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PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

S. K. GANDHE
OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SERVICE
Director of Census Operations
Goa, Daman & Diu

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF GOA, DAMAN, & DIU

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No. 29)

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		Part I-B.	Administration Report—Tabulation.
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Publications of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu

PART XIII	District Census Handbook	Part XIII-A	Village and Town Directory.
		Part XIII-B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract.

Note: (i) Part X-A Town Directory is not published as a separate publication for Goa, Daman & Diu. The data are included in the District Census Handbook of Goa, Daman & Diu, Part XIII-A.

(ii) Part XI- Ethnographic notes and spcial studies on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will not be published for Goa, Daman & Diu.

PREFACE

Numbering and listing of houses is *sine-qua-non* for the population census. The main objective of this operation was to locate and identify all places of human habitation on the census date. For this purpose, all the houses were first numbered and then a complete and accurate list of houses and households was prepared. This provided a frame for the enumeration work.

Following the 1971 census pattern a uniform houselist was canvassed in this territory during the period from 10th March to 15th April, 1980. However, this schedule was considerably modified and made simpler in relation to the schedule of the 1971 census. It contained the identification particulars of every house, the use to which it was put, the identification particulars of the household living therein, the name of the head of the household and the number of persons normally living in the household. In addition to this, information regarding the physically handicapped persons was also collected, which was an innovation of the 1981 census.

Information on housing conditions and facilities available which was a part of the Houselist Schedule in the 1971 census, was transferred to the household Schedule this time. Establishment Schedule which was canvassed alongwith the houselist in the 1971 census, was dropped in view of the fact that an Enterprise List was canvassed for the Central Statstical Organisation as a part of the Economic Census, 1982. The houselist schedule served as frame for this purpose also.

Though the main objective of the house numbering and houselisting operations was to prepare a frame for the actual enumeration, it provided some valuable information on changes that had taken place during the decade 1970-80 in respect of uses of census houses. Information in respect of disabled population by type of disability would provide a frame on the basis of which further surveys could be carried out.

Table H. 1. presented in this volume was compiled on the Computer, whereas table H.2. was prepared manually.

This volume is the product of sincere and patient labour of several persons in my office. However, I wish to place on record my grateful appreciation of the services rendered by Shri S. P. Desai, Asstt. Director of Census Operations and Smt. Meera Chimbolkar, Statistical Assistant under the supervision of Shri S. Rajendran, Dy. Director of Census Operations. S/Shri F. Fernandes, Stenographer and S. R. Arlekar, L.D.C. ably typed this report.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General, India, who provided very valuable guidance in bringing out this report.

I am also thankful to the Manager and the staff of the Government of India Press, Nasik, for printing this volume.

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S. K. GANDHE
Director of Census Operations,
Goa, Daman & Diu.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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GENERAL BACKGROUND

Population census is a great national task and is conducted at regular intervals in every progressive country irrespective of its size and political set up, to fulfil certain well defined objectives.

Before the 1981 census of population was taken, it was essential to locate all physical units of structure both permanent and temporary, which were used for residential or non-residential purposes. Census therefore consisted of two phases (1) the houselisting operations and (2) the enumeration of population. The first phase operations (houselisting) were carried out in Goa, Daman & Diu during the period from 10th March to 15th April, 1980, while those of the second phase were conducted from 9th February to 5th March, 1981. Various details of houses were collected in a prescribed proforma (called the Houselist) which will be discussed later in this chapter. Moreover, an "Enterprise List" (a schedule used for the Economic Census) was also canvassed as a part of the houselisting operations. Houselisting operations can be broadly considered a sort of housing census of the country.

Preparatory work

In fact the preparatory work of houselisting of the 1981 census of this territory started well in advance. This included preparation of lists of revenue villages and towns, identification of their exact boundaries in terms of hamlets, wards etc., collection of detailed maps for the districts, talukas, towns and revenue villages and intensive training of the personnel to be appointed as enumerators/supervisors. This preliminary work was carried on with the help of the District Collectors and Taluka Mamlatdars who were incharge of the revenue administration in their respective area.

Rural/Urban Classification

The union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu had only 9 statutory towns when the first phase operations were undertaken, as against 13 towns in the 1971 census. This was because four of the towns were denotified into revenue villages by government in 1976. At the same time four revenue villages (Calangute and Siolim in Bardez taluka, Cuncolim in Salcete taluka and Curchorem in Quepem taluka) were considered to be non-statutory towns on the basis of certain demographic tests for the purpose of the 1981 census. Subsequently, in July, 1980, the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, notified the villages of Chauri and Quepem as municipal areas and also its intention to declare Valpoi and Pernem villages as towns. This development took place before the commencement of the second phase, i.e. census enumeration. We had, therefore, to raise the number of towns to 17 for the houselisting phase by treating these four villages as towns.

There were in all 462 revenue villages in the territory as per notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II, dated 15th February, 1971, of Government of Goa, Daman & Diu. Out of these, 30 (29 whole revenue villages and a part of one village) were included in the 17 towns already referred to above. Now, therefore, we had 433 revenue villages of which 9 were uninhabited and 12 were included in the two urban agglomerations of Panaji and Margao. In net, we had 412 inhabited revenue villages, each of which was treated as a separate census village.

Housenumbering system

Houselisting involved numbering of each and every structure. Unless there was a number on the house, it was difficult to prepare a complete list of houses. Permanent housenumbering system was introduced for the first time in this territory as a prelude to the 1981 census. The objective of the scheme was to have a uniform system of housenumbering throughout the territory and maintain it effectively and continuously so that it would serve not merely the purposes of population census but also needs of various branches of governmental and local administrations, e.g. preparation of electoral rolls, assessment of municipal taxes, postal & telegraphic services etc. Since the implementation of this scheme came under the purview of the state government, Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Councils in urban areas were the two agencies made responsible for operation of this scheme under the joint supervision of the Director of Municipalities, the Collector (who controls Panchayats), the Chief Electoral Officer and the Director of Census Operations. A revenue village in case of rural areas and an electroral ward in case of municipal areas were the basic units for housenumbering purposes. The first necessary step for introducing this scheme was to prepare a notional map for the village/electoral ward. However, the Land Survey Department made available all the village maps since the cadastral survey was recently over. In case of urban towns, maps were supplied by the Town & Country Planning Department. Training classes were held to impart training for all the V.P. Secretaries and the Chief Officers of Municipal Councils at the taluka headquarters in implementing the permanent housenumbering scheme. With the exception of two municipal areas (Margao and Mormugao), the scheme was satisfactorily completed in all towns/villages of this territory a short while before the commencement of the first phase of the census.

Organisation of houselisting operations

The houselisting operations were divided into four parts from the organisational point of view viz. (1) formation of houselisting blocks and supervisory circles, (2) appointment of enumerators and supervisors, (3) training and (4) field operations.

A "block" was the smallest operational unit of any specific area which could be clearly demarcated and formed for the purpose of houselisting. In the case of rural areas of this territory, the blocks were formed within the jurisdiction of a revenue village, whereas in the statutory urban areas, blocks were formed within each electoral ward. In the case of non-statutory towns, blocks were formed in a manner

similar to rural areas. Each block covered about 250 households or a population between 750-850 in rural areas, and about 120 households or a population around 650—750 in urban areas. Five blocks constituted a supervisory circle. In all, 1261 enumeration blocks and 251 supervisory circles were formed in rural areas and 496 blocks and 100 supervisory circles were formed in urban areas during the houselisting phase. For each enumeration block one enumerator and for each supervisory circle one supervisor were appointed. In all, 2031 officials were appointed as enumerators/supervisors. It was necessary for each enumerator to prepare a rough map, called a notional map of his block, showing all important landmarks such as roads, streets, rivers, hills etc. Important structures like school buildings, cinema houses, libarary halls, post offices, temples, churches, godowns etc. were also depicted on these maps with a clear identification of the block boundaries. With the help of this notional map, a layout sketch of the houselisting block was prepared wherein each building/house was shown with the number allotted to it by the respective panchayat/municipal council.

Training was the most important part of the census operations. Training of primary workers e.g. enumerators and supervisors for houselisting was organised at taluka headquarters and was conducted by the trained officials of Census Department and the Department of Planning and Statistics of the state government. Two rounds of training of twoday duration each were held for this purpose. Training was imparted in Konkani/Marathi/English/Gujarati depending on the locality.

The field operations of the census were conducted with the active participation of the employees of the union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. Senior state government officials like the district collectors, deputy collectors, taluka mamlatdars and block development officers were assigned census responsibilities by designating them as census charge officer for their respective area. Most of the senior officers of the Department of Planning and Statistics were also associated with this work. The task of selection of enumerators and supervisors was left to the charge officers. This work of houselisting was entrusted to government officials like talathis, V.P. secrearies, gram sevaks, primary school teachers, Clerks/typists of state/central government departments etc. Supervision work was entrusted to officials of a slightly higher rank like U.D.C., head clerks, revenue inspectors, statistical investigators, statistical assistants, headmasters of Govt primary schools, teachers in the secondary schools etc.

Main items of information

At the 1981 census, a houselist form was canvassed on universal basis. This form was intended to provide a complete list of all houses and households in every village and town and also the number of persons staying in each house. The other items of information were :

(i) The purpose for which census houses were used;

(ii) Whether the household was engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises;

(iii) Whether there were any physically handicapped persons in the household, and so on.

The houselist form of the 1981 census differed from that of the 1971 census. As a matter of fact, in 1971 a separate schedule called the Establishment Schedule was canvassed along with the houselist encompassing all establishments, manufacturing, trading and other places where people worked. whereas at the 1981 census an "Enterprise List" was canvassed for all the establishments and other enterprise which was in fact a part of the Economic Census. In 1971 census information relating to (i) type of material used for wall and roof of each census house, (ii) whether the census household lived in owned or rented house, (iii) number of living rooms occupied by the household, (iv) whether the household belonged to SC/ST and (v) whether the household was engaged in cultivation. was recorded in the houselist form itself. In the 1981 census. these items of information were not covered in the houselist, but were covered in another schedule (Household Schedule) which was canvassed in the second phase i.e. at the time of enumeration of population.

Concepts adopted in the Houselist

The important terms used in the houselist of 1981 census were 'Building' 'Census House' and 'Household'. These three terms were clearly defined in the booklet 'Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist' issued by the Registrar General, India, and are reproduced below :

(i) **Building.**—A 'building' is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, Office-cum-residence, etc.

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

(iii) **Household.**—A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of households of unrelated persons are boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, jails, ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional Households'. There may be one member households, two member housholds or multi-member households.

Record Management

At the close of the field work all the houselist records were handed over by the enumerators to the supervisors. Each supervisor arranged the various

forms relating to his supervisory circle according to the block numbers and then in turn handed over to his charge officer. These documents were separately arranged in a systematic manner according to block numbers and kept in a separate bundle indicating the name of the charge and its location code number. Charge level Houselist Abstract was prepared by the Charge Officer. Necessary arrangements to collect these forms from the Charge Officers were made by the Census Department.

Editing and Coding of Houselist Schedules

Houselist records received in the directorate of Census Operations were first subjected to thorough scrutiny for accuracy and coverage. The scrutiny also included checks for internal consistency of the entries. Each entry was edited and coded as per the instructions received from the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. These edited and coded houselists were then sent to the DDE station, Ahmedabad, for computerisation of the houselist data for generating table H-I.

The table H-I gave figures for census houses vacant or occupied at the time of houselisting, as also the broad classification of the occupied census houses according to uses to which they were put. The categorisation of the census houses by their uses was as given below :

(i) **Residence**—used exclusively for residential purposes.

(ii) **Shop-cum-residence**—used partly as shop and partly as residence.

(iii) **Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry**—used partly as residence and partly as workshop or household industry for production, repairing or servicing goods or manufacturing and sale of goods.

(iv) **Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses etc.**—used as places of halt or temporary stay by travellers etc.

(v) **Shops excluding eating houses**—places where goods are bought or sold excluding cafes, bars and restaurants.

(vi) **Business houses and offices**—offices of government, local-bodies, institutions, commercial firms, banks etc.

(vii) **Factories, workshops, worksheds**—places where some kind of production, processing, servicing or repairng is undertaken on a commercial scale.

(viii) **Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places**—places where food and other eatables are served.

(ix) **Places of entertainment and community gathering, excluding places of worship**—these included cinema houses, drama theatres, clubs, liabraries etc.

(x) **Places of worship**—these included temples, churches, mosques, gurudwaras etc. where people go for worshiping.

(xi) **Others**—these included residual categories like garage, godown, cattleshed, pump-house etc. All educational and medical institutions were also included in this category.

Before the houselist forms were sent to the DDE Centre, Ahmedabad, they were processed manually for generation of table H-II. This table presented data on handicapped or disabled persons. The types of disability for which data was collected, were (i) totally blind—one who could not see with any of the two eyes i.e. who was blind in both the eyes, (ii) totally crippled—one who had physically lost both arms or both legs, or who had lost the use of them, and (iii) totally dumb—one who could not speak.

It was for the first time that data on physically handicapped persons was collected in the population census of 1981.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYTICAL NOTE ON TABLE H-I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Table H-I provided the number of census houses occupied as well as vacant at the time of houselisting, and also some relevant particulars of the occupied census houses i.e. how the occupied census houses were being used. The table presented data upto the district level separately for total, rural and urban areas.

Census houses

According to the houselist figures, there were 286,942 census houses listed in the union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, out of which 195,100 or 68 per cent were in rural areas and 91,842 or 32 per cent were in urban areas. Comparing the houselist figures of the last census (i.e. the 1971 census) which showed 226,544 census houses, there was an increase of 60,398, or 26.66 per cent, houses in the territory over the decade.

Among the three districts of this territory, the number of census houses in Goa alone accounted for 92 per cent, while the districts of Daman and Diu accounted for 4 per cent each. The relative increase in the number of census houses was the highest in Daman, being 33.60 per cent, followed by Goa with 26.91 per cent. Diu had an increase of only 14.28 per cent, houses in the ten-years period 1971-81.

Residential houses

Among the occupied census houses put to different uses, 130,055 (66.7 per cent) of the rural and 61,658 (67.1 per cent) of the urban houses were used for residence either exclusively or in combination with other uses. No wide fluctuation had taken place during the decade in this broad respect. The statement given below would show the proportion of residence of all kinds in 1971 and 1981 census per 1000 census houses, separately for rural and urban areas in three districts of this territory.

STATEMENT 1

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES OF ALL KINDS PER 1000 CENSUS HOUSES, 1971 AND 1981 CENSUS.

Union Territory/ District	1971			1981		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman&Diu .	665	668	652	668	667	671
District Goa . .	667	670	655	671	668	678
District Daman . .	713	755	667	677	700	653
District Diu . .	572	573	567	583	611	528

Among the 668 per thousand residential houses in 1981, those used as shop-cum-residence were only 4. In 1971, this proportion was 5. The use of houses as workshop-cum-residence had increased from 11 per thousand in 1971 to 18 per thousand in 1981. This proportion was relatively higher in rural areas due to the number of household industries such as carpentery work, pottery work, tailoring, weaving, basketry weaving etc. conducted at home in rural areas. Almost 75 per cent of the total number of workshop-cum-residences were in rural areas.

The statement indicating the position of each of the categories of uses of census houses is given below separately for rural and urban areas in the three districts of this territory.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of 1000 census houses by different uses (except residences) in 1981

Union Territory/ District	T R U	USES OF CENSUS HOUSES							
		Hotels, Sarais Dharama-shals	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops & worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat Shops & eating places	Places of entertain-ment	Places of worship	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	2	31	11	24	12	1	15	148
	R	1	15	6	21	10	1	19	171
	U	2	66	21	31	15	1	8	100
District Goa	T	1	32	11	25	12	1	15	148
	R	1	15	6	22	10	1	19	171
	U	2	68	22	32	15	1	7	98
District Daman.	T	1	30	9	21	11	2	10	127
	R	1	8	4	16	8	1	12	161
	U	2	54	15	26	14	2	8	89
District Diu	T	1	20	7	20	7	2	18	174
	R	..	14	4	18	7	2	11	176
	U	2	31	13	24	8	3	32	170

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Hotels, Lodgings etc.

Column 8 of Table H-I gave the number of houses used as hotels, 'sarais' dharmashalas, tourist-homes etc. There were in all 440 houses used for these purposes and of them 217 were in rural areas and 223 in urban areas. Their proportion to total was only 2 per 1000 census houses in 1981, as against only one per 1000 census houses in 1971. The remarkable rise of houses falling in this category was certainly indicative of the increased touristic and allied activities in this territory over the last one decade.

Shops

Column 9 of Table H-I gave the number of houses used as 'shops excluding eating houses'. In all there were 8953 houses of this category out of which 2917 were in rural areas, and the remaining 6036 in urban areas. Relatively speaking, this category accounted for 31 per thousand in total houses, 15 per thousand in rural and 66 per thousand in urban, in 1981. Corresponding proportions in 1971 were 33, 21 and 78. The considerable fall in the number of houses in this category in rural areas during the decade 1971-81 might be due to the change in the status of four big villages of Goa district into towns. This might have also contributed to the rise in the number of houses in this category in the urban areas. In fact, the number of shops had gone up from 3762 in 1971 to 6036 in 1981 and thus there was an increase of 60 per cent in the category of houses in urban areas.

Business houses and offices

The number of houses used as business houses and offices was given in col. 10 of Table H-I. In all there were 3093 such houses of which 1166 were in rural areas and 1927 in urban areas. There was an overall increase of 79 per cent in this category during the decade which revealed that the pace of development of trade and commerce was pretty fast in the recent past. A corresponding rise of 91 per cent in the urban areas alone was due to the concentration of banks, trading and commercial houses and government offices in towns.

Factories, workshops & worksheds

There were 6977 or 24 per thousand census houses used as factories. workshops or worksheds, of which 4133 or 21 per thousand were in rural areas and 2844 or 31 per thousand were in urban areas. The highest proportion of factories, workshops & worksheds was found in Goa District i.e. 25 per thousand, followed by Daman district (21 per thousand) and Diu district (20 per thousand). Ten years back, this proportion was 22 per thousand in Goa district. and 12 per thousand each in Daman and Diu. However, a rise of 123 per cent and 91 per cent respectively in this category of houses in the districts of Daman and Diu was noteworthy. It was seen from col. 11 of Table H-I that factories, workshops or worksheds were more concentrated in rural areas i.e. 59 per cent of these were found in rural areas and 41 per cent in urban areas.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops

Out of 3341 houses used as Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops etc., 1981 were in rural areas and 1360 in urban areas. A remarkable increase of 136 per cent was noticed in this category of houses during the decade 1971-81. A rise of 129 per cent in the Goa district was mainly because of the fact that Goa had become a very famous tourist place and was visited by lakhs of tourists every year. In Daman, the rise in this category had reached to 436 per cent. Daman also was a fast developing tourist centre of this territory and quite a good number of industrial units had also come up there during the past one decade. For similar reasons, a rise of 350 per cent in the Diu district was noticed.

Places of entertainment

There were 323 houses used as places of entertainment and community gathering. Cinema houses, town halls, libraries, recreation clubs etc. were included in this category. An increase of 92 per cent was witnessed in this category during the decade 1971-81. Among the three districts of this territory, the district of Diu had shown a relatively higher increase i.e. 200 per cent than that in the district of Goa i.e. 87 and Daman i.e. 90 per cent.

Places of worship

The houses used as temples, churches, mosques, etc. were included in this category. There were 4415 houses in this category which accounted for 2 per cent of the total census houses. It was important to note that a larger concentration of these temples, chapels etc. was in rural areas of this territory and that was why the proportion of these houses in rural areas was as high as 19 per thousand as against only 8 per thousand in urban areas. In 1971 this proportion was 21 per thousand and 9 per thousand in rural and urban areas respectively.

Others

The number of houses used for other purposes was shown in col. 15 of Table H-I. There were 42521 houses included in this category out of which 33334 or 78 per cent were in rural areas, while the remaining were in urban areas. The category of other uses was really a residual group and any house which could not be fitted into other specified categories of use was lumped up here. The following were some of the types of uses grouped in this category.

(i) Schools, colleges and all other teaching institutions;

(ii) Hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries, etc.

(iii) Places where personal services such as laundrying, hair cutting, photography etc., were rendered;

(iv) Cattle-sheds, garages (for keeping the vehicles), godowns, power sub-stations, pump-houses, cemeteries etc.

Since the cattle-sheds etc. were included in this category, the proportion was observed to be higher in the rural areas than in urban. Moreover, during the decade 1971-81 a rise of 92 per cent was noticed in urban areas which was on account of setting up of new schools, colleges, hospitals, etc.

Vacant Census houses

The statement below gave the proportion of number of vacant census houses per 1000 census houses.

STATEMENT 3

NUMBER OF VACANT CENSUS HOUSES PER 1000 CENSUS HOUSES IN 1981

Union Territory/ District	Total	Rural	Urban
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	88	89	85
District Goa . . .	84	87	77
District Daman . .	112	89	137
District Diu . . .	168	157	189

The proportion of vacant census houses was 88 per thousand houses in 1981 as against 98 per thousand in 1971. Among the districts, the proportion of vacant houses was the highest in Diu (168 per thousand) followed by Daman (112 per thousand) and Goa (84 per thousand), respectively. During the decade there was a fall of 12 per cent in the number of vacant census houses in the district of Diu. Studying the position in rural and urban areas, the proportion of vacant census houses was found to be more or less the same viz. 89 and 85 per thousand respectively.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYTICAL NOTE ON TABLE H.-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

Data on the physically handicapped persons collected in 1981 census would be found in Table H-2. The table showed the extent of the physically handicapped persons in the population separately for rural and urban areas.

The figures provided in this table referred only to the following three types of human disabilities :

(1) Totally blind

(2) Totally crippled

(3) Totally dumb

A person was considered to be totally blind when both of his eyes had lost their sight. Thus, a person who had only one blind eye was not considered to be totally blind and was not included in the list of the handicapped persons.

A person was considered to be totally crippled when he had lost both his arms or legs. The loss of arms or legs referred to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. The loss of either both the arms *or* both the legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Loss of only one arm and/or one leg would not classify a person as totally crippled.

A totally dumb person was one who could not speak at all.

There might be a case where a person unfortunately suffered from more than one of the above three disabilities. In such cases, the person was classified by his greater disability. For example, a person might be both blind and dumb, or blind and crippled. In such cases, the intention was to identify the person by greater disability. For this purpose, total blindness was considered to be a greater disability than being totally crippled or totally dumb. Similarly, being totally crippled was a greater disability than being totally dumb. Care was taken to ensure that no person was counted twice i.e. separately for more than one of the three disabilities.

There were in all 1631 physically handicapped persons in Goa, Daman & Diu, of whom 463 were totally blind, 643 totally crippled and remaining 525 found to be totally dumb. Goa district accounted for about 89 per cent, Daman for about 6 per cent and Diu for about 5 per cent of the physically handicapped persons in the territory. The statement below would show the proportionate shares of the districts/talukas in the total population as well as the total number of handicapped persons in the territory.

STATEMENT—1

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION AND THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Percentage of Total Population	Percentage of Handicapped Population
Goa, Daman & Diu	100·00	100·00
District Goa	92·73	89·52
Tiswadi Taluka	12·14	11·04
Bardez Taluka	14·16	12·32
Pernem Taluka	5·46	6·32
Bicholim Taluka	6·82	8·77
Satari Taluka	3·76	4·78
Ponda Taluka	9·93	11·47
Sanguem Taluka	5·14	5·21
Canacona Taluka	3·31	3·86
Quepem Taluka	5·11	5·58
Salcete Taluka	17·83	17·60
Mormugao Taluka	9·07	2·57
District Daman	4·47	5·70
Daman Taluka	4·47	5·70
District Diu	2·80	4·78
Diu Taluka	2·80	4·78

The following statement would show the percentage distribution of physically handicapped persons by categories.

STATEMENT—2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICALL HANDICAPPED PERSONS BY CATEGORIES

Union Territory/ District	Totally Blind	Totally Cripried	Totally Dumb
Goa, Daman & Diu	100·00	100·00	100·00
District Goa	92·01	86·78	90·67
District Daman	5·18	5·91	5·90
District Diu	2·81	7·31	3·43

If we considered each disability separately, it would be noticed that there was more or less a *pro-rata* distribution of the blind and the dumb in the three districts. In other words, the districts shared equitably the blind and the dumb in terms of their respective population. However, the same could not be said about the third type of disability, i.e. the crippled. This was because the incidence of the crippled was more pronounced in one district (Diu), as compared to the other two.

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

Union Territory/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Number of Census Houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES USED AS									
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-Residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist home and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops & work-sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding places of worships	Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440	8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217	2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223	6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
District Goa	T	265,538	22,199	172,319	1,053	4,805	415	8,421	2,918	6,541	3,151	280	4,114	39,322
	R	182,393	15,798	117,340	734	3,691	207	2,775	1,115	3,916	1,894	187	3,550	31,186
	U	83,145	6,401	54,979	319	1,114	208	5,646	1,803	2,625	1,257	93	564	8,136
District Daman	T	11,168	1,250	7,307	83	178	16	330	103	232	118	19	116	1,416
	R	5,899	526	3,989	49	92	8	45	24	94	44	6	73	949
	U	5,269	724	3,318	34	86	8	285	79	138	74	13	43	467
District Diu	T	10,236	1,717	5,886	27	55	9	202	72	204	72	24	185	1,783
	R	6,808	1,068	4,117	20	23	2	97	27	123	43	12	77	1,199
	U	3,428	649	1,769	7	32	7	105	45	81	29	12	108	584

TABLE H.2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

TABLE H.2—DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

Union Territory/ District/Taluka/ Urban Agglomeration/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	**T**	**463**	**643**	**525**
	R	**373**	**448**	**407**
	U	**90**	**195**	**118**
I. DISTRICT GOA	**T**	**426**	**558**	**476**
	R	**353**	**391**	**377**
	U	**73**	**167**	**99**
1. Tiswadi Taluka .	T	37	95	48
	R	15	38	18
	U	22	57	30
Panaji Urban Agglomeration .	U	22	57	30
Panaji (M.CL.) .	U	10	13	20
2. Bardez Taluka .	T	57	75	69
	R	43	46	57
	U	14	29	12
Mapusa(M. CL.) .	U	5	19	5
Calangute (C.T.) .	U	5	9	4
Siolim (C.T.) .	U	4	1	3
3. Pernem Taluka .	T	37	30	36
	R	36	30	36
	U	1	..	..
Pernem (C.T.) .	U	1	..	..
4. Bicholim Taluka .	T	42	42	59
	R	34	39	41
	U	8	3	18
Bicholim (M.CL.).	U	8	3	18
5. Satari Taluka .	T	29	14	35
	R	29	11	34
	U	..	3	1
Valpoi (C.T.) .	U	..	3	1
6. Ponda Taluka .	T	50	77	60
	R	47	69	58
	U	3	8	2
Ponda (M.CL.) .	U	3		2
7. Sanguem Taluka .	T	30	35	20
	R	28	29	19
	U	2	6	1
Sanguem (M.CL.).	U	2	6	1
8. Canacona Taluka.	T	13	29	21
	R	13	28	21
	U	..	1	..
Chauri (M. CL.) .	U	..	1	..
9. Quepem Taluka .	T	33	23	35
	R	27	19	25
	U	6	4	10
Quepem (M.CL.) .	U	1	3	1
Curchorem (C.T.)	U	5	1	9
10. Salcete Taluka .	T	91	117	79
	R	77	75	60
	U	14	42	19
Margao Urban Agglomeration .	U	12	32	10
Margao (M.C.L)	U	5	20	6
Cuncolim (C.T.) .	U	2	10	9
11. Mormugao Taluka	T	7	21	14
	R	4	7	8
	U	3	14	6
Mormugao (M.CL.)	U	3	14	6
II. DISTRICT DAMAN	T	24	**38**	31
	R	**12**	**21**	**18**
	U	**12**	**17**	**13**
Daman Taluka .	T	24	38	31
	R	12	21	18
	U	12	17	13
Daman (M.CL.) .	U	12	17	13
III. DISTRICT DIU .	T	**13**	**47**	**18**
	R	**8**	**36**	**12**
	U	**5**	**11**	**6**
Diu Taluka . .	T	13	47	18
	R	8	36	12
	U	5	11	6
Diu (M.CL.) .	U	5	11	6

CL. : Municipal Council.

T. : Census Town, i. e. non-statutory urban area considered as towns in the 1981 Census.

ALL INDIA TABLE H-1

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

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

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census Houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES USED AS										
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding place of worship	Place of worship (i.e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INDIA*[1]	T	151,001,488	8,046,567	107,202,355	1,428,675	3,002,406	210,654	3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595
	R	115,254,636	5,754,023	81,451,836	948,229	2,230,576	130,071	1,518,208	304,927	1,125,673	314,726	144,914	1,310,810	20,020,643
	U	35,746,852	2,292,544	25,750,519	480,446	771,830	80,583	2,180,490	409,263	1,167,176	277,972	45,948	215,129	2,074,952
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445	222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505	91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940	131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,74 5
2. Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420	235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765	4,340	121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	102,905	1,346,485
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880	5,080	114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430
3. Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685	248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715	5,305	89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	304,85	4,380	159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545
4. Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290	104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450	3,840	43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825	1,450	60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153	23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760	2,298	14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102	855	8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
6. Jammu & shmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706	52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082	667	25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593	1,039	26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946
7. Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295	223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525	15,755	84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040	11,540	138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065
8. Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805	263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120	3,795	192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170	4,010	70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150	175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700	8,645	60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235	4,505	114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740
10. Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870	370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825	5,775	114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510 365
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330	6,095	255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765
11. Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302	3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341	680	1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703	622	2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629
12. Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082	4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165	813	1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421	269	3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333
13. Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899	3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255	784	643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465	115	2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649
14. Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275	117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360	7,315	69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,720	1,002,045
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455	2,960	47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,235	64,900

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

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES USED AS										
				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 work-sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Place of Entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding place of worship	Place of worship (i.e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara, etc.)	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15. Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315	154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535	11,180	46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420	2,135	108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630
16. Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130	201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225	12,420	88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795	4,710	113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915
17. Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132	714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72	155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60	559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118
18. Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260	293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380	4,455	113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405	4,805	179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595
19. Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630	15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979	460	9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184	170	6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1,624
20. Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775	528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615	12,820	182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265	8,955	345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580
21. West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765	343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	186,205	4,730	157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570	5,035	186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635	163	764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503	127	465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132	36	299	218	221	126	11	45	591
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	858	1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646	789	792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140	69	255	262	136	28	23	22	609
24. Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223	4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
	R	7,099	284	5,205	60	152	19	123	14	206	27	3	27	979
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204	4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28	198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147	21	119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32	7	79	45	48	31	3	9	208
26. Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099	90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847	49	2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	19,111
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902	2,050	88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440	8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217	2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223	6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
28. Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23	241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535	8	145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158	15	96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581
29. Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271	1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308	128	414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222	143	908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515

TABLE H.1– CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of House-listing	OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES USED AS										
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work shop-cum-residence including Household Industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories workshops and work-sheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Place of Entertain-ment and community gathering (Panchayat-ghar) ex-cluding place of worship	Place of worship (i.e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30. Pondicherry	T	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165	4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588
	R	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687	59	1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124
	U	84,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106	3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464

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

ALL INDIA TABLE H. 2

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

TABLE H.2— DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*.	**T**	**478,657***	**363,600***	**276,691***
	R	424,307	304,640	240,454
	U	**54,350**	**58,960**	**36,237**
STATES:				
1. Andhra Pradesh.	T	39,902	30,070	30,580
	R	36,107	26,055	27,419
	U	3,795	4,015	3,161
2. Bihar . .	T	39,719	35,232	23,784
	R	37,656	32,587	22,457
	U	2,063	2,645	1,327
3. Gujarat . .	T	23,442	32,386	12,571
	R	19,202	24,965	9,943
	U	4,240	7,421	2,628
4. Haryana . .	T	7,656	4,828	3,359
	R	6,647	4,064	2,900
	U	1,009	764	459
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	3,924	2,695	4,095
	R	3,819	2,566	3,971
	U	105	129	124
6. Jammu & Kashmir	T	3,891	5,019	4,885
	R	3,477	4,448	4,360
	U	414	571	525
7. Karnataka .	T	18,106	19,011	17,613
	R	15,162	15,208	14,970
	U	2,944	3,803	2,643
8. Kerala . .	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824
9 Madhya Pradesh	T	53,451	34,228	14,194
	R	49,296	30,631	12,690
	U	4,155	3,597	1,504
10. Maharashtra .	T	36,964	26,365	19,063
	R	30,811	20,420	15,578
	U	6,153	5,945	3,485
11. Manipur . .	T	620	703	844
	R	529	598	720
	U	91	105	124
12. Meghalaya .	T	1,117	749	810
	R	1,072	691	759
	U	45	58	51
13. Nagaland . .	T	518	573	1,701
	R	501	551	1,672
	U	17	22	29
14. Orissa . .	T	27,625	19,911	13,762
	R	26,043	18,257	12,851
	U	1,582	1,654	911
15. Punjab . .	T	9,047	6,389	3,892
	R	7,853	5,308	3,277
	U	1,194	1,081	615
16. Rajasthan .	T	46,465	21,517	12,061
	R	42,184	18,119	10,544
	U	4,281	3,398	1,517
17. Sikkim . .	T	182	360	1,941
	R	170	341	1,875
	U	12	19	66
18. Tamil Nadu .	T	29,215	30,088	28,128
	R	22,104	21,973	22,013
	U	7,111	8,115	6,115
19. Tripura . .	T	1,521	1,494	1,128
	R	1,445	1,384	1,018
	U	76	110	110
20. Uttar Pradesh .	T	93,618	41,502	29,436
	R	86,895	36,477	26,601
	U	6,723	5,025	2,835
21. West Bengal .	T	29,155	34,129	37,671
	R	24,571	28,437	32,892
	U	4,584	5,692	4,779
UNION TERRITORIES :				
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	T	69	114	79
	R	64	106	68
	U	5	8	11
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	738	401	1,487
	R	734	381	1,476
	U	4	20	11
24. Chandigarh .	T	98	164	83
	R	15	19	8
	U	83	145	75
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	T	90	63	72
	R	85	59	68
	U	5	4	4
26. Delhi . .	T	1,962	2,158	1,037
	R	115	151	99
	U	1,847	2,007	938
27. Goa, Daman & Diu.	T	463	643	525
	R	373	448	407
	U	90	195	118
28. Lakshadweep .	T	75	35	45
	R	21	18	22
	U	54	17	23
29. Mizoram . .	T	366	430	751
	R	314	383	652
	U	52	47	99
30. Pondicherry .	T	480	287	275
	R	281	152	149
	U	199	135	126

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

APPENDIX

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.

(3) Filling up the houselist itself.

(4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.

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

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

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

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

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

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicates is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block, the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and landmarks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets should also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block. Specimen notional maps for rural and urban areas may be seen at Annexes A and B.

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

Lay-out Sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that, based on the lay-out sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of the notional map, in

the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it would be necessary for you to go around the village or block assigned to you so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

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

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


—*Pucca* houses, whether wholly or partly residential


—*Pucca* wholly non-residential


—*Kutcha* houses, whether wholly or partly residential


—*Kutcha* wholly non-residential

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census House

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

30. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

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

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

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit

and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

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

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

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

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

Household

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

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

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

Houselisting

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

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given as Annexe—E at the end of this book.

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

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

Col. 1 : Line No.

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

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

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

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in

the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves, you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

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

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

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

Houselist

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

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

Col. 3 : Census House No.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. (For a detailed description of factory, please see Annexe—I.) 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 sweatmeat 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).

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

Important

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

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

Enterprise

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

60. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However, in cases where the

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

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

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

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

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

Raw cotton

Raw Jute, mesta

Sunnhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

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

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

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

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

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

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

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

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communication, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool, rearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc. are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

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

65. In Annexe—J, an illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

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

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

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But

if different activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

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

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the pupose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

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

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

Col. 5 : Household No.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. 6 : Name of the head of household

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. 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.

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

89. 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.

90. 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.

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

Col. 14 : Remarks.

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

93. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want

of tenant', etc., in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

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

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2/100, A2/101(1), A2/101(2), A2/102, A2/103(1), A2/103(2), A2/103(3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

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

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

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

Houselist Abstract

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

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

Col. 1 : Page No. of houselist

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. 9 : Total number of households

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

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

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

97. Certain specimen entries of the houselist and the houselist abstract are at Annexes—G and H of these instructions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना
विकास खंड/अंचल/पी.एस./पी.ओ. — कोड सं०
Name of Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./P.O.
Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM — Code No 06

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

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

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

संकेत :
REFERENCES

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundary

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

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

पक्की सड़क — Pucca Road
कच्ची सड़क — Kutcha Road
आम रास्ता — Common way
रेलवे लाइन — Railway Line
(i) बड़ी लाइन — Broad Gauge
(ii) छोटी लाइन — Meter Gauge
नदी — River
नहर — Canal
तालाब — Pond
कुआं, पीने का नल — Well, Water Tap
मंदिर, मस्जिद, चर्च आदि — Temple, Mosque, Church etc
स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि — School, Dispensary, Panchayat Ghar, Post Office etc

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

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

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

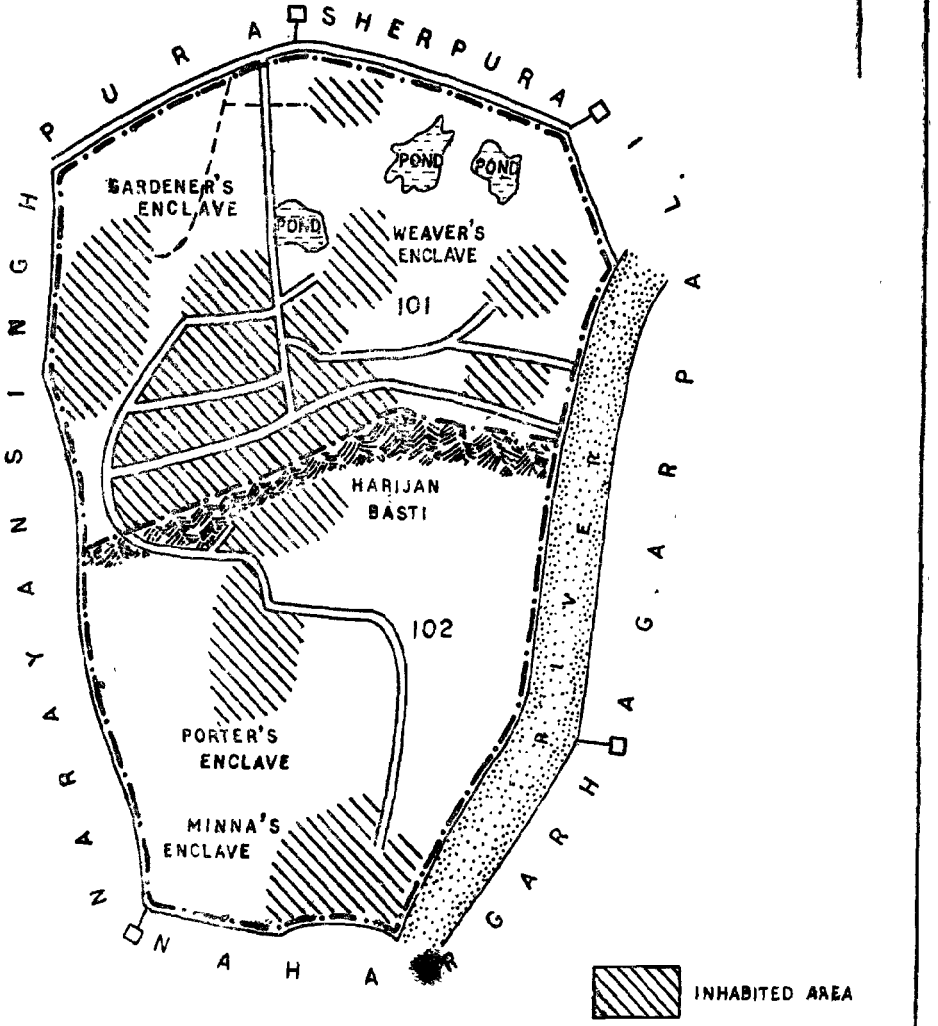
हस्ताक्षर
Signature

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor

बस्ती रेखांकन/ब्लाक के ब्लाक का नक्शा
Bastiwise Map/Layout/Sketch of Enumeration Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

गणक सूचीकरण/क्षेत्रफल
Houselisting/Enumeration Ca



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'A' Notional Map-Rural

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

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

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

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

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

प्रगणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No 07

संकेत :
REFERENCES :

ब्लाक की सीमा — Block Boundary

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

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

पक्की सड़क — Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क — Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता — Common way

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

नदी — River

नहर — Canal

तालाब — Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल — Well, Water Tap

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

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

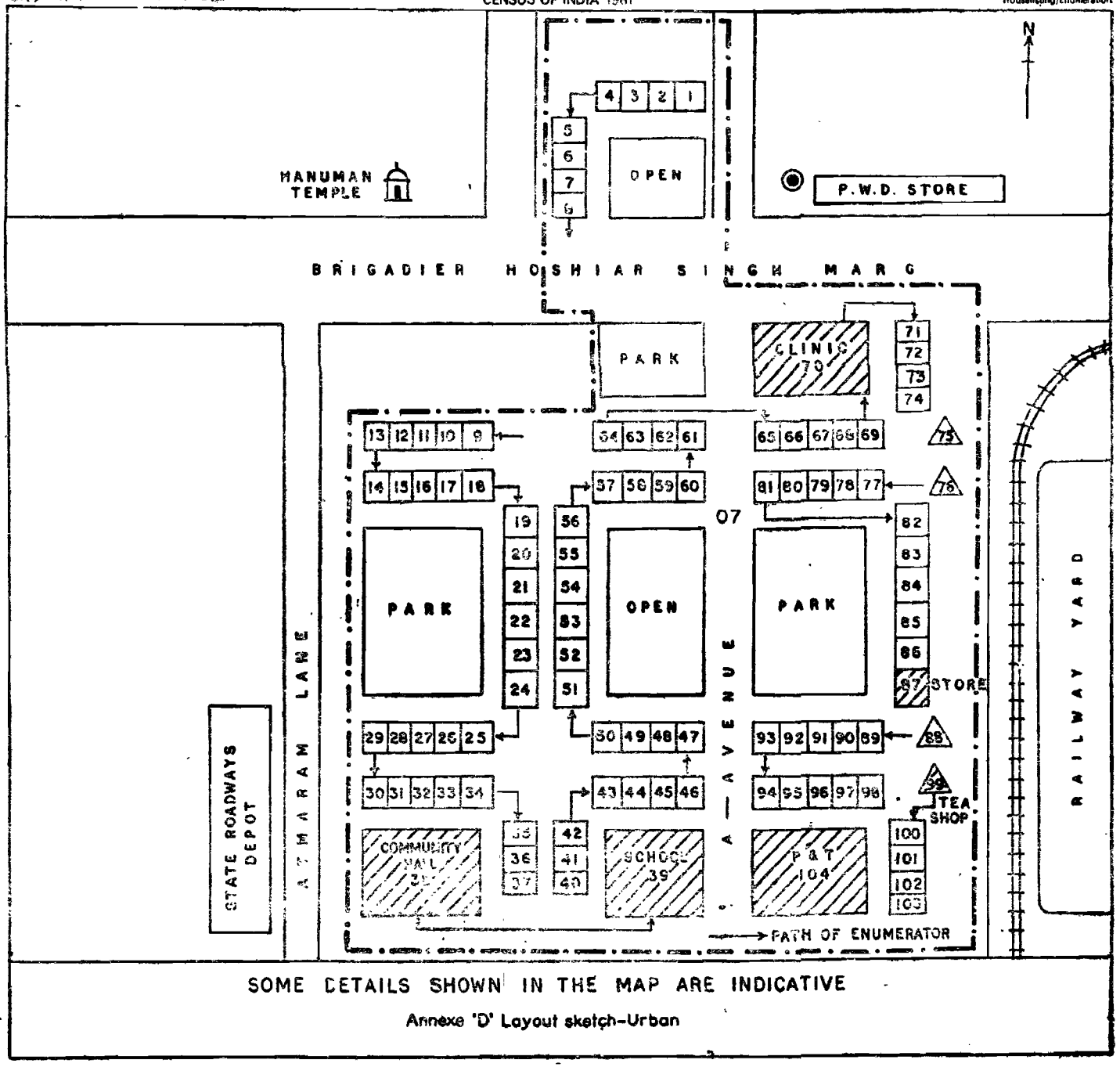
टिप्पणी (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि के नामों के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and localities etc. in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools,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

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

प्रगणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'D' Layout sketch–Urban

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

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

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना
विकास खंड/सर्किल थाने का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./C.D. Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM — Code No. 06

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

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

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

संकेत :
REFERENCES

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundary

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

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

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

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

नदी
River

नहर
Canal

तालाब
Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल
Well, Water Tap

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

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

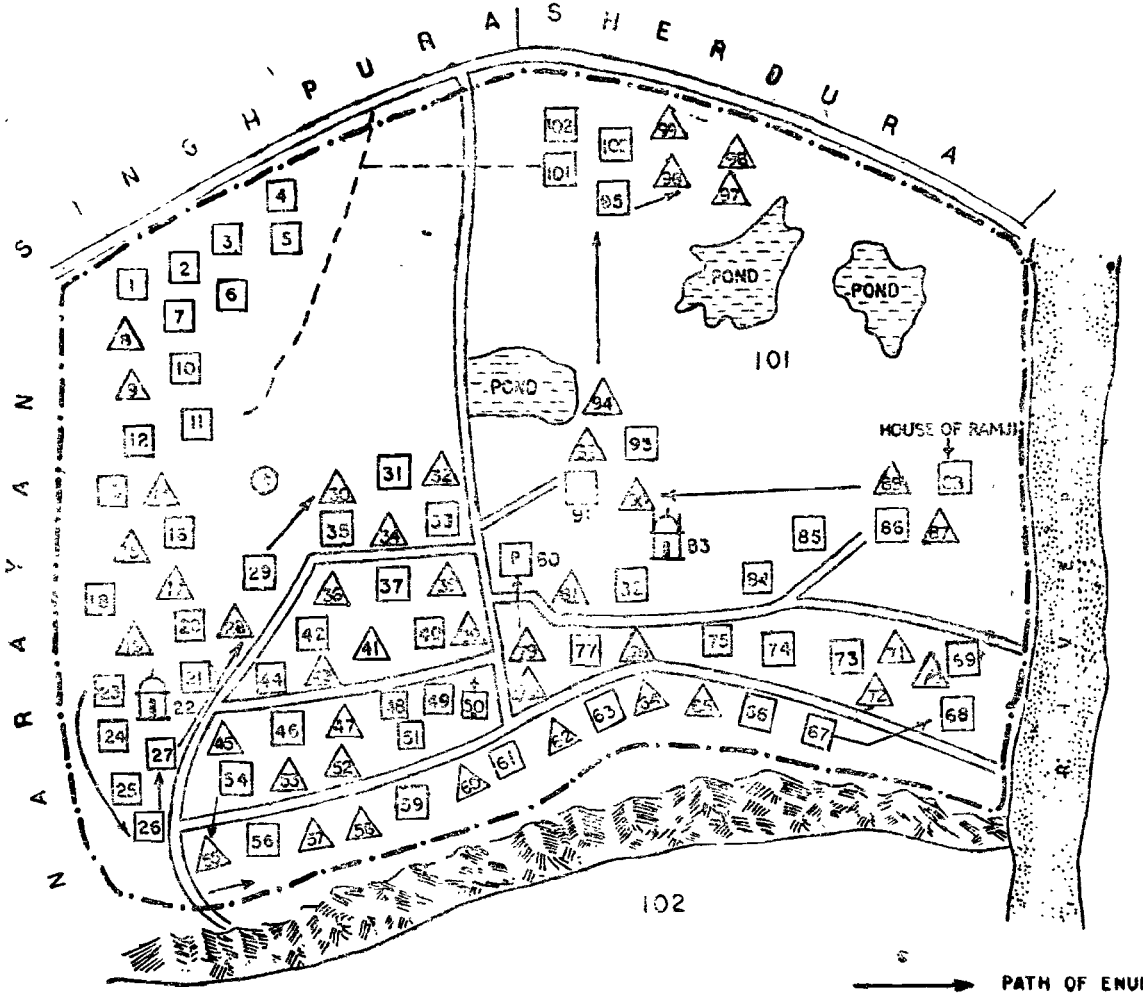
टिप्पणी (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries,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

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

प्रगणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'C' Layout sketch - Rural

नमूना नक्शा/गणक के ब्लाक का नक्शा
National Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/गणना
Houselisting/Enumeration

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

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

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना
Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./Dgo
Block/Circle etc X — Code No. –

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

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

गणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर
Enumerator's Block No 07

संकेत :
REFERENCES

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundery

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

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

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

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

नदी
River

नहर
Canal

तालाब
Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल
Well, Water Tap

मन्दिर मस्जिद चर्च आदि
Temple Mosque Church etc

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

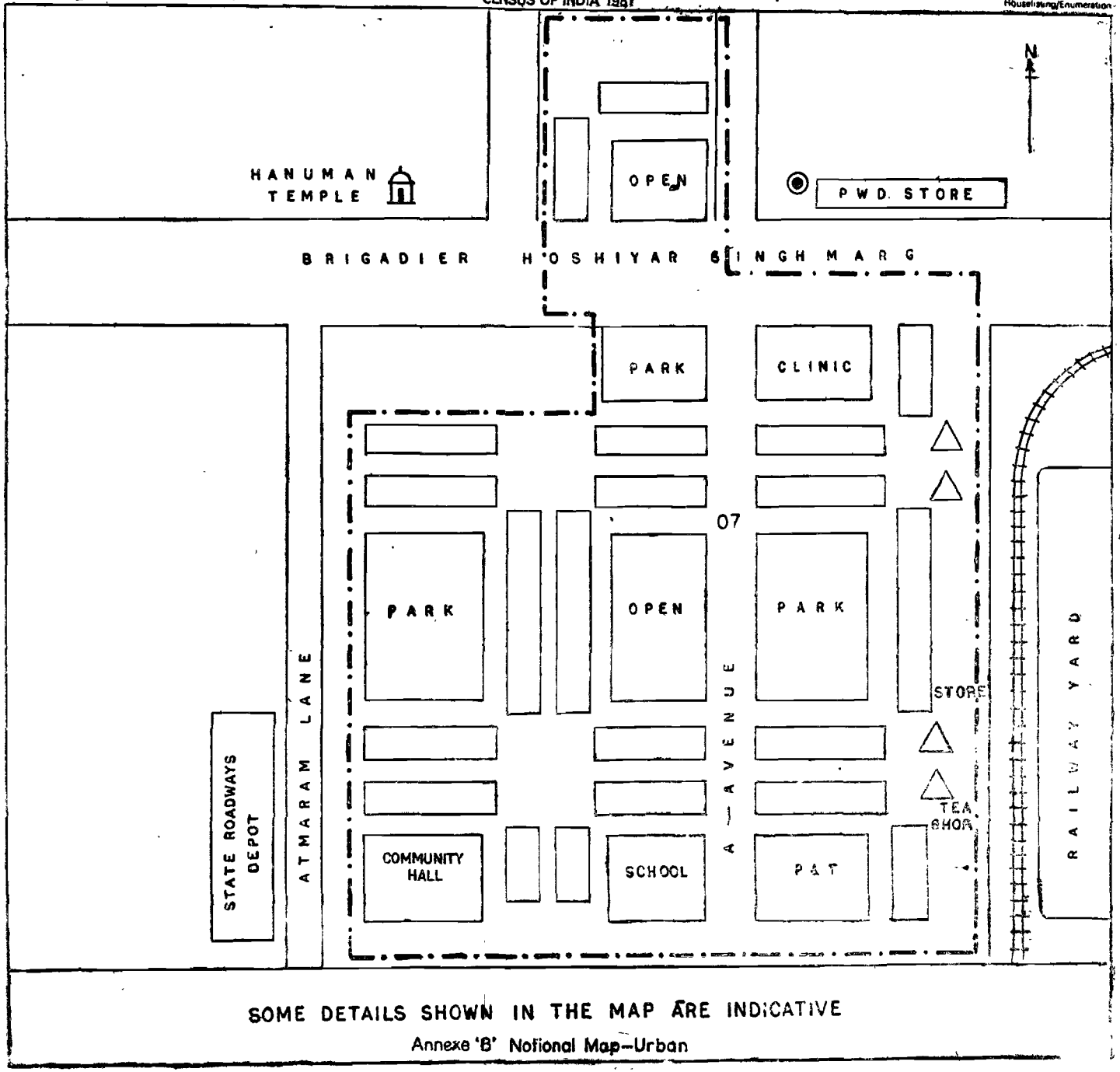
टिप्पणी (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools, Dispensaries,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

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

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Annexe 'B' Notional Map—Urban

Annexe—E

Page No.....

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 Block No. .....

Line No.	Building No (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census 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 Enterpise 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.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total. Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

Annexe—F

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

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. .....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use						Total of households	Total Population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5&6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

Checked and found correct

re of Enumerator ..... Date .....

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

Annexe—G

Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Page No.....

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh ..... Code No.....21.....
Name of District.....Rampur ..... Code No.....22.....
Name of Tehsil..... Rampur ..... Code No.....1....
Name of Village .....Bishenpur .....Code No.....136....
Name or No. of Hamlet..... Bishenpur Khas ..... Code No.....
Enumerator Block No. .....148 .....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly 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	1	1(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	1(1)	Sankar	Yes(1)	3	4	7	—	—	—	
2	—	—	Gur making (Seasonal)(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	1(2)	Cattle Shed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	2	2(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	2(1)	Shiela Rani	—	3	5	8	—	—	—	
5	—	—	Oil Ghani (Seasonal)(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	—	2(2)	Cattle shed-Rearing Cattle for sale of milk (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	3	3	Workshop-cum-Residence	3(a)	Ramesh	Yes(2)	3	2	5	—	—	—	
8	—	—	Basket making (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	—	—	3(b)	Gobind	yes(3)	3	3	6	—	1	—	
10	—	—	Basket making (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	xx	(a) 5	xxx	(a) 4	xxx	xx	12	14	26	—	1		xxx

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe G—*Contd.* Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 Page No. ....2.....

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh..... Code No. .....21..... Name of Village.....Bishenpur.....Code No. .....138.....

Name of District.....Rampur..... Code No.....22..... Name or No. of Hamlet .....Bishenpur Khas.....Code No. .....

Name of Tensil.....Rampur..... Code No.....1.... Enumerator's Block No.....148.....

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
11	4	4(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	(a)1	Dinanath	Yes(4)	4	2	6	—	—	—	
12	—	—	Weaving (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	4(2)	Cattle Shed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	5	5(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	5(1)	Moolchand—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	
15	—	—	Grocery (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	—	5(2)	Vacant	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	Under
17	6	6(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	6(1)(a)	Bhola —	Yes(5)	3	3	6	—	—	—	repair
18	—	—	—	—	—	Yes(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	—	—	—	6(1)(b)	Bhikaram	Yes(7)	2	3	5	—	—	—	
20	—	—	Meat Shop (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	xx	(a) 5	xxx	(a) 4	xxx	xx	10	9	19	—	—	—	xxx

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

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

Note (a) Count No. of entries and give total Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe G—*Concld.*

Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh..... Code No. ....21....
Name of District.....Rampur ..... Code No. ....22....
Name of Tehsil.....Rampur ..... Code No. ....1....

Name of Village.....Bishenpur.....Code No.....138 ..
Name of No. of Hamlet.....Bishenpur Khas.....Code No. .....
Enumerator's Block No. .....148 .....

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 or 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, 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
21	—	6(2)	Cattle shed-Rearing Cattle for sale of milk(9)	..	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
22	7	7(1)	Residence	7(1)(a)	Jadunath	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	
23	—	—	—	7(1)(b)	Kailash	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	
24	—	7(2)	Residence-cum-Pig Rearing	7(2)	Hemvati	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	
25	—	—	Pig rearing(10)	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
Total	xx	(a) 3	xxx	(a)3	xxx	xx	7	7	14	—	—	—	xxx

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

Annexe—H

Rural Block

Page No. 3....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State.....Uttar Pradesh..... Code No.....21....
Name of District .....Rampur ..... Code No....22....
Name of Tehsil.....Rampur..... .... Code No.....1....

Name of Village.....Bishenpur.....Code No. ....136....
Name or No. of Hamlet.....Bishenpur Khas .....Code No. .....
Enumerator's Block No. .....148 .....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of house list)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols 5 & 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	5	—	3	3	—	3	2	4	12	14	26	—	1	—
2	5	—	3	3	1	4	1	4	10	9	19	—	—	—
3	3	1	1	1	—	2	1	3	7	7	14	—	—	—
Total	13	1	7	8	1	9	4	11	29	30	59	—	1	—

Checked and found correct

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

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

Annexe—G

Urban Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Bihar.... ..... Code No.....3....

Name of Town.....Hazaribagh.....Code No. ....1....

Name of District.....Hazaribagh..... Code No. ....8....

Name or No. of Ward.....XI..... .... Code No. ....11....

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

Enumerator's Block No. .....120.....

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 person's 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	182	182(1)	Residence	182(1)(a)	Bisheshar	—	4	5	9	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	182(1(b)	Ghanshyam	Yes(1)	2	4	6	—	—	—	
3	—	182(2)	Residence-cum-Workshop	182(2)	Ramsaran	—	4	3	7	—	—	1	
4	—	—	Basket making (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	18	182	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Incomplete construction
6	184	184(1)	Shop-cum-Workshop-cum-Residence	184(1)	Abdul Kadar	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	
7	—	—	Cloth Shop (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	Tailoring Workshop (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	184(2)	Laundry (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	185	185(1)	Doctor's Clinic-allopathic (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	xx	(a) 6	xxx	(a) 4	xxx	xx	13	15	28	—	—	1	xxx

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

Signature of field Surpervisor.....Date.....

Signature of office Complier.....Date.....

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

Strike total for each of the colums 8 to 13.

Annexe G—*Contd.* Urban Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 Page No....2....

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Bihar..... Code No. ....3.... Name of Town.....Hazaribagh ..... Code No.....1....

Name of District.....Hazaribagh..... Code No. ....8.... Name or No. of Ward.....IX..... Code ..No.... 11 ..

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Code No.....—.... Enumerator's Block No. .....120.. .....

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 Engerprise 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
11	—	186(2)	Book Binding Workshop(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	185(2)	Book Shop (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	186	186	Shop-cum-Residence	186	Bishandayal	Yes(2)	3	5	8	—	—	—	
14	—	—	Vegetable Shop(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	187	187	Shop-cum-Workshop-cum-Residence	187	Kishenlal	Yes(5)	5	3	8	1	—	—	
16	—	—	Papad Making(9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	—	—	Grocery (10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	188	188	School-cum-Residence	188	Shivcharan	—	3	2	5	—	1	—	
19	—	—	School (11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	189	189(1)	Community Centre(12)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	xx	(a) 6	xxx	(a) 3	xxx	xx	11	10	21	1	1	—	xxx

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

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

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total Strike total for each of the column 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State.....Bihar.....Code No....3.....
Name of District.....Hazaribagh.....Code No.....8.....
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....

Name of Town.....Hazaribagh .....Code No....1....
Name or No. of Ward.....XI.....Code No....11....
Enumerator's Block No .....120.....

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 house hold ? 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
21	—	189(2)	Business House (13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	190	190(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	190(1)	Govind Singh	Yes(4)	4	3	7	—	—	1	
23	—	—	—	—	—	Yes (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	—	—	Pan Shop (14)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	—	190(2)	Baithak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	191	191(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	191(1)	Ramvati	Yes (6)	4	3	7	1	—	—	
27	—	—	Gur Making (Seasonal)(15)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	—	191(2)	Cattle Shed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	192	192(1)	Residence	192(1)	Chand Ram	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	
30	—	192(2)	Cattle Shed-Rearing Cattle for Sale of Milk(16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	xx	(a)7	xxx	(a) 3	xxx	xx	12	8	20	1	—		xxx

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

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

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

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

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

Annexe—H

Urban Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State.....Bihar..... Code No.....3.....

Name of Town.....Hazaribath..... Code No.....1....

Name of District .....Hazaribagh..... Code No. ....8....

Name or No. of Ward.....XI.....Code No.....11.. ..

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

Enumerator's Block No.....120.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from Col. 3 of houselist	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of households	Total population			Total No. of handicapped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total Cols. 5 & 6	Census houses put to other used (Col.2 minus col. 7)		Males	Females	Total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	9	1	2	3	1	4	2	4	13	15	28	—	—	1
2	6	—	3	3	—	3	3	11	11	10	21	1	1	—
3	7	1	2	2	—	3	4	3	12	8	20	1	—	—
Total	19	2	7	9	1	10	9	10	36	33	69	2	1	1

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

Checked and found correct

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

ANNEXE—I

Definition of Factories

[THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948]

(As modified up to the 1st May, 1977)

Extracts

"Factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof—

(i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or

(ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

2. "Manufacturing process" means any process for—

(i) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or

(ii) pumping oil, water sewage or any other substance; or

(iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or

(iv) composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding;

(v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

3. "Power" means electrical energy, or any other form of energy, which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency.

4. "Worker" means a person employed, directly or by or through any agency (including a contractor) with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether for remuneration or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process, or the subject of the manufacturing process but does not include any member of the armed forces of the Union.

ANNEXE—J

Description of Enterprises

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

Cattle and goat-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc. and production of milk.

Rearing of sheep and production of wool.

Rearing of pigs and other animals.

Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.

Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs.

Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.

Rearing of Silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.

Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems.

Operation of irrigation systems.

Animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services).

Grading agricultural and livestock products.

Horticultural and nursery services.

Soil conservation.

Scientific services like, soil testing.

Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like, land clearing, land draining, etc.)

Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation

Hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sport).

Forestry and Logging

Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

Logging—felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round hewn or riven logs (including incidental hauling).

Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests.

Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests.

Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests.

Other forests products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.

Inland water fishing.

Pisciculture—rearing of fish.

Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.

Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal.

Lignite.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude Petroleum.

Natural Gas.

Metal Ore Mining

Iron Ore.

Manganese.

Chromite.

Bauxite.

Gold and silver ores.

Copper ore.

Lead and zinc ores.

Limenite and Rutile.

Wolfram.

Metal ores not elsewhere classified.

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.

Chemicals and fertilizer mineral mining (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.).

Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans.

Precious and semi-precious stones.

Mica.

Gypsum.

Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, talc and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.).

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat.

Manufacture of dairy products.

Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacean and similar foods.

Grain mill products.

Manufacture of bakery products.

Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories).

Production of indigenous sugar, boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugarcane and palm juice.

Production of common salt.

Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, (including sweetmeats).

Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc.

Manufacture of other edible oils and fats, *e.g.*, mustard oil, groundnut oil, til oil, etc.

Tea processing.

Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.

Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.

Manufacture of ice.

Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.

Manufacture of starch.

Manufacture of parched rice (pohwa or chira or chirva).

Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.

Wine industries.

Malt liquors and malt.

Production of country liquor and toddy.

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.

Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture.

Manufacture of bidi.

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.

Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha).

Production of khadi.

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi.

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing.

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.

Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons; nylons, etc.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.

Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres.

Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)

Kniting mills.

Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.

Embroidery and making of crapes, laces and fringes.

Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.

Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.

Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.

Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.

Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.

Manufacture of coir and coir products.

Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling, etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.

Sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood).

Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.

Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, door and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging).

Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.

Manufacture of cork and cork products.

Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.

Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.

Manufacture of wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.

Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including news-print.

Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board.

Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.

Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.

Printing and publishing of newspaper.

Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories etc.

Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps; security presses, etc.

Engraving, etching, block making, etc.

Book-binding.

Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing, etc.

Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products (except Repair)

Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.

Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.

Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitutes of leather.

Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear).

Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.

Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.

Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.

Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tube industries.

Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber.

Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing).

Petroleum refineries.

Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.

Production of coaltar in coke ovens.

Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)

Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts, gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.

Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.

Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Manufacture of drugs and medicines.

Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations.

Manufacture of inedible oils.

Manufacture of tarpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass.

Manufacture of matches.

Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works.

Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper).

Manufacture of Non-Metalic Mineral Products

Manufacture of structural clay products.

Manufacture of glass and glass products.

Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery.

Manufacture of china-ware and porcelainware.

Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.

Manufacture of mica products.

Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing and stoneware.

Manufacture of earthen and plaster status and other products.

Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.

Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrassives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and steel industries.

Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel.

Manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Copper manufacturing.

Brass manufacturing.

Aluminium manufacturing.

Zinc manufacturing.

Other non-ferrous metal industries.

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of structural metal products.

Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.

Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.

Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing of metal products.

Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware.

Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like typefounding.

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.

Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.

Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts.

Industrial machinery for food and textile industries.

Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries.

Manufacture of refrigerators, airconditioners, and fire fighting equipment and other parts, components and accessories.

Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, e.g., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like pentagraph, mapograph, etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks, etc., mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers etc., power driven pumps, etc., air gas compressors and vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces) etc.

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories.

Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts.

Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as sewing machines, autometic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armament, etc.

Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electro-magnetic clutches and brakes etc.).

Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.

Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners, etc., excluding repairing.

Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor, radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group.

Manufacture and repair of Radiographic X-ray apparatus and tubes and parts.

Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipment.

Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts

Ship building and repairing.

Manufacture of Locomotives and parts.

Manufacture of Railway wagons and coaches and parts.

Manufacture of other rail-road equipment.

Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts.

Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts.

Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts.

Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts.

Bullock-carts, push-carts, hand-carts, etc.

Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.

Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo chemicals, sensitised paper and film).

Manufacture of watches and clocks.

Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

Minting of coins.

Manufacture of sports and athletic goods.

Manufacture of musical instruments.

Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified.

Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders; ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.

Repair

Repair of footwear and other leather goods.

Electrical repair shops.

Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery.

Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.

Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

Generation and transmission of electric energy.

Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.

Gas and Steam

Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution through mains to household, industrial, commercial and other users.

Water Works and Supply

Water supply, *i.e.,* collection, purification and distribution of water.

CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction

Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).

Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports harbours, runways, etc.

Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems.

Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reserviors such as bunds, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube-wells, etc.

Construction of hydro-electric projects.

Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.

Construction not elsewhere classified.

Activities allied to Construction

Plumbing.

Heating and air conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.

Setting of tile, marble, brick, glass and stone.

Plumber works such as fixing of doors, windows, panels, painting and decorating.

Electrical installation.

Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of handpumps.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses.

Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirtings, suitings and hosiery goods.

Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, *e.g.,* aerated water.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including botling.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.

Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products,

Wholesale trade in animals.

Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

Wholsale trade in medicines and chemicals.

Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.

Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.

Wholesale trade in metal, procelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware.

Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Skins and Inedible Oils

Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.

Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.

Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.

Wholesale trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.

Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.

Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.

Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.

Wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.

Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products.

Wholesale trade in household equipment not elsewhere classified.

Wholesale trade in building materials.

Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.

Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.

Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.

Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants

Grain and grocery store.

Vegetable and fruit selling.

Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.

Dealers in sweetmeat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs.

Pan, bidi and cigarette shops.

Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream.

Wine and liquor shops.

Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.

Retails trade in Textiles

Dealers in textiles (non-ready made).

Dealers in ready-made garments.

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables

Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.

Utensil shops.

Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).

Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.

Furniture shops.

Jewellery marts.

Footwear shops.

Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.

Retail Trade in Others

Medical shops.

Booksellers and stationers.

Dealers in building material.

Dealers in transport equipment.

Petrol filling stations.

Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.

Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transport

Railway transport.

Passenger transport by tramway and bus services.

Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.

Freight transport by motor vehicles.

Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka,* tonga, etc.

Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.

Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.).

Pipeline transport.

Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.

Water transport

Ocean and coastal water transport.

Inland water transport.

Supporting services to water transport, like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, light-houses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight).

Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.

Services Incidental to Transport

Services incidental to transport, such as packing, crating travel agency, etc.

Storage and Ware-Housing

Ware-housing.

Cold-storage.

Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.

Telephone communications.

Communications not elsewhere classified.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions

Banking.

Credit Institutions other than banks, such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, etc.

Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders, financiers, chit funds, etc.

Providents and Insurance

Provident services.

Insurance carriers, life.

Insurance carriers other than life, such as fire, marine, accident, health, etc.

Real Estate and Business Services

Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residential buildings, developing and sub-dividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on contract or fee basis.

Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.

Auctioneering.

Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.

Data processing and tabulating services.

Engineering, architectural and technical services.

Advertising and publicity services.

Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.

News agency e.g., P.T.I., U.N.I., Reuter, etc.

Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.

Legal Services

Legal Services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtiars, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Public Administration and Defence Services

Public services in the Union Government including Defence Services.

Public Services in State Governments including Police Services.

Public Services in local bodies, departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.

Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies.

Sanitary Services

Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.

Education, Scientific and Research Services

Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institutions.

Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions.

Research and scientific services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institutions and laboratories engaged in research in the biological, physical and social sciences, meteorological institutes and medical research organisations, etc.

Medical and Health Services

Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternal and child welfare clinics—allopathic, ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic etc., practitioners.

Veterinary Services.

Community Services

Religious services by organisations or individuals.

Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community, such as relief societies, creches, homes for the aged and blind, fire brigade services, etc.

Business, professional and labour organisations.

Community services not elsewhere classified.

Recreational and Cultural Services

Motion picture production.

Motion picture distribution and projection.

Theatrical producers and entertainment services.

Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.

Radio and television broadcasting.

Operation of circuses and race tracks.

Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.

Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Personal Services

Domestic Services.

Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.

Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.

Portrait and commercial photographic studios.

Personal services not elsewhere classified.

International and other Extra territorial Bodies Services

International and other extra territorial bodies.

Services not elsewhere classified

Services not elsewhere classified.

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)

Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above)

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GIPN—S3—429 Census Goa/82—23-3-83—300

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATION AS ON 22-4-82

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
AGRA	1	S/s. Banwari Lal Jain Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Reg.)
	2	Sumit Law Agency. 30,97, Pipal Mandi	(Ref.)
	3	Agarwalaw Co., 8,121, Hing Ki Mandi.	(Rest)
AHEMDABAD	4	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, (Reg.) 57-2 Gandhi Road, P.B. No.. 163.	
	5	New Order Book Co., Gandi Road Billis Bridge.	(Reg.)
	6	Kunal Subscription Agency, Mina Park Society, Nava Wadji	(Reg)
	7	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath Bhadra.	Rest)
	8	Mahajan Bros. Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura.	(Reg).
	9	Himenshu Book Co. 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College.	(Reg.)
	10	Academic Book Centre, 10, Walkes war Society, Polytechinque	(Rest.)
	11	Educational Booksellers Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	12	Lawyers Credit & Supply Coop. Society Std. City Court Compound, Bhadre.	(Rest)
	13	Indian Kaw House, 252 1st Floor Kishipura, outside Raipur Gate.	(Rest.)
		13A Roshan Ranjit Brothers, 371/ Baba Ayaram Road.	
AHMEDNAGAR	14	V. P. Jorewekar Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER	15	Bopk Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD	16	University Book Agency 15-B, Elgin Raod.	(Reg.)
	17	Kitabistan, 30, Chak Road	(Reg.)
	18	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg P. B.	(Reg.)
	19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2 Katra, Road.	(Reg.)
	20	Universal Book Co., 20 M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	21	A. H. Weeler & Co., Private Ltd. City Book Shop.	(Rest.)
	22	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road.	(Reg.)
	23	Universal Book Shop M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	24	Law Publisher, Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. No.	(Reg.)
AMBALA CANTT.	25	English Book Dept	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	26	Law Book Agency, GT Road Putalirgara	(Reg.)
	27	The Book Lovers, Retreat Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND	28	Vijaya Magazine Agency, Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTPUR	29	Shri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar	(Rest.)
AIZAWAL	20	Modern Book Stall, Hospital Road Bora Bazar.	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	31	Om Trade Well Unchagaon Gate.	(Reg.)
BANGALORE	32	International Book House (P) Ltd., 4 M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	33	S. S. Book Emporium 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	34	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
	35	Vichara Sahitya Ltd. Balapet	(Reg.)
	36	Coiming Man, Residency Road	(Rest.)
	37	Bhagyalakashmi Stores, 524, Shrinagar Main Road, Barashankari.	(Rest.)
BANSDROM	38	Current Books & Periodicals Agencies, C Block No. 25	(Rest.)
BARELLY	39	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narian Park.	(Reg.)
	40	Ashok Book Depot, Bora Bazar	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	41	Paper & Stationery Stores, D. M. Singh Road, Bhagalpur.	(Reg.)
BARODA	42	New Medical Book House, 540 Madan Zampa Road.	(Reg.)
	43	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Division) Productivity Road.	(Rest.)
	44	Hamdip Agencies, Maden Zampa Road.	(Rest)
BHOPAL	45	Iyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Building Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
BUBANESHWAR	46	The Modern Book Depot Unit, 111, Stational Square.	(Reg.)
	47	Vani Vikash, B-1, Saheed Nagar	(Rest.)
BHAVNAGAR	48	Shah Parshotam Das Gigabhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
BHOLPUR	49	Bholpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarani.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
BIJAIPUR .	50	Shah D. V. Deshpande Prop. Vinod Book Depot Near Sharabhethe Chowk.	(Rest.)
	51	Ajay Law Agency, Hospital Chowk (Best Chopra Bhgwan Bazar)	(Rest.)
BOMBAY .	52	Charles Lambert & Coy. 101 M. G. Road P.B. 1032.	(Reg.)
	53	Current Book House, Maruti Lane Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	54.	Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor, Opp. G.P.O.	(Reg.)
	55.	C. Jammadas & Co., Bookseller 146 C, Princes Street.	(Reg.)
	56	International Book House, Ltd. Indian Mercantile Mission (Extension) Madame Cama Road.	((Reg.)
	57	Kothari Book Depot., Acharya Dande Marh Paril.	(Reg.)
	58	Lakhani Book Depot., Girgaum	(Reg.)
	59	N. M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	60	Lok Vang Maya Griha Pvt. Ltd. 190/B Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
	61	World Literature Pyara Singh Chug House, Lal Bahaddur Shastri Marg, Bhandup.	(Rest.)
	62	M & J Services, 2-A Mohan Kunj, 68 Jyotiba Fule Road Dadar.	(Reg.)
	63	Popular Book Dept, Dr. Bhadkamkar Road.	(Reg.)
	64	Sunder Das Gian Chand/601 Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	65	Thacker & Co. Rampart Row	(Reg.)
	66	All India Book Supply Co., Kalbadevi Road.	(Reg.)
	67	Usha Book Depot., 585/A Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
	68	Dhan Lal Bros., 5 Ghandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	69	Bhayani Book Depot, 150 Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	70	Shree Agency 6, Harish 72-D Dixet Road Vile Parle.	(Reg.)
	71	Universal Book Depot Corporation, 546 Jar Mahal, Dhobi Talao.	(Reg.)
	72	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 190 Bazar Gate Street.	(Rest.)
	73	C. Shanti Lal & Co. 86 Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	74	Creative Books and Periodicals Pvt. Ltd., 17, Police Court Lane	(Reg.)
	75	A. K. Agencies L2/15 Luxmi Raman Society, Bangur Ngr.	(Reg.)
	76	Jaina Book Agency (India)649A Goregaon Road, Dhobi Talao.	(Reg.)
	77	Giri Trading Agency, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga.	(Rest.)
	78	Bombay Law House, 76 Madowe Street.	(Rest.)
	79	K. K. Bhuvneshwar, 42 Paria Narwan Street.	(Rest.)
	80	Executive Book Service, 75 Prinecess Street.	(Rest.)
	81	G. A. Brothers, 50 Princess Street.	(Rest.)
	82	Davendra S. Sharma, Sattan Chawal, R 7 H. F. Society Road, 5th Natwar Nagar Road, Jageshwari (E)	(Rest.)
	82A.	Nav Bharat Sahitya Mandir., 162-Shamidas Gandhi Marg. Princess Street, Bombay.	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA .	83	Das Gupta & Co. Ltd. 54/2 College Street.	(Reg.)
	84	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd. Kant. House P-33 Mission Row Ext.	(Reg.)
	85	S. C. Lahiri & Co. Ltd. Collec Street.	(Reg.)
	86	W. Newnsman Co. Ltd. 3 Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
	87	Mukhejee & Coy P-27B —C.I.T. Road, Scheme-52.	(Rest.)
	88	K. K. Roy 55 Garjahat Rood P. P. B. 10210.	(Rest.)
	89	Manimala, 123 Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	90	Modern Book Depot, 78 Chowringhee Centre.	(Reg.)
	91	New Script 172/3 Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
	92	Mukherjee Library, 1 Gapi Man Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
	93	K.L.M.(P) Ltd. 257 B.B. Ganguly Street.	(Reg.)
	94	Scientific Book Agency. 103 Netaji Subsh Road	(Rest.)
	95	P. D. Upadhaya, 16 Munshi Sardaruddin lane.	(Reg.)
	96	G. A. Enterprise 15/1/1 Centre Sinthee Road.	(Reg.)
	97	K. P. Bagchi 286, B.B. Ganguly Street.	(Reg.)
	98	Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Street.	(Rest.)
	99	Book Corporation, 1 Mangoe Lane.	(Reg.)
	100	S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd. Law Publishers & Book Sellers 10 Bankim Chatterjee Street : 700073.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of party	Cat. of Agents
	101	Techno Books International, P4 New Howrah Approach Road.	(Rest.)
	102	Bansaniwal Enterprises, 309 Bipin Behari Ganguly Street	(Rest.)
	103	Best Books, IA College Row	(Rest.)
	104	Lahari & Co. 8/1A, Ashtes Road	(Rest.)
	104A.	Unique Forms Centre, Mangoe Lane.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	105	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D.	(Reg.)
	106	Rama News Agency, Book sellers, Sector-22.	(Reg.)
	107	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	108	English Book Depot No. 34, Sector 22-B.	(Rest.)
	109	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72(2) Sec 17-D.	(Reg.)
	110	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17D.	(Reg.)
	111	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82 Sec 17-D.	(Rest.)
	112	Chandigarh Law House, 1002 Sector 22B	(Rest.)
	113	Variety Book Stores, 69, Sector 17-D.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	114	Manager, Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
	115	Books International, Bank Bazar.	(Rest.)
	116	Woodlands, Bangali Sahi .	(Rest.)
	117	Legal Reliables, Biswanath Lane.	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE	118	Marry Martin, 9/79 Gokhale Street.	(Reg.)
	119	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Rest.)
	120	Radhi Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
CHIRALA	121	Maha Lakshmi Enterprises, opp. Mohan Threatre.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	122	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
	123	Jagal Kishore & Co., 23-C, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	124	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	125	International & Book Distributor, 1st floor, 913, Rajpur Road.	(Reg).
DAMOH	126	Ramesh Kumar Agarawal, 253, Asati ward-2.	(Rest.)
DELHI	127	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmiri Gate.	(Reg).
	128	Bahri Bros., 248, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	129	Bookwell, 85, Sant Nirankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.	(Reg.)
	130	Dhanwantri Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Market.	(Reg.)
	131	Federal Law Depot, Kashmiri Gate.	(Reg.)
	132	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	133	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	134	K. L. Sethi, B-55. Shakarpur .	(Reg.)
	135	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg.	(Reg.)
	136	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market.	(Reg.)
	137	Young Man & Co., Nai Sarak .	(Reg.)
	138	General Book Depot, 161, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	139	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal Oriental Bookseller & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	140	Premier Book Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	141	Moti Lal Banarasi Das Bunglow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	142	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	143	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	144	Om Law Book House, Gokhale Market Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
	145	Ashok Book Agency, Poorvi Salimar Bagh.	(Reg.)
	146	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)
	147	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17, U. B. Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	148	Eagle Book Service. Ganesh Pura.	(Reg.)
	149	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari.	(Reg.)
	150	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shiv Puri.	(Reg.)
	151	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road.	(Rest.)
	152	Standard Bookseller 402, Kercha Bulaji, Chandni Chock, Dariba Kalan.	(Reg.)
	153	Shyam Bros., IX/5134, East Old Salimpur, Delhi.	(Reg.)
	154	Capital Law House, Visvas Nagar, Shahdara.	(Reg.)
	155	Ekta Book Co., Majlis Park, Adarsh Nagar.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of party	Cat. of Agents
	156	Commercial House, 1478, Dewan Hall Road (Near Moti Cinema).	(Rest.)
	157	Venus Enterprises Bookseller & Publishers, B2/85, Ashok Vihar, Floor-11.	(Reg.)
	158	Fine Book Service, 10529, Bagichi Purki, Subzi Mandi, Delhi	(Reg.)
	159	Texla Law Agency, Gurdwara Marg, Shahdara.	(Rest).
	160	EMVEE Enterprises, 632, Bhai Parmanad Colony.	(Rest.)
	161	All Indian Educational Supply Co., Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	162	Roop Rai Bros., 208, Bhai Parmanand Colony.	(Reg.)
	163	Delhi Law House, 77 Gokhale Market.	(Rest.)
	164	Medical House (Regd.), 3657, Qutab Road.	(Rest.)
	165	Sher-e-Puniab Law Book House, 3/8 Kuncha Mir Ashiq, Chawri Bazar.	(Rest.)
	166	Capital Agencies, Balbir Nagar, Shahdara.	(Reg.)
	167	Law Literature House, 2646, Bilimaran.	(Rest.)
	168	Ajanta Book International, 1 UB. Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	169	Academy Publishers, 10A, Shakarpur.	(Rest.)
	170	Pustak Jagat, Moti Nagar .	(Rest.)
	170-A	Jitendra Book Service, Sita Ram Bazar.	(Rest.)
	170-B	Researches, T865, Tri Nagar.	(Rest.)
DHANBAD .	171	New Sketoch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest.)
	171-A	F. M. Ansari, Hirapur .	
DHARBHANGA	172	Sahitya Sagar, P. B. 12, P.O. Imhorisarai.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM.	173	Pai & Coy, Broadway .	(Reg.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	174	Englsih Book Depot, 78, Jhok Road.	(Rest.)
GAUHATI .	175	United Publishers Pan, Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	176	Ashoka Publishing House .	(Rest.)
GAYA .	177	Sahitya Sadan, Gautum Buddh Marg.	(Reg.)
	178	Book Mans Nagamatia Garriage, Sworajauri Road.	(Rest.)
GOA . .	179	Savitri Book Agency, Indira Niwas, Bordem, Bichoilim.	(Rest.)
	180	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Reg.)
	181	Indian Publication, 2652 Sectors, Urban Estate.	(Rest.)
GANDHIDHAM	182	Abdee Agency, T.BZ. 26 .	
GWALIOR .	183	Loyal Book Depot, Saraswati Sadan, Patankar Bazar.	(Reg.)
	184	Tatar Bros. Sarafa Bazar, Lashkar.	(Reg.)
	185	Anand Pustak Sadan, Shinde Ke Chhaoni.	(Reg.)
	186	M. C. Daftar Bros. M. B. Jain & Bros., Sarafa Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	187	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhan Ka Bazar.	(Reg).
	188	A. Gupta Book Agency, Anand Nivas, Falka Bazar.	(Rest.)
HYDERABAD	190	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)
	191	Labour Law Publications, 873 Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	192	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Reg.)
	193	Book Links Corporations, Marayangoda.	(Reg.)
	194	Ratna, 16-11-493, Dilsukh Nagar Colony.	(Rest.)
	195	National Law House, 4-3-714, Ramkute.	(Rest.)
HARDWAR .	196	Pandit Salyeshwara Nand Kailash Chand Pandey, Saraswati.	(Rest.)
	197	Rudarkash Mala Pustakalaya, Bara Bazar,	(Rest.)
HATHRAS .	198	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohara Agra Road .	(Rest.)
INDORE . .	199	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.	(Reg.)
	200	Surya Kant Dinesh Kant, Suwaroop Sahitya Sadan, 213, Khujuri, Bazar, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
IMPHAL . .	201	P. C. Jain & Co. Imphal, Manipur	(Rest.)
JAIPUR . .	202	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers., Opp. Press Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
	203	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
	204	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajaji ka-Rasta.	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	205	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith .	(Reg.)
JAMNAGAR .	206	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratna-Masjid Road.	(Reg.)
	206-A	Scientific & Technical Literature Co., Tin Batto.	(Rest.)
JODHPUR .	207	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books, Cinema and News Agents, Outia Sujatigarh.	(Reg.)
	208	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)

Station	Sr. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agent
	209	Kanpoon Prakashak, Opp. Gurudwara, Anand Cinema, Road.	(Reg.)
	210	United Book Traders, Opp. Police Lane.	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	211	Modern Book House, 286 Jawaharganj.	(Reg.)
	212	Paras Book, 129 Cantt.	(Reg.)
JHANSI	213	Universal Law House, Manik Chowk.	(Rest.)
JAMMU	214	Haldia Publishers, 128-A Gandhi Nagar.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU.	215	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chander, Jhun Jhunu.	(Reg.)
JULLUNDER CITY	216	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)
KAKINADA	216-A	N. Venkaleshwar Ruo Mangapathy Agencies.	(Rest.)
KANPUR	217	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	218	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park.	(Reg.)
	219	Universal Book Stall, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	220	Law Book Emporium 16/60 Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
	221	Pustak Bhawan, 40/69, Paredi	(Rest.)
KARAIKALA	221-A	S Ivi Store House, 185-88, Thirumallar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA	222	S. V. Kamat, Kumta	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	223	Ashoka Bros. 69 Hill Cart Road, P. O. Kurseong.	(Rest.)
KOTTAYAM	224	Law India Book Sellers & Publishers.	(Rest.)
KESHTWAR	225	Wazir Book Dept. (J & K)	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	226	Balkrishna Book Co. B-12, A Nirala Nagar.	(Reg.)
	227	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
	228	Eastern Book Co. 24, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
	229	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, 154.	(Reg.)
	230	S. Kumar and Associates, Guru Govind Singh Marg.	(Reg.)
	231	Aquarium Supply Co. C-14, Vivekanandpuri.	(Rest.)
	232	Law Book Academy, 195, Rajendra Nagar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	233	Layall Book Depot, Chawra Bazar.	(Reg.)
	234	Mohindra Bros. Kachori Road	(Rest.)
	235	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Reg.)
MADRAS	236	C. Subha Chetty & Co. 62, Big Street, Tripalicane.	(Reg.)
	237	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty St.	(Reg.)
	238	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
	239	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road.	(Reg.)
	240	Swamy Publishers, P. B. No. 2368	(Rest.)
	241	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.S. Street	(Reg.)
	242	G. Somasundaram, 44, Areat Road, Vadapalain.	(Rest.)
	243	Giri Trading Agency, 10 Sannadhi Street, Mylapore.	(Rest.)
	244	M. M. Subscription Agencies, Harington Road.	(Rest.)
	245	Hira & Hema (Book Sellers), Housing Board Colony Thiruvanmiyur P.O.	(Rest.)
	246	Les Lives, 710, T. H. Road.	(Rest.)
MEERUT.	247	Loyal Book Depot, Near Govt. College.	(Reg.)
	248	Angira Library, 51 Victoria Park Oetrci.	(Rest.)
	248-A	Bharat Education Store, Chippi Road.	(Reg.)
MORADABAD	249	Rama Book Depot Station Road.	(Rest.)
	250	Ragini Law Agency, Shyamkirti Pirghaib.	
MHOW CANTT	251	Oxford Book Depot Main Street.	(Rest.)
	252	A. N. Gupta Railway Book Stall Railway Station.	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	253	Hind Traders, Ramanand Shop, Deodhar Road.	(Rest.)
MYSORE	254	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)
	255	Geeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)
NAINITAL	256	Council Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NAGPUR	257	Western-Book Depot, Residency Road.	
	258	Tribal Research Centre, Block No. 11, Surajbali Road, Sadar.	(Rest.)
NADIAD	259	R. S. Desna Station Road	(Rest.)
NANDED	259-A	Chaware Yeshwant Rao Gyannobarao, Knowledge Book Agency, Shivaji Nagar.	(Rest.)
NASIK	260	G. K. Bros. Main Road	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI	261	Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, B-2, Vishal Enclave New Delhi-27.	(Reg.)

Station	Sr. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agent
	262	Amrit Book Co. Cannought Circus.	(Reg.)
	263	Aparana Enterprises, New Delhi	(Rest.)
	264	Central News Agency, 23/90, Cannought Circus.	(Reg.)
	265	English Book Stores, 7-2, Cannought Circus.	(Reg.)
	266	Jain Book Agency C/o Prem House, Cannought Circus.	(Reg.)
	267	Jayana Book Depot, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	268	Lakshmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 558.	(Reg.)
	269	Mehra Bros. 50-G Kalkaji .	(Reg.)
	270	Navyug Traders Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
	271	Oxford Book & Stationery Co. Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	272	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	273	Rama Krishna & Sons (Lahore) 16/B Cannought Place.	(Reg.)
	274	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadanpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	275	Iternational Book House, Nehru Place.	(Rest.)
	276	Ravindra Book Agency, 30-C, Amar Colony Market, Lajpat Nagar.	(Reg.)
	277	Hind Book House 82 Janpath	(Reg.)
	278	Sat Narain & Sons, 40-A N MC Market, Babar Road.	(Reg.)
	279	Delhi Book Co. M/12 Cannought Circus.	(Rest)
	280	Navrang P. B. 7, Indrapuri .	(Rest)
	281	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Reg.)
	282	Glob Publishers, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	283	Scientific Instruments, Stores, A-355, New Rajinder Nagar.	(Reg.)
	284	Jain Bros, East Park Road, Karol Bagh.	(Rest)
	285	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	286	Eastern Book Enterprises, 12743, Nari Singh Nalwa Street, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	287	The Macmillion Corp India, Ltd., Ansari Road.	(Rest.)
	288	Star Publication Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
	289	Grover Book & Stationery Co. 58-Nehrau Place, Shop No. 109 New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	290	Modern Book Centre, H-39 Green Park.	(Reg.)
	291	Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd. Safdarjung Enclave	(Rest.)
	292	Golden Book Centre, Bank Street Karol Bagh	(Rest.)
	293	Harjeet & Co., Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj.	(Rest.)
	294	UBS Publishers, 5, Ansari Road	(Rest)
	295	Deepi Publiscations, 154-B Savitry Nagar.	(Rest.)
	296	Mianshi International Publications, G-6/4 Malviya Nagar.	(Rest.)
	297	Sandeep Pustak Bhandar, Rajouri Garden.	(Rest,)
	298	Print India, 11 Darya Ganj .	(Reg.)
	299	National Literature Palace, WZ 230, Ram Chowk, Palam Enclave.	(Reg.)
	300	Kamal & Co. 302, Gautam Nagar	(Rest.)
	301	S. Chand & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 5733 Ram Nagar.	(Reg.)
	302	Need Parkashan, D-50, South Extension (NDSC) Part I.	(Rest.)
	303	Satish Book Depot, 51/12 New Market, Karol Bagh.	(Rest)
	304	Mohan Law House, G-6/7 Malviya Magar.	(Rest.)
	305	Mahajan Book Agency, Nagal Raya.	(Reg.)
	306	Rajendra Book Agency, Old II/ID-50 Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
	307	Eagle Book Service, F-195, Mansarover Garden.	(Reg.)
	308	Suneja Book Centre. Cannaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	309	Lakshmi Book Store, Janpath.	(Reg.)
	309-A	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Netaji Subahs Marg.	(Reg.)
	309-B	Progressive Book Depot, Pahar Ganj.	(Rest.)
	309-C	Space Age, 1st, B/186, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
	309-D	Kamal Publications, 33 Bhagat Singh Market, Malviya Nagar.	(Rest.)
PALI . .	310	Om Prakash Sunil Kumar, Sarafa Bazar.	(Rest.)
PATNA . .	311	J. N. P. Aggarwala & Co. Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	312	Vibhagiya Prakashan Vikri Kendra, Atethe Karyalaya, Nava Sachiwalaya.	(Reg.)
	313	Lakshmi Trading Co. Padri Ki-Haveli Patna.	(Reg.)
PONDICHERRY	314	Jagan Nath Pandit & Sons, Arfad Colony, P. O. Gulzarbagh.	(Rest.)

Station	Ser. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agent
	315	Puthaghalam, 142, Gandhi Road	(Rest·
	315-A	Honest Book House, 9 Rua Du plix.	(Rest.)
POONA . .	316	Saraswat, 132/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School.	(Reg.)
	317	International Book Service Dechan Gymkhanaa.	(Reg.)
	318	Raka Book Agency Opp. Nathers Chawal Near, Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
	319	Verma Book Centre, 649 Narayan Peth.	(Rest.)
	320	Popular Book House, 75 Deccan Gymkhana.	(Rest.)
	321	Dastane Ramchandra & Co. 456, Raviwar Peth, Phadke Haud Chowk.	(Rest.)
PUDDUKATA .	322	Meenakshi Pathippagam 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
	323	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
RAJKOI . .	324	Vinay Book Depot Opp. Health Visitors School, Bank of India Building.	(Reg.)
	325	Mohan Lal Dossabhai, State Bank of India Building.	(Reg.)
RAIPUR . .	326	Central Book House, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
RANCHI . .	327	Crown Book Depot, Uppar Bazar.	(Reg.)
RAJGANGPUR	328	Crown Tire & Equipment Co. Block No. 1. Qr. No. 30 O. E. Colony.	(Rest.)
ROBERTSONPET	329	Eswari Book Centre, 11 & 12 R. K. Market (KGF 563122).	(Rest.)
ROHTAK .	330	Manthan Publications, B-111/1629 Para Mohalla.	(Rest.)
SANGRUR .	331	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya.	(Reg.)
SECONDERABAD	332	Amarpurana Industries 1-3-14 Kalasegada.	(Rest.)
SIMLA . .	333	Minerva Book House, the Mall	(Rest.)
SIKKIM .	333-A	Rachna Development Area Gangtok.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI .	334	Ganesh Stores South Car Street	(Rest.)
SOLAN . .	335	Jain Magazine Agency Rajgarh Road.	(Rest.)
SURAT . .	336	Shri Gajanan Pustakalya Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	337	Raghuwanshi Law House Near Nan Pura Gate.	(Rest.)
SOLAPUR .	338	Gajanan Book Store Main Road.	(Rest.)
SAHARANPUR	339	Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIWAN . .	340	Pandit Tarachand Jyotishi Varanasi Jyotish Bhawan.	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	341	Shri Vidiya Book Shop 62 High Road.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	342	Sivkumri Book Stall Station Road.	(Rest.)
	343	International Book Depot P. B. 4 Main Road.	(Reg.)
	344	Shri Devi Book House, Devi Vilas Compound.	(Reg.)
TUTICORIN .	345	K. Thiagarajan . . .	(Rest.)
UMRETH .	346	Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi	(Rest.)
VARANASI .	347	Viswa Vidyalaya Prakashan Chowk.	(Reg.)
	348	International Publicity Service, Bhaironath, Kathki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	349	Chowkham Sanskrit Service Office, P.B. 8	(Reg.)
	349-A	Kalpna Corporations, P. B. No. 5.	(Rest.)
VISAKHAPATNAM	350	Gupta Bros (Books) Vizia Building Main Road.	(Reg.)
	351	Book Centre, Main Road .	(Rest.)
VIJAYAWADA	352	Vishalandhara Publishing, Chand Ram Building.	(Rest.)
	353	Novadaya Subscription Agency.	(Reg.)
VILLUPURAM	354	Baby Stores, 167-168 Thiru-vi-Road.	(Rest.)
VELLOR . .	355	S. Thangavalu, Bhooshan Nagar Solavanpit.	(Rest)

S. & R. AGENTS

1. The Assistant Director Extension Centre Bhuli Road Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director Extension Centre Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director Govt. of India S. I. S. Ministry of C. & I. Extension Centre Kapilshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director Extension Centre Krishna Distt. (A.P.).
5. The Asstt. Director Footwear Extension Centre Polo Ground No. 1 Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director Industrial Extension Centre Nadiad (Guj.).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries Udyog Bhawan New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director Incharge S.I.S.I. Co. Chief Civil Admn. Goa Panjim.
9. The Director of Printing & Publication Bureau, Hyderabad.
10. The Director Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director of S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre Udhna, Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
15. The Depot Incharge, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Manager, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam Govt. B. D. Gauhati.
18. The O. I/c. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffparur.
19. The O. I/c. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Koka Ranchi.
20. The O. I/c. Estate Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O. I/c. S. I. S. I. Extension Centre Malda.
22. The O. I/c. S. I. S. I. Habra Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O. I/c. University Employment Bureau Lucknow.
24. The O. I/c. S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre Tangra 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O.I.S.I. S.O. Extension Centre (Footwear) Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I. S., I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop Puyatil Nagar P. O. Burnpur 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Asstt. Director Printing Stationery & Publication Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of companies, Andhra Bonk Bldg, Singhi hetty Street P. B. 1530 Madras.
30. The Registrar of companies. Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. Do. Bihar Jounal Road, Patna-1
32. Do. 162 Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. Do. Everst, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. Do. Gujarat State Samachar Bldg. Ahmedabad.
35. Do. Gwalior (M.P.).
36. Do. H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda Hyderabad.
37. Do. Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. Do. M. G. Road, West Cost Building, P. O. Box, 334. Kanpur.
39. Do. Naryani Buildiug., Brabourn Road, Calcutta.
40. Do. Orissa, Cuttack Chandi Cuttack.
41. Do. Pondicherry.
42. Do. Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Julunder City.
43. Do. Rajasthan and Ajmer, Shri-Kaunta Prasad, House, 1st, Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. Do. Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate, Exension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. The Director of Information Soohan, Sahita Depot (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. The Dy. Controller Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Manager, Govt. Press and Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. The Director (Publications), Govt. Publication Deptt. Madras.
50. Supdt., Govt. State Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzerbagh, Patna.
51. The Supdt., Central Press Publication Branch Rajasthan Jaipur City.
52. Manager Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing and Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt. Printing and Stationrey, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. The Manager of Publications, Printing and Stationery Charni Road, Bombay.

59. The Controller Ptg. and Sty., Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sindhi (M.P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorogical Centre, Alipur Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli,
67. The Director of Supplies nd Disposal, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N. I. C. Bldg., New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Book Safety, M/I & E, Madras Harbour, Madras.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha, Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports and Exports, 7 Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chamber, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports and Exports, I. B. 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bag icha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest P. O., Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director (S. D.) Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80. The Director Govt. of India, S. I. S. I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director I/C, S. I. S. I., Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.), Office of the Dte. of Supplies and Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I. & E., Ministry of International Trade, Madras,
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Vishakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.
88. The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director,I/C, S.I.S. I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S. I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte., G. & S. Disposal, 1, Ghanes Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queens Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply (Deptt. of Industry, Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103. The Asstt. Director, S. I. S. M. I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
106. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
107. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.
108. The Principal Publications Officer Sending Commission for Scientific and Tech. Terminology, U.G.C. Building New Delhi.
109. The Officer, I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Rd., Jaipur.
110. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
111. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
112. Do. Calcutta.
113. Do. Bombay.
114. Do. Madras.
115. The Registrar, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhianan.
116. The Land and Development Officer, Min. of Works & Housing, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
117. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
118. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
119. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusor Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
120. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bemfyle Road, Shillong.
121. Do. Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
122. Do. Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
123. Do. Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
124. Do. Himachal Pradesh, Bowswal, Simla-5.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu and Kashmir, Karan 19, Nagar, Srinagar.
126. Do. Kerala, Kowdiar, Avenue, Road, Trivandrum-3.
127. Do. Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2. (M. P.).
128. Do. Maharashtra, Sprtt. Road, Bombay-1 (BR).

129.	The Director of Census Operations.	Manipur, Imphal.
130.	Do.	Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
131.	Do.	Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
132.	Do.	Nagaland, Kohima.
133.	Do.	Orissa, Chandni Chiowk, Cuttack-1.
134.	Do.	Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
135.	Do.	Rajasthan, Rambagh Palace, Jaipur.
136.	Do.	Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
137.	Do.	Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
138.	Do.	Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow.
139.	Do.	West Bengal, 20, British Indian St., 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
140.	The Director of Census Operations	Anadman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
141.	Do.	Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.
142.	Do.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
143.	Do.	Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
144.	Do.	Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji
145.	Do.	L. M. & A., Islands, Kavaratti.
146.	Do.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry 10, Poes Garden, Madras.
147.	Do.	Union Territory, Chandigarh, Chandigarh,

148. The Director of Social Science, Documentaion Centre, New Delhi.

149. The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malapuram, Kerala (St.)

150. Commissioner of Coal Mines, Provident Fund, Dhanbad.

151. Director General, Employees State Insurance Corporation New Delhi.

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