharamshals, tourist homes and inspection houses were 5,290 in the State, of which 3,840 were

in rural areas and 1,450 in urban areas. In the districts their strength was 1,005 in Mahendragarh, 605 in Ambala, 540 in Hisar, 480 in Rohtak, 440 in Bhiwani, 420 each in Kurukshetra and Gurgaon 385 in Jind, 345 in Faridabad, 275 in Sirsa, 260 in Karnal and 115 in Sonipat. The preponderance of this type of Census houses in rural areas was due to the availability of community *Chaupals* in each village which were commonly used for boarding the marriage parties, casual visitors and also for holding community meetings and recreational sittings of the village folks.

Shops (excluding eating houses)

10. The number of shops excluding eating houses in the State was 104,305 of which 43,460 were in rural areas and 60,845 in urban areas. The high proportion in urban areas was obviously due to the commercial character of the towns. The numercial strength of shops (excluding eating houses) was highest in Ambala district (15,115) followed by the districts of Karnal (13,205), Kurukshetra (12,030), Hisar (11,695), Rohtak (8,785), Faridabad (8,225), Mahendragarh (6,800), Jind (6,240), Gurgaon (6,220), Bhiwani (5,675), Sirsa (5,325) and Sonipat (4,990).

Business Houses and offices

11. In Haryana, the total number of business houses and offices was 13,985. Of these, 4,875 were in rural areas and 9,110 in urban areas. There being not much of business and official transaction in rural areas, these were mostly concentrated in towns. The number of business houses and offices was highest in Hisar district (1,930) and the lowest in Sonipat (645). In other districts, their number was 1,690 in Ambala, 1,495 in Karnal, 1,405 in Kurukshetra, 1,135 in Rohtak, 1,130 in Jind, 985 in Mahendragarh, 975 in Faridabad, 880 each in Gurgaon and Sirsa and 835 in Bhiwani.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

12. The number of factories, workshops and worksheds in the State was 55,655 out of which 27,475 were in rural areas and 28,180 in urban areas. Their number in districts was Ambala (7,490), Karnal (7,180), Hisar (5,855), Kurukshetra (5,480), Rohtak (5,140), Faridabad (4,885), Mahendragarh (3,970), Gurgaon (3,800), Jind (3,510), Bhiwani (3,055), Sonipat (2,955) and Sirsa (2,335).

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places

13. In the etnire State of Haryana, the number of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places was 13,515 : 4,025 in rural areas and 9,490 in urban areas. The village folk generally take their meals at home and do not visit restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. Accordingly, such census houses are mostly concentrated in urban areas. Their distribution among the districts was 1,840 in Karnal, 1,625 in Hisar, 1,475 in Ambala, 1,290 in Rohtak, 1,095 in Mahendragarh, 1,065 in Bhiwani, 1,060 in Kurukshetra, 930 in Gurgaon, 920 in Faridabad, 815 in Jind, 785 in Sonipat and 615 in Sirsa.

Places of entertainment etc.

14. In Haryana, the number of places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship was 9,735 of which 9,060 were in rural areas and 675 in urban areas. The high proportion of such houses in rural areas may be ascribed to the existence of panchayat ghars in most of the inhabited villages though cinema houses, theatres, clubs, libraries and reading rooms are mostly located in the towns. Their distribution among the districts was 1,390 in Rohtak, 1,115 in Sonipat, 1,070 in Karnal, 970 in Faridabad, 945 in Jind, 790 in Hisar, 765 in Ambala, 695 in Kurukshetra, 650 in Gurgaon, 570 in Mahendragarh, 480 in Bhiwani and 295 in Sirsa.

Places of worship

15. The census houses being used as places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.) numbered 11,070 in Haryana, 8,515 in rural areas and 2,555 in urban areas. The concentration of places of worship in rural areas is due to the fact that a greater percentage of the population lived in rural areas. The number of places of worship in districts was 1,795 in Ambala, 1,375 in Mahendragarh, 1,325 in Kurukshetra, 1,310 in Gurgaon, 1,050 in Karnal, 865 in Hisar, 780 in Rohtak, 655 in Faridabad, 625 in Sirsa, 530 in Bhiwani, 400 in Jind and 360 in Sonipat.

Others

16. The number of census houses in use for purposes other than those mentioned above in Haryana was as high as 620,390 of which 578,775

were in rural areas and 41,615 in urban areas. Such census houses in rural areas mainly include baithaks, cattle sheds and stores of dry fodder etc. and accordingly their heavy concentration in rural areas is reflected by the census data. In the districts, the number of census houses was 83,300 in Ambala; 70,605 in Kurukshetra, 68,980 in Karnal, 65,465 in Jind, 64,915 in Rohtak, 52,130 in Mahendragarh, 48,225 in Hisar, 46,565 in Sonipat, 38,205 in Gurgaon, 35,250 in Faridabad, 34,670 in Bhiwani and 12,080 in Sirsa.

Comparison with 1971 data

17. Comparison of the 1981-Census returns as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs with those that were returned in the Census of 1971 may be of some interest as that will show the trends of rise or fall in the number of census houses of various categories during the decade from 1971 to 1981. In the State as a whole, there was an appreciable increase in the number of census houses from 2,243,680 in 1971 to 2,926,145 in 1981. In rural areas, there were 1,818,440 census houses in 1971 which increased to 2,251,515 in 1981. In urban areas also, the number of census houses increased from 425,240 in 1971 to 674,630 in 1981.

18. The incidence of vacant census houses has increased from 131,355 in 1971 to 169,520 in 1981. In rural areas there were 96,575 census houses reported as vacant in 1971 which has increased to 111,950 in 1981. In urban areas, the number of vacant census houses was 34,780 in 1971 which has gone upto 57,570 in 1981.

19. In terms of proportions, however, the vacant houses showed a decline from 5.85 per cent of total houses in 1971 to 5.79 per cent of total houses in 1981. As such, the occupied Census Houses showed a marginal increase from 94.15 per cent of total houses in 1971 to 94.21 per cent of total houses in 1981. In actual number, the occupied census houses increased from 2,112,325 in 1971 to 2,756,625 in 1981.

20. The pattern of distribution of occupied census houses among the different categories of uses between 1971 and 1981 has not undergone any significant change except in three categories occupying a small number of census houses (less than 1% of total houses). These categories, which have more than doubled in their number, are (a) Business houses and offices (b) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places and (c) Places of Entertainment and community gathering, etc. The increase in these categories is almost even in both rural and urban areas. The two categories of Shop-cum-residence and Shops (excluding eating places) have also shown an appreciable increase. The number of Census houses used as shop-cum-residence in urban areas has also shown a very significant increase which have trebled during the last decade These rises may be attributed to urbanisation and increasing economic activity.

21. The following statement gives the figures of census houses of different categories in Haryana State in 1981 and 1971 :—

Number of Census Houses in 1981 and 1971 and their distribution by different categories of uses in Haryana State

Category	1981			1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of Census Houses	2,926,145	2,251,515	674,630	2,243,680	1,818,440	425,240
(a) Vacant Census Houses	169,520	111,950	57,570	131,355	96,575	34,780
(b) Occupied census Houses	2,756,625	2,139,565	617,060	2,112,325	1.721,865	390,460
(i) Residence	1,877,935	1,429,925	448,010	1,477,915	1,184,555	293,360
(ii) Shop-cum-Residence	24,470	15,165	9,305	13,670	10,385	3,285
(iii) Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry	20,275	14,450	5,825	14,575	11,290	3,285
(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	5,290	3,840	1,450	4,600	3,335	1,265

Category	1981			1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(v) Shops (excluding eating houses)	104,305	43,460	60,845	68,500	30,635	37,865
(vi) Business Houses and Offices	13,985	4,875	9,110	5,180	1,725	3,455
(vii) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	55,655	27,475	28,180	38,420	17,635	20,785
(viii) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	13,515	4,025	9,490	4,940	1,495	3,445
(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering, etc.	9,735	9,060	675	4,275	4,050	225
(x) Places of Worship	11,070	8,515	2,555	7,580	5,710	1,870
(xi) Others	620,390	578,775	41,615	472,670	451,050	21,620

H-1—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Census Houses Vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-Residence	Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HARYANA STATE	**T**	**2,926,145**	**169,520**	**1,877,935**	**24,470**	**20,275**
	R	**2,251,515**	**111,950**	**1,429,925**	**15,165**	**14,450**
	U	**674,630**	**57,570**	**448,010**	**9,305**	**5,825**
Ambala District	T	345,400	17,450	209,630	3,320	2,765
	R	237,645	8,705	135,405	1,550	1,585
	U	107,755	8,745	74,225	1,770	1,180
Ambala (U.A.)	U	24,020	1,225	17,510	530	380
Yamuna Nagar (U.A.)	U	37,695	2,095	26,620	665	595
Kurukshetra District	T	272,195	12,535	164,110	1,555	975
	R	223,740	8,935	134,015	1,170	715
	U	48,455	3,600	30,095	385	260
Karnal District	T	310,270	16,435	194,460	2,255	2,040
	R	231,375	10,425	142,910	1,190	1,155
	U	78,895	6,010	51,550	1,065	885
Karnal City	U	29,045	1,910	19,780	450	290
Panipat City	U	31,365	2,485	20,895	475	495
Jind District	T	226,420	12,840	131,785	1,430	1,475
	R	193,490	9,375	111,855	1,155	1,235
	U	32,930	3,465	19,930	275	240
Sonipat District	T	201,975	15,470	125,495	1,870	1,610
	R	166,310	12,305	102,065	1,060	1,295
	U	35,665	3,165	23,430	810	315
Sonipat City	U	24,550	2,025	16,950	545	230
Rohtak District	T	299,865	18,660	192,785	2,320	2,185
	R	236,670	12,275	150,990	1,450	1,870
	U	63,195	6,385	41,795	870	315
Rohtak City	U	38,340	3,440	26,340	500	120
Faridabad District	T	222,430	10,720	155,765	2,370	1,350
	R	126,495	4,440	83,515	915	495
	U	95,935	6,280	72,250	1,455	855
Faridabad Complex Admn.	U	76,960	4,655	60,645	1,310	670
Gurgaon District	T	185,575	10,415	119,860	1,495	1,390
	R	148,555	7,255	96,165	800	865
	U	37,020	3,160	23,695	695	525
Mahendragarh District	T	223,755	11,900	140,795	1,315	1,815
	R	189,665	8,690	121,680	1,000	1,360
	U	34,090	3,210	19,115	315	455
Bhiwani District	T	189,495	10,760	129,565	1,430	990
	R	151,335	6,600	104,900	1,230	820
	U	38,160	4,160	24,665	200	170
Bhiwani City	U	26,370	2,805	17,785	80	60
Hisar District	T	310,535	20,110	213,455	3,000	2,445
	R	240,905	13,450	167,840	2,105	2,040
	U	69,630	6,660	45,615	895	405
Hisar (U.A.)	U	33,270	3,310	23,190	245	120
Sirsa District	T	138,230	12,225	100,230	2,110	1,235
	R	105,330	9,495	78,585	1,540	1,015
	U	32,900	2,730	21,645	570	220

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Census Houses used as							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Home and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places	Places of Entertain-ment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding Places of Worship	Places of Worship (e.g. Temple Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,290	**104,305**	**13,985**	**55,655**	**13,515**	**9,735**	**11,070**	**620,390**
3,840	**43,460**	**4,875**	**27,475**	**4,025**	**9,060**	**8,515**	**578,775**
1,450	**60,845**	**9,110**	**28,180**	**94,90**	**675**	**2,555**	**41,615**
605	15,115	1,690	7,490	1,475	765	1,795	83,300
475	4,845	595	3,880	575	725	1,440	77,865
130	10,270	1,095	3,610	900	40	355	5,435
40	1,945	300	755	220	10	55	1,050
40	3,600	270	1,685	300	25	110	1,690
420	12,030	1,405	5,480	1,060	695	1,325	70,605
255	5,720	715	3,435	470	650	1,060	66,600
165	6,310	690	2,045	590	45	265	4,005
260	13,205	1,495	7,180	1,840	1,070	1,050	68,980
155	5,450	410	2,930	455	1,005	725	64,565
105	7,755	1,085	4,250	1,385	65	325	4,415
45	2,975	495	1,205	440	15	100	1,340
20	2,785	240	2,020	540	25	130	1,255
385	6,240	1,130	3,510	815	945	400	65,465
285	3,560	320	2,025	190	920	310	62,260
100	2,680	810	1,485	625	25	90	3,205
115	4,990	645	2,955	785	1,115	360	46,565
70	2,015	215	1,570	260	1,080	265	44,110
45	2,975	430	1,385	525	35	95	2,455
35	1,880	270	785	345	30	85	1,370
480	8,785	1,135	5,140	1,290	1,390	780	64,915
340	3,740	440	2,775	385	1,310	560	60,535
140	5,045	695	2,365	905	80	220	4,380
110	3,335	435	1,475	585	60	125	1,815
345	8,225	975	4,885	920	970	655	35,250
215	2,580	170	1,595	180	810	425	31,155
130	5,645	805	3,290	740	160	230	4,095
95	3,660	505	2,370	420	70	100	2,460
420	6,220	880	3,800	930	650	1,310	38,205
340	3,255	305	2,090	310	600	1,130	35,440
80	2,965	575	1,710	620	50	180	2,765
1,005	6,800	985	3,970	1,095	570	1,375	52,130
900	2,255	390	2,200	415	510	1,080	49,185
105	4,545	595	1,770	680	60	295	2,945
440	5,675	835	3,055	1,065	480	530	34,670
310	2,620	355	1,595	325	435	375	31,770
130	3,055	480	1,460	740	45	155	2,900
65	1,785	240	1,050	560	30	105	1,805
540	11,695	1,930	5,855	1,625	790	865	48,225
270	5,330	660	2,600	335	755	630	44,890
270	6,365	1,270	3,255	1,290	35	235	3,335
145	2,550	540	1,315	505	25	105	1,220
275	5,325	880	2,335	615	295	625	12,080
225	2,090	300	780	125	260	515	10,400
50	3,235	580	1,555	490	35	110	1,680

CHAPTER 3

TABLE H-2

Physically handicapped persons by type of disability

During the first phase of 1981 Census i.e. Houselisting Operation, which was conducted in Haryana State during April, 1980, an attempt was made to collect information about the number of physically handicapped persons as reported by the Head of the Household or by the informant who gave the information for filling up the Houselist. This being a very sensitive question, the enumerators were told to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. They were further directed that they should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped persons but only to determine the number of persons who were 'totally blind' or 'totally crippled' or 'totally dumb'. These categories of physically handicapped on whom data have been collected and the concepts of disability have already been explained in Chapter 1 of this report. These data, it is hoped, will enable the Government to devise ways and means for the improvement of this lot of unfortunate fraction of our population.

The question on infirmities was included in the Censuses conducted in 1931 and earlier and the information was collected for insane, totally blind, leper, deaf, mute etc. This question was dropped after 1931 Census. It is after a period of 50 years that the data on physically handicapped persons has been collected in 1981 Census.

2. It will be seen from Table H-2 that in Haryana as a whole, a total number of 15,843 persons were reported to be physically handicapped according to the concepts of disability adopted at the 1981 Census. Of these, 7,656 persons were totally blind, 4,828 totally crippled and 3,359 totally dumb. Out of 7,656 totally blind persons, 6,647 were reported from the rural areas and 1,009 from the urban areas of the State. Of the totally crippled persons, 4,064 were living in rural areas and 764 in urban areas. The number of 'totally dumb' persons in urban areas was 459, while in rural areas their number was 2,900.

3. Among the districts, the maximum concentration of 'totally blind' persons was found in Hisar (819) and the minimum in Sirsa (410). Their numerical distribution in other districts was 815 in Mahendragarh, 743 in Kurukshetra, 731 in Karnal, 727 in Gurgaon, 624 in Ambala, 616 in Faridabad, 607 in Rohtak, 593 in Jind, 536 in Bhiwani and 435 in Sonipat.

4. The number of 'totally crippled' persons among the districts arranged in descending order was 629 in Ambala, 509 in Kurukshetra, 472 in Hisar, 452 in Karnal, 445 in Rohtak, 368 in Mahendragarh, 357 in Gurgaon, 341 in Sirsa, 324 in Bhiwani, 315 in Sonipat and 308 each in Jind and Faridabad.

5. The number of 'totally dumb' persons reported at the houselisting was also the highest in Ambala district (509) while the lowest was in Sonipat district (184). There were 316 'totally dumb' persons each in the districts of Rohtak, Mahendragarh and Hisar followed by the districts of Karnal (296), Kurukshetra (294), Bhiwani (273), Jind (226), Gurgaon (223), Sirsa (216) and Faridabad (190).

6. Among the tahsils, the concentration of 'totally blind' persons was the highest in Palwal (454) and the lowest in Kalka (33). There are two other tahsils where their number was over 300, namely, Karnal and Hisar. In eighteen tahsils, the number of 'totally blind' persons ranged between 201 and 300. In the nine tahsils of Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Naraingarh, Ballabgarh, Gohana, Guhla, Dabwali and Tohana, their number ranged between 101 and 200. In the remaining tahsils of Bahadurgarh, Pehowa, Safidon, Bawani Khera, Maham, Bawal, Loharu, Assandh and Kalka, the number of 'totally blind' persons was less than 101.

7. The incidence of 'totally crippled' persons reported was the highest from Karnal tahsil (294) and the lowest from Bawal tahsil (22). In the tahsils of Thanesar, Sirsa, Ambala, Sonipat, and Palwal also, the number of 'totally crippled' persons was over 200. In eighteen tahsils their population ranged between 101 and 200 while their number in ten tahsils ranged between 51 and 100. In five tahsils, namely, Maham, Bawani Khera, Loharu, Assandh and Bawal, 'totally crippled' persons numbered below 51.

8. The 'totally dumb' persons were the highest in Jagadhri Tahsil (224). No other tahsil recorded the number of 'totally dumb' over 200. Their number ranged between 101 and 200 in thirteen tahsils of Karnal, Sirsa, Thanesar, Ambala, Gurgaon, Palwal, Jhajjar, Sonipat, Naraingarh, Rewari, Rohtak, Bhiwani and Jind. The number of 'totally dumb' persons ranged between 51 and 100 in fourteen tahsils, namely, Dadri, Hansi, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Hisar, Narwana, Panipat, Fatehabad, Ballabgarh, Gohana, Kaithal, Bahadurgarh, Tohana and Pehowa. In eleven tahsils of Nuh, Ferozepur Jhirka, Dabwali, Safidon, Bawani Khera, Guhla, Kalka, Loharu, Maham, Bawal and Assandh, they were 50 or less in number, the lowest being in Assandh tahsil (15).

9. Out of a total of 1,009 'totally blind' persons found in urban areas of the State, 578 were concentrated in Class I towns (including urban agglomerations), 78 in Class II, 160 in Class III, 122 in Class IV, 70 in Class V and only 1 in Class VI towns. There was no handicapped person of this category in the towns of Panchkula Urban Estate, Naraingarh, Indri, Chhachhrauli and Jakhalmandi.

10. Of the 'totally crippled' persons numbering 764 reported from the urban areas of the State, 409 were in Class I towns (including urban agglomerations), 93 in Class II, 122 in Class III, 91 in Class IV, 46 in Class V and 3 in Class VI towns. The towns of Sohna, Panchkula Urban Estate, Jharsa, Loharu and Nuh were conspicuous by the absence of 'totally crippled' persons.

11. The number of 'totally dumb' persons was 459 in the urban areas of the State and their distribution was 238 in Class I towns (including Urban Agglomerations). 41 in Class II, 63 in Class III, 72 in Class IV, 41 in Class V and 4 in Class VI towns. Not even a single person was reported to be 'totally dumb' in the towns of Kalka, Ratia, Panchkula Urban Estate, Haileymandi, Indri, Radaur, Hathin, Farukhnagar, Chhachhrauli, Nuh and Pinjore.

12. As mentioned earlier, there were 15,843 persons in all who were reported to be physically handicapped in Haryana at the 1981 Census houselisting operations which were conducted in April, 1980. As per the projected population of Haryana as on 1st July, 1980, there were 13 physically handicapped persons for every 10,000 persons in the State. Out of 13 handicapped persons, 6 were totally blind, 4 totally crippled and 3 totally dumb.

13. The following statement gives the number of physically handicapped persons per 10,000 population in total, rural and urban areas of the State along with their break up by type of disability :—

Proportion of physically handicapped persons per 10,000 population in total, rural and urban areas

State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total physically handicapped	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	Total	13	6	4	3
	Rural	14	7	4	3
	Urban	8	4	3	1

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/Town/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
HARYANA STATE	**T**	**7,656**	**328**	**3.359**
	R	**6,647**	**)64**	**900**
	U	**1,009**	**764**	**459**
1 Ambala District	**T**	**624**	**529**	**509**
	R	**487**	**456**	**426**
	U	**137**	**73**	**83**
1. Kalka Tahsil	T	33	25	36
	R	27	21	36
	U	6	4	..
Kalka (M.C.)	U	4	2	..
Pinjore (M.C.)	*U*	2	2	..
Panchkula Urban Estate	*U*	..	..	..
2. Naraingarh Tahsil	T	163	89	117
	R	155	82	108
	U	8	7	9
*Naraingarh (M.C.)	U	..	4	3
Sadaura (M.C.)	U	8	3	6
3. Ambala Tahsil	T	201	252	132
	R	106	143	85
	U	95	109	47
Ambala (M.C.)	U	20	89	28
Ambala (U.A.)	U	73	18	16
(a) Ambala Cantt. (C.B.)	U	7	5	3
(b) Ambala Sadar (M.C.)	*U*	66	13	13
Babiyal (C.T.)	*U*	2	2	3
4. Jagadhri Tahsil	T	227	163	224
	R	199	110	197
	U	28	53	27
Yamunanagar (U.A.)—	U	23	48	24
*(a) Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony (M.C.)	U	3	3	6
(b) Yamuna Nagar (M.C.)	U	15	15	12
(c) Jagadhri (M.C.)	U	5	30	6
Buria (M.C.)	U	5	3	3
Chhachhrauli (M.C.)	U	..	2	..

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/Town/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2 Kurukshetra District	T	**743**	**509**	**294**
	R	**678**	**460**	**270**
	U	**65**	**49**	**24**
1. Pehowa Tahsil	T	97	55	53
	R	96	51	49
	U	1	4	4
Pehowa (M.C.)	U	1	4	4
2. Guhla Tahsil	T	118	68	37
	R	118	68	37
	U	..	..	..
3. Kaithal Tahsil	T	277	121	62
	R	253	104	55
	U	24	17	7
Kaithal (M.C.)	U	9	13	4
Pundri (M.C.)	U	15	4	3
4. Thanesar Tahsil	T	251	265	142
	R	211	237	129
	U	40	28	13
Shahbad (M.C.)	U	11	9	3
Thanesar (M.C.)	U	19	14	7
Ladwa (M.C.)	U	4	4	3
Radaur (M.C.)	U	6	1	..
3. Karnal District	T	**731**	**452**	**296**
	R	**576**	**378**	**237**
	U	**155**	**74**	**59**
1. Karnal Tahsil	T	408	294	197
	R	357	242	162
	U	51	52	35
Indri (M.C.)	*U*	..	2	..
Nilokheri (M.C.)	*U*	5	2	2
Taraori (M.C.)	*U*	3	8	11
Karnal (M.C.)	U	39	38	20
Gharaunda (M.C.)	U	4	2	2
2. Assandh Tahsil	T	47	35	15
	R	45	34	13
	U	2	1	2
Assandh (M.C.)	*U*	2	1	2
3. Panipat Tahsil	T	276	123	84
	R	174	102	62
	U	102	21	22
Panipat (M.C.)	U	100	17	18
Samalkha (C.T.)	*U*	2	4	4

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/Town/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
4. Jind District	**T**	**593**	**308**	**226**
	R	**556**	**286**	**207**
	U	**37**	**22**	**19**
1. Narwana Tahsil	T	276	120	85
	R	258	110	75
	U	18	10	10
Kalayat (M.C.)	U	10	2	5
Narwana (M.C.)	U	4	5	4
Uchana (M.C.)	U	4	3	1
2. Jind Tahsil	T	224	133	103
	R	212	123	96
	U	12	10	7
Jind (M.C.)	U	9	9	5
Julana (M.C.)	U	3	1	2
3. Safidon Tahsil	T	93	55	38
	R	86	53	36
	U	7	2	2
Safidon (M.C.)	U	7	2	2
5. Sonipat District	**T**	**435**	**315**	**184**
	R	**356**	**287**	**155**
	U	**79**	**28**	**29**
1. Gohana Tahsil	T	156	101	64
	R	151	91	56
	U	5	10	8
Gohana (M.C.)	U	5	10	8
2. Sonipat Tahsil	T	279	214	120
	R	205	196	99
	U	74	18	21
Sonipat (M.C.)	U	64	16	18
*Ganaur (M.C.)	U	10	2	3
6. Rohtak District	**T**	**607**	**445**	**316**
	R	**558**	**391**	**271**
	U	**49**	**54**	**45**
1. Maham Tahsil	T	68	46	29
	R	65	43	28
	U	3	3	1
Mahan (M.C.)	U	3	3	1
2. Rohtak Tahsil	T	164	157	106
	R	143	125	79
	U	21	32	27
Kalanaur (M.C.)	U	3	5	3
Rohtak (M.C.)	U	18	27	24

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/Town/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Jhajjar Tahsil	T	275	157	124
	R	261	145	115
	U	14	12	9
Beri (M.C.)	U	5	4	6
Jhajjar (M.C.)	U	9	8	3
Bahadurgarh Tahsil	T	100	85	57
	R	89	78	49
	U	11	7	8
Bahadurgarh (M.C.)	U	11	7	8
Faridabad District	T	**616**	**08**	**90**
	R	**502**	**09**	**40**
	U	**114**	**99**	**50**
Ballabgarh Tahsil	T	162	06	65
	R	84	52	34
	U	78	54	31
Faridabad Complex	U	78	54	31
Palwal Tahsil	T	454	02	25
	R	418	57	06
	U	36	45	19
Palwal (M.C.)	U	17	26	7
Hathin (M.C.)	U	1	1	..
Hodal (M.C.)	U	15	16	7
Hassanpur (M.C.)	U	3	2	5
Gurgaon District	T	**727**	**57**	**23**
	R	**665**	**90**	**77**
	U	**62**	**67**	**46**
Gurgaon Tahsil	T	277	60	26
	R	226	96	87
	U	51	64	39
Gurgaon (U.A)—	U	36	51	31
(a) Gurgaon (M.C.)	U	25	50	23
(b) *Gurgaon (C.T)*	U	11	1	8
Jharsa (C.T.)	U	3	..	2
Farrukhnagar (M.C.)	U	2	2	..
Haileymandi (M.C.)	U	2	5	..
Pataudi (M.C)	U	6	6	3
Sohna (M.C.)	U	2	..	3

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/Town/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2. Nuh Tahsil	T	206	96	50
	R	202	95	47
	U	4	1	3
Taoru (M.C.)	U	1	1	3
Nuh (M.C.)	U	3	..	..
3. Ferozepur Jhirka Tahsil	T	244	101	47
	R	237	99	43
	U	7	2	4
Ferozepur Jhirka (MC.)	U	7	2	4
9. Mahendragrah District	**T**	**815**	**368**	**316**
	R	**761**	**319**	**297**
	U	**54**	**49**	**19**
1. Bawal Tahsil	T	65	22	21
	R	59	21	18
	U	6	1	3
Bawal (M.C.)	U	6	1	3
2. Rewari Tahsil	T	274	126	113
	R	263	102	107
	U	11	24	6
Rewari (M.C.)	U	11	24	6
3. Mahendragarh Tahsil	T	226	120	91
	R	211	111	86
	U	15	9	5
Kanina (M.C.)	U	9	3	4
Mahendragarh (M.C.)	U	6	6	1
4. Narnaul Tahsil	T	250	100	91
	R	228	85	86
	U	22	15	5
Narnaul (M.C.)	U	21	13	4
Ateli (M.C.)	U	1	2	1
10. Bhiwani District	**T**	**536**	**324**	**273**
	R	**491**	**282**	**245**
	U	**45**	**42**	**28**
1. Bawani Khera Tahsil	T	85	43	38
	R	81	41	37
	U	4	2	1
Bawani Khera (M.C.)	*U*	4	2	1
2. Bhiwani Tahsil	T	173	88	106
	R	151	61	86
	U	22	27	20
Bhiwani (M.C.)	U	22	27	20

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
3. Dadri Tahsil	T	214	157	94
	R	197	144	89
	U	17	13	5
Charkhi Dadri (M.C.)	U	17	13	5
4. Loharu Tahsil	T	64	36	35
	R	62	36	33
	U	2	..	2
Loharu (M.C.)	U	2	..	2
11. Hisar District	T	819	472	316
	R	645	405	279
	U	174	67	37
1. Fatehabad Tahsil	T	183	152	80
	R	169	146	76
	U	14	6	4
Fatehabad (M.C)	U	12	5	4
Ratia (M.C)	U	2	1	..
2 Tohana Tahsil	T	102	67	55
	R	86	65	48
	U	16	2	7
Jakhalmandi (M.C)	U	..	1	3
Tohana (M.C)	U	16	1	4
3. Hansi Tahsil	T	217	105	92
	R	189	86	78
	U	28	19	14
Hansi (M.C.)	U	28	19	14
4. Hisar Tahsil	T	317	148	89
	R	201	108	77
	U	116	40	12
Uklanamandi (M.C)	U	3	6	2
Barwala (*M.C.*)	U	8	10	2
Hisar (U.A.)—	U	105	24	8
(i) Hisar (M.C.)	U	99	24	8
(ii) Haryana Agricultural University and Mini Secretariat (O.G)	U	6	..	..
12. Sirsa District	**T**	**410**	**341**	**216**
	R	**372**	**301**	**196**
	U	**38**	**40**	**20**
Dabwali Tahsil	T	117	85	42
	R	103	76	36
	U	14	9	6
Mandi Dabwali (M.C.)	U	14	9	6

TABLE H—2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Tahsil/U.A.	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2. Sirsa Tahsil	T	293	256	174
	R	269	225	160
	U	24	31	14
Kalanwali (M.C.)	U	2	2	1
Sirsa (M.C.)	U	21	28	12
Rania (M.C.)	U	1	1	1

Notes:—1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 census are printed in italics.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1971 census which continue as towns for 1981 census are shown with an asterisk (*) on their left.

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

M.C.—Municipal Committee

C.B.—Cantonment Board

C.T.—Census Town

U.A. —Urban Agglomeration

4. O.G.—Out Growth.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

As in the preceding Census of 1971, there were two phases of Census operations held in 1981, namely, (a) Houselisting and (b) Actual enumeration. The first phase which includes collection, compilation and processing of statistical data concerning houses has a two fold purpose. Firstly, it is a means to an end viz., the population count i.e. actual enumeration. It serves as an inventory for the Census Enumerators enabling them to undertake the enmeration work. The houselist serves as a frame for the purpose of achieving this objective and for ensuring complete coverage of the area and the population living therein. Secondly, the Housing Census i.e. listing of each and every house is very useful in the larger interests of the citizens of the State. Housing is one of the universally accepted needs of the people besides food and clothing. Collection of the data regarding the number of houses and their uses reflects the availability and further requirements of the houses in different areas of the State.

2. According to the Houselisting operations conducted in April, 1980, there were 151,001,488 census houses in India (excluding the figures for Assam where the census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there). Of these, 2,926,145 were in Haryana, accounting for 1.94 per cent of the total houses in the country. This proportion of Census houses in Haryana is 1.95 per cent for rural areas and 1.89 per cent for urban areas.

According to 1981 Census, the population of Haryana State is 12,922,618 (Rural—10,095,231 and Urban—2,827,387). The proportion of Haryana's population in country's population (excluding Assam) comes to 1.94, 1.99 and 1.79 per cent for total, rural and urban areas, respectively. It will thus be seen that the proportion of census houses as well as that of population in Haryana is exactly the same for total areas. The proportion of census houses in urban areas is however slightly better as compared to that in rural areas, vis-a-vis, the proportions of rural and urban population of the State.

3. The total number of occupied census houses used as residence including shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence in Haryana State was recorded as 1,922,680. The average number of persons that live in a census house, therefore, ranges between 6 and 7. In fact, the average number of persons per occupied census house in rural areas is generally 7 while in the case of urban areas it is only 6.

The proportion of census houses used as 'residence' only to total census houses was 64.18 per cent in the State. The proportions of census houses being used as 'shop-cum-residence' and 'workshop-cum-residence' were 0.84 and 0.69, per cent respectively. Thus almost two -third of the total census houses in the State were used as residence wholly or partly. The proportion of hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses was only 0.18 per cent while shops (excluding cating houses) formed 3.57 per cent and business houses and offices constituted 0.48 per cent of the total census houses in the State. The proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds was 1.90 per cent. The restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places claimed 0.46 per cent and the places of entertainment and community gathering 0.33 per cent. Places of worship constituted 0.38 per cent of the total census houses. The percentage of census houses being used for other purposes was 21.20. The remaining 5.79 per cent of the census houses were recorded as 'vacant'.

4. On the whole the figures presented in Table H-1 are fairly consistent, compared with figures that had been recorded at the previous census. During the last decade, the number of census houses in all the categories in which they have been classified according to their use have increased.

5. The relatively high or low proportions of particular uses to which the census houses are put in any region may be governed by various economic, social and other functional characteristics of

the area which can further be attributed to some historical, political or natural background. A detailed study of the extent and variety of uses of the census houses and the factors and forces responsible for the predominance of certain types of houses in some areas may be of special interest both to the public in general and to the social scientists, research scholars and planners in particular.

Table H-1 and H-2 for India as a whole and at State level are also given in the following pages of this report for the purpose of comparison and other use by the data users.

H—I. CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

India/State/Union Territory	Total Rural/ Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*	**T**	**151,001,488**	**8,046,567**	**107,202,355**	**1,428,675**	**3,002,406**
	R	**115,254,636**	**5,754,023**	**81,451,836**	**948,229**	**2,230,576**
	U	**35,746,852**	**2,292,544**	**25,750,519**	**480,446**	**771,830**
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865
2. Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880
3. Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485
4. Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102
6. Jammu & Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	571,614	3,294	26,675
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593
7. Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040
8. Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235
10. Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330
11. Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703
12. Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421
13. Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465
14. Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455
15. Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT-

census houses used as							
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweatmeat Shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (i.e. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
210,654	**3,698,698**	**714,190**	**2,292,849**	**592,698**	**1,190,862**	**1,525,939**	**22,095,595**
130,071	**1,518,208**	**304,927**	**1,125,673**	**314,726**	**144,914**	**1,310,810**	**20,020,643**
80,583	**2,180,490**	**409,263**	**1,167,176**	**277,972**	**45,948**	**215,129**	**2,074,952**
31,445	222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
22,505	91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
8,940	131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
9,420	235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
4,340	121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485
5,080	114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430
9,685	248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
5,305	89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000
4,380	159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545
5,290	104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
3,840	43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775
1,450	60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615
3,153	23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
2,298	14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
855	8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
1,706	52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
667	25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983
1,039	26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946
27,295	223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
15,755	84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435
11,540	138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065
7,805	263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
3,795	192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940
4,010	70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910
13,150	175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
8,645	60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660
4,505	114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740
11,870	370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
5,775	114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365
6,095	255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765
1,302	3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
680	1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441
622	2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629
1,082	4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954
813	1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621
269	3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333
899	3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
784	643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135
115	2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649
10,275	117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945
7,315	69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045
2,960	47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900
13,315	154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
11,180	46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495
2,135	108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630

H—I. CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795
17. Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77
18. Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405
19. Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184
20. Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265
21. West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635
	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140
24. Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626
	R	7,099	284	5,205	60	152
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32
26. Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232
28. Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158
29. Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222
30. Pondicherry	T	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940
	R	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687
	U	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253

*Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

census houses used as

Hotels, Sarias, Dharamshalas Tourist Homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17,130	201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
12,420	88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755
4,710	113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915
132	714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
72	155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774
60	559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118
9,260	293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
4,455	113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695
4,805	179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595
630	15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
460	9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817
170	6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624
21,775	528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
12,820	182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790
8,955	346,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580
9,765	343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
4,730	157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065
5,035	186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130
163	764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
127	465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824
36	299	218	221	126	11	45	591
858	1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
789	792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361
69	255	262	136	28	23	22	609
223	4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
19	123	14	206	27	3	27	979
204	4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130
28	198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
21	119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405
7	79	45	48	31	3	9	208
2,099	90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
49	2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111
2,050	88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123
440	8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
217	2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
223	6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
23	241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
8	145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826
15	96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581
271	1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
128	414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032
143	908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515
165	4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588
59	1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124
106	3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464

TABLE H. 2. DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
India	**T**	**478,657***	**363,600***	**276,691***
	R	**424,307**	**304,640**	**240,454**
	U	**54,350**	**58,960**	**36,237**
STATES				
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	39,902	30,070	30,580
	R	36,107	26,055	27,419
	U	3,795	4,015	3,161
2. Bihar	T	39,719	35,232	23,784
	R	37,656	32,587	22,457
	U	2,063	2,645	1,327
3. Gujarat	T	23,442	32,386	12,571
	R	19,202	24,965	9,943
	U	4,240	7,421	2,628
4. Haryana	T	7,656	4,828	3,359
	R	6,647	4,064	2,900
	U	1,009	764	459
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	3,924	2,695	4,095
	R	3,819	2,566	3,971
	U	105	129	124
6. Jammu & Kashmir	T	3,891	5,019	4,885
	R	3,477	4,448	4,360
	U	414	571	525
7. Karnataka	T	18,106	19,011	17,613
	R	15,162	15,208	14,970
	U	2,944	3,803	2,643
8. Kerala	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	53,451	34,228	14,194
	R	49,296	30,631	12,690
	U	4,155	3,597	1,504
10. Maharashtra	T	36,964	26,365	19,063
	R	30,811	20,420	15,578
	U	6,153	5,945	3,485
11. Manipur	T	620	703	844
	R	529	598	720
	U	91	105	124
12. Meghalaya	T	1,117	749	810
	R	1,072	691	759
	U	45	58	51

*Excludes the figures of Assam, where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

TABLE H. 2. DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—*Contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
13. Nagaland	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
14. Orissa	T	27,625	19,911	13,762
	R	26,043	18,257	12,851
	U	1,582	1,654	911
15. Punjab	T	9,047	6,389	3,892
	R	7,853	5,308	3,277
	U	1,194	1,081	615
16. Rajasthan	T	46,465	21,517	12,061
	R	42,184	18,119	10,544
	U	4,281	3,398	1,517
17. Sikkim	T	182	360	1,941
	R	170	341	1,875
	U	12	19	66
18. Tamil Nadu	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
	R	22,104	21,973	22,013
	U	7,111	8,115	6,115
19. Tripura	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
	R	1,445	1,384	1,018
	U	76	110	110
20. Uttar Pradesh	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
	R	86,895	36,477	26,601
	U	6,723	5,025	2,835
21. West Bengal	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
	R	24,571	28,437	32,892
	U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES				
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	69	114	79
	R	64	106	68
	U	5	8	11
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	738	401	1,487
	R	734	381	1,476
	U	4	20	11
24. Chandigarh	T	98	164	83
	R	15	19	8
	U	83	145	75
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	T	90	63	72
	R	85	59	68
	U	5	4	4
26. Delhi	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
	R	115	151	99
	U	1,847	2,007	938
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	T	463	643	525
	R	373	448	407
	U	90	195	118

TABLE H. 2. DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—*Concld.*

	India/State/Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
	1	2	3	4	5
28	Lakshadweep	T	75	35	45
		R	21	18	22
		U	54	17	23
29.	Mizoram	T	366	430	751
		R	314	383	652
		U	52	47	99
30.	Pondicherry	T	480	287	275
		R	281	152	149
		U	199	135	126

Annexures

ANNEXURE 'A'

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

2. The houselist which is proposed to be canvassed during the houselisting operations is given at Annexure 'B'. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumeration blocks for the census itself. The houselist also serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate "Enterprise list" will have to be canvassed as part of the houselisting operations.

3. The manner in which the houselist has to be completed and the concepts and their explanation are described in detail in this book. It is absolutely essential for you to become thoroughly familiar with these instructions since this job of houselisting is an extremely important one. Apart from listing of houses you will also be collecting some essential data on the physically handicapped which are badly wanted for planning for this disadvantaged group. The success of the houselisting operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts, definitions and instructions and on a faithful application of these concepts and definitions and your following the instructions in the actual filling of the houselist form. If you have any doubts you should not hesitate to ask your Supervisor or your Charge Officer for clarification. As a census enumerator you have a great responsiblity and there is no doubt that you will perform this task with pride and devotion to duty.

4. The houselisting operations will involve certain basic steps which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

(2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

(5) Filling up the Enterprise List for which separate instructions have been issued to you.

(6) Preparation of the abstract of the Enterprise List.

5. The preparation of the notional map and the lay-out sketch is first described and after that the basic concepts relating to a building, a census house and the household are indicated. Thereafter, the actual instructions with regard to filling up of the houselist have been given.

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the lay-out sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicate, is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration

block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and landmarks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwari's circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets should also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect as be an outline map of the village or urban block. Specimen notional maps for rural and urban areas may be seen on pages 57 and 58.

9. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the notional map the block assigned to you.

Lay-out sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that, based on the lay-out sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of notional map, in the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it should be necessary for you to go round the village or block, assigned to you so that you become familar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

11. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutcha* houses must be shown by signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for *Kutcha* house further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows :—



—*Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential



—*Pucca* wholly non-residential



—*Kutcha* houses whether wholly or partly residential



—*Kutcha* wholly non-residential

12. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms '*Pucca*' and '*Kutcha*' ouses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses s *Pucca* or *Kutcha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identifiation. Also as *Kutcha* houses are not likely to be long lasting, anyone referring to the lay-out sketches few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change.

For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials :—

Wall material : Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, Ekra, etc.

Roof material : Tiles, GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (re-inforced, brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced cement concrete) and timber, etc.

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

13. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-west to south-east and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the lay-out sketch would be convenient or any change is needed, for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some places. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines you may ink them. Specimen lay-out sketches for rural and urban areas may be seen on pages 59 and 60.

14. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that one is sure that any house falling in a particular area may be reckoned with reference to a particular village.

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

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

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You ha ve only to find out from the estate or plantation authorties, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay out sketch.

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

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distingushed from the residential houses by hatching as indicated in paragraph 11. Here again the important permanent buildings such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc., etc., should be indicated on the map.

20. For those towns which already have a satisfactory house-numbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper housenumbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch (es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised house-numbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of house-listing. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. *The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.*

22. **Building**: A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, work shop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the house-numbering system of the local authorites is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

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

28. The building should be numbered as follows :—

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

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

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

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

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

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

Census House

29. A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building *having a separate main entrance* from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., *used or recognised as a separate unit.* It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

30. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a comman staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by differnent persons then each such building suould be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where wihtin an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different

persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different puposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit, and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

34. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, *e.g.*, a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

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

36. Pump houses, temples, and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

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

Household

38. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both.

Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, Jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one-member households, 2-member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

39. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

40. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

Houselisting

41. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in a prescribed schedule, namely, the houselist.

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be convassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given as Annexure 'B'.

43. The instructions given below will guide you in filling up the houselist.

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No, District with Code No, name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/ Circle and its Code No., name of Village/Town and its Code No., name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/ Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a state is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units, *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III, IV, etc.,) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals* (1, 2, 3, 4, *etc.*). You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

Col. 1: Line No.

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

Col. 2: Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

46. Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases, where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There

can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the system have not been indicated on the building themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

48. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the system described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

49. Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3. . . .) should be used for building numbers. In cases where there are numbers already present and painted or fixed these instructions naturally will not apply. These instructions will apply entirely depending on local circumstances.

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking, each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exists in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have to enter the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below.

Houselist

Sl. No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215	215
2	216	216
3	217	217
4	218	218
5	219	219
6	220	220
7	221	221
8	222	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3 : Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or place of business, workshop, school, etc.

52. In accordance with the instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to part of a building. If there is only one census house in the building then the number of the census

house will be the same as the building number. This will be repeated in this column. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses If all the structures within an enclosed compound are tegether treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house. The order in which census houses. within a building should be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clock-wise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to go it clockwise,

53. Sometimes a building which may form a single structure may be occupied in its different parts or suites of rooms or even some single rooms by different households. These individual parts are likely to have separate entrances from a common verandah, staircase or a courtyard. Then each of these parts would assume the character of a separate census house.

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, *e. g.*, 9(1), 9(2)..... 12(1), 12(2), 12(3)..... etc.

Note:—You should not indicate the number as 9/1 or 9/2 etc. as this method will be used in the assignment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 9 and before No. 10.

Col. 4 : Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and *write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.*

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc.: "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessay that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, *bidi* rolling *papad* making; toy making, etc. is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or for some processing or repairing even on a household industry basis, as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

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

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

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institutions.

(7) Hotel, Sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

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

(9) Place of entertainment :

Examples—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayatghar), etc.

(10) Place of worship, etc. ;

Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurdwara, etc.

(11) Instutitions :

Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others :

Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc. (The exact use to be fully described in each case).

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the houselisting is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant, i.e. if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc.' *If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column* 4.

58. If a particular census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must first enter the use to which it is put in this column. Having done so, if an enterprise is being carried on in such wholly or partly non-residential census house, you will have to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there as will be described in the instructions for filling up the enterprise list which have been supplied to you separately.

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census houses or in the open, i.e., without premises. The activity of the enterpise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise. In column 4, details of only those enterprises which are carried on *within* census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one enterpreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts

are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the activities cannot be distnguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income, turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises :

Cereal Crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.)

Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)

Raw cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, ground-nut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea
Coffee
Rubber
Tobacco
Pepper
Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g., bananas, apples, grapes mangoes, oranges.

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e.g., betelnuts etc.)

Important :—Please note that whle the growng of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea, leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Simiarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distributon of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool,

rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

64. You will notice that an enterprise can be carried on within a census house or outside the census house. Please note that some of the activities referred to earlier can be carried on within or outside a census house. The entries you make will be either in column 4 or column 7 depending on whether these enterprises are carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

65. It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle for production of milk will be an enterprise. In such a case, and in similar cases, care should be taken to be sure that this activity can be classified as an enterprise. For example, if the milk produced is for self-consumption and is not *usually sold as a regular practice*, then this activity will not be treated as an enterprise. Occasional sale of milk where a person keeps cattle will not be an enterprise since he keeps cattle evidently for production of milk for self-consumption. The same approach should be adopted with regard to similar activities like rearing of pigs, hens, bees, gathering of wood or forest products, etc.

In some parts of the country as we have noticed earlier, there are *baithaks* or *sanghois* which sometimes have to be considered as separate census houses but which are only used by the household for sleeping or sitting, etc. No enterprise is carried on in such a census house and therefore, details of *baithaks* or *Sanghois* need not be entered in the enterprise list. Similar examples where census houses will not be considered as having an enterprise would be a garage, passenger shelter, etc.

66. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if different activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

67. The use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

68. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with

residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic
11	..	..	Shop (6)
12	..	..	Clinic (7)
13	..	430(2)	Bakery-cum-flour mill
14	..	..	Bakery (8)
15	..	..	Flour mill (9)

69. You will notice that the *non-residential uses* of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance, in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a census house, that you would have to use more than one line as indicated in the example.

Col. 5 : Household No.

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

71. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential. There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential.

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

73. You will notice how the numbering of the building the census houses and the households are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows :—

	Building No.	Census house No.	House-hold No.
1	2	3	4
1. Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	..
2. Building No. 9 having one census house and one household	9	9	9
3. Building No. 9 having one census house and two households	9	9	9(a)
	..	..	9(b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each	9	9(1)	9(1)
	..	9(2)	9(2)
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other	9	9(1)	9(1)(a)
	..	..	9(1)(b)
	..	9(2)	9(2)(a)
	..	..	9(2)(b)
	..	..	9(2)(c)

74. In such a case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

75. The name of the head of each household should be written. The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male number, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

76. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households, such as hostels, jails, etc., where the head of the institutional households can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailor, etc., you may enter this designation in this column.

77. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name of designation of the head in this column.

Col. 7 : Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List.

78. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises. (Please see para 59). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

79. There may be cases where household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity ; i.e., in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is situation where a household carries on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples, could be brick-making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

80. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block. Details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

81. Where a household has more than one enterprise which is carried on outside the census house in which it lives and without any premises it is necessary to cover such enterprises separately. For this purpose, you will have to enter each of these enterprises in a separate line. This will have to be done as illustrated in the examples below. Please note that in such cases you will have to give a line number, since you will be using an extra line but there will be no entry regarding building No., census house No., use to which the census house is put, household number or name of the head of household. In such cases, there will only be an entry in column 1 which relates to line number and column 7 . In all other columns relating to such entries, please put a dash (—). In other words, building No., census house No., etc., will not be repeated.

82. The manner in which the entries will be made in cases where enterprises exist both in census houses and outside premises in the case of households is illustrated in the following examples :—

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	House-hold No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435(2)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes(1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	..
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	..

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill enterprise List)	House-hold No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	..	..	Doctor's Clinic-allopathic (5)		..	..
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	..
11	..	..	Workshop (6)	..	..	..
12	..	..	Shop (7)	..	..	..
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes (2)
*14	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-*Baithak*	442(1)	Yadav	Yes(3)
15	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	..	..	..
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes(4)
17	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total	XX	11	XXX	9	XXX	XX

*For missing building Nos. 439 to 441, please refer to para 35.

Cols. 8—10 : Number of persons normally residing in census household.

83. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of persons in column 10 (column 8+9).

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

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page.

Cols. 11—13 : Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.

85. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

86. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped persons in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

87. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost *both* arms and legs. The loss of either of these, *i. e.*, both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and /or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the *inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs* or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

88. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled, etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

89. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such a disability.

90. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the pyhsically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

Col. 14 : Remarks

91. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

92. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

93. Total of columns 3, 5 and 8 to 13 will have to be struck for each page of the Houselist. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-note of the Houselist form. However, this is recapitulated below.

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example if the entries in this column are A2/100, A2/101(1), A2/101(2), A2102, A2/103(1), A2/103(2), A2/103(3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2/100, A2/101(1)(a), A2/101(1)(b), A2/102, A2/103(1)(a), A2/103(1) (b), A2/103(2), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total number of households in this column will be 9.

(c) For columns 8, 9 and 10, there should be no difficulty. It will be a simple total for each column separately.

(d) Under columns 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Houselist Abstract

94. After filling the entries in the houselist. *i.e.*, after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available. The specimen form of the Houselist Abstract is given at Annexure 'C'.

95. There should be no difficulty in preparing the abstract but so that you have no doubt on the matter certain indications as to how the abstract should be prepared are given here. In particular, you are requested to carefully read the instructions regarding filling of columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract which relate to the number of census houses on the basis of the use to which they are put.

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist

You will recall that you must number each page of the houselist, and you will have to arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted one below the other.

Col. 2 : Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)

As mentioned in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 3 of the houselist. Please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

Cols. 3—8 : Number of census houses by use :

The purpose for which a census house is used will have been noted by you in column 4 of the houselist. The figures for columns 3, 4 and 6 of the abstract will have to be got by you by carefully adding up the different uses to which census houses are put from column 4 of the houselist. You will have noted census houses by use as only residential, partly residential, vacant if not being used and census houses which are not used at all wholly or partly as residence but have other uses such as workshops, etc. You will have to separately add the census houses falling into each of these categories from column 4 of the houselist and enter them separately under columns 3, 4 and 6 of the houselist abstract.

Columns 5 and 7 of the houselist abstract are just totals and should present no difficulty.

Please note that if in a census house there is more than one household, there is still only one use to which this census house is put namely, "Residential" and you should take *care to see that no duplicate counting takes places due to any confusion between census house and households.*

Col. 8 : Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)

This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by substracting column 7 from column 2.

Col. 9: Total number of households

This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10—15 : Total population—Total number of handicapped persons

Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, *i.e.*, columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

96. You should prepare a duplicate set of the houselist from giving all the pages and entries and submit both the copies to your Supervisor along with the Houselist Abstract. It is enough if one copy of the houselist abstract is prepared.

97. Please do not forget to note on the notional map, the lay-out sketch, and on each page of the houselist and of the houselist abstract relevant location particulars of your block which will be supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor. The location particulars must include the details from the State down to your block.

98. After you have completed the houselisting operations of your block, you must have with you the following documents :—

(a) Lay-out sketch
(b) Notional map
(c) Houselist forms, pinned together (2 sets)
(d) Houselist abstract
(e) Enterprise Lists, pinned together
(f) Abstract of Enterprise List

Please hand these over to your Supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this matter will be issued to you by your Charge Officer also.

नक्शे बनावट/हलपक के ब्लाक का खाका
Notional Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/जनगणना
Houselisting/Enumeration

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of State/Union Territory RAJASTHAN

जिले का नाम
Name of District SAWAI MADHOPUR कोड सं० Code No. 07

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM Code No. 05

ग्राम/नगर का नाम
Name of Village/Town BACHRI कोड सं० Code No. 069

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet X कोड सं० Code No. X

गणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No. 101 &102

संकेत :
REFERENCES.

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundary

पक्का मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Pucca House (with No.)
निवासीय Residential 13
गैर निवासीय Non-residential 12

कच्चा मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Kutcha House (with No.)
निवासीय Residential 11
गैर निवासीय Non-residential 10

पक्की सड़क Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता Common way

रेलवे लाइन Railway Line
(i) बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge
(ii) मीटर लाइन Meter Gauge

नदी River

नहर Canal

तालाब Pond

कुंआं, पानी का नल Well, Water Tap

मंदिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि Temple, Mosque, Church etc.

स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc. S D P PO

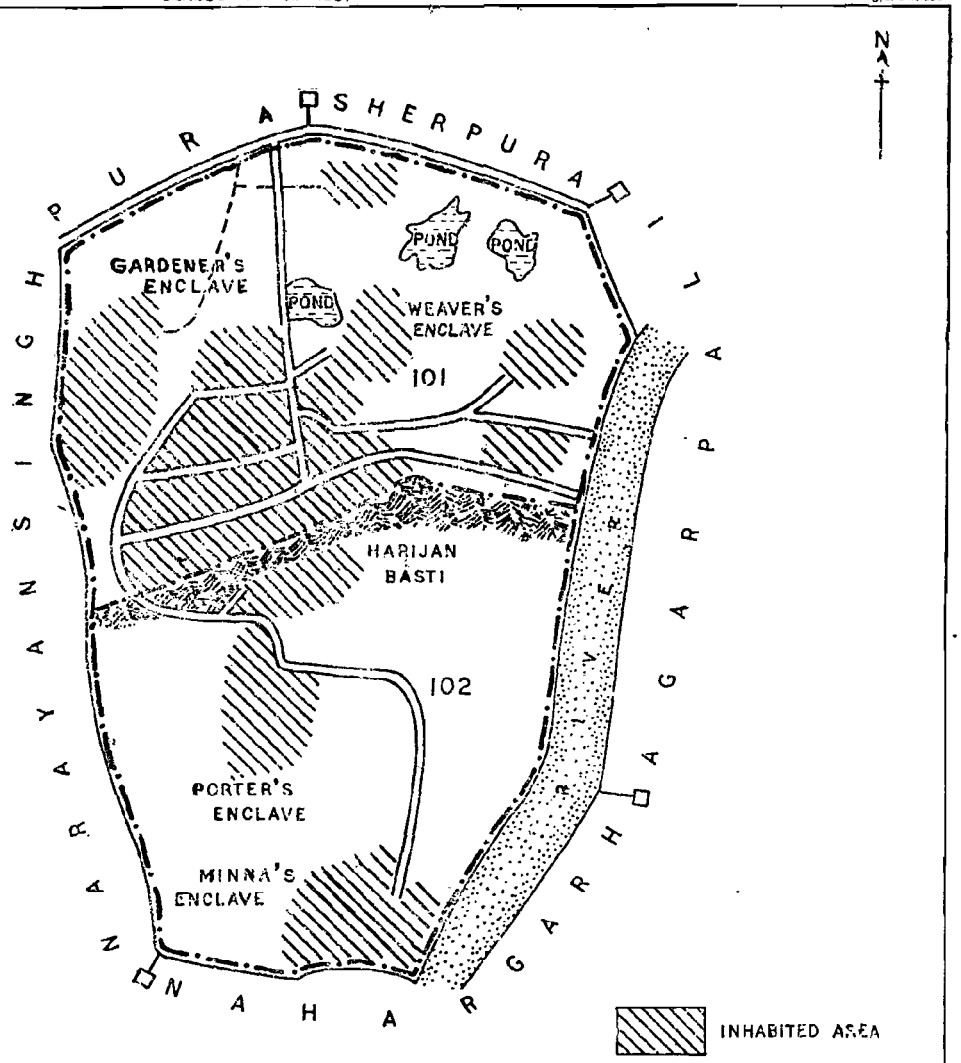
टिप्पणी NOTE
(i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc.

(ii) कृपया उस दिशा को तीर के चिन्ह से दिखाएं जिस ओर से ब्लाक में नम्बर दिये गए हैं।
Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Notional Map–Rural

नमूनी नक्शा/लेयआउट के ब्लाक का खाका
National Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूची-दस्त/गणनाकार.
Houselisting/Enumeration

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of State/Union Territory DELHI

जिले का नाम Name of District DELHI — कोड सं० Code No. 01

तहसील/अनुमंडल/पुलिस थाना/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. X — Code No. –

शहर/नगर का नाम
Name of Village/Town N.D.M.C. — Code No. I

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर — कोड सं०
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet E — Code No. 06

गणनाकार के ब्लाक का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No. 07

संकेत :
REFERENCES :

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundary

पक्का मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Pucca House (with No.)
निवासीय Residential 13
गैर निवासीय Non-residential 12

कच्चा मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Kutcha House (with No.)
निवासीय Residential 11
गैर निवासीय Non-residential 10

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

रेलवे लाइन Railway Line
(i) बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge
(ii) छोटी लाइन Meter Gauge

नदी River

नहर Canal

तालाब Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल Well, Water Tap

मंदिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि Temple, Mosque, Church etc.

स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc. S D P PO

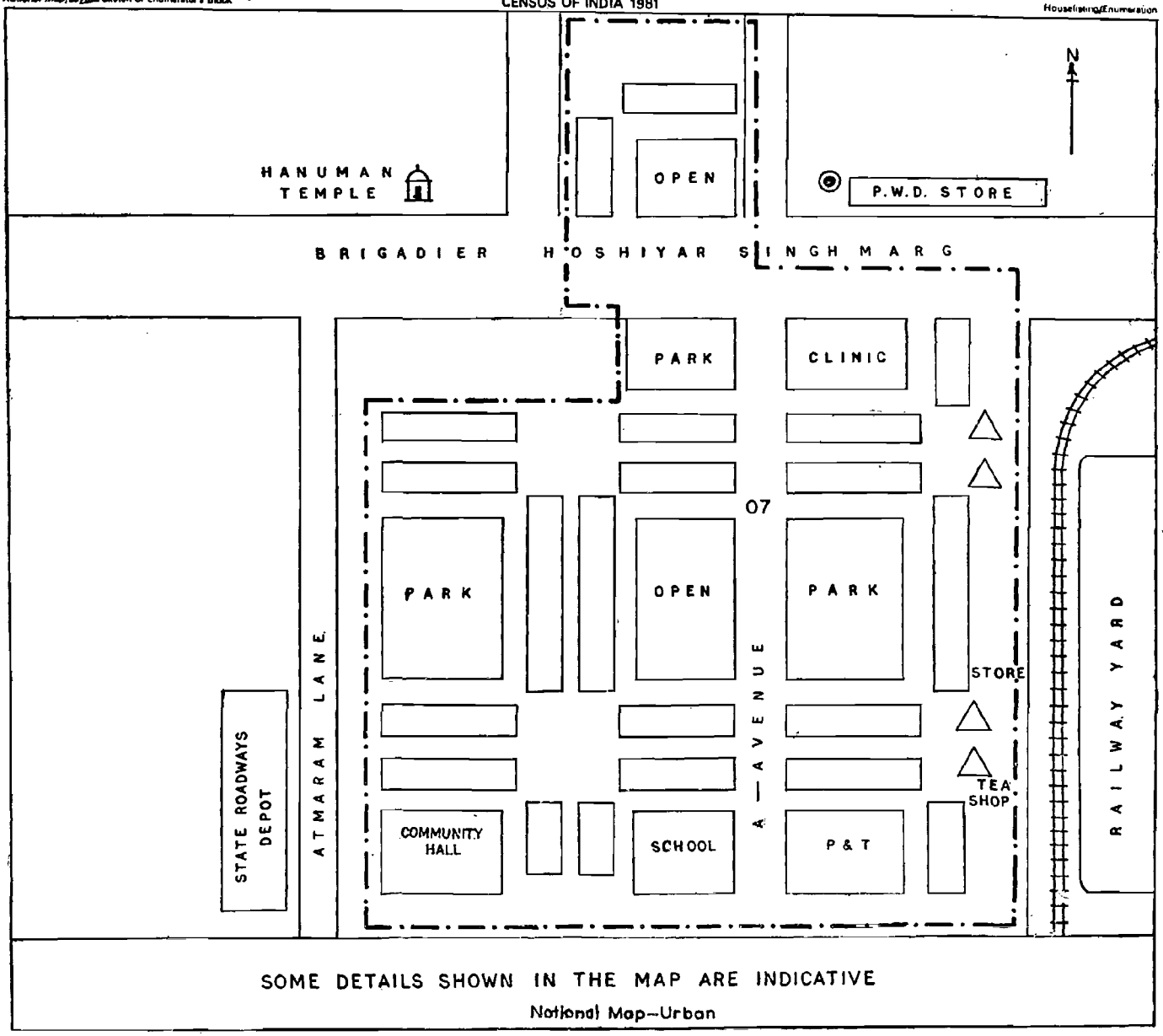
टिप्पणी . NOTE
(i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc.

(ii) इसमें उस दिशा को तीर के चिह्न से दिखाएं जिस ओर से ब्लाक में नम्बर दिये गए हैं।
Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

गणनाकार का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

National Map—Urban

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of State/Union Territory RAJASTHAN

जिले का नाम
Name of District SAWAI MADHOPUR — कोड सं० Code No. 07

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/
निकाय शहर/ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM — Code No. 06

ग्राम/नगर का नाम
Name of Village/Town BACHRI — कोड सं० Code No. 069

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर — कोड सं०
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet X — Code No. X

गणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No. 101

संकेत :
REFERENCES :

- ब्लाक की सीमा / Block Boundary
- पक्का मकान (नम्बर सहित) / Pucca House (with No.)
  - निवासीय / Residential
  - गैर निवासीय / Non-residential
- कच्चा मकान (नम्बर सहित) / Kutcha House (with No.)
  - निवासीय / Residential
  - गैर निवासीय / Non-residential
- पक्की सड़क / Pucca Road
- कच्ची सड़क / Kutcha Road
- आम रास्ता / Common way
- रेलवे लाइन / Railway Line
  - (i) बड़ी लाइन / Broad Gauge
  - (ii) छोटी लाइन / Meter Gauge
- नदी / River
- नहर / Canal
- तालाब / Pond
- कुआँ, पानी का नल / Well, Water Tap
- मन्दिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि / Temple, Mosque, Church etc.
- स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि / School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.

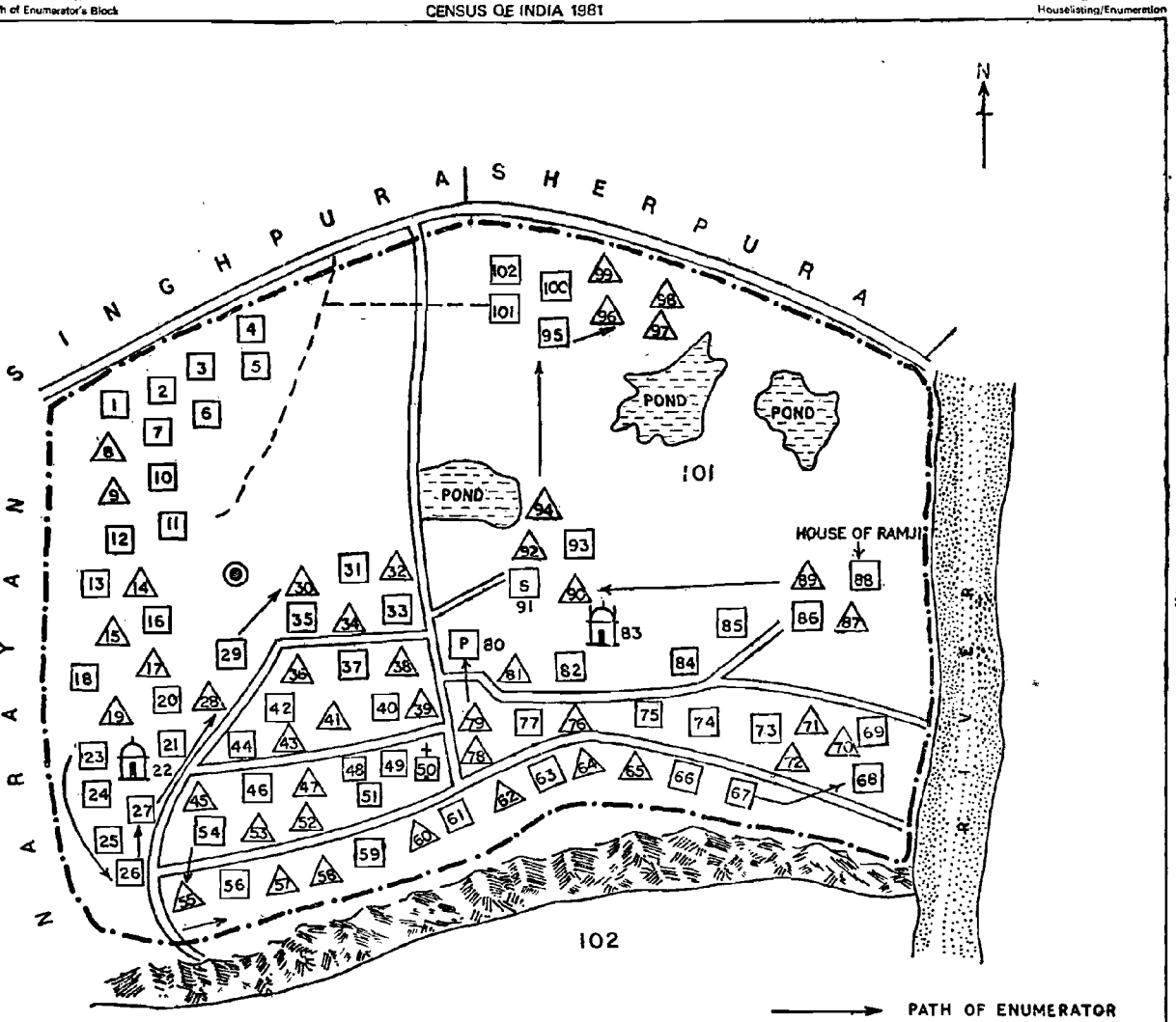
टिप्पणी : (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE : Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc

(ii) कृपया उस दिशा को तीर के चिह्न से दिखाएं जिस ओर से ब्लाक में नम्बर दिये गए हैं।
Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Layout sketch - Rural

नमूनी नकशा/गणक के खंड का नक्शा
National Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/गणना
Houselisting/Enumeration

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम
Name of State/Union Territory DELHI

जिले का नाम — कोड नं०
Name of District DELHI — Code No. 01

तहसील/उप-तहसील/पुलिस थाना/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम — कोड नं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Cen. Block/Circle etc. — Code No.

ग्राम/नगर का नाम — कोड नं०
Name of Village/Town N.D.M.C. — Code No. 1

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर — कोड नं०
Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet E — Code No. 06

गणक के खंड का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No 07

संकेत :
REFERENCES :

खंड की सीमा
Block Boundary

पक्का मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Pucca House (with No.)
निवासीय / Residential — 13
गैर निवासीय / Non-residential — 12

कच्चा मकान (नम्बर सहित)
Kutcha House (with No.)
निवासीय / Residential — 11
गैर निवासीय / Non-residential — 10

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

रेलवे लाइन
Railway Line
(i) बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge
(ii) छोटी लाइन Meter Gauge

नदी
River

नहर
Canal

तालाब
Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल
Well, Water Tap

मन्दिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि
Temple, Mosque, Church etc.

स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि
School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc.

S D P PO

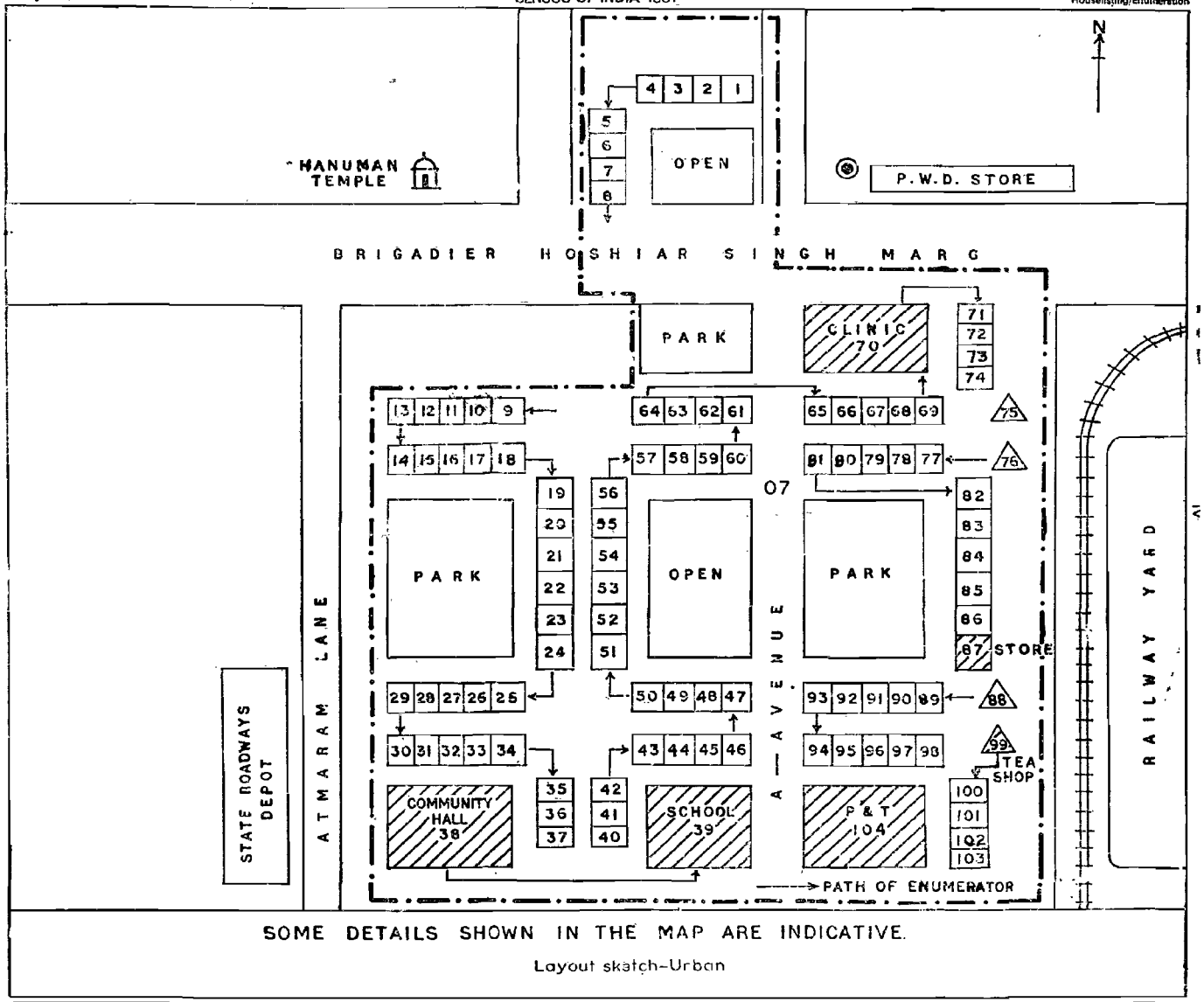
टिप्पणी : (i) कृपया खंड में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थानों के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE : Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of Institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Post Offices etc.

(ii) कृपया उस दिशा को तीर के चिह्न से दिखाएं जिस ओर से खंड में नम्बर दिये गए हैं।
Please indicate by an arrow the direction in which the numbering has been done in the Block.

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE.

Layout sketch–Urban

ANNEXURE-B

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Page No. .....

Name of State/Union Territory ..... Code No. ..... Name of Village & Town ..... Code No. .....

ANNEXURE-B

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No. . . . . .

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory . . . . . Code No. . . . . Name of Village & Town . . . . . Code No. . . . . .

Name of District . . . . . Code No. . . . . Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet . . . . . Code No. . . . . .

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. . . . . Code No. . . . . Enumerator's Block No. . . . . .

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise list	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total		(a)	×××	(a)	×××								×××

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

Signature of office Compiler . . . . . Date . . . . .

Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

ANNEXURE C

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/Union Territory ..... Code No.....

Name of District ..... Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No.....

Name of Village/Town..... Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of house-holds	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	residential	Total										
Total														

Checked and found correct.

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

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

ANNEXURE 'D'

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 Page No .....

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST

1. State/Union Territory ..... Code No .....
2. District ..... Code No .....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc ..... Code No .....
4. Village/Town ..... Code No .....
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ..... Code No .....
6. Enumerator's Block No ....
7. C. D. Block ..... Code No .....
8. Rural/Urban ..... Code No .....

Line number of Houselist (col. 1 of HL)	Census House No. (col. 3 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 4 of HL)	Sl. No. of enterprise (col. 7 of HL)	Description of activity of enterprise	Code*	Classification of enterprise (agri-1, non-agri-2)	Nature of operation (perennial-1, seasonal-2)	Type of ownership*	Social group of owner (SC-1, ST-2, others-3)	Power/fuel used for activity**	Number of persons usually working daily: Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers): Males	Females	Total	Hired: Males	Females	Total	Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5): Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	Remarks
1	1 (i)	2	3	4	4 (i)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total	x x	[a]	[a]	x x x	x	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]			[c] [ ]			[c] [ ]		[c] [ ]	x x x

Signature of Enumerator ..... date .....

Signature of Supervisor ..... date .....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

* Type of ownership — private-1, cooperative-2, central govt-3, state govt-4, local body-5, others-6

**Power/fuel used for activity — without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3, petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

ANNEXURE 'E'

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — Total No. of Enterprise List Pages.....

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

1. State/Union Territory ..... Code No.....
2. District..... Code No .....
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No .....
4. Village/Town..... Code No .....
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.....
7. C. D . Block..... Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban..... Code No.....

Page no. of Enterprise List [EL]	Total No. of enterprises		Total no. of agri. enterprises [col. 5 of EL]	Total number of enterprises owned by				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total no. of non-agri. enterprises [figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL]	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment [figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL]	Total no. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises		No. of agri. enterprises with hired employment [figures within brackets of col. 17 of EL]
	with premises [col. 2 of EL]	without premises [col. 3 of EL]		perennial [col. 6 of EL]	private [col. 7 of EL]	SC [col. 8 of EL]	without power [col. 9 of EL]	Males [col. 10 of EL]	Females [col. 11 of EL]	Total [col. 12 of EL]		Males [col. 13 of EL]	Females [col. 14 of EL]	Total [col. 15 of EL]		Total including unpaid workers [col. 16 of EL]	Hired [col. 17 of EL]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total																		

Checked and found correct

Signature of Enumerator.. ....date..... ..

Signature of Supervisor.....date.. .....

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1981.

AGRA

1. M/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers
   Moti Katra (Reg.)
2. Sumit Law Agency
   30/97, Pipal Mandi (Rest)
3. Agarwal Law Co.
   8/121, Hing Ki Mandi (Rest)

AHMADABAD.

4. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora.
   57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163, (Reg.)
5. New Order Book Co.
   Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge (Reg.)
6. Kunal Subscription Agency.
   Mina Park Society, Nava Wadaj (Reg.)
7. Gujarat Law House
   Near Municipal Swimming Bath
   Bhadra (Rest)
8. Mahajan Bros.
   Super Market Basement.
   Ashram Road, Navrangpura (Reg.)
9. Himanshu Book Co.
   10 Mission Market,
   Near Gujarat College (Rest)
10. Academic Book Centre
    10 Walkeshwar Society
    Politechnique (Rest)
11. Educational Booksellers,
    Gandhi Road (Reg.)
12. Lawyers Credit & Supply Cop. Society,
    Std. City Civil Court Compound, Bhadra
    (Rest).
13. Indian Law House,
    252, 1st Floor Kashipura,
    Outside Raipur Gate (Rest)
14. Roshan Ranjit Brothers,
    371/7, Baba Ayaram Road (Rest)

AHMADNAGAR

15. V. P. Jorewakar,
    Prop. Rama General Stores,
    Ravi Path (Rest)

AJMER

16. Book Land
    663, Madar Gate (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD

17. University Book Agency
    15-B, Elgin Road (Reg.)
18. Kitabistan
    30 Chak Road (Reg.)
19. Law Book Co.
    Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. 4 (Reg.)
20. Ram Narian Lal Beni Prasad
    2 Katra Road (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Co.
    20 M. G. Road (Reg.)
22. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
    City Book Shop (Rest)
23. New Book House
    32, Tashkant Road (Reg.)
24. Universal Book Shop
    M. G. Road (Reg.)
25. Law Publisher
    Sardar Patel Marg,
    P.B. No. 77 (Reg.)
26. International Library Service
    316 Alopibag, (Punjabi Colony Rest)

AMBALA CANTT.

27. English Book Depot (Reg.)

AMRITSAR

28. Law Book Agency.
    G. T. Road Putligarh (Regd.)
29. The Book Lovers
    Petreat Hall Bazar (Reg.)

ANAND

30. Vijaya Magazine Agency
    Station Road (Rest.)

ANANTAPUR

31. Shri Vani Stores
    Kamla Nagar (Rest.)

AIZAWL

32. Modern Book Stall
    Hospital Road, Bara Bazar (Rest.)

BALLABGARH

33. Om Trade Well
    Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

BANGALORE

34. International Book House (P.) Ltd.
    4 K.G. Road (Reg.)
35. S. S. Book Emporium
    118, Mount Joy Road,
    Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
36. Standard Book Depot
    Avenue Road (Reg.)

37. Vichara Sahitya Ltd.
Balapet (Reg.)

38. Coming Man
Residency Road (Rest)

39. Bhagyalakshmi Stores
524, Shrinagar Main Road
Barashankari (Rest)

40. N.S.A. Majeed Khan
C/o Khan Transport & Air Travels (Rest)

BANSDROM

41. Current Books & Periodicals Agencies
'C' Block, No. 25 (Rest).

BAREILLY

42. Pathak Pustak Bhawan
Ram Narain Part (Reg.)

43. Ashok Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Rest.)

BHAGALPUR

44. Paper & Stationery Stores
D. M. Singh Road, Bhagalpur (Reg.)

VADODARA

45. New Medical Book House
540, Maden Zampa Road (Reg.)

46. Baroda Productivity Council
(Book Division)
Productivity Road (Rest).

47. Hamdip Agencies
Maden Zampa Road (Rest).

BHOPAL

48. Lyall Book Depot
Moh Din Building
Motia Park, Sultania Road (Reg.)

BHUBANESHWAR

49. The Modern Book Depot Unit
111, Stational Square (Reg.)

50. Vani Vikash
B-1, Saheed Nagar (Rest)

51. Bidya Mandir
Eastern Tower Market Building (Rest)

BHAVNAGAR

52. Shah Parshotam Das Gigabhai
M. G. Road (Rest)

BHOLPUR

53. Bholpur Pustakalaya
Rabindra Sarani
P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.) (Rest)

BIJAPUR

54. Shah D. V. Deshpande
Prop. Vinod Book Depot
Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest)

55. Ajay Law Agency
Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra)
Bhagvan Bazar (Rest.)

BAIDYANATH

56. Jaidip Agency
District Santhal Paraganas, Bihar (Rest).

BOMBAY

57. Charles Lambert & Coy.
101, M. G. Road, P. B. 1032 (Reg.)

58. Current Book House
Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji Street
(Reg.)

59. Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd
India House, 1st Floor,
Opp. G.P.O. (Reg.)

60. C. Jamnadas & Co. Bookseller
146 C, Princess Street (Reg.)

61. International Book House, Ltd.
Indian Mercantile Mission Extn.
Madame Cama Road (Regd.)

62. Kothari Book Depot
Acharya Dande Marg, Parel (Reg.)

63. Lakhani Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)

64. Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt. Ltd.
190/B, Khetwadi Main Road (Reg.)

65. World Literature
Pyara Singh Chug House
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup.

66. M. & J. Services,
2-A, Mohan Kunj Dadar
68, Jyodelea Fule Road (Reg.)

67. Popular Book Depot
Dr. Phadkamkar Road (Reg.)

68. Sunder Das Gian Chand
601, Girigaum Road
Near Princess Street (Reg.)

69. Thacker & Co.
Rampart Row (Reg.)

70. All India Book Supply Co.
Malbadevi Road (Reg.)

71. Usha Book Depot
585/A, Chira Bazar (Reg.)

72. Dhan Lal Bros.
5, Gandhi Road (Reg.)

73. N. K. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
Princess Street (Reg.)

74. Bhayani Book Depot.
150, Princess Street (Reg.)

75. Shri Agency
6, Harish 72-D Dixet Road
Vile Parle (Reg.)

76. Universal Book Depot Corpn.
546, Jar Mahal Dhobi Talao (Reg.)

77. Subscribers Subscription Services India,
90, Bazar Gate Street (Rest)

78. C. Shanti Lal & Co.
36, Princess Street (Reg.)

79. Creative Books & Periodicals Pvt. Ltd.
17, Police Court Lane (Reg.)

80. A. K. Agencies
L2/15, Luxmi-Raman Society
Bangur Ngr. (Reg.)

81. Jaina Book Agency (India)
649-A Goregaon Road
Dhobi Talao (Reg.)

82. Giri Trading Agency
Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (Rest)

83. Bombay Law House
76, Madows Street (Rest)

84. K. K. Bhuvneshwari
42, Paria Narwan Street (Rest)

85. Executive Book Service
74, Princess Street (Rest.)

86. G.A. Brothers
50, Princess Street (Rest)

87. Devendra S. Sharama
Sattan Chawl, R-7 H.F. Society Road
5th Natwar Nagar Road
Jogeshwari (E) (Rest)

88. Nav Bharat Sahitya Mandir,
Gandhi Marg, Princess Street (Rest)

89. Sterling Book House
181-D.N. Road, Fort (Rest)

90. Vidya Book House
19-Krishna Niwas, Bombay (Rest)

CALCUTTA

91. Das Gupta & Co. Ltd.
54/2, College Street (Regd.)

92. R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd.,
Kant House, P-33 Mission Row Ext. (Reg.)

93. S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd.
College Street (Reg.)

94. W. Newsman & Co. Ltd.
3-Old Court House Street (Reg.)

95. Mukherjee & Coy.
P-27-B, C.I.T. Road Seheme-52 (Rest)

96. K. K. Roy
55-Gariahat Road, P. B. 10210 (Rest.)

97. Manimala
123-Row Bazar Street (Reg.)

98. Modern Book Depot
78-Chowringhu Centre (Reg.)

99. New Script
172/3, Rash Behari Avenue (Reg.)

100. Mukherjee Library
1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane (Rest)

101. K.L.M. (P.) Ltd.
257-B.B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)

102. Scientific Book Agency
103-Netaji Subhash Road (Rest)

103. P. Upadhyay
15-Munshi Sardaruddin Lane (Reg.)

104. G. A. Enterprise
15/1/1, Centre (Reg.)

105. K. Bagchi
236-B B. Ganguly Street (Reg.)

106. Overseas Publications
14-Har Street (Rest).

107. Book Corporational
1-Mangoe Lane (Reg.)

108. S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd.
Law Publisher & Book Sellers
IC Bankim Chattarjee Street : 700 073
(Reg.)

109. Techno-Books-International
P-4, New Howrah-Approach-Road (Rest)

110. Basaniwal Enterprises
309-Bipin Behari Ganguli Street (Rest).

111. Best Books
JA College Row (Rest)

112. Lahari & Co.
8/7A, Ashtas-Road (Rest)

113. Unique Form Centre
1, Mangoe Lane (Rest)

CHANDIGARH

114. Jain Law Agency
Shop No. 5, Sector-22-D (Reg.)

115. Rama News Agency
Booksellers, Sector 22-D (Reg.)

116. Universal Book Store
Sector 17-D (Reg.)

117. English Book Depot
No. 34, Sector 22-B (Rest)

118. Jain General House
Sector 17-D (Reg.)

119. Manik Book Shop
70-72, Sector 17-D, (Reg.)

120. Naveen Book Agency
80-82, Sector 17-D (Rest).

121. Chandigarh Law House
1002, Sector 22-B (Rest)

122. Variety Book Store
SCO-69, Sector-17-D (Rest)

CUTTACK

123. Manager Cuttack Law Times
Cuttack (Reg.)

124. Books International
Banka Bazar (Rest)

125. Woodlands
Bangali Sahi (Rest)

126. Legal Reliables
Biswanath Lane (Rest)

CHINDWARA

127. Lath Enterprises
6/62-63, Narsinghpur Road (Rest)

COIMBATORE

128. Marry Martin
9/79, Gokhale Street (Reg.)

129. Continental Agencies
4-A, Sakthi Vihar (Rest)

130. Radhi Mani Stores
60-A, Raja Street (Rest)

CHIRALA

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises
Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

DEHRADUN

132. Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh
23-A, Cannaught Place

133. Jugal Kishore & Co.
23-C, Rajpur Road (Reg.)

134. Natraj Publishers
52-Rajpur Road (Reg.)

135. International Book Distributor
1st Floor, 913 Rajpur Road (Reg.)

DAMOH

136. Ram Shanker Agrawal
253-Asali Ward-2 (Rest)

DELHI

137. Atma Ram & Sons
Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

138. Bahri Bros.
243, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)

139. Bookwell
35-Sant Nirankari Colony
P.B. 1565, Delhi-9

140. Dhanwantri Medical & Law Book House
1522-Lajpatrai Mrk. (Reg.)

141. Federal Law Depot
Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

142. Indian Army Book Depot
3-Ansari Road, Daryaganj (Reg.)

143. J. M. Jaina & Bros.
Mori Gate (Reg.)

144. K. L. Sethi
B-55, Shakarpur (Reg.)

145. Universal Book & Stationery Co.
16-Netaji Subhash Marg (Reg.)

146. Universal Book Traders
80-Gokhle Market (Reg.)

147. Young Man & Co.
Nai Sarak (Reg.)

148. General Book Depot
1691-Nai Sarak (Reg.)

149. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal
Oriental Bookseller & Publishers
P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak (Rest)

150. Premier Book Co.
Nai Sarak (Reg.)

151. Motilal Banarsi Dass
Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg

152. Sangam Book Depot
Main Market Gupta Colony (Reg.)

153. University Book House
15-U.B. Banglow Road, Jawahar Ngr.
(Rest)

154. Om Law Book House
Gokhle Market Civil Court Compound
(Reg.)

155. Ashok Book Agency
Poorvi Shalimar Bagh (Reg.)

156. D. K. Book Organisation
74-D, Anand Nagar (Reg.)

157. Hindustan Book Agencies (India)
17-UB, Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

158. Eagle Book Services.
Ganesh Pura (Reg.)

159. Raj Book Agency
A-99, Shiv Puri (Reg.)

160. Krishna Law House
Tis Hazari (Reg.)

161. Indian Documentation Service
Ansari Road (Rest)

162. Standard Booksellers
402, Kucha Bulaji, Chandni Chowk
Dariba Kalan (Reg.)

163. Shyam Bros.
IX/5134, East Old Salimpur Delhi (Reg.)

164. Capital Law House
Viswas Nagar, Shahdara (Reg.)

165. Ekta Book Co.
Majlis Park, Adarsh Ngr. (Reg.)

166. Commercial House
1478-Dewan Hall Road
Near Moti Cinema (Rest)

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers
B-2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Reg.)

168. Fine Book Services
10529 Bagchi Purki
Subzi Mandi Delhi (Reg.)

169. Texla Law Agency
Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara (Rest)

170. Emvee Enterprises
632-Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

171. All Indian Educational Supply Co.
Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

172. Roop Rai Bros.
208, Bhai Parmanand Colony (Rest)

173. Delhi Law House
77-Gokhle Market (Rest)

174. Medical House (Regd.)
3656-Qutab Road (Rest)

175. Sher-e-Punjab Law Book House
3/8, Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Chawri Bazar
(Rest)

176. Capital Agencies
Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)

177. Law Literature House
2646-Bilimaran (Rest)

178. Ajanta Books International
1-UB Jawahar Nagar (Rest)

179. Academy Publishers
10-A, Shakar Pur (Rest)

180. Pustak Jagat
Moti Nagar (Rest)

181. Jitendra Book Service
Sitaram Bazar (Rest)

182. Research Co.
1865, Tri Nagar (Rest)

183. International Trade Linkers
Model Town (Rest).

184. Chronica Botanica
I. P. Exten., Delhi (Rest)

DHANBAD

185. New Skotoch Press
P.B. 26 (Rest)

186. F. M. Ansari
Hirapur (Rest)

DARBHANGA

187. Sahitya Sagar
P.B. No. 12, P.O. Inhorisarai (Rest)

DHULE

188. Swanandi Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

ERNAKULAM

189. Pai & Coy. Broadway (Reg.)

FEROZPUR CANTT.

190. English Book Depot
78-Jhok Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI

191. United Publishers
Pan Bazar Main Road (Rest)

192. Ashoka Publishing House (Rest)

GAYA

193. Sahitya Sadan
Gautum Budh Marg (Reg.)

GOA

194. Savitri Book Agency
Indira Niwas, Bordem Bicholim (Rest)

195. Prabhu Book Service
Nai Subzi Mandi (Reg.)

196. Indian Publication
2052-Sectors Estate (Rest)

GANDHIDHAM

197. Abdee Agency
BZ-26

GWALIOR

198. Loyal Book Depot
Saraswati Sadan, Ratankar Bazar (Reg.)

199. Tatar Bros.
Sarafa Bazar, Lashker (Reg.)

200. Anand Pustak Sadan
Shinde Ke Chhaoni (Reg.)

201. M. C. Dafter Bros. M. B. Jain & Bros.
Sarafa Lashkar (Rest)

202. Adarsh Pustak Sadan
5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar (Reg.)

203. A. Gupta Book Agency
Anand Niwas Falka Bazar (Rest)

GHAZIABAD

204. S. Gupta
H. No. 420, Vishambar Nagar
Hoshiarpur

HYDERABAD

205. Book Syndicate
Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank (Reg.)

206. Labour Law Publications
873, Sultan Bazar (Reg.)

207. Asia Law House
Opp. High Court (Reg.)

208. Book Links Corporations
Narayanagoda (Reg.)

209. Ratna
16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony (Rest)

210. National Law House
4-3-714, Ramkute (Rest)

HARDWAR

211. Pandi Salyeshwara Nand Kailash Chand
Pandey, Saraswati (Reg.)

212. Rudrakash Mala Pustakalaya
Bara Bazar (Rest)

HATHRAS

213. Jain Book Depot
Rohtak Wala, Nohara Agra Road (Rest)

214. Raghu Enterprises
Gaushala Road, Chandra Puri (Rest)

INDORE

215. Modern Book House
Shiv Vilas Palace (Reg.)

216. Surya Kant Dinesh Kant
Swaroop Sahitya Sadan,
213-Khajuri Bazar, M. G. Road.

IMPHAL

217. P. C. Jain Co.
Imphal Manipur (Rest)

218. K. C. Robbi
M/s. Kecee Enterprises, Imphal (Rest)

219. Khuraijain Ajit Singh
Pukhri South (Rest)

JAIPUR

220. Bharat Law House
Booksellers & Publishers
Opp. Press, Prakash Cinema (Reg.)

221. Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar
Mishra Rajaji Ka-Rasta (Reg.)

222. Kishore Book Depot
Sardar Patel Marg (Reg..)

JAMESHEDPUR

223. Gupta Stores
Dhatkidith (Reg.)

JAMNAGAR

224. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar
Ratnabai Masjid Road (Reg.)

225. Scientific & Technical Literature Co.
(Rest)

JODHPUR

226. Dwarka Das Rathi
Wholesale Books,
Cinema and News Agents
Outna Sujatigarh (Reg.)

227. Rajasthan Law House,
High Court Road (Reg.)

228. Kanpoon Prakashak
Opp. Gurudwara, Anand Cinema Road
(Reg.)

229. United Book Traders
Opp. Police Lane (Rest)

230. Charbhuja Traders
Juni Mandi (Rest)

JABALPUR

231. Modern Book House
286-Jawaharganj (Reg.)

232. Paras Book
129-Cantt (Reg.)

JHANSI

233. Universal Law House
Manik Chowk (Rest)

JAMMU

234. Heldja Publishers
128-A, Gandhi Nagar (Rest).

JHUN JHUNUN

235. Shashi Kumari Sharat Chander
Jhun Jhunun (Reg.)

JALANDHAR CITY

236. Law Book Depot
Adda Basti, G. T. Road (Rest)

KAKINADA

237. N. Venkateshwar Rao
Mangapathy Agencies (Rest)

KANPUR

238. Advani & Co.
P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.)

239. Sahitya Niketan
Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)

240. Universal Book Stall
The Mall (Reg.)

241. Law Book Emporium
16/60, Civil Lines (Reg.)

242. Pustak Bhawan
40/69, Paredi (Rest).

KARAIKAL

243. Selvi Store House
185-188, Thiruvallar Road (Rest).

KUMTA

244. S. V. Kamat
Kumta (Reg.)

KAZIPET

245. V. A. N. Raju
News Agent (Rest)

KURSEONG

246. Ashoka Bros.
69-Hill Cart Road
P.O. Kurseong (Rest).

KARNATAKA

247. Aspiration Stores
Fort Hamti
Via Hospet (Rest)
Pin Code 583201 (KARNATAKA).

KOTTAYAM

248. Law India Book Sellers & Publishers
(Rest).

KISHTWAR

249. Wazir Book Deptt.
(J&K). (Rest).

LUCKNOW

250. British Book Depot
84, Hazarat Ganj (Reg.)

251. Eastern Book Co.
24, Lalbagh Road (Reg.)

252. Ram Advani
Hazarat Ganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.)

253. S. Kumar and Associates
Guru Govind Singh Marg (Reg.)

254. Aquarium Supply Co.
C-14, Vivekanandpuri (Rest)

255. Law Book Academy
195-Rajendra Nagar (Rest)

LUDHIANA

256. Lyall Book Depot
Chaura Bazar (Reg.)

257. Mohindra Bros.
Kachori Road (Rest)

258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar
Pustak Bazar (Reg.)

MADRAS

259. C. Subha Chetty & Co.
62-Big Street, Tripalicane (Reg.)

260. P. Vardhachary & Co.
8-Linghi Chetty St. (Reg.)

261. C. Sitaraman & Co.
33-Royapettach High Road (Reg.)

262. Madras Book Agency
42-Tirumangalam Road (Reg.)

263. Swamy Publishers
P.B. No. 2368 (Rest).

264. Sangam Publishers
11-S.S. Street (Reg.)

265. G. Somasundaram
44-Areat Road, Vadapalain (Rest).

266. M. M. Subscription Agencies
Harington Road (Rest)

267. Hira & Hema (Book Sellers).
Housing Board Colony
Thiruvanmaiyur P.O. (Rest)

268. Les Lives
710-T.H. Road (Rest)

MEERUT (R

269. Loyal Book Depot
Near Govt. College (Reg.)

270. Angira Library
51-Victoria Park Octroi (Rest)

271. Bharat Educational Store
Chippi Road (Reg.)

MORADABAD

272. Rama Book Depot
Station Road (Rest)

MHOW CANTT.

273. Oxford Book Depot
Main Street (Rest)

274. A. N. Gupta
Railway Book Stall, Railway Station
(Rest).

MUSSOORIE

275. Hind Traders
Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road (Rest)

MYSORE

276. People Book House
Opp. Jagan Mohan Place (Reg.)

277. Geeta Book House
New State Circle (Reg.)

NAINI TAL

278. Council Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Reg.)

NAGPUR

279. Western Book Depot
Residency Road

280. Tribal Research Centre
Block No. 11, Surajbali Road
Sadar (Rest).

NADIAD

281. R. S. Desai
Station Road (Rest).

282. Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyanlobarao
Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

NASHIK

283. G. K. Bros.
Main Road (Reg.)

NEW DELHI

284. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors
B-2, Vishal Enclave, New Delhi-27 (Reg.)

285. Amrit Book Co.
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

286. Aparana Enterprises New Delhi (Rest)

287. Central News Agency
23/90 Connaught Circus (Reg.)

288. English Book Stores,
7-2, Connaught Circus (Reg.)

289. Jain Book Agency C/o Prem House,
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

290. Jyana Book Depot, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

291. Lakshmi Book Store, 72-Janpath
P.O. Box 558 (Reg.)

292. Mehra Bros.
50-G, Kalkaji (Reg.)

293. Navyug Traders
Desh Bandhu Gupta Road
Dev Nagar (Reg.)

294. Oxford Book & Stationery Co.
Scindia House (Reg.)

295. People Publishing House (P.) Ltd.
Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.)

296. Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore).
16/B, Connaught Place (Reg.)

297. R. K. Publishers
23, Beadanpura, Karol bagh (Beg.)

298. International Book House
Nehru Place (Rest).

299. Ravindra Book Agency
30-C Amar Colony Market,
Lajpat Nagar (Reg.)

300. Hind Book House
82-Janpath (Reg.)

301. Sat Narain & Sons
40-A, NDMC Market, Babar Road (Reg.)

302. Delhi Book Co.
M/12, Connaught Circus (Rest)

303. Navrang
P.B. 7, Indrapuri (Rest)

304. Books India Corporation
New Rohtak Road (Reg.)

305. Globe Publishers
C-33, Nizamuddin East (Rest)

306. Scientific Instruments Stores
A-335, New Rajinder Nagar (Reg.)

307. Jain Bros.
East Park Road, Karol Bagh (Rest)

308. Jain Map & Book Agency
Karol Bagh (Reg.)

309. Eastern Book Enterprises
1274/3, Hari Singh Nalwa Street
Karol Bagh (Rest)

310. The Mac Millan Co. of India Ltd.
2/10 Ansari Road (Rest)

311. Star Publication Pvt. Ltd.
4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road (Rest)

312. Grover Book & Stationery Co.
58-Nehru Place, Shop No. 109.
New Delhi (Reg.)

313. Modern Book Centre
H-39, Green Park (Reg.)

314. Sterling Publishers (P.) Ltd.
Safdarjung Enclave (Rest)

315. Golden Book Centre
Bank Street, Karol Bagh (Rest)

316. Harjeet & Co.
Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj (Rest).

317. UBS Publishers
5-Ansari Road (Rest)

318. Deep Publications
154/B, Savitri Nagar (Rest)

319. Minakshi International Publications
G-6/4, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar
Rajouri Garden (Rest)

321. Print India
11-Darya Ganj (Rest)

322. National Literature Palace
WZ-230, Ram Chowk,
Palam Enclave (Reg.)

323. Kamal & Co.
302-Gautam Nagar (Rest)

324. S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box No. 5733, Ram Nagar (Reg.)

325. Neeta Prakashan
D-50, South Extension (NDSE)
Part-I (Rest)

326. Satish Book Depot
51/12, New Market, Karol Bagh (Rest)

327. Mohan Law House
G-6/7, Malviya Nagar (Rest)

328. Mahajan Book Agency
Nangal Raya (Reg.)

329. Rajendra Book Agency
Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)

330. Eagle Book Services
F-195, Mansarover Garden (Reg.)

331. Suneja Book Centre
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

332. Lakshmi Book Store
Janpath (Reg.)

333. Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd.
1, Netaji Subhash Marg, (Reg.)

334. Progressive Book Depot
Pahar Ganj (Rest)

335. Space Age
1st-B/186, Lajpat Nagar (Rest)

336. Kamal Publications
33-Bhagat Singh Market
Malviya Nagar (Rest)

NOKHA

337. Shri Shayam Sunder Misra
Munsif Magistrate Nokha (Rest)

NOWGONG

338. Sri Padma Dhar Nath
Morigaon Commercial Institute (Rest)

PALI

339. Om Prakash Sunil Kumar
Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

PATNA

340. J.N.P. Aggarwal & Co.
Padri Ki Haveli (Reg.)

341. Vibhagiya Prakashan
Vikri Kendra Atetha Karayalaya,
Neva Sachiwalaya (Reg.)

342. Lakshmi Trading Co.
Padri Ki Haveli, Patna (Reg.)

PONDICHERRY

343. Jagan Nath Pandit & Sons
Arfabad Colony P.O. Gulzarbagh (Rest)

344. Puthaghalam
142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House
9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

PUNE

346. Saraswat
1321/1 J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High
School (Reg.)

347. International Book Service
Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

348. Raka Book Agency
Opp. Nathers Chawal Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.)

349. Verma Book Centre
649 Naraya Path (Rest)

350. Popular Book House
75 Deccan Ghym Khana (Reg.)

351. Dastane Ramchandra & Co.
456, Raviwar Path,
Phadke Hand Chowk (Rest)

PUDUKKOTTAI

352. Meenkashi Pathippagam

4142, East Main Street (Rest)

353. P. N. Swaminathan & Co.
Bazar Street (Reg.)

RAJKOT

354. Vinay Book Depot
Opp. Health Visitors School,
Bank of India Building (Reg.)

355. Mohan Lal Dossabhai
State Bank of India Building (Reg.)

RAIPUR

356. Central Book House
Sadar Bazar (Rest)

RANCHI

357. Crown Book Depot
Upper Bazar (Reg.)

RAJGANGPUR

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co.
Block No. I. Qr. No. 30 D.C. Colony (Rest)

ROBERTSONPET

359. Eswari Book Centre
11 & 12 P.K. Market (KGF 563122) (Rest)

ROHTAK

360. Manthan Publications
B-111/1629, Para Mohalla (Rest)

SANGRUR

361. Darshan Pustkalaya Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

SECUNDERABAD

362. Anapurana Industries
1-3-14 Kalasegada (Rest)

SHIMLA

363. Minerva Book House
The Mall (Rest)

SIKKIM

364. Rachna Development Area,
Gangtok (Rest)

SHILLONG

365. Paul Agency & Distributors
Umpling, Shillong (Rest)

SIVAKASI

366. Ganesh Stores
South Car Street (Rest)

SALEM

367. Jain Magazine Agency
Rajgarh Road (Reg.)

SURAT

368. Shri Gajanan Pustakalya
Tower Road (Reg.)

369. Raghuwanshi Law House
Near Pura Gate (Rest)

SOLAPUR

370. Gazanan Book Stores
Main Road (Rest)

SUNAM

371. Sahiba Agencies
Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

SAHARANPUR

372. Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar
Court Road (Rest)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

373. Shri Vidya Book Shop
62 High Road (Rest)

TRIVANDRUM

374. Sukumai Book Stall
Station Road (Rest)

375. International Book Depot
P.B. 4 Main Road (Reg.)

376. Shri Devi Bock House

Devi Vilas Compound (Reg.)

TUTICORIN

377. K. Thiagarajan
(Rest)

UMRETH

378. Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi
(Rest)

VARANASI

379. Viswa Vidhayalaya Prakashan
K-40/18, Bhaironath Marg (Reg.)

380. International Publicity Service
Bhaironath Kathki Haveli (Reg.)

381. Kalpana Corporation
P. B. No. 5, Varanasi (Rest)

382. Meena Book Centre
Varanasi

VISHAKHAPATNAM

383. Gupta Bros. (Books)
Vizia Building, Main Road (Reg.)

384. Book Centre
Main Road (Rest)

VIJAYAWADA

385. Vishalandhara Publishing
Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. Novadaya Subscription Agency
(Reg.)

VILLUPURAM

387. Baby Stores
167-168, Thiru-vi-ka-Road (Rest)

VELLORE

S. Thangavalu
Booshan Nagar, Solavanpit (Rest)