

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 4

BIHAR

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

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1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF BIHAR

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear series 4)

I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration	For Official use only.
I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation	
II-A	General Population Tables (A-series Tables A-1 to A-5)	
II-B	Primary Census Abstract	
III-A	General Economic Tables (B-series Tables B-1 to B-10)	
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PREFACE

This volume contains H-Series Tables (Main Tables H-1 and H-2) showing data on Census Houses and their uses and the disabled population by the type of disability with introductory and analytical notes preceding the tables. Both the Main tables have been prepared on the basis of information collected in the Houselists during the Houselisting operation undertaken in this State during April, 1980. Table H-1 gives information regarding the different uses to which Census Houses are put. This table has been prepared on computer on the basis of 20 per cent sample of Census houses. Table H-2, which gives data on the physically handicapped persons, has been prepared by manual compilation on full-count basis. Each table is preceded by a flyleaf which explains the scope, content and presentation of the table. Two Subsidiary Tables (based on Main Table H-1) have also been presented in this volume. These subsidiary tables (H-1.1 and H-1.2) contain proportional figures and highlight the salient features of the Main Table.

Table H-1 and its subsidiary tables have been presented for the State and its 31 districts as existing at the time of 1981 Census and 18 cities (including Urban Agglomerations with a population of 1 lakh and above). Dehri (M) and Patratu (U.A.) have been included in the list of cities for the purpose of preparation of Housing Tables since they had a population of more than one lakh each at the time of houselisting though later, during enumeration held in February-March, 1981, their population was found to have gone below the one-lakh mark. Table H-2 provides a new type of data on the physically handicapped persons and has been presented for the State, Division, District, Subdivision and C.D. Block, as also for each City/U.A. and Town. The analytical notes given in Chapter II of this volume contain a few comments, here and there, on some aspects of the housing data. These comments are based on simple and obvious assumptions.

The co-operation of State Government in the conduct of the Houselisting operations is gratefully acknowledged. Mention must also be made of the keen interest the District and Subdivisional Officers took in the field operations.

A number of officers and staff of various categories of this Directorate have worked very hard in preparing this volume. Tabulation of the data presented in this volume was done under the supervision of Shri R. B. Singh, Deputy Director, Shri G.C. Mishra, Assistant Director and Shri B.K. Verma, Investigator. It was, however, Shri A. L. Das, Assistant Director who worked very hard to give the volume its present shape and rendered valuable assistance to me and to Shri A.P.S. Sinha, Deputy Director, during my absence. Sarvashri P.P. Sinha, Investigator and B.K. Shrivastava, Printing Inspector assisted Shri Das in preparing the inset tables. Sarvashri Md. Hasan Azad, Senior Stenographer, Tribhuwan Jha, Steno. and Md. Shafique, Typist typed out the manuscript. Shri A.L. Das, Assistant Director has also supervised the printing of this volume. Shri Sheo Prasad, Senior Technical Assistant has provided assistance to him.

My entire team is deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India who has always provided guidance and encouragement to us. The contribution of Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General is also acknowledged.

Thanks are also due to the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri, who have taken keen interest in printing this volume promptly.

PATNA
the 27th August, 1983

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CHAPTER

INTRODUCTORY

General

Houselisting is a preliminary but important step and is an essential feature of the Indian Census. The main purpose of this operation is to locate and identify all places containing or likely to contain human beings on the Census date so that individuals can be eventually counted at the time of enumeration. Houselisting also provides a basic frame for carving out enumeration blocks for the taking of Census.

Prior to 1961 Census each State was permitted to devise its own form of houselisting. Thus there was no uniformity of schedule among the States. Moreover, this operation in the past was confined mainly to the listing of Occupied Census Houses used as dwellings. Non-residential houses were not entered in the houselist as the main purpose of the operation was to identify inhabited areas for Census enumeration only. In 1961 Census, for the first time, a uniform Houselist Schedule was adopted and canvassed throughout the country and through this schedule some basic informations on housing were also collected. It envisaged the listing of all types of houses, residential or otherwise, with certain basic details regarding each house, such as, purpose for which the house was used, material of wall and roof, number of rooms occupied by the household, tenure status of household, etc. In respect of houses used as industrial establishments, particulars were also collected about the name of the proprietor, nature of product(s), number of persons working and the kind of fuel or power used. Thus, the 1961 Census was a turning point in the history of the Indian Census when, for the first time, a Census of housing and industrial establishments was conducted as a part of houselisting operations preparatory to the main Census.

The 1971 Census was almost a repetition of the same exercise as was undertaken in the last Census. In 1971, however, data on industrial establishments were collected in greater details through a separate schedule, called the Establishment Schedule. This schedule had four additional items—(i) type of ownership, *i.e.*, whether the establishment was Government owned/Quasi-Government, private or cooperative institution, (ii) type of manufacturing establishment, *i.e.*, whether it was a household industry, registered factory or unregistered workshop, (iii) in case of trading establishment (a) whether it was a wholesale or retail trade and (b) the description of goods bought or sold. In the Houselist Schedule also there were four additional items—(i) name of caste/tribe, if the head of household belonged to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and (ii) whether the household was a cultivating or non-cultivating household.

On the eve of 1981 Census, demands were made for collection of data on various other items such as (i) age of Census house, (ii) state of repairs, (iii) type of living quarters, (iv) toilet facilities, (v) source of drinking water, (vi) particulars of head of the household like age, sex, occupation, type of activities, etc. and (vii) number and type of physically handicapped persons. These were gone into in great details by an advisory group on housing statistics set up by the National Buildings Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing. Further discussion was held in a conference of data users in New Delhi during February 13-15, 1978. In the beginning an ambitious schedule was chalked out. The draft houselist schedule, like the other two Census Schedules, *viz.*, household Schedule and Individual Slip was subjected to further tests in the two pretests* held in selected States of the country during 1978 and 1979. In the light of experiences gained during these pretests the original draft underwent some changes and thereafter a final schedule emerged. Copy of the Houselist Schedule is reproduced in Appendix-I.

The Houselist Schedule of 1981 has been considerably modified in relation to the format of the previous Census. Some of the items which were included in the houselist of 1971 have been dropped from the format of 1981. These are material of wall, material of roof, name of SC/ST, tenure status of household, number of living rooms and agricultural or non-agricultural pursuit of the household. It was considered that inclusion of these items in the household schedule would be more meaningful as these related to the socio-economic aspects of the household as a whole. Accordingly, these items were included in the household schedule,

*In Bihar the first pretest was held during October 13—17, 1978 and the second during June 1—5, 1979.

which was canvassed later at the time of enumeration. There were, however, two additional items in the 1981 schedule, *viz.*, (i) material of floor and (ii) the number and type of physically handicapped persons.

In 1981 Census, the houselisting operation was combined with the Economic Census. The Central Statistical Organisation had conducted the last Economic Census in 1977 and through this exercise it had collected almost similar data as were earlier collected through the Establishment Schedule in 1971 Census. The Economic Census, however, gave certain additional informations also. The C.S.O. had earlier proposed to conduct the next Economic Census in 1982 but later on it was decided to integrate this exercise with the population Census. The main consideration for this was that for conducting the Economic Census it was proposed to utilize the same agency as would be required for the population Census. Accordingly, it was suggested that the work relating to Economic Census could be easily done alongwith the houselisting operation to be conducted in the year 1980. Thus, in the houselisting operation the Enumerator, while filling the Houselist Schedule, was also required to fill in a separate schedule, called the Enterprise List. A copy of the Enterprise List is reproduced in Appendix-II.

Preparatory Arrangement

Elaborate preparatory arrangements were made well before the start of the houselisting operation to ensure total and correct coverage and to avoid duplication of any area. These included verification of the jurisdiction of the various administrative units ranging from Revenue villages to districts, formation of rural and urban charges, division of the charges into enumeration blocks and supervisory circles, preparation of Census Divisional Maps, appointment of various Census Officials, *e.g.*, Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District and Subdivisional Census Officers and Principal Census Officers and a very thorough and comprehensive training of the Census Officials at various levels.

As a first step, the lists of villages of all the C.D. Blocks in the State were got thoroughly verified with the Thana Jurisdiction Lists available in the State Survey Office. After all the villages were thus verified, the lists of villages were sent to the respective Block Development Officers and certificates obtained from them regarding correctness of villages and for change in jurisdiction, if any. This was immediately followed by the formation of charges, division of charges into Census Blocks and Circles and the preparation of Charge Maps. For rural areas, each Community Development Block was designated as a Charge. Similarly, each Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee, Cantonment or any other place declared as a town by the Director of Census Operations constituted a unit for a Charge for urban areas.

A Charge was further divided into Census Blocks and Circles. The primary unit for Census Operations was the Census Block which was also known as the Enumerator's Block. A Census Block was a clearly demarcated area, either rural or urban, in which an enumerator was required to do the work of Census. The basic consideration in laying down the size of a Census Block was the reasonableness of the workload involved. Normally, the size of a Census Block was such as to contain about 150 households or 750 population for rural areas and about 120 households or 600 population for urban areas. Each revenue *mauza*, howsoever small, was treated as a separate Census Block. However, where a village or *mauza* was large enough, it was split up into two or more Blocks depending on the expected population size. For the determination of a Census Block the 1971 population figures were taken as the base. These figures, however, were suitably increased by giving due weightage to the percentage of rise which each unit, rural or urban, would have recorded during the intervening period since the last Census. A Circle was an intermediate supervisory formation normally consisting of 4 to 5 contiguous Blocks and containing, on an average, a population of 3,570 for rural areas and 3,000 for urban areas.

After the Census Blocks and Circles were thus formed, these were delineated on Charge Maps and numbered serially. The numbering of Blocks and Circles was done in a continuous order for the entire Charge. For the rural area, a Charge was co-terminus with a C.D. Block and therefore the delineation of Blocks and Circles in the rural area was done on the C.D. Block map itself. For urban area, large scale maps (preferably on the scale of 16″=1 mile) were drawn up and the Blocks and Circles comprised within the Charge were delineated therein.

Thereafter, a Charge Register was prepared for each Charge showing therein the division of the area into Circles, *mauzas*, urban areas and Census Blocks and the names of Enumerators and Supervisors. The Charge Register was prepared in two copies of which one copy was retained in the charge office and the other copy was sent to the Census Directorate. The copy of Charge Register kept in the Charge Office remained available there

till the end of enumeration and thereafter it was returned to the Census Directorate along with other records.

Rural-Urban Classification

In the 1981 Census the classification of urban areas was done on the same criteria as were adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with some minor variation. Urban areas in the 1981 Census included the following :

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

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

The above criteria were uniformly followed except in a few cases where a place was identified as an urban unit notwithstanding the fact that it did not satisfy all the three prerequisites for a Census town. In such cases the determining factor was either the administrative significance of the place or its historical or cultural importance or the fact that the place had tourist importance.

There has not been any change in the concept of urban area since 1961. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses non-agricultural population mentioned in criterion (ii) included persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. At the 1981 Census, however, such persons were also treated at par with agricultural population and excluded from non-agricultural population for the purpose of this criterion.

The basic unit for rural areas was the revenue village which had definite surveyed boundaries. In unsurveyed villages, within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries within each forest range officer's beat was treated as one unit.

Based on the aforesaid criteria for the determination of urban area the towns for 1981 Census were finalised. Thereafter the formation of urban agglomerations was done. The concept of urban agglomeration was introduced in census studies for the first time in our country. The definition adopted in 1971 has been retained in 1981. An 'urban agglomeration' has been defined as "a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well organised urban outgrowth, if any, of such towns". Since there is considerable socio-economic inter-relationship between such physically contiguous urban units it has been considered purposeful to group them under one urban agglomeration.

Location Code

Location code is a device through which the smallest territorial Census Division is easily identified by a combination of symbol numbers. The allotment of location code to each principal territorial Census Division was, therefore, done to provide an alternative to the writing of full name of the place in detail and a correct and precise system for easy reference. The first element of location code was the symbol for the State. Each state of the country was assigned a serial number which constituted the location code for that state. The code number for the state of Bihar was 4. The other four elements of the code used were symbols for the District, C.D. Block/ Town, Revenue village/Urban ward or Sector or Urban Circle and Enumerator's Block.

The second element of the location code was the symbol for the district. There were 31 districts in the State and each one was assigned a serial number. The third element of the code stood for C.D. Block in the rural areas and the Town in urban areas. Each C.D. Block was treated as a separate rural charge and assigned a number within the district. Similarly, all the towns, statutory or non-statutory, located within a district were assigned code numbers running serially for that particular district. The numbering of C.D. Blocks was done in Arabic numerals to distinguish it from the numbering system adopted in the case of Towns where code numbers were assigned in Roman numerals.

The fourth element of the location code related to the revenue villages in the rural areas and wards, sectors or urban circles in urban areas. The numbers assigned to these units were in Arabic numerals. In the case of the rural areas the Revenue Thana number as assigned to a Revenue village in the Thana Jurisdiction List constituted the fourth element of the location code. The fifth element of the code was the number of the Census Block (Enumerator's Block) for each rural and urban area. The first four elements of the code were distinguished by using oblique strokes in between them. The

last element of the location code which was assigned to the enumerator's block was recorded within bracket.

Administrative Organisation

The field operations of Census, which consisted of two phases, *viz.*, houselisting and enumeration, were organised through the general administrative machinery of the State Government. The District Officer was notified as the Principal Census Officer for the district and thus he was in overall charge of Census operation in the district. He was assisted by a Deputy Collector who had been notified as the District Census Officer. In a subdivision the Operations were organised by the Subdivisional Officer. Below the subdivision, each C.D. Block in rural areas was designated as a Census Charge and the work of this unit was organised and supervised by the Block Development Officers/Project Executive Officers/Anchal Adhikaries who functioned as Charge Superintendents in their respective areas. In urban areas, the Chairmen/Special Officers/ Administrators/Executive Officers were notified as Charge Superintendents in respect of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Notified Areas. In the case of such places as were not Municipalities or Notified Area Committees but were declared towns by the Director of Census Operations, the Block Development Officer of the respective area functioned as Charge Superintendent. Thus if in any C.D. Block there was such a town also the Block Development Officer functioned as Charge Superintendent for the Rural Charge of his Development Block as also for the Urban Charge of such a town falling within the Block. Below the level of Charge Superintendents there were Supervisors and Enumerators.

Generally, one Enumerator was appointed for one Census Block. But where the size of the Block was small the Enumerator was entrusted with the charge of more than one Block. In such cases, however, there was clear instruction that the work in each Block would be done independently and that the records of each Block would be kept separate. Similarly, a Supervisor was appointed for each Circle which, as mentioned earlier, consisted of 4 to 5 contiguous Census Blocks. A Supervisor was responsible for co-ordinating and supervising the work of all the Enumerators within the jurisdiction of the Circle.

The appointment of Enumerators was made from among *Karmacharis*, Village Level Workers, *Panchayat Sewaks*, Health Workers and Primary and Middle School teachers. The appointment of Supervisors was made from among the supervisory staff of the Block/Anchal Office such as Circle Inspectors, Block Supervisors, etc. and Head Masters of Middle Schools and senior teachers of High Schools.

At the time of the 1981 Census there were 31 districts, 72 Subdivisions, 587 C.D. Blocks and 220 towns in Bihar. All the C.D. Blocks and towns were taken as separate charges. There were also seven special charges constituted of big railway colonies and selected outgrowths of towns.

Training

Since the work involved had to be conducted on a gigantic scale, it was quite imperative to familiarize the functionaries at all levels fully with the basic concepts and methodology of Houselisting and Economic Census. For this a detailed training programme was chalked out by the Census Directorate. As in 1971 Census, the training was conducted at three levels *viz.*, District, Subdivision and Census Charge levels in the State. The first stage of the training was held at the District headquarters. The existing 31 districts were grouped together to form 22 district training centres. The district level training was addressed by the Director of Census Operations at all training centres except a few centres where the training was conducted by the Headquarter Dy. Director. Since the immediate controlling office for the conduct of Economic Census was the State statistical Bureau, the Director of Statistics and Evaluation, Bihar also addressed the training classes at some places explaining the concept and methodology of the Enterprise List. The duration of training was 2 days. The entire first day was utilized in imparting theoretical training dealing with the concepts and definitions of the various terms used in Schedules prescribed for the Houselisting Operations and the Economic Census. The first half of the second day was devoted to the practical aspects of the training. The participants visited some of the households and filled the prescribed schedules and later a test questionnaire and thereafter the difficulties encountered by them in filling the schedules were discussed.

The second stage of training was conducted at the subdivisional level by the Subdivisional Officers which was attended by the Charge Superintendents of the concerned subdivision and the statistical supervisors posted at the Subdivisional headquarters as also a few Census Supervisors of the Charge Office. Officers from the Census Directorate were also deputed to attend the Subdivisional level training and to assist the Subdivisional officers in the conduct of the training.

In the Subdivisional level training, special emphasis was laid on practical aspects in order to make the concepts and definitions clear to the trainees.

The third and the last stage of training was held at the Charge level. Each C.D. Block was divided into 4 or 5 convenient zones/training centres to ensure that no training class had more than 40 to 50 trainees and none had to travel a long distance to attend the training class. The training programme was chalked out in such a way that each enumerator and Supervisor including those in reserve did attend atleast 3 training classes. In the urban charge also, the town was divided into suitable zones and three rounds of training were conducted in each zone with not more than 50 trainees participating at a time.

Houselisting Operation

As per schedule the houselisting operations, including Economic Census, were undertaken and accomplished from 1st April to 18th April, 1980 in the State of Bihar. The details regarding the administrative organisation required for the conduct ofthis gigantic operation have already been explained earlier. The first step was the preparation of Notional Map-*cum*-Layout Sketch of each Census Block. For this purpose the Enumerators went from house to house in their respective areas and prepared sketch maps (a map not to scale) on the prescribed printed sheets, in duplicate. In the Notional Map-*cum*-Layout Sketches the enumerators indicated the boundaries and other important features like roads, paths, lanes, rivers, channels, temples, mosques, etc. Thereafter each building or structure was clearly shown on the map indicating a *pucca* building by a square and a *kutcha* building by a triangle. Structures wholly used for non-residential purposes were further differentiated from those used wholly or partly as residence by shading the square or triangle, as the case might be. The building number of each building was also written therein. Since the Notional Maps-*cum*-Layout Sketches would be a very important document, these have been bound in volumes and kept in the Census Office for record.

After preparing the Notional Maps-*cum*-Layout Sketches the Enumerators again went round the area and painted building number and Census house number on each structure on the ground. The building and house number was written on the wall near the main entrance or near the gate of the boundary wall. The numbering was done in the same sequence as adopted in the Notional Maps-*cum*-Layout Sketches. Thereafter t e Enumerators moved from house to house and filled the two schedules, *viz.*, Houselist and the Enterprise List according to the prescribed instructions. As will appear from the Houselist Schedule (reproduced in Appendix I of this volume), the information collected through this schedule covered the following items :

(i) Use to which the house is put, and

(ii) in case the house is used for residential purpose, the following details in respect of each household:

(a) Number of persons (sexwise) normally residing in the household.

(b) Number and type of physically handicapped persons in the household.

In course of the houselisting operations, if the Enumerator found that a particular household was engaged in some enterprise he was to fill the various columns of the Enterprise List (copy reproduced in Appendix-II). The following were the items on which information through this schedule (Enterprise List) was collected :

(i) Description of activity of enterprise.

(ii) Classification of enterprise.

(iii) Nature of operation.

(iv) Type of ownership.

(v) Social group of owner.

(vi) Power/fuel used for activity.

(vii) In the case of non-agricultural enterprise, the details regarding number of unpaid and hired workers (sexwise) separately.

(viii) In the case of agricultural enterprise the details of total (including unpaid) and hired workers separately.

At the close of the houselisting operations the Enumerator was required to prepare an abstract of the Houselist and Enterprise List giving therein the totals of various columns of both the schedules. Thereafter the Enumerator submitted the following papers to his Circle Supervisor.

(1) Notional map-*cum*-Lay-out sketch.

(2) Houselist forms, pinned together (2 sets)

(3) Houselist Abstract

(4) Enterprise lists, pinned together.

(5) Abstract of Enterprise list.

The supervisor, in turn, prepared the Circle Abstract of Houselist on the basis of Houselist

Abstract received from all the Enumerators of his Circle. The Supervisors then submitted the papers of their respective Circles to the Charge Superintendent. From Charge Superintendent the papers were sent to the Subdivisional Officers who, after properly scrutinizing the papers, despatched them to the Housing Tabulation Unit of the Census Directorate at Patna. The Enterprise Lists along with the Abstracts of Enterprise List were retained for some time in the Subdivisional Offices and thereafter these were sent to the concerned District Statistical Officers for further necessary action. Out of two sets of houselist forms, one set was retained by the charge superintendent for carrying out blocks for enumeration and writing of Abridged Houselists for the enumeration. The other set was sent to the Directorate for preparation of tables H-1 and H-2.

Honorarium

The Enumerators and Supervisors engaged in the Houselisting Operation, including Economic Census, were paid an honorarium of Rs. 35 each. Separate amount was earmarked for Houselisting and Economic Census—Rs. 20 for Houselisting and Rs. 15 for Economic Census. This scale of payment was applied uniformly to both Enumerators and Supervisors. The payment of honorarium for Houselisting was done out of the Census fund while that for Economic Census was done from the fund made available by the C.S.O. The following statement gives, in respect of each subdivision of the State, the number of Enumerators and Supervisors engaged in the Houselisting Operation, including Economic Census, and the quantum of honorarium paid to them for both items of work separately :

Statement showing number of Supervisors and Enumerators and the Quantum of Honorarium paid for filling the Houselist and the Enterprise list

Sl. no.	Name of District	Name of Subdivision	Total no. of Supervisors	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling		Total no. of Enumerators	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling	
				Houselist	Enterprise list		Houselist	Enterprise list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	PATNA	Patna Sadar	153	3,060	2,295	665	13,300	9,975
		Patna City	77	1,540	1,155	265	5,300	3,975
		Dinapur	247	4,940	3,705	1,029	20,580	15,435
		Barh	139	2,780	2,085	569	11,380	8,535
		P.M.C.	160	3,200	2,400	963	19,260	14,445
2	NALANDA	Biharsharif	206	4,120	3,090	1,155	23,100	17,325
		Hilsa	140	2,800	2,100	672	13,440	10,080
3	NAWADA	Nawada	256	5,120	3,840	1,291	25,820	19,365
4	GAYA	Gaya Sadar	585	11,700	8,775	2,731	54,620	40,965
		Jehanabad	250	5,000	3,750	1,168	23,360	17,520
5	AURANGABAD	Aurangabad	285	5,700	4,275	1,588	31,760	23,820
6	ROHTAS	Sasaram	459	9,180	6,885	2,030	40,600	30,450
		Bhabua	212	4,240	3,180	1,143	22,860	17,145
7	BHOJPUR	Arrah Sadar	351	7,020	5,265	1,707	34,140	25,605
		Buxar	199	3,980	2,985	932	18,640	13,980
8	SARAN	Chapra Sadar	451	9,020	6,765	2,295	45,900	34,425
9	SIWAN	Siwan	420	8,400	6,300	2,074	41,480	31,110
10	GOPALGANJ	Gopalganj	347	6,940	5,205	1,669	33,380	25,035
11	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	Bettiah	295	5,900	4,425	1,511	30,220	22,665
		Bagaha	191	3,820	2,865	999	19,980	14,985
12	PURBA CHAMPARAN	Motihari	308	6,160	4,620	1,579	31,580	23,685
		Sikrahna	252	5,040	3,780	1,327	26,540	19,905
13	SITAMARHI	Sitamarhi East	205	4,100	3,075	1,164	23,280	17,460
		Sitamarhi West	239	4,780	3,585	1,360	27,200	20,400
14	MUZAFFARPUR	Muzaffarpur East	327	6,540	4,905	1,645	32,900	24,675
		Muzaffarpur West	266	5,320	3,990	1,332	26,640	19,980

Statement showing Number of Supervisors and Enumerators and the Quantum of Honorarium Paid for filling the Houselist and the Enterprise list—*concld.*

Sl. no.	Name of District	Name of Subdivision	Total no. of Supervisors	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling Houselist	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling Enterprise list	Total no. of Enumerators	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling Houselist	Honorarium (in Rs.) paid for filling Enterprise list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	VAISHALI	Hazipur	414	8,280	6,210	2,051	41,020	30,765
16	BEGUSARAI	Begusarai	383	7,660	5,745	1,928	38,560	28,920
17	SAMASTIPUR	Samastipur	434	8,680	6,510	1,890	37,800	28,350
		Rosera	173	3,460	2,595	862	17,240	12,930
18	DARBHANGA	Darbhanga	338	6,760	5,070	1,641	32,820	24,615
		Benipur	164	3,280	2,460	818	16,360	12,270
19	MADHUBANI	Madhubani	407	8,140	6,105	1,953	39,060	29,295
		Jhanjharpur	219	4,380	3,285	1,088	21,760	16,320
20	SAHARSA	Saharsa Sadar	233	4,660	3,495	1,148	22,960	17,220
		Supaul	140	2,800	2,100	765	15,300	11,475
		Birpur	124	2,480	1,860	599	11,980	8,985
		Madhepura	235	4,700	3,525	1,164	23,280	17,460
21	PURNIA	Purnia Sadar	369	7,380	5,535	2,011	40,220	30,165
		Araria	317	6,340	4,755	1,600	32,000	24,000
		Kishanganj	209	4,180	3,135	1,056	21,120	15,840
22	KATIHAR	Katihar	367	7,340	5,505	1,776	35,520	26,640
23	MUNGER	Munger Sadar	214	4,280	3,210	1,085	21,700	16,275
		Jamui	270	5,400	4,050	1,188	23,760	17,820
		Lakhisarai	234	4,680	3,510	1,171	23,420	17,565
		Khagaria	221	4,420	3,315	1,003	20,060	15,045
24	BHAGALPUR	Bhagalpur Sadar	283	5,660	4,245	1,445	28,900	21,675
		Naugachhia	80	1,600	1,200	428	8,560	6,420
		Banka	273	5,460	4,095	1,391	27,820	20,865
25	SANTHAL PARGANA	Dumka	262	5,240	3,930	1,231	24,620	18,465
		Deoghar	305	6,100	4,575	1,062	21,240	15,930
		Godda	227	4,540	3,405	938	18,760	14,070
		Rajmahal	146	2,920	2,190	830	16,600	12,450
		Jamtara	112	2,240	1,680	583	11,660	8,745
		Pakur	123	2,460	1,845	635	12,700	9,525
26	DHANBAD	Dhanbad Sadar	420	8,400	6,300	1,851	37,020	27,765
		Baghmara	244	4,880	3,660	1,200	24,000	18,000
27	GIRIDIH	Giridih Sadar	326	6,520	4,890	1,621	32,420	24,315
		Bermo	151	3,020	2,265	688	13,760	10,320
28	HAZARIBAG	Hazaribag Sadar	309	6,180	4,635	1,654	33,080	24,810
		Chatra	156	3,120	2,340	653	13,060	9,795
		Kodarma	99	1,980	1,485	605	12,100	9,075
29	PALAMU	Daltonganj	326	6,520	4,890	1,283	25,660	19,245
		Latehar	127	2,540	1,905	603	12,060	9,045
		Garhwa	219	4,380	3,285	970	19,400	14,550
30	RANCHI	Ranchi Sadar	376	7,520	5,640	1,792	35,840	26,880
		Khunti	178	3,560	2,670	862	17,240	12,930
		Simdega	127	2,540	1,905	628	12,560	9,420
		Gumla	237	4,740	3,555	1,024	20,480	15,360
		Lohardaga	68	1,360	1,020	373	7,460	5,595
31	SINGHBHUM	Chaibasa	321	6,420	4,815	1,717	34,340	25,755
		Seraikela	200	4,000	3,000	908	18,160	13,620
		Dalbhum	471	9,420	7,065	2,025	40,500	30,375
	TOTAL		18,651	373,020	279,765	90,660	1,813,200	1,359,900

Definitions and Concepts

In the Houselist Schedule there were three basic terms used, viz., (i) building, (ii) Census house and (iii) household. As per 'Instruction to Enumerators' the definition of a building, as adopted in 1981 Census, is as follows :

"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 are component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence, office-*cum*-residence, etc.

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.

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.

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....."

Thus, in the definition of a building the emphasis is mainly on two factors, viz., structure and ownership. In villages, houses are generally built on all the four sides of a courtyard, all belonging to the same person. According to the definition, although these are separate structures, all will be treated as one building on the basis of ownership. Thus the concept of a building in census will not give any idea about the number of independent structures.

During 1981 Census, a house was defined as follows :

"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."

Explanation—If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, then each will be considered as a separate Census house. If in a flat there are five rooms each having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard and if all the five rooms are occupied by a single household, then the entire flat will 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 will be treated as one Census house and the remaining two rooms as another Census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room will be treated as a separate Census house.

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, then the entire hostel/hotel building will be treated as one Census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structure used for different purposes, then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel will be treated as a separate Census house. 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 and while the main residence is located in one hut, other huts are used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bathroom, *baithaka*, etc. In such case, though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and are, therefore, treated collectively as a single Census house.

Thus, in the definition of Census house there are three basic factors involved, viz., (i) the structure with four walls and a roof, (ii) separate main entrance and (iii) singleness of use.

A 'household' in 1981 Census was defined as "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." According to this definition there may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons and a mix of both. Households of unrelated persons are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue

houses, jails, *ashrams*, etc. All these have been termed as institutional households.

An enterprise has been defined "as 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. The activities of an enterprise may be carried out at one or more than one distinct location. Its activity may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. An enterprise may be owned or operated by a single household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The columns of the Enterprise List (*See* Appendix II) are all self explanatory and, therefore, do not need elaboration here.

Processing of Data

After the Houselisting operation was over, arrangements were made at the Headquarters for the receipt of records (Houselists, Houselist Abstracts, Notional Maps, etc.) which started coming in from the Subdivisional Offices. The records received were arranged districtwise and chargewise and, within the charge, in ascending order of enumerator's blocks. Thereafter the processing of houselist forms started. Processing involved the following two stages of work, viz., (i) manual compilation for Table H-2—data relating to disabled population and (ii) drawing up of sample of Census Houses for generating data on computer for Table H-1—data regarding use of Census houses.

The first stage of work, i.e., compilation for Table H-2 was taken up first. The unit for compilation of this table was the Enumeration Block. The figures were first compiled at the Charge Level, the posting having been done for each block, and then totals for the Charge were drawn. Thereafter, on the basis of charge totals, the figures for the district were arrived at. Similarly, further compilation was done to arrive at the State figures. For the State, Districts and Charges (C.D. Blocks) the data were presented for 'total', 'rural' and 'urban' separately. For the purpose of presentation of data in respect of towns, the towns were shown below the C.D. Block towhich they belonged.

The format of Table H-2 would show that the required figures were all available in the Charge Abstracts prepared, at various levels, in the field. This table could thus be prepared straightaway from the Charge Abstracts. But, since this was an important table prepared for the first time after Independence and this was intended to serve as a frame for future surveys, it was necessary to be doubly sure about its accuracy. It was for this reason that it was decided to have a fresh compilation done for Table H-2. However, in course of compilation, the figures obtained through the compilation sheet were got compared wih those available in the Charge Abstracts and the discrepancies, if found, were reconciled. The figures were then taken as final and used for the preparation of Table H-2. The entire compilation for Table H-2 was completed in about 2 months time and the final table was despatched to the Registrar General's Office on 10-7-80 for approval and return.

The second stage of work involved three processes, viz., (i) editing, (ii) sampling on 20% basis and (iii) coding of sample houses. Pre-sampling editing was necessary to ensure that entries were properly made and there were no internal inconsistencies. The instructions received in this regard from the Registrar General's Office formed the guidelines for this work. The editing was done on cent-per-cent basis, *i.e.*, all houselist forms, blockwise, were edited. After editing, the houses were serially numbered, the sequence running through the entire enumeration block.

For the purpose of sampling each C.D. Block in the rural area was taken as an operational unit. For urban areas, each City (including urban agglomeration with a population of one lakh and above) was a separate operational unit. All other towns in a district were together taken as one operational unit for that district. In an operational unit, the sampling was done continuously, *i.e.*, it started from the first block and ended on the last block. The random start provided for the operational unit was the first sample house of the first block. Thereafter, every fifth house was marked as a sample. This process continued systematically from one block to another till all the blocks of the operational unit were covered. A note on the sample design and the precision of estimates prepared by the Demography Division of the Registrar General's Office is given in Appendix III.

After sampling, each sample house and all its related details regarding use were coded according to the code structure received from the office of the Registrar General, India. The coding was started in April '81 and completed in July '81. The coded houselists were sent to the Registrar General, India for computerisation in phases beginning from the middle of April '81 and ending by the end of July, 81. Based on the computerised data, Table H-1 was prepared in the Registrar General's Office and subsequently received in the Census Directorate for presentation in this volume.

CHAPTER II

CENSUS HOUSES AND USES TO WHICH THE HOUSES ARE PUT

General

The State of Bihar is situated between 21° 58′ 10″ and 27° 31′ 15″ north latitudes and 83° 19′ 50″ and 88° 17′ 40″ east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the Kingdom of Nepal, on the south by Orissa, on the east by West Bengal and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of the State is 173,877 Km^2 which is 1 Km^2 more than the area of 1971. The difference in area is due to the present area figures having been worked out on the basis of latest surveys conducted by the Surveyor General's Office. In effect, there is no change in the territorial jurisdiction of the State since 1971. The population of the State, as per 1981 Census, is 69,914,734. Thus the State ranks ninth in area and second in population in the Country.

The physical features of Bihar vary considerably from one region to another. Its northern part comprising a little more than half of its area is plain, formed of alluvial soil, while its southern part is rugged and hilly. The northern plain area is divided into two unequal parts by the river Ganga which flows from west to east in this State covering its entire breadth. The portion falling on the north of the Ganga, with an area of 51,442 Km^2 is known as the North Bihar Plain. The other portion falling on the south of the river comprising an area of 42,721 Km^2 is known as the South Bihar Plain. The southern hilly part extending over an area of 79,714 Km^2 is called the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Bihar is thus divided into three well-defined natural regions, viz., (i) the North Bihar Plain, corresponding to four divisions of the State—Saran, Tirhut, Darbhanga and Kosi Divisions, (ii) the South Bihar Plain, comprising the whole of Patna and Magadh Divisions and the districts of Bhagalpur and Munger of Bhagalpur Division and (iii) the Chotanagpur Plateau, comprising the whole of North and South Chotanagpur Divisions and the district of Santhal Pargana of Bhagalpur Division.

Houses in Bihar

According to the houselisting operations of the 1981 Census, there are 12,072,785 Census houses in Bihar. Of these 261,410 houses (2.16 per cent) are vacant and the rest 11,811,375 houses (97.84 per cent) are occupied. The main Table H-1, presented in this volume, gives figures regarding houses under different uses for the State and its different districts, separately for total, rural and urban areas, as also for all cities and Urban Agglomerations. Its subsidiary table (H-1.1) gives distribution per 1,000 of houses under different uses for the State and its districts. Another subsidiary table (H-1.2) gives distribution of 1,000 census houses for selected types of use among rural and urban areas for the same units.

For the sake of present analysis, the percentages of houses under different uses for the State are, however, given in the following statement :

STATEMENT II.1

Number of houses under different uses and respective percentages (Total)

Uses	Number of houses	Percentage
All houses	**12,072,785**	**100.00**
Residence	9,552,340	79.1
Shop-*cum*-residence	154,250	1.3
Workshop-*cum*-residence (including household industry)	144,645	1.2
Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamshalas*, Tourist houses and Inspection houses	9,420	0.1
Shops excluding eating houses	235,665	2.0
Business houses and offices	28,125	0.2
Factories, Workshops and Work-sheds	91,315	0.8
Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places	41,260	0.3
Places of entertainments and Community gatherings (*Panchayat ghar*), etc., excluding places of worship	4,655	N
Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque etc.)	114,785	0.9
Others	1,434,915	11.9
Vacant houses	261,410	2.2

N—Negligible

As is natural to expect, there is predominance of residential houses in the State. Residential houses account for as much as 81.6 per cent of the total houses leaving a very small percentage (4.3) of houses put to other uses, such as shops or business houses, factories or workshops, eating places,

places of entertainment or worship, etc. About 12 per cent of the houses are such as have not been identified by their uses. These include : *baithaka*, cattleshed, pump house, school, dispensary, combination of houses other than shop or workshop, etc. These houses, clubbed together, have been put under the residual category 'Others'. Among the residential houses, those wholly used as residence have the major share and account for as much as 79.1 per cent as against only 2.5 per cent shared by the partially residential houses (residence combined with shop accounting for 1.3 per cent and residence combined with factory or workshop for 1.2 per cent).

Variation in the Number of Houses During 1971-81

During the last decade (1971-81), the number of houses in Bihar has increased by 17.9 per cent. The increase is 15.7 per cent in the rural area and 33.8 per cent in the urban area. Evidently, there is higher increase in the number of houses in the urban area than in the rural area. The incidence of high increase in the urban area is mainly due to new additions in the number of towns as also due to extension of the territory of old towns. In the rural area, on the other hand, the increase in the number of houses is mainly due to natural increase. Besides, the rural area also faces some reduction in the number of houses consequent upon some of the villages being merged in towns.

The incidence of increase in the number of houses may have to be considered only in a limited sense. According to the definition of a Census house (as explained in Chapter I), the structural rise is not the only factor accountable for increase in the number of houses. Part of increase in the number of houses is also due to rise in the number of households. Thus, if a household with four rooms under its occupation gets split up into two, with two rooms each, and each apartment under the occupation of new households has its separate entrance, there will be two houses instead of one, while the number of structures in this case would remain the same. Thus, while analysing the incidence of increase in the number of houses, the concept of a house, as defined in the Census, should always be kept in view.

The following statement gives the percentage increase in the number of houses under different uses for the State, separately for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT II.2

Number of houses under different uses and percentage increase during 1971-81 in Bihar
(Total/Rural/Urban)

Use of houses	Number of houses in 1981			Number of houses in 1971			Percentage increase in 1981 over 1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All houses	**12,072,785**	**10,448,125**	**1,624,660**	**10,243,585**	**9,029,475**	**1,214,110**	**17.9**	**15.7**	**33.8**
Residence	9,552,340	8,319,455	1,202,885	7,994,670	7,119,760	874,910	19.5	17.3	37.5
Shop-*cum*-residence	154,250	112,330	41,920	124,280	98,025	26,255	24.1	14.6	59.7
Workshop-*cum*-residence (including Household Industry)	144,645	124,765	19,880	103,465	89,470	13,995	39.8	39.4	42.1
Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamshalas*, Tourist houses and Inspection houses	9,420	4,340	5,080	6,440	3,615	2,825	46.3	20.1	79.8
Shops excluding eating houses	235,665	121,615	114,050	202,605	115,565	87,040	16.3	5.2	31.0
Business houses and offices	28,125	14,940	13,185	24,425	13,495	10,930	15.1	10.7	20.6
Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	91,315	53,235	38,080	90,180	56,155	34,025	1.3	—5.2	11.9
Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places	41,260	23,995	17,265	19,170	8,900	10,270	115.2	169.6	68.4
Places of entertainments and Community gatherings (*Panchayatghar*), etc. excluding places of worship	4,655	3,580	1,075	3,095	2,130	965	50.4	68.1	11.4
Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque etc.)	114,785	102,905	11,880	107,805	98,310	9,495	6.5	4.7	25.1
Others	1,434,915	1,346,485	88,430	1,216,170	1,157,125	59,045	18.0	16.4	49.8
Vacant houses	261,410	190,480	70,930	351,280	266,925	84,355	—25.6	—28.6	—15.9

A striking feature of the statement is that there a very high rate of increase in the number of houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places in the rural area. In the last decade (1971-81), the houses of this category in the rural area have increased by as much as 169.6 per cent. This phenomenon, on the face of it, appears to be strange and may require a deeper probe to find out the correct reason. A possible explanation in this regard may, however, be given on the basis of visual impression which one gains while going round the villages. Now, in villages, one may come across quite a good number of shops where one may get, besides tea and betel, a few items of refreshment including sweets and, in some cases, even simple meals. It is possible that all such shops having been taken as restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc., might have caused a substantial rise in the number of houses of this category in the rural area. The plausible reason for this phenomenal rise may be increase in mobility which has been triggered off by improved means of transport and opening up of the remote rural areas. In this background, a significantly high proportion of such houses in the urban area (68.1%) may not be said to be unusual.

Among other categories, the houses used as places of entertainment and community gatherings have also recorded a high rate of rise (68.1%) in the rural area. This may possibly be due to spread of community services in villages. A decrease of 5.2 per cent in the number of houses used as factory, workshop, workshed, etc., may indicate a fall in the manufacturing activity in villages. A significantly high rate of increase in the number of houses of this category in the urban area may indicate a possible rise in the activities connected with small-scale industries in towns. The decrease in the number of vacant houses (28.6 per cent in rural areas and 15.9 per cent in urban areas) may be attributed to a high incidence of occupied houses in both rural and urban areas.

Density of Houses

The density of houses in Bihar is 69 per Km². There is a wide range of variation in the housing density between rural and urban areas—the former having 61 houses per Km² and the latter 508 houses per Km². In 1971 Census, the corresponding density figures for rural and urban areas of the State were 53 and 438 houses per Km² respectively. Evidently, the degree of congestion in matters of housing in the State is higher now compared to what it was in 1971.

The following statement gives the density of housing for the State and its districts separately for total, rural and urban areas:

STATEMENT II.3

Number of houses per Km² in the State and its different districts (Total/Rural/Urban)

State/District	Number of houses per km²		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Bihar	**69**	**61**	**508**
1. Patna	147	94	1,108
2. Nalanda	118	107	378
3. Nawada	75	71	495
4. Gaya	80	73	678
5. Aurangabad	64	60	332
6. Rohtas	60	54	643
7. Bhojpur	90	82	421
8. Saran	107	98	571
9. Siwan	110	105	857
10. Gopalganj	102	98	349
11. Pashchim Champaran	71	66	535
12. Purba Champaran	105	100	532
13. Sitamarhi	119	114	466
14. Muzaffarpur	117	108	2,079
15. Vaishali	118	111	494
16. Begusarai	117	106	693
17. Samastipur	113	107	1,161
18. Darbhanga	138	127	1,470
19. Madhubani	114	111	827
20. Saharsa	86	82	339
21. Purnia	89	84	294
22. Katihar	88	80	744
23. Munger	68	59	435
24. Bhagalpur	75	67	678
25. Santhal Pargana	53	50	418
26. Dhanbad	149	78	562
27. Giridih	41	34	316
28. Hazaribag	33	28	325
29. Palamu	26	24	286
30. Ranchi	35	29	325
31. Singhbhum	46	34	605

The disparity in the density between rural and urban areas is mainly due to procedural difference in the computation of area in the two regions. The urban area is the total of areas of all towns, which mostly comprises the inhabited area. Thus the urban density, worked out on the built-up area, would naturally go up. The rural area, on the other hand, is derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area and thus it includes not only the inhabited area but also a large part of uninhabited area, such as tanks, forests, orchards, etc., besides a vast spread of agricultural land. Thus the rural area being too large, the density of houses in the rural area goes down considerably.

Among the districts, Dhanbad has the highest density of 149 houses per Km² followed by Patna and Darbhanga with 147 and 138 houses per Km² respectively. A few other districts with a significantly

high density of houses (ranging between 113 and 119 houses per Km²) are Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Vaishali, Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani and Samastipur. Except Dhanbad, all the districts of the Plateau region have generally very low density of houses—Palamu accounting for the lowest density of 26 houses per Km². Hazaribag and Ranchi have a slightly higher density than that of Palamu. The incidence of low density in the Plateau region is due to its scattered settlements as the area is full of forests and hills and the land has a low fertility potential. Dhanbad being a highly industrialised district, a high density of houses in this district is only natural.

In the urban area, Muzaffarpur has the highest density of houses followed by Darbhanga, Samastipur and Patna. In the Plateau region, too, the housing density is considerably high in Dhanbad and Singhbhum.

Inter-district variation in use pattern

Statement II.4 gives the percentage of houses under selected types of use for different districts of the State, separately for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT II. 4

Percentage of houses used as residence, shop, workshop, factory in different districts (Total/Rural/Urban)

State/District	Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as residence			Percentage of houses used wholly or partly as shops			Percentage of houses used as factory and wholly or partly as workshops		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	**81.6**	**82.2**	**77.8**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**9.6**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**3.6**
1. Patna	77.1	78.3	75.2	6.4	2.9	11.8	2.5	1.3	4.3
2. Nalanda	76.4	77.4	69.5	4.1	2.6	14.3	1.4	1.0	4.5
3. Nawada	74.3	74.9	66.0	4.0	3.1	16.1	1.7	1.4	5.3
4. Gaya	76.7	77.1	73.3	4.1	3.0	12.7	1.8	1.5	4.8
5. Aurangabad	74.3	75.0	66.0	3.7	2.7	14.3	2.2	2.0	4.4
6. Rohtas	69.3	68.9	72.9	3.9	2.9	12.6	1.3	1.2	2.6
7. Bhojpur	71.9	72.1	70.9	4.3	3.1	13.3	1.9	1.5	4.5
8. Saran	81.7	82.5	74.2	4.0	3.1	11.4	2.1	1.9	3.5
9. Siwan	82.0	83.3	60.2	3.7	2.5	22.7	1.8	1.5	6.5
10. Gopalganj	81.9	82.9	66.8	3.1	2.4	13.5	1.6	1.4	4.6
11. Pashchim Champaran	80.0	80.5	73.8	2.8	2.1	11.4	1.6	1.4	4.3
12. Purba Champaran	80.3	81.0	68.2	2.9	2.2	13.7	1.5	1.3	4.5
13. Sitamarhi	80.5	81.2	69.0	2.3	1.7	13.3	1.5	1.3	4.4
14. Muzaffarpur	82.7	83.9	70.4	3.4	2.3	14.8	1.8	1.5	5.5
15. Vaishali	82.2	83.2	69.8	3.5	2.7	13.5	2.8	2.5	6.2
16. Begusarai	84.5	85.4	78.1	3.5	2.6	10.8	1.4	1.1	3.8
17. Samastipur	81.8	82.6	67.9	3.6	2.8	17.1	1.8	1.6	5.2
18. Darbhanga	80.9	81.7	72.8	3.8	2.9	12.7	1.8	1.5	5.0
19. Madhubani	82.5	83.0	70.6	2.2	1.8	14.9	1.8	1.5	8.2
20. Saharsa	87.5	88.0	80.1	2.5	1.9	10.3	1.2	1.0	3.4
21. Purnia	87.7	88.8	76.2	2.4	1.8	9.0	1.5	1.2	4.3
22. Katihar	87.6	88.1	82.9	2.6	2.0	8.0	2.0	1.9	2.6
23. Munger	85.1	86.4	78.2	3.5	2.2	11.0	1.5	1.1	3.5
24. Bhagalpur	88.0	89.3	77.9	2.9	2.0	10.0	2.8	2.3	6.1
25. Santhal Pargana	81.5	81.9	76.0	2.2	1.8	9.2	3.3	3.2	4.5
26. Dhanbad	86.2	86.5	86.0	4.3	2.9	5.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
27. Giridih	84.9	86.0	80.3	3.7	3.0	7.1	1.9	1.7	3.0
28. Hazaribag	84.6	85.0	82.6	2.9	2.0	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.5
29. Palamu	87.4	88.3	73.8	2.4	1.8	10.2	2.2	2.0	4.8
30. Ranchi	80.3	80.3	80.2	2.2	1.0	7.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
31. Singhbhum	80.3	79.0	83.8	2.3	1.2	5.4	1.8	1.7	2.2

Considering both rural and urban areas together, the incidence of residential houses is high in Bhagalpur, Purnia, Katihar, Saharsa and Munger of the plain region and in Palamu, Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribag of the Plateau region. It is comparatively low in the districts of Rohtas, Bhojpur, Nawada and Aurangabad.

The houses used as shops have high incidence in Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya, Bhojpur, Saran and Dhanbad. The proportion of such houses is generally low in the Plateau region, except the district of Dhanbad, which has a proportion similar to that obtained in any district of the plain region. In the plain region, too, the proportion is low in Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Purnia and Saharsa.

The proportion of houses used as factory or workshop is very low in all the districts of the State. However, compared to the State average (2.0 per cent) the proportion is higher in Santhal Pargana, Ranchi, Patna, Bhagalpur, Vaishali, Aurangabad, Palamu, Hazaribag and Saran. In the industrially backward district, like Santhal Pargana, the high incidence of houses used as factory or workshop is not quite understandable. It may, however, indicate that activities connected with manufacturing or servicing are getting momentum in the tribal belt also.

In the rural area, the relative percentages of houses under selected types of use among districts are almost similar to those noticed in the case of rural and urban areas combined. In the urban area, the position has changed substantially with Dhanbad accounting for the highest percentage of residential houses followed by Singhbhum. Siwan has the lowest percentage in this regard. Siwan, on the other hand, has the highest percentage of houses used as shop, while Dhanbad and Singhbhum have the lowest percentage in this regard. As regards the houses used as factory or workshop, Madhubani has the highest percentage followed by Siwan, Vaishali and Bhagalpur, while Dhanbad again has the lowest percentage.

The following statement gives the percentage of houses under different uses for Cities/Urban Agglomerations (U.As) of Bihar.

STATEMENT II. 5

Percentage of houses used as residence, shop, workshop/factory in Cities/U.As.

City/U.A.	Number of houses used wholly or partly as residence		Number of houses used wholly or partly as shops		Number of houses used wholly as factory and wholly or partly as workshops	
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Patna (U.A.)	112,965	75.5	17,220	11.5	6,660	4.5
2. Bihar (M)	16,240	70.1	3,410	14.7	1,070	4.6
3. Gaya (M)	28,630	74.5	4,965	12.9	2,165	5.6
4. Dehri (M)	15,285	75.6	1,910	9.4	605	3.0
5. Arrah (M)	14,510	70.1	2,695	13.0	870	4.2
6. Chapra (M)	14,650	74.7	2,395	12.2	520	2.7
7. Muzaffarpur (M)	22,825	70.4	4,805	14.8	1,770	5.5
8. Darbhanga (M)	20,560	72.8	3,580	12.7	1,405	5.0
9. Purnia (U. A.)	17,325	76.2	2,010	8.8	870	3.8
10. Katihar (M)	20,190	83.3	1,960	8.1	630	2.6
11. Munger (M)	17,455	83.3	1,985	9.5	585	2.8
12. Bhagalpur (M)	27,395	77.5	3,645	10.3	2,450	6.9
13. Dhanbad (U. A.)	135,585	85.5	8,845	5.6	2,780	1.8
14. Bokaro Steel City (U. A.)	54,625	88.0	3,020	4.9	945	1.5
15. Bermo (U. A.)	19,715	84.9	1,155	5.0	455	2.0
16. Patratu (U. A.)	19,680	89.9	900	4.1	230	1.1
17. Ranchi (U. A.)	72,480	80.6	6,750	7.5	2,595	2.9
18. Jamshedpur (U. A.)	98,685	84.9	6,260	5.4	2,470	2.1

It would appear from the statement that Patratu, Bokaro Steel City, Dhanbad, Bermo and Jamshedpur, have a considerably high incidence of residential houses. Consequently, these Cities/U.As have a very low percentage of houses used as shop or factory or workshop. Muzaffarpur, Bihar (M), Arrah, Gaya, Darbhanga and Chapra have high percentage of houses used as shop. Among them Gaya

NOTES : (i) In the above statement only those urban agglomerations have been shown which had a population of one lakh and above according to Houselist figures.

(ii) According to Houselist figures, Dehri (M) and Patratu (U.A.) had population of more than one lakh each but, according to Enumeration, the population of both came down to less than a lakh.

Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga have also a high percentage of houses used as factory or workshop. Bhagalpur, however, has the highest percentage in this regard.

Vacant Houses

In Bihar, 2.2 per cent of the houses are vacant. The proportion of vacant houses in rural areas of the State is 1.8 per cent and in urban areas 4.4 per cent.

Statement II.6 gives the percentages of vacant houses for the State, Districts and Cities/U.As (figures in respect of the State and its districts have been shown separately for total, rural and urban areas).

STATEMENT II.6

Percentage of houses lying vacant in the State and in different districts, cities/U.As

State/District/City/ U.A.	Percentage of vacant houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Bihar	**2.2**	**1.8**	**4.4**
1. Patna	3.0	2.1	4.4
2. Nalanda	2.6	2.1	5.7
3. Nawada	3.2	3.0	6.0
4. Gaya	2.3	2.1	4.4
5. Aurangabad	2.8	2.3	7.8
6. Rohtas	2.6	2.2	5.8
7. Bhojpur	2.2	1.9	4.3
8. Saran	2.0	1.7	4.3
9. Siwan	1.8	1.5	5.6
10. Gopalganj	1.3	1.1	4.8
11. Pashchim Champaran	1.4	1.2	4.9
12. Purba Champaran	1.1	0.8	5.1
13. Sitamarhi	1.0	0.9	3.2
14. Muzaffarpur	1.3	1.0	3.8
15. Vaishali	1.4	1.1	4.4
16. Begusarai	1.4	1.3	2.7
17. Samastipur	1.0	0.9	4.2
18. Darbhanga	1.2	1.0	3.7
19. Madhubani	0.8	0.7	2.9
20. Saharsa	1.0	0.8	3.5
21. Purnia	1.1	0.8	3.9
22. Katihar	1.1	0.9	3.0
23. Munger	2.0	1.7	3.5
24. Bhagalpur	1.5	1.3	3.4
25. Santhal Pargana	2.3	2.2	4.8
26. Dhanbad	3.5	2.7	4.2
27. Giridih	3.6	3.1	5.8
28. Hazaribag	4.1	4.2	3.6
29. Palamu	4.0	4.0	4.9
30. Ranchi	3.7	3.4	4.9
31. Singhbhum	3.4	3.0	4.3
Cities/U.As. --			
1. Patna (U.A.)	..	..	4.2
2. Bihar (M)	..		6.1
3. Gaya (M)		..	4.7
4. Dehri (M)	..	..	7.1
5. Arrah (M)	..	..	3.8
6. Chapra (M)	..	..	4.2
7. Muzaffarpur (M)	..	..	3.8
8. Darbhanga (M)	..	..	3.7
9. Purnia (U.A.)	..	..	4.2
10. Katihar (M)	..	..	2.5
11. Munger (M)	..	..	2.7
12. Bhagalpur (M)	..	..	3.4
13. Dhanbad (U.A.)	..	..	3.8
14. Bokaro Steel City (U.A.)	..	..	4.8
15. Bermo (U.A.)	..	..	4.1
16. Patratu (U.A.)	..	..	2.4
17. Ranchi (U.A.)	..	..	4.9
18. Jamshedpur (U.A.)	..	..	3.7

See footnote of statement II-5

As will appear from the statement, the incidence of vacant houses is appreciably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The same position was noticed in 1971 Census also. This phenomenon is quite understandable in view of the conditions prevailing in the two regions. In urban areas, as we all know, there is greater concentration of houses and among them a sizeable proportion of houses are let out on rent. Thus, in the urban area, there is greater scope of houses remaining vacant, mostly because of change in occupancy by tenants. Besides, the newly constructed houses or those under repairs in urban areas may also remain temporarily vacant for want of tenants. In rural areas, houses are built mainly for the use of the owners themselves and the vacancy of house occurs only when the entire household moves out temporarily on tour or pilgrimage with the intention of coming back again. Even houses under repairs or those with incomplete construction in the rural area are not allowed to remain vacant since the intention here is not to let them out on rent.

The above statement would indicate that the incidence of vacant houses is generally high in the plateau region. The districts of Hazaribag and Palamu which are constituents of the plateau region, have significantly high percentages of vacant houses in the State. In the plain region, the proportion of vacant houses is high in Nawada and Patna, while it is low in Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, Madhubani, Saharsa, Purnia and Katihar.

In the rural area also, the proportion of vacant houses is higher in the plateau region than in the plain region. In the urban area, the position is just the reverse, the plain region having higher incidence of vacant houses than the plateau region. Among the districts of the plain region having high proportion of vacant houses are Aurangabad, Nawada, Rohtas, Nalanda and Siwan. Giridih which is a constituent of plateau region has proportion of vacant houses almost similar to that noticed in the aforementioned districts of the plain region. The proportion of vacant houses is considerably low in Begusarai, Madhubani and Katihar.

Among the Cities/U.As, Dehri has the highest percentage of vacant houses followed by Bihar (M). The percentage is low in Patratu Katihar and Munger.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

General

A significant feature of the Houselisting operations of 1981 Census was the collection of data on the population of physically handicapped persons. The physically handicapped were classified into three broad categories, *viz.*, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The relevant instructions to enumerators for recording information about physically handicapped persons have been reproduced in the flyleaf to main Table H-2 which will explain the limitation of data collected on the aforesaid three categories of disabled population.

According to the houselisting operations of the 1981 Census, the population of Bihar consists of 98,735 disabled persons of whom 39,719 are totally blind, 35,232 totally crippled and 23,784 totally dumb. Thus, the disabled population comprises 1.44 per 1,000 of the estimated population* in the State. Similar proportions of the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb are 0.58,0.51 and 0.35 per 1,000 of population respectively. Table H-2, presented in this volume, gives the figures of disabled population by the type of disability for total, rural and urban areas of the State, Districts and Community Development Blocks, as also for each City, Urban Agglomeration and Town.

The following statement will, however, indicate the percentages of the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb for the state and districts separately for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT III.1

Percentage distribution of the disabled population in the districts of Bihar

State/Districts	Percentage to total disabled population								
	Totally blind			Totally crippled			Totally dumb		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	**40.2**	**40.6**	**34.2**	**35.7**	**35.2**	**43.8**	**24.1**	**24.2**	**22.0**
1. Patna	42.4	43.7	37.7	35.0	34.3	37.3	22.6	22.0	25.0
2. Nalanda	44.7	44.6	47.7	36.7	37.5	22.0	18.6	17.9	30.3
3. Nawada	49.6	49.8	44.9	28.6	28.4	32.7	21.8	21.8	22.4
4. Gaya	41.9	44.5	14.0	40.3	37.0	75.3	17.8	18.5	10.7
5. Aurangabad	45.5	45.7	41.3	34.0	33.5	43.3	20.5	20.8	15.4
6. Rohtas	46.0	46.1	43.1	34.6	34.6	32.1	19.4	19.3	24.8
7. Bhojpur	44.2	44.7	34.7	36.1	35.7	44.7	19.7	19.6	20.6
8. Saran	41.9	41.6	46.2	30.2	30.3	30.0	27.9	28.1	23.8
9. Siwan	38.2	39.0	14.5	34.1	32.7	74.6	27.7	28.3	10.9
10. Gopalganj	38.1	38.0	41.4	34.8	35.3	22.9	27.1	26.7	35.7
11. Pashchim Champaran	42.9	42.7	47.1	34.9	34.7	38.0	22.2	22.6	14.9
12. Purba Champaran	44.3	44.7	23.8	33.0	32.7	49.2	22.7	22.6	27.0
13. Sitamarhi	42.6	42.5	44.3	41.5	41.7	32.8	15.9	15.8	22.9
14. Muzaffarpur	33.9	34.0	30.4	43.1	42.8	54.4	23.0	23.2	15.2
15. Vaishali	35.3	35.5	32.8	38.5	38.7	34.5	26.2	25.8	32.7
16. Begusarai	42.9	43.0	42.0	34.9	34.4	40.0	22.2	22.6	18.0
17. Samastipur	38.1	38.2	34.9	34.7	34.6	38.1	27.2	27.2	27.0
18. Darbhanga	39.5	38.2	56.8	41.6	43.9	11.0	18.9	17.9	32.2
19. Madhubani	42.5	42.5	41.5	40.5	40.4	46.2	17.0	17.1	12,3
20. Saharsa	43.1	43.3	34.6	35.3	35.2	41.1	21.6	21.5	24.3
21. Purnia	33.8	33.9	30.0	29.1	29.0	33.2	37.1	37.1	36.8
22. Katihar	33.7	33.9	28.4	32.2	31.9	40.0	34.1	34.2	31.6
23. Munger	45.2	45.7	40.1	34.8	34.4	38.9	20.0	19.9	21.0
24. Bhagalpur	37.9	37.4	43.9	39.9	40.6	31.1	22.2	22.0	25.0
25. Santhal Pargana	34.1	34.8	19.2	33.7	32.3	64.2	32.2	32.9	16.6
26. Dhanbad	32.6	37.1	23.0	44.5	35.1	64.0	22.9	27.8	13.0
27. Giridih	40.0	40.4	34.2	26.5	25.6	41.0	33.5	34.0	24.8
28. Hazaribag	42.0	42.5	32.8	31.6	31.5	32.8	26.4	26.0	34.4
29. Palamu	43.9	44.0	40.2	31.9	31.8	36.4	24.2	24.2	23.4
30. Ranchi	38.8	38.0	46.8	38.7	39.3	33.1	22.5	22.7	20.1
31. Singhbhum	34.0	35.5	23.3	39.5	38.0	50.0	26.5	26.5	26.7

*Estimated population as on 1st July, 1980 communicated by the Registrar General India.

It would appear from the statement that the incidence of blindness is higher compared to the other two forms of disability in the State. Of the total disabled population of the State, as much as 40.2 per cent is accounted for by blind persons. Those who are totally crippled and dumb account for 35.7 per cent and 24.1 per cent respectively. It would be noticed further that the totally blind have a significantly high proportion in the rural area than in the urban area. The same position exists in the case of dumb persons also. But in the case of the totally crippled, the proportion is slightly higher in the urban area than in the rural area.

Proportion of Disabled Population in Districts

Considering the districtwise position, the proportion of the totally blind is 45 per cent or more in Nalanda, Nawada, Aurangabad, Rohtas and Munger—the highest of 49.6 per cent being in Nawada. The proportion is considerably low (less than 35 per cent) in Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Katihar, Santhal Pargana, Dhanbad and Singhbhum.

The totally crippled have high proportion in Gaya, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Madhubani and Dhanbad and low proportion in Nawada, Saran and Purnia. The proportion of the totally dumb is high in Purnia, Katihar, Giridih, Santhal Pargana, Saran, Siwan, Samastipur and Gopalganj. It is low in Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Gaya and Nalanda.

In the urban area, the district of Darbhanga has the highest proportion (56.8 per cent) of blind persons followed by Nalanda with 47.7 per cent and Pashchim Champaran with 47.1 per cent. Their proportion is low in Gaya (14.0 per cent), Siwan (14.5 per cent) and Santhal Pargana (19.2 per cent).

Proportion in Cities/U.As.

Statement III.2 gives the proportion of disabled population under three types of disability for Cities/Urban Agglomerations.

STATEMENT III.2

Percentage distribution of disabled population in City/U.A.

City/U.A.	Total disabled population	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb	Percentage of		
					Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Patna (U.A.)	501	190	194	117	37.9	38.7	23.4
2. Bihar (M)	62	33	15	14	53.2	24.2	22.6
3. Gaya (M)	354	31	295	28	8.8	83.3	7.9
4. Dehri (M)	23	10	5	8	43.5	21.7	34.8
5. Arrah (M)	72	26	31	15	36.1	43.1	20.8
6. Chapra (M)	31	20	4	7	64.5	12.9	22.6
7. Muzaffarpur (M)	92	28	50	14	30.4	54.4	15.2
8. Darbhanga (M)	199	113	22	64	56.8	11·0	32.2
9. Purnia (U.A.)	106	24	41	41	22.6	38.7	38.7
10. Katihar (M)	93	26	38	29	27.9	40.9	31.2
11. Munger (M)	103	35	46	22	34.0	44.7	21.3
12. Bhagalpur (M)	108	63	27	18	58.3	25.0	16.7
13. Dhanbad (U.A.)	441	91	303	47	20·6	68.7	10.7
14. Bokaro Steel City (U.A.) ..	95	35	34	26	36.8	35.8	27.4
15. Bermo (U.A.)	20	7	7	6	35.0	35.0	30.0
16. Patratu (U.A.)	15	4	5	6	26.7	33.3	40.0
17. Ranchi (U.A.)	401	206	133	62	51.4	33.2	15.4
18. Jamshedpur (U.A.)	190	51	68	71	26.8	35.8	37.4

The statement would indicate that blind persons have the highest proportion in the city of Chapra (64.5 per cent) followed by Bhagalpur (58.3 per cent), Darbhanga (56.8 per cent), Bihar(M) (53.2 per cent) and Ranchi (51.4 per cent). They form the lowest proportion in the city of Gaya (8.8 per cent). Gaya, on the other hand, has the highest proportion of those totally crippled, accounting for as much as 83.3 per cent of the city's total disabled population. They also have a considerably high percentage in Dhanbad (68.7 per cent) and Muzaffarpur (54.4per cent). Those who are totally dumb form the largest proportion in Patratu (40.0 per cent) followed by Purnia (38.7 per cent), Jamshedpur (37.4 per cent) and Dehri (34.8 per cent).

Districtwise distribution of Disabled Population

Statement III.3 gives the distribution per 1,000 of the State's total disabled population among different districts, separately for the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb.

Note:—See footnote of Statement II.5 at page 14

STATEMENT III.3

Distribution per 1,000 of disabled population among districts

State/District	Distribution per 1,000 of—		
	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4
Bihar	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1. Patna	33	31	30
2. Nalanda	29	27	20
3. Nawada	22	14	16
4. Gaya	55	60	39
5. Aurangabad	27	23	20
6. Rohtas	39	33	28
7. Bhojpur	37	34	27
8. Saran	19	15	21
9. Siwan	16	16	20
10. Gopalganj	16	16	19
11. Pashchim Champaran	34	31	29
12. Purba Champaran	35	29	29
13. Sitamarhi	33	36	20
14. Muzaffarpur	25	36	28
15. Vaishali	16	20	20
16. Begusarai	25	23	22
17. Samastipur	23	24	28
18. Darbhanga	29	34	23
19. Madhubani	37	40	25
20. Saharsa	44	41	37
21. Purnia	54	52	98

STATEMENT III-3—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
22. Katihar	29	31	49
23. Munger	58	50	42
24. Bhagalpur	29	35	29
25. Santhal Pargana	47	52	74
26. Dhanbad	16	25	19
27. Giridih	21	16	30
28. Hazaribag	29	25	31
29. Palamu	41	34	38
30. Ranchi	52	58	50
31. Singhbhum	30	39	39

The statement would indicate that persons who are totally blind have the highest concentration (58 per 1,000 of total blind persons) in the district of Munger. Their number is also comparatively high (ranging between 47 and 55 per 1,000) in four other districts, viz., Gaya, Ranchi, Purnia and Santhal Pargana. Those who are totally crippled have the highest concentration in Gaya, Ranchi, Purnia, Santhal Pargana and Munger. Their number in each of these districts is between 50 and 60 per 1,000 of the total number of the crippled persons in the State. The incidence of dumbness is the highest in Purnia (98 per 1,000) followed by Santhal Pargana (74 per 1,000), Ranchi (50 per 1,000) and Katihar (49 per 1,000). Nawada (16 per 1,000), and Gopalganj and Dhanbad (19 per 1,000) each have the least number of totally dumb persons.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In the foregoing chapters a detailed description has been given of the various aspects of the Houselisting operation along with an analysis of the data based on housing tables (Tables H-1 and H-2). The salient features of the same are briefly mentioned in this chapter.

Houselisting provides the basic frame for counting of individuals at the time of Census enumeration. In previous Censuses, prior to 1961, the houselisting operation was confined to the listing of occupied Census houses used as dwelling to facilitate counting of the population living in them. In 1961 Census, for the first time, a uniform Houselist Schedule was designed and canvassed throughout the country. The houselisting operation of the 1961 Census envisaged listing of all types of houses, residential as well as non-residential, and collection of certain basic data on housing conditions and industrial establishments. The tradition has been maintained in both 1971 and 1981 Censuses with some improvements.

A significant feature of the 1981 Census was the integration of the Houselisting Operation with the Economic Census. The Central Statistical Organisation had conducted the Economic Census in 1977 and the next in the series was due in 1982. The Economic Census would require the same agency as that of the Houselisting Operation. Therefore, for operational convenience, it was decided to undertake both the exercises together. Accordingly, in the Houselisting Operation of 1981 Census the enumerator while filling the Houselist was also required to fill a separate Enterprise List devised by the Central Statistical Organisation. The canvassing of the Establishment Schedule, which was introduced in the 1971 Census, was dropped. Informations collected through the Enterprise List were later processed and tabulated by the C.S.O. The Houselisting Operation of 1981 Census was undertaken between 1st and 18th April, 80.

After the Houselisting Operation was over and all the records (Houselists, Houselist Abstracts and other related papers) were received, the processing of houselist forms was soon started in the Housing Tabulation Unit at the Headquarters. In the first stage, manual compilation was done for the preparation of H-2 table which gave data on physically handicapped persons. The second stage of work envisaged three processes, viz., (i) editing of houselists, (ii) drawing of 20% sample of Census houses and (iii) coding of sample houses and the related details regarding use. After coding, the coded houselists were sent for computerisation to the Registrar General's Office and thereafter the final H-1 table was prepared there itself. Both the tables, Tables H-1 and H-2, have been presented in this volume.

According to the Houselisting Operation of the 1981 Census, there are 12,072,785 houses in Bihar of which 261,410 houses are vacant and the rest 11,811,375 houses are occupied. Of the total number of houses, vacant houses constitute 2.2 per cent and occupied houses constitute 97.8 per cent. Of the occupied houses, those used for residential purposes account for 81.6 per cent. The rest 16.2 per cent houses are used for other purposes including 12 per cent houses which are not identified by their uses.

During 1971-81 the houses in Bihar have increased by 17.9 per cent. The increase is 15.7 per cent in rural areas and 33.8 per cent in urban areas. The density of houses in Bihar is 69 per Km^2. The density of houses varies significantly in rural and urban areas—61 houses per Km^2 in rural areas as against 508 houses per Km^2 in urban areas.

Dhanbad district has the highest density of houses (149 per Km^2) followed by Patna (147 per Km^2) and Darbhanga (138 per Km^2). The plateau region, in general, has low density of houses which is mainly due to its scattered settlements and hilly tracts having low fertility potential.

The districts with high percentage of residential houses in the plain region are Bhagalpur, Purnia, Katihar, Saharsa and Munger and those in the plateau region are Palamu, Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribag. Among the Cities and Urban agglomerations, Patratu, Bokaro Steel City, Dhanbad, Bermo and Jamshedpur have high percentage of residential houses.

As is natural, the proportion of vacant houses in the State is higher in urban areas (4.4 per cent) than in rural areas (1.8 per cent). Hazaribag, Palamu, Ranchi, Giridih and Dhanbad are among the districts where the percentage of vacant houses is high

It is low in Purba Champaran, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, Madhubani, Saharsa, Purnia and Katihar.

The population of disabled persons is 98,735 in Bihar. Of the total disabled persons, 39,719 are totally blind, 35,232 totally crippled and 23,784 totally dumb. The incidence of blindness in the State is higher compared to the other two forms of disability. The relative proportions are 40.2 per cent for blind persons, 35.7 per cent for crippled persons and 24.1 per cent for dumb persons. The districts having high percentage of blind persons (45 per cent or more) are Nalanda, Nawada, Aurangabad, Rohtas and Munger. Crippled persons have high percentage in Gaya, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Madhubani and Dhanbad and so have dumb persons in Purnia, Katihar, Giridih and Santhal Pargana.

Among the cities, Chapra (64.5 per cent) has the highest percentage of blind persons followed by Bhagalpur (58.3 per cent) and Darbhanga (56.8 per cent). Gaya (83.3 per cent) has the highest percentage of crippled persons and Patratu (40.0 per cent) has the highest percentage of dumb persons.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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													
10													
Total	xx	(a)	xxx	(a)	xxx	xx							xxx

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

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

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

Strike Total for each of the columns 8 to 13

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

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(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		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								Remarks
											Non-agricultural enterprises (Code 2 in col. 5)						Agricultural enterprises (Code 1 in col. 5)		
											Total (including unpaid workers)			Hired					
		(col. 4 of HL)	(col. 7 of HL)								Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Total (including unpaid workers)	Hired	
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	[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, co-operative-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.

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESIGN AND PRECISION OF ESTIMATES

The H-1 table is based on a 20% 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% 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 more than 100 thousand, was treated as a separate city for the purposes of sample selection, even if none of its constituents may qualify to be a city by itself.

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

(iii) Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle for rural areas.

Within each operational unit the blocks were arranged in ascending order of enumeration block number. A 20% systematic sample of houses was selected with a fresh random start for each of the operational unit. 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 charges.

Estimation Procedure—In the States where sample has been drawn, the estimates have been presented after multiplying the sample frequencies in each cell by 5.

Reliability of the estimates—The percentage relative standard error(PRSE) has been worked out on the basis of a simple random sample as $\frac{\sqrt{4\ (1-P)}}{NP} \times 100$ where P is the estimated proportion in any cell and N is the total of the table.

The Appendix Table 1 shows the precision of the estimates, assuming simple random sampling. To use the table calculate 'P' the proportion in any cell to the grand total 'N' of the table. Locate the nearest 'N' and the proportion from the table. The corresponding cell value gives the estimated PRSE of that proportion. This gives roughly an idea of the precision of the estimate. In case one wants exact estimates it has to be worked out by using the formula given above.

Since adjoining houses tend to have similar characteristics intuitively it seems that systematic sample of census house should achieve a more balanced representation than simple random sampling. It would mean that the estimates of PRSE presented in the table based on simple random sample are likely to be over estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Percentage Relative Standard Error for different universe size and proportions for a simple random sample of 20%

Size of universe	.0001	.0002	.0003	.0004	.0005	.0006	.0007	.0008	.0009	.001	.002	.003
25,000	126.48	89.43	73.02	63.23	56.55	51.62	47.79	44.70	42.14	39.98	28.26	23.06
50,000	89.44	63.24	51.63	44.71	39.99	36.50	33.79	31.61	29.81	28.27	19.98	16.31
75,000	73.03	51.63	42.16	36.51	32.65	29.81	27.59	25.81	24.33	23.08	16.31	13.31
100,000	63.25	44.72	36.51	31.62	28.28	25.81	23.90	22.35	21.07	19.99	14.13	11.53
125,000	56.57	40.00	32.65	28.28	25.29	23.09	21.37	19.99	18.95	17.88	12.64	10.31
150,000	51.64	36.51	29.81	25.81	23.09	21.08	19.51	18.25	17.21	16.32	11.54	9.41
175,000	47.81	33.80	27.60	23.90	21.38	19.51	18.06	16.90	15.93	15.11	10.68	8.72
200,000	44.72	31.62	25.82	22.36	20.00	18.25	16.90	15.81	14.90	14.14	9.99	8.15
300,000	36.51	25.82	21.08	18.25	16.33	14.90	13.80	12.90	12.17	11.54	8.16	6.66
400,000	31.62	22.36	18.25	15.81	14.14	12.91	11.95	11.18	10.54	10.00	7.06	5.76
500,000	28.28	20.00	16.33	14.14	12.65	11.54	10.69	10.00	9.42	8.94	6.32	5.16
750,000	23.09	16.33	13.33	11.54	10.33	9.43	8.73	8.16	7.69	7.30	5.16	4.21
1,000,000	20.00	14.14	11.55	10.00	8.94	8.16	7.56	7.07	5.04	6.32	4.47	3.65
2,000,000	14.14	10.00	8.16	7.07	6.32	5.77	5.34	5.00	4.71	4.47	3.16	2.58
3,000,000	11.55	8.16	6.67	5.77	5.16	4.71	4.36	4.08	3.85	3.65	2.58	2.11
5,000,000	8.94	6.32	5.16	4.47	4.00	3.65	3.38	3.16	2.98	2.83	2.00	1.63
7,500,000	7.30	5.16	4.22	3.65	3.27	2.98	2.76	2.58	2.43	2.31	1.63	1.33
10,000,000	6.32	4.47	3.65	3.16	2.83	2.58	2.39	2.24	2.11	2.00	1.41	1.15

Size of universe	.004	.005	.006	.007	.008	.009	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
25,000	19.96	17.84	16.28	15.07	14.09	13.27	12.59	8.85	7.19	6.20	5.51	5.01
50,000	14.11	12.62	11.51	10.65	9.96	9.39	8.90	6.26	5.09	4.38	3.90	3.54
75,000	11.52	10.30	9.40	8.70	8.13	7.66	7.27	5.11	4.15	3.58	3.18	2.89
100,000	9.98	8.92	8.14	7.53	7.04	6.64	6.29	4.43	3.60	3.10	2.76	2.50
125,000	8.93	7.98	7.28	6.74	6.30	5.95	5.63	3.96	3.22	2.77	2.47	2.24
150,000	8.15	7.28	6.65	6.15	5.75	5.42	5.14	3.61	2.94	2.53	2.25	2.04
175,000	7.54	6.74	6.15	5.69	5.32	5.02	4.76	3.35	2.72	2.34	2.08	1.89
200,000	7.05	6.31	5.76	5.33	4.93	4.69	4.45	3.13	2.54	2.19	1.95	1.77
300,000	5.76	5.15	4.70	4.34	4.07	3.83	3.63	2.56	2.08	1.79	1.59	1.45
400,000	4.99	4.46	4.07	3.77	3.52	3.32	3.15	2.21	1.80	1.55	1.38	1.25
500,000	4.46	3.99	3.64	3.37	3.15	2.97	2.81	1.98	1.61	1.39	1.23	1.12
750,000	3.64	3.26	2.97	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.62	1.31	1.13	1.01	0.91
1,000,000	3.16	2.82	2.57	2.38	2.23	2.10	1.99	1.40	1.14	0.98	0.87	0.79
2,000,000	2.23	1.99	1.82	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.41	0.99	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.56
3,000,000	1.82	1.63	1.48	1.38	1.29	1.21	1.15	0.81	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.46
5,000,000	1.41	1.26	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.39	0.35
7,500,000	1.15	1.03	0.94	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.51	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.29
10,000,000	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.25

Size of universe	.07	.08	.09	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
25,000	4.61	4.29	4.02	3.79	2.53	1.93	1.55	1.27	1.03	0.83	0.63	0.42
50,000	3.26	3.03	2.84	2.68	1.79	1.37	1.10	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.45	0.30
75,000	2.66	2.48	2.32	2.19	1.46	1.12	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.48	0.36	0.24
100,000	2.31	2.14	2.01	1.90	1.26	0.97	0.77	0.63	0.52	0.41	0.32	0.21
125,000	2.06	1.92	1.80	1.70	1.13	0.86	0.69	0.57	0.46	0.37	0.28	0.19
150,000	1.88	1.75	1.64	1.55	1.03	0.79	0.63	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.26	0.17
175,000	1.74	1.62	1.52	1.43	0.96	0.73	0.59	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.16
200,000	1.63	1.52	1.42	1.34	0.89	0.68	0.55	0.45	0.37	0.29	0.22	0.15
300,000	1.33	1.24	1.16	1.10	0.73	0.56	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.12
400,000	1.15	1.07	1.01	0.95	0.63	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.11
500,000	1.03	0.96	0.90	0.85	0.57	0.43	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.09
750,000	0.84	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.46	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.08
1,000,000	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07
2,000,000	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05
3,000,000	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04
5,000,000	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
7,500,000	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02
10,000,000	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02

TABLE H-1

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

TABLE H-1—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

FLYLEAF

This table gives figures of Census houses classified under different categories depending on the uses to which they were put. Separate figures have been shown for the houses which were found vacant, i.e., houses which were not put to any use at the time of houselisting operation. Occupied Census houses have been classified into the following 11 categories :

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-*cum*-residence

(iii) Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry.

(iv) Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamshalas*, Tourist homes and Inspection houses.

(v) Shops excluding eating houses

(vi) Business houses and offices

(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds

(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

(ix) Places of entertainments and community gathering (*Panchayatghar*) excluding places of worship.

(x) Places of worship (i.e., temple, church, mosque, *Gurudwara*, etc.).

(xi) Others

The category "Others" is a residuary group of occupied houses which did not fall under any of the categories (i) to (x) mentioned above. These houses were, therefore, put under the category "Others". This category included Census houses used as cattle-shed, garage, *Baithka* (sitting place), *Bhusaghar* (fodder house), etc.

The figures given in this table are unbiased estimates of the characteristics based on 20 per cent sample of Census houses. Procedure for selection of 20 per cent sample of houses has been set out in a note prepared in the office of the Registrar General, India which is reproduced in Appendix III of this volume.

Figures in the table have been presented separately for total, rural and urban areas of the State and the districts. Figures for each of the 18 Cities and Urban Agglomerations (according to the Houselisting operation of the 1981 Census) have also been presented separately. The urban figures of the districts include the figures of the constituent cities/urban agglomerations in each case. Similarly, the urban figure of the State is the total of urban figures of all the districts combined.

Concepts of terms used

City—A 'City' is a town with population one lakh and above.

Urban Agglomeration (*U.A.*)—An 'urban agglomeration' has been defined as "a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well organised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns."

An urban agglomeration may constitute—

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages);

(b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a), or

(c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths, all of which form a continuous spread.

The relevant portion of instructions to enumerators for filling column 4 of the houselist (relating to the use to which a house was put at the time of houselisting operation) is reproduced below :

"*Column 4 : Purpose for which Census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)*—The actual use to which a Census house is put has to be recorded in this column. To illustrate the types of uses to which the Census houses can be put, certain examples are given below (these are purely illustrative) :

(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 necessary 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*, *Dharamshala*, Tourist house, Inspection house, etc.

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

(9) Place of entertainment :

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

(10) Place of worship, etc. :

Examples—Temple, Church, Mosque, *Gurudwara*, etc.

(11) Institutions :

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).

If the Census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of house-listing and it is not being used for any purpose, write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'delapidated', '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.

TABLE H-1—CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census			
				Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**T**	**12,072,785**	**261,410**	**9,552,340**	**154,250**	**144,645**	**9,420**
	R	**10,448,125**	**190,480**	**8,349,455**	**112,330**	**124,765**	**4,340**
	U	**1,624,660**	**70,930**	**1,202,885**	**41,920**	**19,880**	**5,080**
1. PATNA	T	470,500	13,995	346,905	10,675	5,285	855
	R	286,150	5,930	216,850	4,985	2,325	170
	U	184,350	8,065	130,055	5,690	2,960	685
Patna Urban Agglomeration	U	149,645	6,295	106,180	4,475	2,310	585
2. NALANDA	T	279,945	7,170	207,865	4,140	1,870	245
	R	243,510	5,080	184,410	2,850	1,300	125
	U	36,435	2,090	23,455	1,290	570	120
Bihar Municipality	U	23,180	1,405	15,065	820	355	85
3. NAWADA	T	187,655	6,065	135,300	2,515	1,580	155
	R	175,230	5,315	127,820	1,960	1,415	75
	U	12,425	750	7,480	555	165	80
4. GAYA	T	526,425	12,315	390,330	8,220	5,185	290
	R	470,925	9,880	352,335	6,605	4,090	145
	U	55,500	2,435	37,995	1,615	1,095	145
Gaya Municipality	U	*38,440*	*1,805*	*26,490*	*1,160*	*980*	*90*
5. AURANGABAD	T	210,755	5,865	150,690	2,995	2,910	140
	R	193,975	4,555	140,485	2,410	2,620	55
	U	16,780	1,310	10,205	585	290	85
6. ROHTAS	T	433,610	11,075	292,325	5,970	2,235	375
	R	388,900	8,465	261,355	4,645	1,955	230
	U	44,710	2,610	30,970	1,325	280	145
Dehri Municipality	U	20,230	1,440	14,840	330	115	45
7. BHOJPUR	T	370,680	8,240	256,340	6,870	3,475	220
	R	326,425	6,320	227,240	5,275	2,775	135
	U	44,255	1,920	29,100	1,595	700	85
Arrah Municipality	U	20,705	785	13,795	490	225	45
8. SARAN	T	282,975	5,610	224,955	3,455	2,645	290
	R	253,785	4,360	204,265	2,825	2,305	125
	U	29,190	1,250	20,690	630	340	165
Chapra Municipality	U	19,610	815	14,250	345	55	135
9. SIWAN	T	244,630	4,290	196,430	2,035	2,055	90
	R	230,150	3,475	188,475	1,480	1,855	90
	U	14,480	815	7,955	555	200	..
10. GOPALGANJ	T	208,100	2,805	167,135	1,700	1,540	180
	R	195,180	2,180	159,060	1,290	1,395	95
	U	12,920	625	8,075	410	145	85
11. PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	T	370,600	5,335	289,625	3,965	2,875	255
	R	343,565	4,000	270,776	3,275	2,475	160
	U	27,035	1,335	18,855	690	400	95

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses Used As							Total Rural Urban	State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City
Shop excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worships (*e.g.*, Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
235,665	**28,125**	**91,315**	**41,260**	**4,655**	**114,785**	**1,434,915**	T	**BIHAR**
121,615	**14,940**	**53,235**	**23,995**	**3,580**	**102,905**	**1,346,485**	R	
114,050	**13,185**	**38,080**	**17,265**	**1,075**	**11,880**	**88,430**	U	
19,425	2,130	6,355	2,725	220	4,825	57,105	T	1. PATNA
3,450	420	1,410	600	50	3,215	46,745	R	
15,975	1,710	4,945	2,125	170	1,610	10,360	U	
12,745	1,425	4,350	1,745	120	1,295	8,120	U	Patna Urban Agglomeration
7,290	520	2,120	1,125	110	2,970	44,520	T	2. NALANDA
3,360	390	1,055	570	80	2,610	41,680	R	
3,930	130	1,065	555	30	360	2,840	U	
2,590	85	715	335	20	190	1,515	U	Bihar Municipality
4,970	410	1,565	960	50	2,515	31,570	T	3. NAWADA
3,520	280	1,070	665	30	2,370	30,710	R	
1,450	130	495	295	20	145	860	U	
13,155	1,245	4,380	1,475	170	7,455	82,205	T	4. GAYA
7,740	835	2,815	840	155	6,760	78,725	R	
5,415	410	1,565	635	15	695	3,480	U	
3,805	245	1,185	395	15	455	1,815	U	Gaya Municipality
4,710	515	1,740	690	65	3,515	36,920	T	5. AURANGABAD
2,900	310	1,285	455	45	3,315	33,540	R	
1,810	205	455	235	20	200	1,380	U	
10,845	960	3,595	930	70	4,730	100,500	T	6. ROHTAS
6,555	560	2,710	505	65	4,330	97,525	R	
4,290	400	885	425	5	400	2,975	U	
1,580	145	490	260	..	130	855	U	Dehri Municipality
9,010	765	3,535	1,635	90	5,000	75,500	T	7. BHOJPUR
4,730	395	2,230	860	65	4,510	71,890	R	
4,280	370	1,305	775	25	490	3,610	U	
2,205	160	645	470	20	260	1,605	U	Arrah Municipality
7,845	530	3,175	1,465	75	3,320	29,610	T	8. SARAN
5,150	345	2,480	1,065	60	2,965	27,840	R	
2,695	185	695	400	15	355	1,770	U	
2,050	145	465	285	10	210	845	U	Chapra Municipality
7,065	485	2,445	1,160	70	2,220	26,285	T	9. SIWAN
4,340	330	1,710	820	55	2,125	25,395	R	
2,725	155	735	340	15	95	890	U	
4,660	455	1,840	660	115	1,360	25,650	T	10. GOPALGANJ
3,330	290	1,390	530	105	1,305	24,210	R	
1,330	165	450	130	10	55	1,440	U	
6,390	710	2,985	750	75	1,830	55,805	T	11. PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN
3,995	485	2,220	485	60	1,665	53,975	R	
2,395	225	765	265	15	165	1,830	U	

TABLE H-1 – CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census			
				Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. PURBA CHAMPARAN	T	415,270	4,495	326,955	3,440	2,880	285
	R	390,580	3,225	311,020	2,780	2,625	110
	U	24,690	1,270	15,935	660	255	175
13. SITAMARHI	T	313,890	3,255	248,215	2,400	2,115	145
	R	296,350	2,690	236,795	1,845	1,990	65
	U	17,540	565	11,420	555	125	80
14. MUZAFFARPUR	T	372,320	4,660	301,100	3,960	3,020	145
	R	339,895	3,430	279,555	3,045	2,655	100
	U	32,425	1,230	21,545	915	365	45
Muzaffarpur Municipality	U	32,425	1,230	21,545	915	365	45
15. VAISHALI	T	240,425	3,355	190,895	3,220	3,530	140
	R	221,910	2,540	179,050	2,515	3,150	70
	U	18,515	815	11,845	705	380	70
16. BEGUSARAI	T	224,580	3,250	185,715	3,010	1,125	80
	R	199,025	2,560	166,655	2,305	930	55
	U	25,555	690	19,060	705	195	25
17. SAMASTIPUR	T	326,705	3,375	260,055	4,210	2,840	345
	R	308,715	2,625	248,790	3,550	2,550	180
	U	17,990	750	11,265	660	290	165
18. DARBHANGA	T	315,190	3,920	247,845	4,170	2,880	125
	R	286,960	2,880	228,675	3,225	2,435	70
	U	28,230	1,040	19,170	945	445	55
Darbhanga Municipality	U	28,230	1,040	19,170	945	445	55
19. MADHUBANI	T	400,815	3,255	322,580	3,555	4,665	185
	R	387,175	2,860	314,210	2,905	4,050	75
	U	13,640	395	8,370	650	615	110
20. SAHARSA	T	506,630	4,880	432,370	6,800	4,215	220
	R	474,535	3,745	408,545	5,550	3,580	90
	U	32,095	1,135	23,825	1,250	635	130
21. PURNIA	T	709,930	7,705	607,555	8,535	6,710	235
	R	650,765	5,370	564,955	6,895	5,855	95
	U	59,165	2,335	42,600	1,640	855	140
Purnia Urban Agglomeration	U	22,735	955	16,575	475	275	90
22. KATIHAR	T	269,220	2,965	228,155	3,475	4,130	50
	R	242,600	2,175	206,795	3,000	3,885	25
	U	26,620	790	21,360	475	245	25
Katihar Municipality	U	24,245	605	19,560	425	205	25

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—*contd.*

Houses Used As							Total Rural Urban	State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City
Shop excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worships (*e.g.*, Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others		
	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	
8,660	770	3,230	1,185	220	2,935	60,215	T	12. PURBA CHAMPARAN
5,945	460	2,375	795	185	2,755	58,305	R	
2,715	310	855	390	35	180	1,910	U	
4,950	510	2,450	1,140	80	2,260	46,370	T	13. SITAMARHI
3,180	340	1,795	800	70	2,100	44,680	R	
1,770	170	655	340	10	160	1,690	U	
8,795	960	3,755	2,610	150	3,110	40,055	T	14. MUZAFFARPUR
4,905	580	2,350	1,900	125	2,890	38,360	R	
3,890	380	1,405	710	25	220	1,695	U	
3,890	380	1,405	710	25	220	1,695	U	Muzaffarpur Municipality
5,250	515	3,110	1,440	95	2,825	26,050	T	15. VAISHALI
3,455	315	2,350	1,200	85	2,630	24,550	R	
1,795	200	760	240	10	195	1,500	U	
4,960	465	2,070	1,315	75	1,935	20,580	T	16. BEGUSARAI
2,895	265	1,305	765	70	1,735	19,485	R	
2,065	200	765	550	5	200	1,095	U	
7,585	730	3,180	1,930	145	3,255	39,055	T	17. SAMASTIPUR
5,170	530	2,530	1,555	130	3,080	38,025	R	
2,415	200	650	375	15	175	1,030	U	
7,785	745	2,900	2,165	105	2,515	40,035	T	18. DARBHANGA
5,150	445	1,940	1,405	85	2,250	38,400	R	
2,635	300	960	760	20	265	1,635	U	
2,635	300	960	760	20	265	1,635	U	Darbhanga Municipality
5,455	625	2,420	1,480	105	2,885	53,605	T	19. MADHUBANI
4,070	485	1,920	1,215	95	2,780	52,510	R	
1,385	140	500	265	10	105	1,095	U	
5,720	900	1,615	780	180	3,840	45,110	T	20. SAHARSA
3,670	535	1,160	455	165	3,685	43,355	R	
2,050	365	455	325	15	155	1,755	U	
8,225	1,265	3,615	2,040	225	6,495	57,325	T	21. PURNIA
4,515	580	1,900	1,080	180	5,920	53,420	R	
3,710	685	1,715	960	45	575	3,905	U	
1,535	350	595	305	10	230	1,340	U	Purnia Urban Agglomeration
3,485	440	1,120	820	125	3,010	21,445	T	22. KATIHAR
1,825	295	670	550	110	2,865	20,405	R	
1,660	145	450	270	15	145	1,040	U	
1,535	140	425	250	15	115	945	U	Katihar Municipality

TABLE H-1—CENSUS HOUSES AND

State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census			
				Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. MUNGER	T	537,965	10,650	444,580	9,055	4,360	430
	R	457,830	7,830	386,260	5,810	3,270	220
	U	80,135	2,820	58,320	3,245	1,090	210
Munger Municipality	U	20,960	575	16,360	905	190	70
24. BHAGALPUR	T	418,945	6,360	354,065	5,525	8,695	280
	R	369,340	4,675	318,310	4,245	7,300	220
	U	49,605	1,685	35,755	1,280	1,595	60
Bhagalpur Municipality	U	35,370	1,210	25,240	850	1,305	60
25. SANTHAL PARGANA	T	750,115	17,615	581,460	9,055	21,155	425
	R	701,810	15,300	546,955	7,815	20,165	250
	U	48,305	2,315	34,505	1,240	990	175
26. DHANBAD	T	447,070	15,870	374,325	7,845	3,215	665
	R	198,820	5,390	166,685	3,205	2,055	115
	U	248,250	10,480	207,640	4,640	1,160	550
Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration	U	158,575	6,055	132,260	2,710	615	385
Bokaro Steel City Urban Agglomeration	U	62,070	3,005	52,730	1,470	425	45
27. GIRIDIH	T	282,885	10,070	232,195	4,720	3,340	215
	R	230,070	7,020	191,425	3,590	2,825	105
	U	52,815	3,050	40,770	1,130	515	110
Bermo Urban Agglomeration	U	23,215	950	19,340	285	90	70
28. HAZARIBAG	T	373,630	15,405	305,940	4,535	5,560	475
	R	309,070	13,065	254,790	3,045	4,885	235
	U	64,560	2,340	51,150	1,490	675	240
Patratu Urban Agglomeration	U	21,880	525	19,090	485	105	45
29. PALAMU	T	325,425	13,160	275,605	3,615	5,325	395
	R	305,550	12,195	261,745	3,055	5,075	230
	U	19,875	965	13,860	560	250	165
30. RANCHI	T	637,565	23,680	490,650	5,700	15,580	535
	R	519,960	17,895	399,785	3,440	14,415	295
	U	117,605	5,785	90,865	2,260	1,165	240
Ranchi Urban Agglomeration	U	89,905	4,375	70,340	1,625	515	185
31. SINGHBHUM	T	618,335	20,720	484,180	4,885	7,450	950
	R	449,370	13,450	345,390	2,910	6,560	330
	U	168,965	7,270	138,790	1,975	890	620
Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	U	116,265	4,295	97,100	1,130	455	425

THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—*concld.*

Houses Used As							Total Rural Urban	State/District/Urban Agglomeration/City
Shop excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worships (*e.g.*, Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	Others		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
9,780	985	3,450	1,655	215	5,210	47,595	T	23. MUNGER
4,235	520	1,725	735	165	4,445	42,615	R	
5,545	465	1,725	920	50	765	4,980	U	
1,080	125	395	200	5	230	825	U	Munger Municipality
6,655	930	2,635	995	275	5,230	27,100	T	24. BHAGALPUR
2,975	420	1,195	480	230	4,655	24,635	R	
3,680	510	1,440	515	45	575	2,465	U	
2,795	335	1,145	440	20	390	1,580	U	Bhagalpur Municipality
7,730	1,415	3,675	1,850	310	7,310	98,115	T	25. SANTHAL PARGANA
4,540	935	2,495	1,015	265	6,815	95,260	R	
3,190	480	1,180	835	45	495	2,855	U	
11,280	1,790	3,805	1,925	215	3,390	22,745	T	26. DHANBAD
2,495	515	860	695	90	2,395	14,320	R	
8,785	1,275	2,945	1,230	125	995	8,425	U	
6,135	880	2,165	1,005	95	655	5,615	U	Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration
1,550	205	520	110	15	150	1,845	U	Bokaro Steel City Urban Agglomeration
5,860	885	2,080	790	85	4,295	18,350	T	27. GIRIDIH
3,255	445	1,000	405	70	3,915	16,015	R	
2,605	440	1,080	385	15	380	2,335	U	
870	165	365	85	10	205	780	U	Bermo Urban Agglomeration
6,350	1,385	2,370	805	185	5,120	25,500	T	28. HAZARIBAG
3,290	720	1,405	490	145	4,645	22,355	R	
3,060	665	965	315	40	475	3,145	U	
415	120	125	35	10	105	820	U	Patratu Urban Agglomeration
4,055	780	1,815	460	110	2,750	17,355	T	29. PALAMU
2,580	565	1,105	280	95	2,600	16,025	R	
1,475	215	710	180	15	150	1,330	U	
8,105	1,810	4,390	1,530	290	4,385	80,910	T	30. RANCHI
1,960	780	1,685	460	240	3,805	75,200	R	
6,145	1,030	2,705	1,070	50	580	5,710	U	
5,125	760	2,080	855	30	340	3,675	U	Ranchi Urban Agglomeration
9,615	1,495	3,895	770	355	2,290	81,730	T	31. SINGHBHUM
2,435	570	1,095	320	210	1,770	74,330	R	
7,180	925	2,800	450	145	520	7,400	U	
5,130	535	2,015	260	65	275	4,580	U	Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration

TABLE H-2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

TABLE H-2—DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

FLY LEAF

This table gives data on disabled population lassified under three prominent forms of disability, iz., totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. 'igures presented in the table have been derived rom the Houselist and compiled manually on full-ount basis.

The compilation of figures was first done at he charge (C.D. Block) level and thereafter, on the oasis of Charge total, the district figures were arrived it. Similar compilation of District totals was done o arrive at the State figures.

The presentation of data in the table has been lone for the State, Division, District, Subdivision ind C.D. Block separately for total, rural and urban ireas. Data in respect of each Urban Agglomeration (U.A.), City and Town have also been shown separately. For the purpose of presentation the data in respect of U.As., Cities and Towns have been shown below the C.D. Block to which they belong. However, in the case of Patna, Purnia, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, and Jamshedpur urban agglomerations there is a departure from this procedure, the reasons for which have been given in the footnote to the table of the respective districts.

The relevant instructions to enumerators to record information about physically handicapped persons (pertaining to columns 11—13 of the Houselist) are reproduced below :

> "*Columns* 11—13: *Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb*—In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.
>
> 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.
>
> 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 both the legs or both the arms will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.
>
> 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.
>
> 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."

TABLE H-2—DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**T**	**39,719**	**35,232**	**23,784**
	R	**37,656**	**32,587**	**22,457**
	U	**2,063**	**2,645**	**1,327**
PATNA DIVISION	**T**	**9,622**	**7,805**	**4,287**
	R	**9,086**	**7,033**	**3,951**
	U	**536**	**772**	**336**
1. PATNA DISTRICT	T	1,326	1,093	708
	R	1,077	847	543
	U	249	246	165
Patna Urban Agglomeration	U	190	194	117
Patna ..	U	163	162	100
(*i*) Patna Municipal Corporation (I) $	U	161	161	99
(*ii*) Pataliputra Housing Colony (O.G.) $	U	..	..	..
(*iii*) *Digha-Mainpura (O.G.)* $	U	2	1	1
PATNA CITY SUBDIVISION	T	130	126	102
	R	79	47	59
	U	51	79	43
1. Patna Rural (a)	T	55	85	52
	R	13	8	14
	U	42	77	38
Portion of Patna Municipal Corporation $	U	42	77	38
2. Fatwah	T	75	41	50
	R	66	39	45
	U	9	2	5
Fatwah (N) (II)	U	7	2	5
Khusrupur (N) (III)	U	2	..	..
PATNA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	477	365	212
	R	340	256	140
	U	137	109	72
1. Patna Rural (b)	T	124	88	62
	R	3	3	..
	U	121	85	62
Portion of Patna Municipal Corporation $	U	119	84	61
Pataliputra Housing Colony (O.G.) $	U	..	..	..
Digha-Mainpura (O.G.) $	U	2	1	1
3. Phulwari	T	82	72	34
	R	76	58	30
	U	6	14	4
Phulwari Sharif (N) (IV) $	U	6	14	4
4. Punpun	R	58	53	23
5. Dhanarua	R	95	49	27
6. Masaurhi	T	118	103	66
	R	108	93	60
	U	10	10	6
*Masaurhi (N) (V)	U	10	10	6
DINAPUR SUBDIVISION	T	426	341	248
	R	395	308	226
	U	31	33	22
7. Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul	T	59	52	28
	R	30	25	15
	U	29	27	13
Dinapur Nizamat (M) (VI) $	U	20	17	11
Khagaul (M) (VII)	U	8	9	..
Dinapur Cantt. (VIII) $	U	1	1	2
8. Naubatpur	R	65	40	39
9. Paliganj	R	94	85	54
10. Bikram	R	81	81	44
11. Bihta	R	66	40	43
12. Maner	T	61	43	40
	R	59	37	31
	U	2	6	9
Maner (N) (IX)	U	2	6	9
BARH SUBDIVISION	T	293	261	146
	R	263	236	118
	U	30	25	28
13. Barh	T	131	137	52
	R	126	134	42
	U	5	3	10
Barh (M)(X)	U	5	3	10
14. Bakhtiarpur	T	37	31	21
	R	36	29	21
	U	1	2	..
Bakhtiarpur Town (XI)	U	1	2	..
15. Pandarak	R	57	47	25
16. Mokameh	T	68	46	48
	R	44	26	30
	U	24	20	18
Mokameh (M) (XII)	U	24	20	18

$ These towns are parts of Patna Urban Agglomeration which is spread over Patna Rural (a) & (b), Phulwari and Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul C.D. Blocks and figures in respect of Patna Urban Agglomeration are shown below Patna District.

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D.Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
2. NALANDA DISTRICT	T	1,157	951	480
	R	1,094	922	440
	U	63	29	40
BIHARSHARIF SUBDIVISION	T	751	585	297
	R	709	563	271
	U	42	22	26
1. Bihar	T	132	69	48
	R	99	54	34
	U	33	15	14
Bihar (M) (I)	U	33	15	14
2. Giriak	R	35	22	21
3. Rajgir	T	172	172	76
	R	163	165	64
	U	9	7	12
Rajgir (N)(II)	U	7	6	8
Silao (N) (III)	U	2	1	4
4. Noorsarai	R	85	41	39
5. Rahui	R	96	72	29
6. Harnaut	R	71	80	31
7. Asthawan	R	105	92	32
8. Sarmera	R	55	37	21
HILSA SUB-DIVISION	T	406	366	183
	R	385	359	169
	U	21	7	14
9. Hilsa	T	107	89	42
	R	105	84	36
	U	2	5	6
*Hilsa (N) (IV)	U	2	5	6
10. Chandi	R	122	83	44
11. Ekangarsarai	R	71	124	42
12. Islampur	T	106	70	55
	R	87	68	47
	U	19	2	8
Islampur (N) (V)	U	19	2	8
3. NAWADA DISTRICT	T	877	505	385
	R	855	489	374
	U	22	16	11
NAWADA SUBDIVISION	T	877	505	385
	R	855	489	374
	U	22	16	11
1. Nawada	T	69	51	26
	R	62	39	23
	U	7	12	3
Nawada (M) (I)	U	7	12	3
2. Akbarpur	R	73	67	44
3. Narhat	R	74	45	23
4. Hisua	T	105	48	36
	R	93	44	33
	U	12	4	3
Hisua (N)(II)	U	12	4	3
5. Warisaliganj	T	110	34	51
	R	107	34	46
	U	3	..	5
Warisaliganj (N)(III)	U	3	..	5
6. Pakri Barawan	R	92	57	27
7. Kawakole	R	92	21	47
8. Gobindpur	R	130	77	71
9. Rajauli	R	49	42	24
10. Sirdala	R	83	63	36
4. GAYA DISTRICT	T	2,189	2,109	932
	R	2,126	1,771	884
	U	63	338	48
GAYA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	1,462	1,491	652
	R	1,416	1,174	613
	U	46	317	39
1. Gaya Town C.D. Block	T	77	343	50
	R	46	48	22
	U	31	295	28
Gaya (M)(I)	U	31	295	28
2. Bodh Gaya	T	70	50	39
	R	64	37	34
	U	6	13	5
Bodh Gaya (N)(II)	U	6	13	5
3. Sherghati	T	83	59	33
	R	78	52	28
	U	5	7	5
Sherghati (N) (III)	U	5	7	5
4. Amas	R	57	51	33
5. Imamganj	R	78	49	33
6. Dumaria	R	45	26	14
7. Gurua	R	75	74	26
8. Paraiya	R	78	58	41
9. Konch	R	87	123	40
10. Tikari	T	107	112	52
	R	103	110	51
	U	4	2	1
Tikari (M) (IV)	U	4	2	1
11. Belaganj	R	69	65	29
12. Khizirsarai	R	54	46	51
13. Atri	R	156	143	38
14. Manpur	R	50	30	19
15. Wazirganj	R	142	70	46
16. Fatehpur	R	101	68	41
17. Mohanpur	R	50	64	37
18. Barachatti	R	83	60	31
JEHANABAD SUBDIVISION	T	727	618	280
	R	710	597	271
	U	17	21	9
19. Jehanabad	T	83	73	37
	R	66	52	28
	U	17	21	9
Jehanabad (M) (V)	U	17	21	9
20. Makhdumpur	R	118	129	37
21. Kurtha	R	112	88	37
22. Karpi	R	139	108	57
23. Arwal	R	101	66	38
24. Kako	R	47	39	25
25. Ghosi	R	127	115	49

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
5. AURANGABAD DISTRICT	T	1,066	795	480
	R	1,023	750	464
	U	43	45	16
AURANGABAD SUBDIVISION	T	1,066	795	480
	R	1,023	750	464
	U	43	45	16
1. Aurangabad	T	77	64	27
	R	66	53	24
	U	11	11	3
Aurangabad (M)(I)	U	9	9	3
Jamhaur (N) (II)	U	2	2	..
2. Deo	R	60	40	23
3. Kutumba	R	56	46	42
4. Nabinagar	T	225	179	94
	R	223	176	92
	U	2	3	2
*Nabinagar Town (III)	U	2	3	2
5. Barun	R	77	39	57
6. Obra	R	68	35	23
7. Daudnagar	T	66	58	29
	R	50	37	24
	U	16	21	5
Daudnagar (M) (IV)	U	16	21	5
8. Haspura	R	48	26	33
9. Goh	R	122	110	43
10. Rafiganj	T	174	122	62
	R	160	112	56
	U	14	10	6
*Rafiganj (N) (V)	U	14	10	6
11. Madanpur	R	93	76	47
6. ROHTAS DISTRICT	T	1,557	1,168	657
	R	1,510	1,133	630
	U	47	35	27
SASARAM SUBDIVISION	T	789	588	422
	R	752	563	400
	U	37	25	22
1. Sasaram	T	82	74	58
	R	63	59	46
	U	19	15	12
Sasaram (M) (I)	U	19	15	12
2. Rohtas	R	38	18	21
3. Nawhatta	R	35	25	18
4. Sheosagar	R	82	40	35
5. Chenari	R	82	72	29
6. Kargahar	R	130	82	59
7. Dinara	R	99	83	41
8. Dawath	T	37	20	16
	R	33	18	14
	U	4	2	2
*Koath (N) (II)	U	4	2	2

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
6. ROHTAS DISTRICT—*concld.*				
9. Bikramganj	T	52	26	23
	R	49	23	23
	U	3	3	..
Bikramganj (N)(III)	U	3	3	..
10. Karakat	R	30	40	24
11. Nasriganj	T	36	46	25
	R	35	46	25
	U	1	..	..
Nasriganj Town (IV)	U	1	..	..
12. Dehri	T	34	39	32
	R	24	34	24
	U	10	5	8
Dehri (M) (V)	U	10	5	8
13. Nokha	R	52	23	41
BHABUA SUBDIVISION	T	768	580	235
	R	758	570	230
	U	10	10	5
14. Bhabua	T	113	77	35
	R	103	67	30
	U	10	10	5
Bhabua (M) (VI)	U	10	10	5
15. Bhagwanpur	R	96	67	30
16. Adhaura	R	47	23	17
17. Chainpur	R	65	35	27
18. Chand	R	106	36	24
19. Durgawati	R	36	60	11
20. Ramgarh	R	169	200	45
21. Mohania	R	73	25	27
22. Kudra	R	63	57	19
7. BHOJPUR DISTRICT	T	1,450	1,184	645
	R	1,401	1,121	616
	U	49	63	29
ARRAH SADAR SUB DIVISION	T	823	571	422
	R	792	531	401
	U	31	40	21
1. Arrah	T	79	68	45
	R	53	37	30
	U	26	31	15
Arrah (M) (I)	U	26	31	15
2. Udwantnagar	R	45	26	31
3. Jagdishpur	T	86	31	55
	R	84	29	52
	U	2	2	3
Jagdishpur(M)(II)	U	2	2	3
4. Behea	T	79	40	25
	R	79	39	25
	U	..	1	..
*Behea(N) (III)	U	..	1	..
5. Shahpur	T	63	50	39
	R	62	47	39
	U	1	3	..
Shahpur(N) (IV)	U	1	3	..

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
7. BHOJPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*				
6. Barhara	R	130	93	35
7. Koilwar	T	37	37	33
	R	36	34	33
	U	1	3	..
Koilwar(N)(V)	U	1	3	..
8. Sandesh	R	54	61	32
9. Sahar	R	84	54	29
10. Charpokhri	R	43	21	29
11. Tarari	R	65	52	33
12. Piro	T	58	38	36
	R	57	38	33
	U	1	..	3
Piro (N)(VI)	U	1	..	3
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION	T	627	613	223
	R	609	590	215
	U	18	23	8
13. Buxar	T	87	119	40
	R	80	100	37
	U	7	19	3
Buxar (M) (VII)	U	7	19	3
14. Itarhi	R	40	58	18
15. Rajpur	R	171	147	42
16. Simri	R	85	71	24
17. Barhampur	R	91	72	25
18. Dumraon	T	97	115	48
	R	86	111	43
	U	11	4	5
Dumraon (M) (VIII)	U	11	4	5
19. Nawanagar	R	56	31	26
TIRHUT DIVISION	T	7,654	7,018	4,435
	R	7,412	6,748	4,283
	U	242	270	152
8. SARAN DISTRICT	T	743	537	495
	R	706	513	476
	U	37	24	19
CHAPRA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	743	537	495
	R	706	513	476
	U	37	24	19
1. Chapra	T	73	41	31
	R	53	37	24
	U	20	4	7
Chapra (M)(I)	U	20	4	7
2 Revelganj	T	24	28	18
	R	17	17	12
	U	7	11	6
Revelganj (M)(II)	U	7	11	6
3. Jalalpur	R	54	32	43
4. Manjhi	R	56	23	37
5. Ekma	R	44	28	28
6. Baniapur	R	80	50	54
7. Mashrakh	R	61	60	48
8. Taraiya	R	77	57	48

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
8. SARAN DISTRICT—*concld.*				
9. Marhaura	R	51	40	35
10. Amnaur	R	53	33	38
11. Parsa	R	39	40	31
12. Dariapur	R	39	35	26
13. Sonepur	T	33	20	15
	R	25	15	11
	U	8	5	4
Sonepur(N)(III)	U	8	5	4
14. Dighwara	T	15	13	19
	R	13	9	17
	U	2	4	2
Dighwara(N)(IV)	U	2	4	2
15. Garkha	R	44	37	23
9. SIWAN DISTRICT	T	647	576	469
	R	639	535	463
	U	8	41	6
SIWAN SUB-DIVISION	T	647	576	469
	R	639	535	463
	U	8	41	6
1. Siwan	T	28	25	23
	R	24	21	17
	U	4	4	6
Siwan (M)(I)	U	4	4	6
2. Hussainganj	R	54	34	45
3. Andar	R	38	23	24
4. Darauli	R	54	26	24
5. Guthani	R	37	37	19
6. Mairwa	T	40	136	24
	R	39	99	24
	U	1	37	..
*Mairwa (N) (II)	U	1	37	..
7. Barharia	R	49	42	44
8. Pachrukhi	R	47	51	27
9. Goriakothi	R	38	29	37
10. Basantpur	R	41	36	45
11. Bhagwanpur Hat	R	54	32	48
12. Maharajganj	T	37	17	26
	R	34	17	26
	U	3	..	..
Maharajganj(N) (III)	U	3	..	..
13. Daraundha	R	44	27	31
14. Siswan	R	48	28	36
15. Raghunathpur	R	38	33	16
10. GOPALGANJ DISTRICT	T	629	574	447
	R	600	558	422
	U	29	16	25
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION	T	629	574	447
	R	600	558	422
	U	29	16	25
1. Gopalganj	T	65	87	47
	R	54	83	42
	U	11	4	5
Gopalganj (M) (I)	U	11	4	5

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
10.GOPALGANJ DISTRICT—*concld.*				
2. Manjha	R	65	83	64
3. Uchkagaon	T	69	53	43
	R	61	46	36
	U	8	7	7
Mirganj (N)(II)	U	8	7	7
4. Hathua	R	55	49	45
5. Bhorey	R	54	35	30
6. Bijaipur	R	35	31	21
7. Katiya	R	41	20	14
8. Kuchaikote	R	106	83	61
9. Barauli	T	75	65	78
	R	65	60	65
	U	10	5	13
Barauli (N)(III)	U	10	5	13
10. Baikunthpur	R	64	68	44
11. PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN DISTRICT	T	1,331	1,082	691
	R	1,274	1,036	673
	U	57	46	18
BETTIAH SUBDIVISION	T	798	621	477
	R	755	580	463
	U	43	41	14
1. Bettiah	T	47	56	14
	R	22	19	7
	U	25	37	7
Bettiah(M)(I)	U	25	37	7
2. Nautan	R	55	49	53
3. Bairia	R	101	122	44
4. Jogapatti	R	91	43	61
5. Chanpatia	T	136	94	84
	R	129	93	81
	U	7	1	3
Chanpatia(N) (II)	U	7	1	3
6. Narkatiaganj	T	128	56	43
	R	117	53	39
	U	11	3	4
Narkatiaganj (N) (III)	U	11	3	4
7. Gaunaha	R	60	43	29
8. Mainatanr	R	57	46	35
9. Sikta	R	52	27	30
10. Majhaulia	R	71	85	84
BAGAHA SUBDIVISION	T	533	461	214
	R	519	456	210
	U	14	5	4
11. Bagaha	T	94	44	32
	R	80	39	28
	U	14	5	4
Bagaha(N)(IV)	U	14	5	4
12. Thakrahan	R	64	73	25
13. Madhubani	R	68	53	24
14. Sidhaw	R	95	59	41
15. Ramnagar	R	119	169	62
16. Lauriya	R	93	63	30
12. PURBA CHAMPARAN DISTRICT	T	1,370	1,021	700
	R	1,355	990	683
	U	15	31	17
MOTIHARI SUBDIVISION	T	708	519	426
	R	694	489	410
	U	14	30	16
1. Motihari	T	57	39	35
	R	56	33	31
	U	1	6	4
Motihari Urban Agglomeration	U	1	6	4
(i) Motihari(M)(I)	U	1	4	2
(ii) Lauthaha(N)(II)	U	..	2	
2. Turkaulia	R	103	101	53
3. Kalyanpur	R	59	40	52
4. Kesaria	R	54	49	18
5. Areraj	R	110	69	46
6. Harsidhi	R	56	53	75
7. Paharpur	R	69	44	73
8. Sugauli	T	60	28	27
	R	51	21	19
	U	9	7	8
Sugauli (N) (III)	U	9	7	8
9. Ramgarhwa	R	71	47	20
10. Raxaul	T	69	49	27
	R	65	32	23
	U	4	17	4
Raxaul Bazar (M) (IV)	U	4	17	4
SIKRAHNA SUBDIVISION	T	662	502	274
	R	661	501	273
	U	1	1	1
11. Adapur	R	52	32	24
12. Narkatia	R	40	56	11
13. Ghorasahan	R	99	40	41
14. Dhaka	R	117	80	29
15. Chiraiya	R	73	35	14
16. Patahi	R	46	32	21
17. Pakridayal	R	68	38	9
18. Madhuban	R	79	121	71
19. Mehsi	R	24	20	21
20. Chakia (Pipra)	T	64	48	33
	R	63	47	32
	U	1	1	1
Chakia(N)(V)	U	1	1	1
13. SITAMARHI DISTRICT	T	1,306	1,274	488
	R	1,275	1,251	472
	U	31	23	16
WEST SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION	T	590	683	226
	R	560	662	212
	U	30	21	14
1. Dumra	T	73	45	33
	R	55	35	29
	U	18	10	40

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
13. SITAMARHI DISTRICT—*concld.*				
Sitamarhi Urban Agglomeration	U	18	10	4
(i) Sitamarhi(M)(I)	U	13	10	2
(ii) Dumra(N) (II)	U	2	..	2
(iii) *Rajopatti-Dumra Talkhapur Dumra (O,G.)*	U	3	..	..
2. Runisaidpur	R	113	150	39
3. Belsand	T	118	212	39
	R	116	206	33
	U	2	6	6
Belsand (*N*) (III)	U	2	6	6
4. Sheohar	R	47	52	28
5. Piprarhi	R	64	23	20
6. Bairgania	T	46	38	20
	R	36	33	16
	U	10	5	4
*Bairgania(N)(IV)	U	10	5	4
7. Majorganj	R	81	113	23
8. Riga	R	48	50	24
EAST SITAMARHI	T	716	591	262
SUBDIVISION	R	715	589	260
	U	1	2	2
9. Bathnaha	R	84	64	50
10. Sonbarsa	R	67	37	15
11. Parihar	R	130	71	43
12. Sursand	R	66	51	24
13. Pupri	T	108	89	31
	R	107	87	29
	U	1	2	2
*Janakpur Road (Pupri) (N) (V)	U	1	2	2
14. Nanpur	R	136	145	66
15. Bajpatti	R	125	134	33
14. MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT	T	987	1,255	668
	R	959	1,205	654
	U	28	50	14
MUZAFFARPUR	T	550	752	368
EAST SUBDIVISION	R	522	702	354
	U	28	50	14
1. Musahri	T	59	101	47
	R	31	51	33
	U	28	50	14
Muzaffarpur (M) (I)	U	28	50	14
2. Minapur	R	64	87	62
3. Bochaha	R	44	62	30
4. Aurai	R	82	80	35
5. Katra	R	132	166	35
6. Gaighatti	R	54	90	35
7. Dholi (Moraul)	R	33	59	57
8. Sakra	R	82	107	67
MUZAFFARPUR	T	437	503	300
WEST SUBDIVISION	R	437	503	300
	U	..	..	..
9. Kurhani	R	80	100	39
10. Kanti	R	57	87	47
11. Saraiya	R	73	79	54
12. Paroo	R	82	84	51
13. Sahebganj	R	43	53	31
14. Baruraj	R	102	100	78
15. VAISHALI DISTRICT	T	641	699	477
	R	604	660	440
	U	37	39	37
HAJIPUR	T	641	69	477
SUBDIVISION	R	604	660	440
	U	37	39	37
1. Hajipur	T	55	58	57
	R	35	43	39
	U	20	15	18
Hajipur(M)(I)	U	20	15	18
2. Lalganj	T	89	116	66
	R	76	101	52
	U	13	15	14
Lalganj(M)(II)	U	13	15	14
3. Vaishali	R	30	39	22
4. Goraul	R	76	63	51
5. Mahua	R	89	86	54
6. Patepur	R	65	114	67
7. Jandaha	R	55	46	38
8. Mahnar	T	38	43	39
	R	34	34	34
	U	4	9	5
Mahnar Bazar (M) (III)	U	4	9	5
9. Sahdai Buzurg (Desari)	R	67	66	33
10. Bidupur	R	33	41	23
11. Raghopur	R	44	27	27
DARBHANGA DIVISION	**T**	**4,569**	**4,292**	**2,329**
	R	**4,321**	**4,134**	**2,203**
	U	**248**	**158**	**126**
16. BEGUSARAI DISTRICT	T	1,004	816	521
	R	918	734	484
	U	86	82	37
BEGUSARAI	T	1,004	816	521
SUBDIVISION	R	918	734	484
	U	86	82	37
1. Begusarai	T	169	143	70
	R	129	117	47
	U	40	26	23
Begusarai Urban Agglomeration	U	40	26	23
(i) Begusarai(M)(I)	U	39	26	23
*(ii) Barauni I.O.C. Township (II)	U	1	..	..
2. Matihani	R	65	34	25
3. Barauni	T	122	88	44
	R	106	76	40
	U	16	12	4
Barauni Town (III)	U	16	12	4
4. Teghra	T	78	111	39
	R	48	67	29
	U	30	44	10
Teghra Town (IV)	U	30	44	10
5. Bachhwara	R	52	36	46
6. Bhagwanpur	R	90	76	64
7. Cheria Bariarpur	R	47	31	26
8. Khudabandpur	R	56	93	47
9. Bakhri	R	146	99	65
10. Balia	R	107	62	63
11. Sahibpur Kamal	R	72	43	32

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ CD. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
17. SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT	T	930	845	663
	R	908	821	646
	U	22	24	17
SAMASTIPUR SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	561	539	486
	R	551	525	475
	U	10	14	11
1. Samastipur	T	48	52	49
	R	44	41	45
	U	4	11	4
Samastipur(I)	U	4	11	4
(i) Municipality	U	2	10	3
(ii) Railway Colony	U	2	1	1
2. Sarairanjan	R	47	37	32
3. Tajpur Morwa	R	47	49	43
4. Pusa	R	43	51	55
5. Kalyanpur	R	56	70	78
6. Warisnagar	R	97	72	55
7. Ujiarpur	R	59	43	60
8. Dalsinghsarai	T	72	77	73
	R	70	75	67
	U	2	2	6
Dalsinghsarai (N) (II)	U	2	2	6
9. Mohiuddinagar	T	41	40	13
	R	37	39	12
	U	4	1	1
Mohiuddinagar(N) (III)	U	4	1	1
10. Patori	R	51	48	28
ROSERA SUBDIVISION	T	369	306	177
	R	357	296	171
	U	12	10	6
11. Rosera	T	78	72	41
	R	66	62	35
	U	12	10	6
Rosera(M)(IV)	U	12	10	6
12. Singhia	R	65	66	23
13. Hasanpur	R	132	86	54
14. Bibhutpur	R	94	82	59
18. DARBHANGA DISTRICT	T	1,147	1,210	549
	R	1,034	1,188	485
	U	113	22	64
DARBHANGA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	796	932	398
	R	683	910	334
	U	113	22	64
1. Darbhanga	T	184	186	114
	R	71	164	50
	U	113	22	64
Darbhanga(M) (I)	U	113	22	64
2. Bahadurpur	R	83	115	24
3. Hayaghat	R	97	89	38
4. Singhwara	R	115	149	60
5. Jale	R	91	125	46
6. Keotiranway	R	91	128	39
7. Manigachhi	R	78	90	55
8. Baheri	R	57	50	22
BENIPUR SUBDIVISION	T	351	278	151
	R	351	278	151
	U	..	..	..
9. Benipur	R	97	60	40
10. Ghanshyampur	R	80	64	44
11. Biraul	R	67	61	30
12. Kusheshwar Asthan	R	107	93	37

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
19. MADHUBANI DISTRICT	T	1,488	1,421	596
	R	1,461	1,391	588
	U	27	30	8
MADHUBANI SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	1,070	1,060	399
	R	1,048	1,036	394
	U	22	24	5
1. Madhubani	T	131	152	45
	R	114	137	41
	U	17	15	4
Madhubani (M) (I)	U	17	15	4
2. Bisfi	R	106	80	29
3. Benipatti	R	193	253	73
4. Madhwapur	R	65	50	26
5. Harlakhi	R	90	70	31
6. Basopatti	R	65	30	16
7. Khajauli	R	78	83	45
8. Jainagar	T	71	73	11
	R	66	64	10
	U	5	9	1
Jainagar(N) (II)	U	5	9	1
9. Ladania	R	46	53	19
10. Babu Barhi	R	89	76	28
11. Rajnagar	R	69	77	30
12. Pandaul	R	67	63	46
JHANJHARPUR SUBDIVISION	T	418	361	197
	R	413	355	194
	U	5	6	3
13. Jhanjharpur	T	39	49	29
	R	34	43	26
	U	5	6	3
Jhanjharpur(N) (III)	U	5	6	3
14. Andhratharhi	R	54	63	22
15. Laukaha	R	86	62	41
16. Laukahi	R	30	30	19
17. Phulparas	R	106	69	40
18. Madhepur	R	103	88	46
KOSI DIVISION	**T**	**5,030**	**4,370**	**4,380**
	R	**4,890**	**4,204**	**4,231**
	U	**140**	**166**	**149**
20. SAHARSA DISTRICT	T	1,753	1,439	881
	R	1,716	1,395	855
	U	37	44	26
SAHARSA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	544	430	230
	R	535	412	228
	U	9	18	2
1. Kahara	T	71	79	25
	R	62	61	23
	U	9	18	2
Saharsa(M) (I)	U	9	18	2
2. Simri Bakhtiarpur	R	77	68	35
3. Mahishi	R	54	62	33
4. Nauhatta	R	46	32	25
5. Sour Bazar	R	76	59	40
6. Sonbarsa	R	116	53	35
7. Salkhua	R	104	77	37

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
20. SAHARSA DISTRICT—*concld.*				
SUPAUL	T	380	326	190
SUBDIVISION	R	372	314	185
	U	8	12	5
8. Supaul	T	107	63	49
	R	99	51	44
	U	8	12	5
Supaul (M)(II)	U	8	12	5
9. Marauna	R	54	79	29
10. Kishanpur	R	91	57	38
11. Pipra	R	51	45	21
12. Tribeniganj	R	77	82	53
BIRPUR	T	255	242	167
SUBDIVISION	R	252	239	158
	U	3	3	9
13. Basantpur	T	37	44	44
	R	37	44	36
	U	..	..	8
Birpur (N)(III)	U	..	..	8
14. Chhatapur	R	105	102	73
15. Raghopur	R	72	41	30
16. Nirmali	T	41	55	20
	R	38	52	19
	U	3	3	1
Nirmali(N)(IV)	U	3	3	1
MADHEPURA	T	574	441	294
SUBDIVISION	R	557	430	284
	U	17	11	10
17. Madhepura	T	57	42	36
	R	56	39	32
	U	1	3	4
Madhepura(M) (V)	U	1	3	4
18. Singheshwar	R	125	105	53
19. Kumarkhand	R	74	68	35
20. Murliganj	T	79	72	65
	R	66	65	61
	U	13	7	4
Murliganj(N) (VI)	U	13	7	4
21. Kishanganj	T	94	70	49
	R	91	69	47
	U	3	1	2
*Bihariganj (N) (VII)	U	3	1	2
22. Chausa	R	78	57	37
23. Alamnagar	R	67	27	19
21. PURNIA	T	2,132	1,839	2,342
DISTRICT	R	2,056	1,755	2,249
	U	76	84	93
Purnia Urban Agglomeration	U	24	41	41
PURNIA SADAR	T	1,033	831	1,086
SUBDIVISION	R	1,001	789	1,037
	U	32	42	49
1. Purnia East	T	104	99	132
	R	90	65	104
	U	14	34	28
Purnia (M)(I)$	U	14	34	28
2. Krityanandnagar	R	90	112	124
3. Dhamdaha	R	81	37	64
4. Rupauli	R	124	109	198
5. Bhawanipur	R	95	53	44
6. Barhara	R	64	57	55
7. Banmankhi	T	101	69	105
	R	93	68	97
	U	8	1	8
Banmankhi Bazar (N)(II))	U	8	1	8
8. Kasba	T	89	75	118
	R	79	68	105
	U	10	7	13
Kasba(N) (III)$	U	10	7	13
9. Amour	R	134	114	104
10. Baisa	R	48	37	77
11. Baisi	R	103	69	65
ARARIA	T	683	613	796
SUBDIVISION	R	668	588	779
	U	15	25	17
12. Araria	T	105	104	146
	R	99	88	139
	U	6	16	7
Araria (M)(IV)	U	6	16	7
13. Ranigani	R	83	86	99
14. Bhargama	R	42	60	90
15. Narpatganj	R	87	87	109
16. Forbesganj	T	77	71	129
	R	68	62	119
	U	9	9	10
Forbesganj (M) (V)	U	5	9	7
Jogabani(N)(VI)	U	4	..	3
17. Kursakatta	R	40	16	38
18. Sikti	R	63	46	40
19. Palasi	R	64	44	44
20. Jokihat	R	122	99	101
KISHANGANJ	T	416	395	460
SUBDIVISION	R	387	378	433
	U	29	17	27
21. Kishanganj	T	47	52	87
	R	30	39	71
	U	17	13	16
Kishanganj(M) (VII)	U	17	13	16
22. Kochadhamin	R	93	74	74
23. Bahadurganj	T	61	43	77
	R	53	41	72
	U	8	2	5
Bahadurganj(N) (VIII)	U	8	2	5
24. Terhagachh	R	36	33	32
25. Dighalbank	R	90	88	45
26. Thakurganj	T	44	58	66
	R	40	56	60
	U	4	2	6
Thakurganj(N) (IX)	U	4	2	6
27. Pothia	R	45	47	79

$ These towns are parts of Purnia Urban Agglomeration which is spread over Purnia East and Kasba C.D. Blocks and figures in respect of Purnia Urban Agglomeration are shown below Purnia district.

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
22. KATIHAR DISTRICT	T	1,145	1,092	1,157
	R	1,118	1,054	1,127
	U	27	38	30
KATIHAR SUB-DIVISION	T	1,145	1,092	1,157
	R	1,118	1,054	1,127
	U	27	38	30
1. Katihar	T	97	179	96
	R	71	141	67
	U	26	38	29
Katihar (I)	U	26	38	29
(i) Municipality	U	26	35	21
(ii) Railway Colony	U	..	3	8
2. Pranpur	R	95	80	133
3. Manihari	T	68	69	79
	R	67	69	78
	U	1	..	1
Manihari (N) (II)	U	1	..	1
4. Barari	R	89	101	187
5. Falka	R	66	84	78
6. Korha	R	85	69	163
7. Kadwa	R	212	140	114
8. Balrampur	R	57	50	43
9. Barsoi	R	166	137	93
10. Azamnagar	R	139	118	80
11. Amdabad	R	71	65	91
BHAGALPUR DIVISION	**T**	**5,309**	**4,818**	**3,444**
	R	**5,017**	**4,455**	**3,272**
	U	**292**	**363**	**172**
23. MUNGER DISTRICT	T	2,287	1,757	1,009
	R	2,132	1,607	928
	U	155	150	81
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	T	394	324	219
	R	332	247	173
	U	62	77	46
1. Munger	T	76	87	44
	R	41	41	22
	U	35	46	22
Munger (M) (I)	U	35	46	22
2. Jamalpur	T	64	53	44
	R	46	33	23
	U	18	20	21
Jamalpur (M) (II)	U	17	15	21
*Bariarpur Town (III)	U	1	5	..
3. Tarapur	R	82	35	44
4. Sangrampur	R	40	36	20
5. Kharagpur	T	76	80	44
	R	67	69	41
	U	9	11	3
Kharagpur (N) (IV)	U	9	11	3
6. Dharhara	R	56	33	23
JAMUI SUB-DIVISION	T	518	375	259
	R	502	364	252
	U	16	11	7
7. Jamui	T	51	27	20
	R	45	22	17
	U	6	5	3
Jamui (M) (V)	U	6	5	3
8. Lakshmipur	R	74	51	35
9. Jhajha	T	69	56	53
	R	59	50	49
	U	10	6	4
Jhajha (N) (VI)	U	10	6	4
10. Chakai	R	38	34	23
11. Sono	R	37	57	21
12. Khaira	R	78	40	38
13. Sikandra	R	171	110	69
LAKHISARAI SUBDIVISION	T	705	590	263
	R	648	548	245
	U	57	42	18
14. Lakhisarai	T	172	112	42
	R	152	102	37
	U	20	10	5
Lakhisarai (M) (VII)	U	20	10	5
15. Halsi	R	95	90	41
16. Ariari	R	71	73	19
17. Sheikhpura	T	132	100	43
	R	118	84	39
	U	14	16	4
Sheikhpura (M) (VIII)	U	14	16	4
18. Barbigha	T	72	52	41
	R	56	43	37
	U	16	9	4
Barbigha (N) (IX)	U	16	9	4
19. Barahiya	T	34	41	24
	R	27	34	19
	U	7	7	5
Barahiya (M) (X)	U	7	7	5
20. Surajgarha	R	129	122	53
KHAGARIA SUBDIVISION	T	670	468	268
	R	650	448	258
	U	20	20	10
21. Khagaria	T	126	88	52
	R	123	80	51
	U	3	8	1
Khagaria (M) (XI)	U	3	8	1
22. Alauli	R	130	139	54
23. Chautham	R	98	45	35
24. Beldaur	R	129	72	29
25. Gogri	T	94	70	50
	R	77	58	41
	U	17	12	9
*Gogri Jamalpur (N) (XII)	U	17	12	9
26. Parbatta	R	93	54	48

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
24. BHAGALPUR DISTRICT	T	1,169	1,233	686
	R	1,076	1,167	633
	U	93	66	53
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	T	520	623	274
	R	442	575	235
	U	78	48	39
1. Jagdishpur	T	101	93	51
	R	38	66	33
	U	63	27	18
Bhagalpur (M) (I)	U	63	27	18
2. Shahkund	R	52	102	23
3. Sultanganj	T	85	92	42
	R	74	78	29
	U	11	14	13
Sultanganj (N) (II)	U	11	14	13
4. Nathnagar	R	27	32	16
5. Sabour	R	52	55	34
6. Colgong	T	79	113	53
	R	75	106	45
	U	4	7	8
Colgong (M) (III)	U	4	7	8
7. Pirpainti	R	60	48	36
8. Sonhaula	R	64	88	19
NAUGACHHIA SUBDIVISION	T	192	127	74
	R	184	118	68
	U	8	9	6
9. Naugachhia	T	94	52	28
	R	86	43	22
	U	8	9	6
Naugachhia (N) (IV)	U	8	9	6
10. Bihpur	R	43	42	24
11. Gopalpur	R	55	33	22
BANKA SUB-DIVISION	T	457	483	338
	R	450	474	330
	U	7	9	8
12. Banka	T	37	42	31
	R	30	33	23
	U	7	9	8
Banka (M) (V)	U	7	9	8
13. Katoria	R	62	37	45
14. Chanan	R	29	10	29
15. Belhar	R	34	31	28
16. Shambhuganj	R	94	66	29
17. Amarpur	R	64	77	36
18. Rajaun	R	33	42	29
19. Dhuraiya	R	41	62	38
20. Barahat	R	36	46	32
21. Bausi	R	27	70	41

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
25. SANTHAL PARGANA DISTRICT	T	1,853	1,828	1,749
	R	1,809	1,681	1,711
	U	44	147	38
DUMKA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	431	367	412
	R	416	357	403
	U	15	10	9
1. Dumka	T	35	33	38
	R	31	28	34
	U	4	5	4
Dumka (M) (I)	U	4	5	4
2. Ranishwar	R	35	47	37
3. Masalia	R	56	34	45
4. Jama	R	56	64	50
5. Jarmundi	T	90	39	55
	R	79	34	50
	U	11	5	5
Basukinath (N) (XI)	U	11	5	5
6. Saraiyahat	R	51	47	38
7. Ramgarh	R	52	35	61
8. Gopikandar	R	15	8	19
9. Kathikund	R	18	16	29
10. Shikaripara	R	23	44	40
JAMTARA SUBDIVISION	T	239	294	286
	R	234	289	284
	U	5	5	2
11. Jamtara	T	64	86	86
	R	59	81	84
	U	5	5	2
Jamtara (N) (II)	U	2	3	2
Mihijam (N) (III)	U	3	2	..
12. Narayanpur	R	54	63	70
13. Nala	R	64	74	53
14. Kundahit	R	57	71	77
DEOGHAR SUBDIVISION	T	374	330	315
	R	367	220	310
	U	7	110	5
15. Deoghar	T	60	129	43
	R	56	25	41
	U	4	104	2
Deoghar Urban Agglomeration	U	4	104	2
(i) Deoghar (M) (IV)	U	2	101	2
(ii) Jasidih (N) (V)	U	2	3	..
16. Madhupur	T	46	53	43
	R	43	47	40
	U	3	6	3
Madhupur (M) (VI)	U	3	6	3
17. Mohanpur	R	44	27	60

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
25. SANTHAL PARGANA DISTRICT—*concld.*				
18. Sarwan	R	75	40	32
19. Palojori	R	57	22	60
20. Sarath	R	50	30	41
21. Karon	R	42	29	36
GODDA SUB-	T	381	428	297
DIVISION	R	380	426	297
	U	1	2	..
22. Godda	T	64	93	56
	R	63	91	56
	U	1	2	..
Godda (N) (VII)	U	1	2	..
23. Poreyahat	R	42	40	66
24. Pathargama	R	65	72	41
25. Mahagama	R	46	40	30
26. Meherma	R	102	100	63
27. Boarijor	R	39	61	20
28. Sundar Pahari	R	23	22	21
RAJMAHAL	T	244	233	260
SUBDIVISION	R	229	215	241
	U	15	18	19
29. Sahibganj	T	28	20	22
	R	21	15	9
	U	7	5	13
Sahibganj (M) (VIII)	U	7	5	13
30. Taljhari	R	14	7	22
31. Rajmahal	T	67	62	50
	R	64	55	48
	U	3	7	2
Rajmahal (N) (IX)	U	3	7	2
32. Barharwa	R	45	52	49
33. Pathna	R	16	15	25
34. Barhait	R	26	26	29
35. Borio	T	48	51	63
	R	43	45	59
	U	5	6	4
Borio Bazar Town (XII)	U	5	6	4
PAKAUR SUB-	T	184	176	179
DIVISION	R	183	174	176
	U	1	2	3
36. Pakaur	T	61	66	38
	R	60	64	35
	U	1	2	3
Pakaur (M) (X)	U	1	2	3
37. Maheshpur	R	33	30	41
38. Pakuria	R	26	14	30
39. Amrapara	R	18	26	16
40. Litipara	R	33	30	33
41. Hiranpur	R	13	10	21
NORTH	T	2,663	2,325	1,899
CHOTANAGPUR	R	2,434	1,823	1,744
DIVISION	U	229	502	155
26. DHANBAD	T	651	889	459
DISTRICT	R	502	475	375
	U	149	414	84
Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration	U	91	303	47
SADAR SUB-	T	361	599	260
DIVISION	R	252	276	207
	U	109	323	53
1. Dhanbad-*cum*-	T	30	80	25
Kenduadih-*cum*-	R	8	15	6
Jgagta	U	22	65	19
Dhanbad (M) (I)$	U	11	11	9
*Bhuli Town (II)$	U	..	1	..
Loyabad Town (III)$	U	2	5	..
Sijua Town (IV)$	U	6	5	3
Kerkend Town (V)$	U	3	43	6
*Kenduadih Town (VI)$	U	..	..	1
Saraidhela Town (XXVII)$	U	..	..	..
2. Jharia-*cum*-	T	70	241	27
Jorapokhar-*cum*-	R	4	9	3
Sindri	U	66	232	24
Sindri (N) (VII)$	U	4	26	11
Jharia (N) (VIII)$	U	7	68	4
Jorapokhar Town (IX)$	U	38	10	2
*Bhagatdih Town (X)$	U	8	37	2
Bhowrah Town (XI)$	U	5	87	..
*Pathardih Town (XII)$	U	..	1	2
Tisra Town (XIII)$	U	2	1	3
Jamadoba Town (XIV)$	U	2	2	..
3. Gobindpur	R	70	76	49
4. Tundi	R	55	42	59
5. Nirsa-*cum*-	T	101	127	66
Chirkunda	R	80	101	56
	U	21	26	10
Kumardhubi Urban Agglomeration	U	16	21	6

$These Towns are parts of Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration which is spread over Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih- *cum*-Jagta, Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri and Baghmara-*cum*-Katras C.D. Blocks and figures in respect of Dhanbad Urban Agglomeration are shown below Dhanbad district.

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
26. DHANBAD DISTRICT—*concld.*				
(a) Kumardhubi Town (XV)	U	5	8	3
(b) Chirkunda Town (XVI)	U	4	6	3
(c) Dumarkunda Town (XVII)	U	7	7	..
Maithon Town (XVIII)	U	4	2	2
Panchet Town (XIX)	U	1	2	2
Nirsa Town (XXVIII)	U	..	1	..
6. Baliapur	R	35	33	34
BAGHMARA	T	290	290	199
SUBDIVISION	R	250	199	168
	U	40	91	31
7. Baghmara-*cum*-Katras	T	54	47	45
	R	50	40	41
	U	4	7	4
Katras-*cum*-Salanpur Town (XX)$	U	3	6	4
Chaitudih Town (XXI)	U		1	..
Malkera Town (XXII)	U		..	..
Angarpathar Town (XXIII)$	U	..	..	..
Chandaur Town (XXIX)	U	1	..	..
8. Chandankiyari	T	89	98	51
	R	89	58	50
	U	..	40	1
Bhojudih Town (XXX)	U	..	40	1
9. Chas	T	102	101	79
	R	67	67	53
	U	35	34	26
Bokaro Steel City Urban Agglomeration	U	35	34	26
(i) *Bokaro Steel City Town (XXIV)	U	17	16	15
(ii) Chas (N) (XXVI)	U	18	18	11
10. Topchanchi	T	45	44	24
	R	44	34	24
	U	1	10	..
Gomoh Town (XXV)	U	1	10	..
27. GIRIDIH DISTRICT	T	844	559	707
	R	804	511	678
	U	40	48	29
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	T	589	395	500
	R	563	380	491
	U	26	15	9
27. GIRIDIH DISTRICT—*concld.*				
1. Giridih	T	74	48	60
	R	54	33	51
	U	20	15	9
Giridih (M) (I)	U	20	15	9
2. Pirtanr	R	42	13	23
3. Dumri	R	57	44	43
4. Bagodar	T	83	48	59
	R	77	48	59
	U	6	..	..
Barkisaraiva Town (II)	U	6	..	..
5. Birni	R	44	16	25
6. Dhanwar	R	45	27	38
7. Gawan	R	14	22	31
8. Tisri	R	23	13	15
9. Deori	R	38	33	30
10. Jamua	R	60	71	79
11. Bengabad	R	53	27	56
12. Gande	R	56	33	41
BERMO SUB-	T	255	164	207
DIVISION	R	241	131	187
	U	14	33	20
13. Bermo	T	19	34	11
	R	12	5	3
	U	7	29	8
Bermo Urban Agglomeration	U	7	7	6
(a) Bermo Town (III)	U	1	3	1
(b) Jaridih Bazar Town (IV)	U	4	3	3
(c) Kargali Town (V)	U	1	1	1
(*d*) *Emlo Town* (VI)	U	..	..	1
(e) Bokaro Town VII	U	1	..	..
*Chandrapura Town (VIII)	U	..	22	2
14. Jaridih	R	27	15	29
15. Kasmar	R	43	25	34
16. Petarbar	T	36	27	43
	R	36	27	43
	U	..	..	..
Tenu Town (IX)	U	..	..	..
17. Gumia	T	64	33	50
	R	57	29	38
	U	7	4	12
Gumia Urban Agglomeration	U	7	4	12
*(i) Gumia Town (X)	U	3	4	7
*(ii) TenuDam-*cum*-Kathhara Town (XI)	U	4	..	5
18. Nawadih	R	66	30	40

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
28. HAZARIBAG DISTRICT	T	1,168	877	733
	R	1,128	837	691
	U	40	40	42
Ramgarh Urban Agglomeration	U	10	2	13
SADAR SUB-DIVISION	T	554	441	361
	R	526	415	330
	U	28	26	31
1. Hazaribag	T	59	43	29
	R	46	32	18
	U	13	11	11
Hazaribag (M) (I)	U	13	11	11
2. Churchu	T	43	26	27
	R	42	23	27
	U	1	3	..
Gidi Town (II)	U	1	3	..
3. Barkagaon	R	44	38	16
4. Keredari	R	36	12	15
5. Katkamsandi	R	50	97	39
6. Ichak	R	39	29	26
7. Barhi	R	47	12	32
8. Bishungarh	R	49	52	45
9. Mandu	T	47	40	26
	R	47	35	25
	U	..	5	1
*Barughutu Town (III)	U	..	5	1
10. Gola	R	47	35	37
11. Ramgarh	T	42	36	37
	R	33	34	33
	U	9	2	4
Ramgarh Cantt. (IV)$	U	5	1	3
*Sirka Town (V)$	U	4	1	1
12. Patratu	T	51	21	32
	R	46	16	17
	U	5	5	
Patratu Urban Agglomeration	U	4	5	6
(a) *Saunda Town (VI)	U	3	5	5
(b) *Patratu Town (VII)	U	1	..	1
(c) *Barkakana Town (VIII)$	U	1	..	9
CHATRA SUB-DIVISION	T	345	246	173
	R	340	238	167
	U	5	8	6
13. Chatra	T	58	40	28
	R	53	32	22
	U	5	8	6
Chatra (M) (IX)	U	5	8	6
14. Simaria	R	62	27	30
15. Pratappur	R	58	48	27
16. Hunterganj	R	74	78	46
17. Itkhori	R	66	33	27
18. Tandwa	R	27	20	15
KODARMA SUBDIVISION	T	269	190	199
	R	262	184	194
	U	7	6	5
19. Kodarma	T	50	50	54
	R	43	44	49
	U	7	6	5
Jhumri Tilaiya (M) (X)	U	7	6	5
20. Jainagar	R	47	34	40
21. Chauparan	R	42	29	32
22. Satgawan	R	37	24	17
23. Markacho	R	40	25	30
24. Barkatha	R	53	28	26
SOUTH CHOTANAG-PUR DIVISION	T	4,872	4,604	3,010
	R	4,496	4,190	2,773
	U	376	414	237
29. PALAMU DISTRICT	T	1,642	1,194	906
	R	1,611	1,166	888
	U	31	28	18
DALTONGANJ SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	777	523	408
	R	757	509	401
	U	20	14	7
1. Daltonganj	T	61	33	21
	R	45	21	17
	U	16	12	4
Daltonganj(M) (I)	U	16	12	4
2. Chainpur (Bashandi)	R	78	55	36
3. Bishrampur	R	148	128	74
4. Hussainabad	T	97	73	60
	R	93	71	57
	U	4	2	3
Hussainabad(N) (II)	U	3	..	3
Deori Kalan Town (VI)	U	1	2	..
5. Hariharganj	R	48	22	25
6. Chhatarpur	R	82	68	40
7. Patan	R	79	49	58
8. Manatu	R	40	24	27
9. Panki	R	86	56	38
10. Leslieganj	R	58	15	29
LATEHAR SUBDIVISION	T	327	263	191
	R	323	257	184
	U	4	6	7
11. Latehar	T	36	22	38
	R	34	16	31
	U	2	6	7
Latehar(N)(III)	U	2	6	7

$ These towns are parts of Ramgarh Urban Agglomeration which is spread over Ramgarh and Patratu C.D. Blocks and figures in respect of Ramgarh Urban Agglomeration are shown below Hazaribag district.

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
29. PALAMU DISTRICT—*concld.*				
12. Garu	R	22	13	7
13. Mahuadanr	T	38	34	29
	R	36	34	29
	U	2	..	..
Netarhat Town (IV)	U	2	..	..
14. Barwadih	R	43	27	19
15. Manika	R	52	28	20
16. Balumath	R	86	100	52
17. Chandwa	R	50	39	26
GARHWA	T	538	408	307
SUBDIVISION	R	531	400	303
	U	7	8	4
18. Garhwa	T	69	68	46
	R	62	60	42
	U	7	8	4
Garhwa(N)(V)	U	7	8	4
19. Ranka	R	64	48	36
20. Bhandaria	R	14	10	17
21. Dhurki	R	36	34	19
22. Untari	R	63	54	46
23. Bhawanathpur	R	100	56	37
24. Majhiaon	R	86	72	64
25. Meral (Pipra Kalan)	R	106	66	42
30. RANCHI	T	2,052	2,042	1,187
DISTRICT	R	1,806	1,868	1,081
	U	246	174	106
RANCHI	T	590	550	322
SUBDIVISION	R	371	408	254
	U	219	142	68
1. Kanke	T	248	159	78
	R	42	26	16
	U	206	133	62
Ranchi Urban Agglomeration	U	206	133	62
(i) Ranchi (MC) (I)	U	205	130	61
(ii) *Kanke Town(II)	U	1	3	1
2. Namkum	R	35	53	31
3. Ratu	R	32	41	9
4. Bero	T	35	45	21
	R	26	41	18
	U	9	4	3
Itaki (N) (X)	U	9	4	3
5. Lapung	R	33	28	12
6. Chanho	R	33	38	28
7. Mandar	R	35	26	30
8. Burmu	T	37	34	19
	R	35	30	17
	U	2	4	2
Khelari Town(IV)	U	2	4	2
9. Ormanjhi	R	21	22	26
10. Angara	R	40	63	34
11. Silli	T	41	41	34
	R	39	40	33
	U	2	1	1
Muri Town (V)	U	2	1	1

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
30. RANCHI DISTRICT—*concld.*				
KHUNTI	T	364	488	252
SUBDIVISION	R	355	476	244
	U	9	12	8
12. Khunti	T	48	60	19
	R	44	54	13
	U	4	6	6
Khunti(N)(VI)	U	4	6	6
13. Murhu	R	29	32	22
14. Rania	R	42	42	34
15. Torpa	R	49	68	16
16. Karra	R	41	77	27
17. Bundu	T	23	28	20
	R	18	22	18
	U	5	6	2
Bundu(N)(VII)	U	5	6	2
18. Sonahatu	R	52	62	58
19. Tamar (I)	R	33	66	31
20. Erki (Tamar) (II)	R	47	53	25
SIMDEGA SUB-	T	307	390	187
DIVISION	R	301	383	175
	U	6	7	12
21. Simdega	T	54	45	40
	R	48	38	28
	U	6	7	12
Simdega(N)(VIII)	U	6	7	12
22. Kolebira	R	38	81	26
23. Bano	R	55	55	20
24. Jaldega	R	57	65	28
25. Thethaitangar	R	49	62	26
26. Bolba	R	15	22	12
27. Kurdeg	R	39	60	35
GUMLA SUB-	T	613	488	316
DIVISION	R	606	482	309
	U	7	6	7
28. Gumla	T	92	40	38
	R	85	34	31
	U	7	6	7
Gumla(M)(IX)	U	7	6	7
29. Palkot	R	48	78	14
30. Raidih	R	44	32	27
31. Chainpur	R	27	27	26
32. Dumri	R	39	43	45
33. Bishunpur	R	59	50	27
34. Ghaghra	R	99	61	37
35. Sisai	R	78	71	40
36. Verno	R	48	13	19
37. Kamdara	R	50	51	24
38. Basia	R	29	22	19
LOHARDAGA	T	178	126	110
SUBDIVISION	R	173	119	99
	U	5	7	11
39. Lohardaga	T	36	16	29
	R	31	9	18
	U	5	7	11
Lohardaga (M) (III)	U	5	7	11
40. Senha	R	31	11	20
41. Kisko	R	36	44	17
42. Kuru	R	36	24	29
43. Bhandra	R	39	31	15

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

State/Division/ District/Subdivision/ C.D. Block/Urban Agglomeration/City or Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
31. SINGHBHUM DISTRICT	T	1,178	1,368	917
	R	1,079	1,156	804
	U	99	212	113
Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	U	51	68	71
CHAIBASA SADAR SUBDIVISION	T	491	598	309
	R	466	514	282
	U	25	84	27
1. Chaibasa	T	24	22	18
	R	19	17	12
	U	5	5	6
Chaibasa(M)(I)	U	5	5	6
2. Tantnagar	R	27	24	18
3. Manjhari	R	24	23	11
4. Kumardungi	R	26	24	13
5. Majhgaon	R	30	23	25
6. Jagannathpur	R	49	52	14
7. Jhinkpani	T	49	40	24
	R	44	29	21
	U	5	11	3
Jhinkpani Town (II)	U	5	11	3
8. Tonto	R	23	41	16
9. Noamundi (Barajamda)	T	31	47	36
	R	23	43	24
	U	8	4	12
Noamundi Town (III)	U	4	1	4
Gua Town (IV)	U	4	2	6
*Kiriburu Town(V)	U	..	..	..
Meghahatuburu Town (VI)	U	..	1	2
10. Manoharpur	T	57	50	20
	R	56	48	20
	U	1	2	..
Chiria Town (XIX)	U	1	2	..
11. Goelkera	R	38	64	16
12. Sonua	R	29	39	22
13. Bandgaon	R	10	24	12
14. Chakradharpur	T	47	101	48
	R	41	39	42
	U	6	62	6
Chakradharpur (VII)	U	6	62	6
(i) Municipality	U	5	52	3
(ii) Railway Colony	U	1	10	3
15. Khuntpani	R	27	24	16
SERAIKELA SUBDIVISION	T	267	233	230
	R	261	225	220
	U	6	8	10
16. Seraikela	T	31	33	13
	R	29	31	12
	U	2	2	1
Seraikela (M) (VIII)	U	2	..	1
*Sini Town (IX)	U	..	2	..
17. Kharsawan	T	22	21	35
	R	22	21	26
	U	..	..	9
Kharsawan(N) (X)	U	..	..	9
18. Kuchai	R	18	39	5
19. Chandil	R	21	15	21
20. Ichagarh	R	46	27	45
21. Nimdih	R	47	29	39
22. Adityapur (Gamaria)	T	32	24	27
	R	28	18	27
	U	4	6	..
*Adityapur(N) (XI)$	U	4	6	..
23. Gobindpur	R	50	45	45
DHALBHUM SUBDIVISION	T	420	537	378
	R	352	417	302
	U	68	120	76
24. Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai	T	75	91	97
	R	28	29	26
	U	47	62	71
Jamshedpur (XII)$	U	35	50	63
(i) Notified Area$	U	32	46	61
(ii) Tatanagar Rly. Colony$	U	3	4	2
Jugsalai (M) (XIII)$	U	2	5	3
*Bagbera Town (XIV)$	U	6	..	3
Mango (N) (XX)$	U	3	6	2
Gadhra Town (XXI)	U	..	..	..
Chhota Gobindpur Town (XXII)$	U	1	1	..
25. Potka	R	93	124	68
26. Patamda	R	46	65	52
27. Ghatshila	T	41	71	37
	R	33	63	35
	U	8	8	2
Ghatshila Town (XV)	U	8	8	2
28. Dalbhumgarh	R	16	11	9
29. Chakulia	T	69	57	41
	R	63	52	40
	U	6	5	1
*Chakulia Town (XVI)	U	6	5	1
30. Baharagora	R	49	51	51
31. Dumaria	R	14	12	12
32. Musabani	T	17	55	11
	R	10	10	9
	U	7	45	2
Musabani Town (XVII)	U	5	38	..
*Jadugora Town (XVIII)	U	2	7	2

$ These towns are parts of Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration which is spread over Adityapur (Gamaria) and Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai C.D. Blocks and figures in respect of Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration are shown below Singhbhum district.

Notes—(i) Towns/*Outgrowths* treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census have been printed in *italics*

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

(iii) Roman numerals within brackets after the names of towns indicate their location code numbers.

(iv) M.C.—Municipal Corporation, M—Municipality, N—Notified Area Committee, Cantt.—Cantonment, O.G.—Outgrowth

SUBSIDIARY TABLES ON HOUSING TABLES

TABLE H-1.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

State/District/ City/U.A.	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied census houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Work-shop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry				Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharam-shalas*, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work-shops and work-sheds	Restau-rants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of enter-tain-ments and community gatherings (*Panchayat ghar* etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque., *gurudwara*, etc.)	Others
			Total (wholly or partly residen-tial houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						TOTAL								
BIHAR	**22**	**978**	**816**	**791**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**20**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**N**	**9**	**119**
1. Patna	30	970	771	737	23	11	2	41	5	14	6	N	10	121
2. Nalanda	26	974	764	742	15	7	1	26	2	7	4	N	11	159
3. Nawada	32	968	743	721	13	9	1	27	2	8	5	N	14	168
4. Gaya	23	977	767	741	16	10	1	25	3	8	3	N	14	156
5. Aurangabad	28	972	743	715	14	14	1	22	3	8	3	N	17	175
6. Rohtas	26	974	693	674	14	5	1	25	2	8	2	N	11	232
7. Bhojpur	22	978	719	692	18	9	1	24	2	10	4	N	14	204
8. Saran	20	980	816	795	12	9	1	28	2	11	5	N	12	105
9. Siwan	18	982	820	803	8	9	N	29	2	10	5	N	9	107
10. Gopalganj	13	987	819	803	8	8	1	22	2	9	3	1	7	123
11. Pashchim Champaran	14	986	800	781	11	8	1	17	2	8	2	N	5	151
12. Purba Champaran	11	989	802	787	8	7	1	21	2	8	3	N	7	145
13. Sitamarhi	10	990	805	791	7	7	N	16	2	8	4	N	7	148
14. Muzaffarpur	13	987	827	809	10	8	N	24	3	10	7	N	8	108
15. Vaishali	14	986	822	794	13	15	1	22	2	13	6	N	12	108
16. Begusarai	14	986	845	827	13	5	1	22	2	9	6	N	9	92
17. Samastipur	10	990	818	796	13	9	1	23	2	10	6	N	10	120
18. Darbhanga	12	988	809	787	13	9	1	25	2	9	7	N	8	127
19. Madhubani	8	992	825	805	9	11	N	14	2	6	4	N	7	134
20. Saharsa	10	990	875	854	13	8	N	11	2	3	2	N	8	89
21. Purnia	11	989	877	856	12	9	N	12	2	5	3	N	9	81
22. Katihar	11	989	876	848	13	15	N	13	2	4	3	N	11	80
23. Munger	20	980	851	826	17	8	1	18	2	6	3	N	10	89
24. Bhagalpur	15	985	879	845	13	21	1	16	2	6	2	1	13	65
25. Santhal Pargana	23	977	815	775	12	28	1	10	2	5	3	N	10	131
26. Dhanbad	35	965	862	837	18	7	2	25	4	9	4	N	8	51
27. Giridih	36	964	849	821	16	12	1	21	3	7	3	N	15	65
28. Hazaribag	41	959	846	819	12	15	1	17	4	6	2	1	14	68
29. Palamu	40	960	874	847	11	16	1	13	2	6	2	N	9	53
30. Ranchi	37	963	803	770	9	24	1	13	3	7	2	N	7	127
31. Singhbhum	34	966	803	783	8	12	1	16	2	6	1	1	4	132

'N' denotes negligible.

TABLE H-1.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*contd.*

State/District/ City/U.A.	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied census houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry				Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharamshalas*, tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and workshed	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainments and community gatherings (*Panchayat-ghar* etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque, *gurudwara*, etc.)	Others
			Total (wholly or partly residential houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						RURAL								
BIHAR	**18**	**982**	**822**	**799**	**11**	**12**	**N**	**12**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**N**	**10**	**129**
1. Patna	21	979	783	758	17	8	1	12	2	5	2	N	11	163
2. Nalanda	21	979	774	757	12	5	1	14	2	4	2	N	11	171
3. Nawada	30	970	749	730	11	8	N	20	2	6	4	N	14	175
4. Gaya	21	979	771	748	14	9	N	17	2	6	2	N	14	167
5. Aurangabad	23	977	750	724	12	14	N	15	2	7	3	N	17	183
6. Rohtas	22	978	689	672	12	5	1	17	1	7	1	N	11	251
7. Bhojpur	19	981	721	696	16	9	N	15	1	7	3	N	14	220
8. Saran	17	983	825	805	11	9	1	20	1	10	4	N	12	110
9. Siwan	15	985	833	819	6	8	N	19	2	8	4	N	9	110
10. Gopalganj	11	989	829	815	7	7	N	17	1	7	3	1	7	124
11. Pashchim Champaran	12	988	805	788	10	7	1	12	1	6	1	N	5	157
12. Purba Champaran	8	992	810	796	7	7	1	15	1	6	2	1	7	149
13. Sitamarhi	9	991	812	799	6	7	N	11	1	6	3	N	7	151
14. Muzaffarpur	10	990	839	822	9	8	N	14	2	7	6	N	9	113
15. Vaishali	11	989	832	807	11	14	N	16	2	11	5	N	12	111
16. Begusarai	13	987	854	837	12	5	N	14	1	7	4	N	9	98
17. Samastipur	9	991	826	806	12	8	N	17	2	8	5	N	10	123
18. Darbhanga	10	990	817	797	11	9	N	18	1	7	5	N	8	134
19. Madhubani	7	993	830	812	8	10	N	11	1	5	3	N	7	136
20. Saharsa	8	992	880	861	12	7	N	8	1	3	1	N	8	91
21. Purnia	8	992	888	868	11	9	N	7	1	3	2	N	9	82
22. Katihar	9	991	881	853	12	16	N	8	1	3	2	N	12	84
23. Munger	17	983	864	844	13	7	N	9	1	4	2	N	10	93
24. Bhagalpur	13	987	893	862	11	20	N	8	1	3	1	1	13	67
25. Santhal Pargana	22	978	819	779	11	29	N	7	1	4	1	N	10	136
26. Dhanbad	27	973	865	839	16	10	1	13	3	4	3	N	12	72
27. Giridih	31	969	860	832	16	12	N	14	2	4	2	N	17	70
28 Hazaribag	42	958	850	824	10	16	1	11	2	5	2	N	15	72
29. Palamu	40	960	883	857	10	16	1	8	2	4	1	N	9	52
30. Ranchi	34	966	803	769	6	28	1	4	2	3	1	N	7	145
31. Singhbhum	30	970	790	769	6	15	1	5	1	2	1	1	4	165

TABLE H-1.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*contd.*

State/District/ City/U.A.	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied census houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Work-shop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry				Hotels, *Sarals*, *Dharam-shalas*, Tourist homes and inspec-tion houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work-shops and work-sheds	Restau-rants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ments and commu-nity gatherings (*Pancha-yatghar* etc.) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque, *guru-dwara etc.*)	Others
			Total (wholly or partly residen-tial houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Work-shop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						URBAN								
BIHAR	**44**	**956**	**778**	**740**	**26**	**12**	**3**	**70**	**8**	**24**	**11**	**1**	**7**	**54**
1. Patna	44	956	752	705	31	16	4	87	9	27	11	1	9	56
2. Nalanda	57	943	695	644	35	16	3	108	4	29	15	1	10	78
3. Nawada	60	940	660	602	45	13	6	117	10	40	24	2	12	69
4. Gaya	44	956	733	684	29	20	3	98	7	28	11	N	13	63
5. Aurangabad	78	922	660	608	35	17	5	108	12	27	14	1	12	83
6. Rohtas	58	942	729	693	30	6	3	96	9	20	9	N	9	67
7. Bhojpur	43	957	709	657	36	16	2	97	8	29	18	1	11	82
8. Saran	43	957	742	709	21	12	6	92	6	24	14	N	12	61
9. Siwan	56	944	602	550	38	14	..	188	11	51	23	1	7	61
10. Gopalgani	48	952	668	625	32	11	7	103	13	35	10	1	4	111
11. Pashchim Champaran	49	951	738	697	26	15	3	89	8	28	10	1	6	68
12. Purba Champaran	51	949	682	645	27	10	7	110	13	35	16	2	7	77
13. Sitamarhi	32	968	690	651	32	7	5	101	10	37	19	1	9	96
14. Muzaffarpur	38	962	704	665	28	11	1	120	12	43	22	1	7	52
15. Vaishali	44	956	698	640	38	20	4	97	11	41	13	1	10	81
16. Begusarai	27	973	781	746	27	8	1	81	8	30	21	N	8	43
17. Samastipur	42	958	679	626	37	16	9	134	11	36	21	1	10	57
18. Darbhanga	37	963	728	679	33	16	2	93	11	34	27	1	9	58
19. Madhubani	29	971	706	613	48	45	8	102	10	37	19	1	8	80
20. Saharsa	35	965	801	742	39	20	4	64	11	14	10	1	5	55
21. Purnia	39	961	762	720	28	14	2	63	12	29	16	1	10	66
22. Katihar	30	970	829	802	18	9	1	62	6	17	10	1	5	39
23. Munger	35	965	782	728	40	14	3	69	6	21	11	1	10	62
24. Bhagalpur	34	966	779	721	26	32	1	74	10	29	10	1	12	50
25. Santhal Pargana	48	952	761	714	26	21	4	66	10	24	17	1	10	59
26. Dhanbad	42	958	860	836	19	5	2	35	5	12	5	1	4	34
27. Giridih	58	942	803	772	21	10	2	49	9	21	7	N	7	44
28. Hazaribag	36	964	826	792	23	11	4	47	10	15	5	1	7	49
29. Palamu	49	951	738	697	28	13	8	74	11	36	9	1	7	67
30. Ranchi	49	951	802	773	19	10	2	52	9	23	9	N	5	49
31. Singhbhum	43	957	838	821	12	5	4	42	5	17	3	1	3	44

TABLE H-1.1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*concld.*

City/U.A.	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Total occupied census houses	Residence, Shop-*cum*-residence, Work-shop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry				Hotels, *Sarais*, *Dharam-shalas*, Tourist homes and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work-shops and work-sheds	Restau-rants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of enter-tainments and commu-nity gather-ings (*Pancha-yatghar etc.*) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque, *guru-dwara*, etc.)	Others
			Total (wholly or partly residen-tial houses)	Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Work-shop-*cum*-residence including House-hold Industry								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						CITY/U.A.								
1. Patna (U.A.)	42	958	755	710	30	15	4	85	9	29	12	1	9	54
2. Bihar (M)	61	939	700	650	35	15	4	112	4	31	14	1	8	65
3. Gaya (M)	47	953	745	689	30	26	2	99	6	31	10	1	12	47
4. Dehri (M)	71	929	756	734	16	6	2	78	7	24	13	..	7	42
5. Arrah (M)	38	962	701	666	24	11	2	106	8	31	23	1	13	77
6. Chapra (M)	42	958	747	727	17	3	7	105	7	24	14	N	11	43
7. Muzaffarpur (M)	38	962	704	665	28	11	1	120	12	43	22	1	7	52
8. Darbhanga (M)	37	963	728	679	33	16	2	93	11	34	27	1	9	58
9. Purnia (U.A.)	42	958	762	729	21	12	4	68	15	26	13	1	10	59
10. Katihar (M)	25	975	833	807	18	8	1	63	6	17	10	1	5	39
11. Munger (M)	27	973	833	781	43	9	3	52	6	19	10	N	11	39
12. Bhagalpur (M)	34	966	775	714	24	37	2	79	9	32	12	1	11	45
13. Dhanbad (U.A.)	38	962	855	834	17	4	2	39	6	14	6	1	4	35
14. Bokaro Steel City (U.A.)	48	952	880	849	24	7	1	25	3	8	2	N	3	30
15. Bermo (U.A.)	41	959	849	833	12	4	3	37	7	16	4	N	9	34
16. Patratu (U.A.)	24	976	899	872	22	5	2	19	6	6	2	N	5	37
17. Ranchi (U.A.)	49	951	806	782	18	6	2	57	8	23	10	N	4	41
18. Jamshedpur (U.A.)	37	963	849	835	10	4	4	44	5	17	2	1	2	39

TABLE H-1.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES FOR SELECTED TYPES OF USE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/District	Vacant at the time of houselisting		Census Houses used as					
			Wholly residential		Shop-*cum*-residence		Workshop-*cum*-residence including Household Industry	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**729**	**271**	**874**	**126**	**728**	**272**	**863**	**137**
1. Patna	424	576	625	375	467	533	440	560
2. Nalanda	709	291	887	113	688	312	695	305
3. Nawada	876	124	945	55	779	221	896	104
4. Gaya	802	198	903	97	804	196	789	211
5. Aurangabad	777	223	932	68	805	195	900	100
6. Rohtas	764	236	894	106	778	222	875	125
7. Bhojpur	767	233	886	114	768	232	799	201
8. Saran	777	223	908	92	818	182	871	129
9. Siwan	810	190	960	40	727	273	903	97
10. Gopalganj	777	223	952	48	759	241	906	94
11. Pashchim Champaran	750	250	935	65	826	174	861	139
12. Purba Champaran	717	283	951	49	808	192	911	89
13. Sitamarhi	826	174	954	46	769	231	941	59
14. Muzaffarpur	736	264	928	72	769	231	879	121
15. Vaishali	757	243	938	62	781	219	892	108
16. Begusarai	788	212	897	103	766	234	827	173
17. Samastipur	778	222	957	43	843	157	898	102
18. Darbhanga	735	265	923	77	773	227	845	155
19. Madhubani	879	121	974	26	817	183	868	132
20. Saharsa	767	233	945	55	816	184	849	151
21. Purnia	697	303	930	70	808	192	873	127
22. Katihar	734	266	906	94	863	137	941	59
23. Munger	735	265	869	131	642	358	750	250
24. Bhagalpur	735	265	899	101	768	232	821	179
25. Santhal Pargana	869	131	941	59	863	137	953	47
26 Dhanbad	340	660	445	555	409	591	639	361
27. Giridih	697	303	824	176	761	239	846	154
28. Hazaribag	848	152	833	167	671	329	879	121
29. Palamu	927	73	950	50	845	155	953	47
30. Ranchi	756	244	815	185	604	396	925	75
31. Singhbhum	649	351	713	287	596	404	881	119

ERRATA

Page No.	Description	Col. No.	for	Read
1	2	3	4	5
6	Statement, Bhojpur, Arrah Sadar	9	Illegible	25,605
42	Saran district, Sl. 9, Marhaura	5	35	36
43	Purba Champaran district, (ii) Lauthaha (N) (H)	5	Blank	2
	Sitamarhi district, 1. Dumra, U	5	40	4
44	Hajipur subdivision, T	4	69	699
51	Hazaribag district, 12. Patratu, U	5	Blank	15