

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES—26 CHANDIGARH

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES AND DISABLED POPULATION

ARDAMAN SINGH
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
CHANDIGARH

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF CHANDIGARH

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear series No. 26)

Part I-A	Administration Report—Enumeration	Combined Volume (for official use only)
Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation	
Part II-A	General Population Tables—A Series	
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstracts and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	
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*Publication of the Chandigarh Administration

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PREFACE

Houselisting Operation is an essential pre-requisite of any good population census. Houselisting is essential for carving out enumerator's blocks for actual enumeration as these blocks have to be carved out of clearly demarcated areas having a population of about 600 to 750 persons. It also serves as a frame for the enumerators during enumeration. In India houselisting operations have been preceding census operations i.e., actual enumeration since 1872, the year from which regular census was undertaken in the country. Prior to 1961 Census neither any uniform pattern, concepts and definitions were adopted in the country for houselisting nor any useful data was generated and reports published on housing stock. In 1961 Census for the first time uniform concepts, definitions were adopted and common schedule i.e., houselist was canvassed throughout the country. Through this houselist data for predominant construction material used for roof and wall, purpose for which a census house was used, tenure status of census households and if the house was wholly or partly used as an industrial establishment i.e., factory, workshop and workshed etc., engaged in repairing, services, processing, manufacturing or producing and selling goods, details for nature of industry, number of persons working normally and fuel or power used etc. were collected and results Presented in very useful statistical tables. Where a house was wholly or partly used as a residence, number of normal residents with sex break-up were also collected, The 1971 houselisting was also on similar pattern except that a separate schedule was used for collecting data on establishments.

In 1981 Census the houselist schedule has been made much simpler and most of the items e.g., material of roof and wall, number of rooms occupied by the household in houses used as dwellings, tenure status of households etc., have been covered separately through household schedule while data on establishments have been collected through Enterprise List which was canvassed on behalf of Central Statistical Organisation as Census year coincided with census of establishments. The 1981 Houselist covered purpose for which a census house is used, number of normal residents and number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons if any residing in the household.

In this volume we are presenting a brief history of houselisting, methodology followed for housenumbering and houselisting, data for census house and the use to which they are put with brief analysis, and data for totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons.

The houselisting operation consists of two major operations, firstly all the houses have to be numbered and secondly all houses have to be listed with details required as per schedule canvassed. In this Union Territory housenumbering and houselisting operations were covered in May, 1980. In Chandigarh City and Mani Majra Town permanent house numbers existed which were used for census purposes with a little modifications wherever necessary. In rural areas of Chandigarh the housenumbering was completed with the assistance of the local administration for which I am thankful to Shri Raghbir Singh, I.A.S., Deputy Commissioner, Chandigarh.

S/Sh. M.L. Sharma and K.B. Lakhanpal, Investigators, S/Sh. Raj Kumar and Yog Raj Grover and Smt. Kamlesh Gupta, Satatistical Assistants took keen interest in imparting training for housenumbering and houselisting operations for which they deserve applause. During actual operations all the Charge Officers, Officers and Staff members of my office and Finance Department of Chandigarh Administration supervised the field work in their areas for which I am very thankful to them. The army of enumerators and supervisors who completed housenumbering and houselisting within time schedule by wholehearted devotion deserve praise for their work.

Shri B.D. Sharma, Assistant Director of Census Operations prepared first draft of this report, Mrs. Kamlesh Gupta, Investigator, S/Sh. Manjit Singh Bhatnagar, Attar Singh Thakur, Dhirendera Prashad, Statistical Assistants and Miss. Neelam Dhar, Computor prepared and checked inset tables, preparation of maps and charts was done by S/Sh. Surinderjit Singh, Geographer, and Devinder Singh Sulhen, Artist, while S/Sh. Koshy P. Zachariah, Senior Supervisor, Suresh Chander Bhakri and Kuldeep Kumar Bhatnagar, Proof Readers spared no pains in completing proof-reading of this volume in shortest possible time. Shri Parmod Kumar, Junior Stenographer undertook dictation and typing work of this volume without any grudge even when he had to work for extra hours on holidays for completing this work. Contribution of all these officers/officials is praise-worthy.

I owe my profound gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., Registrar General, India for his guidance and encouragement given by him from time to time which enabled me to complete this work satisfactorily.

I am grateful to S Sh. K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General (Census and Tabulation), Shri V.P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General, India and Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for their able guidance in their fields.

Lastly I am grateful for the co-operation received from Shri K.M.S. Pillai, Controller, Shri P. Oomen, Deputy Controller and staff of Union Territory Government Printing Press without which this report would have not been printed in such a short time.

ARDAMAN SINGH
Director of Census Operations,
Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Chandigarh:

8th June, 1983.

CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY

(IMPORTANT STATISTICS)

Population		Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	451,610	28,769	422,841
	Males	255,278	17,046	238,232
	Females	196,322	11,723	184,609
Decennial Population Growth rate 1971-81		+75·55	+18·34	+81·52
Area in (Sq.Kms.)		114·00*	45·67†	68·33†
Density of Population (Per Sq. Km)		3,961	630	6,188
Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males		769	688	775
Literacy Rate	Persons	64·79	44·73	66·15
	Males	69·00	52·29	70·19
	Females	59·31	33·74	60·94
Percentage of Rural/Urban Population to Total Population		100·00	6·37	93·63
Percentage of Total Population:				
(i) Main Workers	Persons	34·69	35·85	34·61
	Males	54·50	58·37	54·23
	Females	8·93	3·10	9·30
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	0·23	0·31	0·22
	Males	0·27	0·21	0·27
	Females	0·18	0·47	0·16
(iii) Total Workers	Persons	34·92	36·16	34·83
	Males	54·77	58·58	54·50
	Females	9·11	3·57	9·46
(iv) Non-workers	Persons	65·08	63·84	65·17
	Males	45·23	41·42	45·50
	Females	90·89	96·43	90·54
Break-up of Main Workers :				
Percentage among Main Workers:				
(i) Cultivators	Persons	1·38	13·93	0·49
	Males	1·55	14·43	0·55
	Females	0·08	0·27	0·07
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	0·55	4·78	0·25
	Males	0·56	4·37	0·27
	Females	0·41	15·98	0·08
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	0·59	1·27	0·55
	Males	0·57	1·29	0·51
	Females	0·82	0·83	0·82
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	97·48	80·02	98·71
	Males	97·32	79·91	98·67
	Females	98·69	82·92	99·03

		Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Persons	14·09	23·68	13·43
	Males	14·14	22·42	13·55
	Females	14·02	25·52	13·29
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total Population	Persons	..	..	..
	Males	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..
Number of occupied residential houses		98,893	5,883	93,010
Number of Households		100,596	5,883	94,713
Number of Villages	Total			27
	Inhabited			24
	Uninhabited			3
Number of towns				4

*The area figures for Chandigarh Union Territory/District have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

†The Rural and Urban area figures have been procured from Chandigarh Administration.

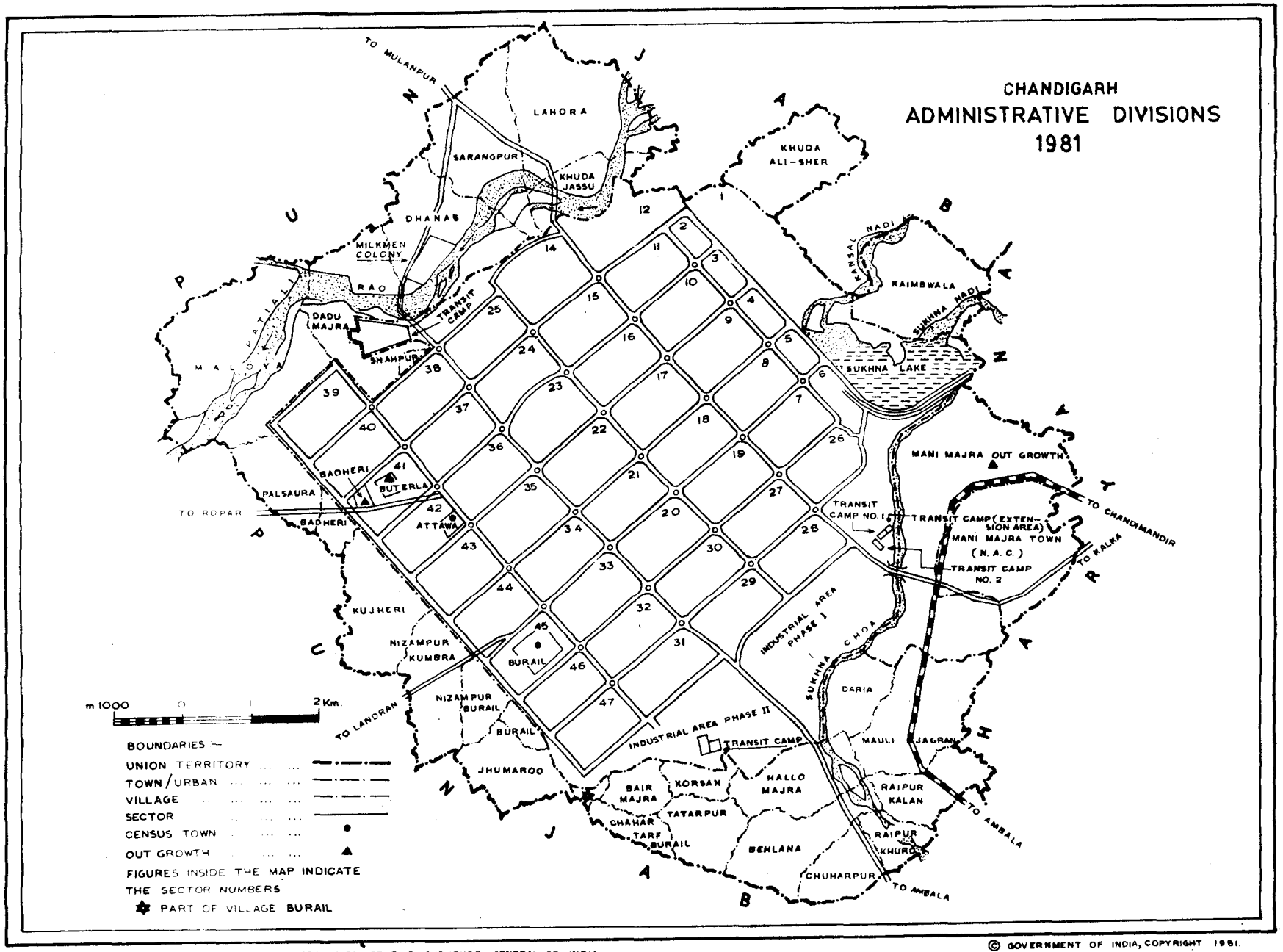


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

Background

Houselisting Operation is an essential pre-requisite of any good population census. In India houselisting operations have been preceding census operations i.e. actual enumeration since 1872, the year from which regular census was taken in this country. Prior to 1961 Census no uniform pattern, concepts and definitions were adopted in the country for houselisting, the state superintendents of Census Operations (now designated as Directors of Census Operations) were free to adopt concepts and definitions suitable for each charge. The collection of details at the houselisting stage varied from state to state and no uniformity in the contents of the schedule was maintained. Except for purposes of counting population the houselist was not used for any purpose. In 1881 'House' was so defined as to comprise all buildings possessing a common courtyard, and in 1891, a house was defined as comprising buildings located within a common enclosure or having a common courtyard excepting lanes and semi-public spaces in towns as well as outlaying huts and shelters. In 1901 the definition was widened and the term was applied to any place which happened to be occupied on the final census night, the selection being left to the local census officers. In 1911, 1921 and 1931 the term 'House' in the case of rural areas was applied to a structure occupied by one commensal family with its resident dependents, such as widows and servants. Such detached structures as had no hearth but were likely to have one or more persons sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration were also treated as separate houses in order that no person escaped from enumeration. In towns and cities a house was taken as a structure intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families. In hotels and sarais each separate room or suite of rooms was treated as a separate house. Shops, schools and other institutions having no hearth but which might possibly have someone sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration were also taken as houses. In Civil Stations each tenement in a row of servants-quarters was treated as a separate house. It is significant that while in villages a house represented one commensal family, in towns it meant in some cases more than one commensal family.

In 1941 the 'House' was defined as a dwelling place of a commensal family. In 1951 an effort was made at adopting a more precise and uniform definition when a house was taken as 'a dwelling with a separate entrance'.

Despite the varying concepts of the term 'House', two features remained common in all censuses up to 1951 : firstly, only residential houses were recorded and secondly, unoccupied houses were recorded only if there was a chance of someone sleeping in them. It is evident that prior to 1961 Census houses used for non-residential purposes were not listed.

In the 1961 Census the definition of a house was made all embracing, and one uniform definition was adopted throughout India.

A census house was defined as "A Census House is a structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance." ....."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 a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses".

In 1971 a census house was defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building had a number of flats or blocks which were independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there were separate buildings, then each such building was treated as one or more

separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance was treated as separate census house.

In present census a 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard 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.

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 court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings 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 separate census house.

Prior to 1961 Census neither data on houses were collected in details nor any useful tabulation was attempted for whatsoever data were collected.

In 1961 Census for the first time uniform concepts and definitions were adopted and a common schedule i. e. Houselist was canvassed throughout the country. Through houselist data on predominant construction material for roof and wall, purpose for which a census house was used, tenure status of census households used as dwellings and if the house was wholly or partly used as an industrial establishments i. e. factories, workshops, worksheds, etc., engaged in repairing, servicing, processing, manufacturing or producing and selling goods, details for nature of industry, number of persons working normally and fuel or power used etc., were collected and results presented in very useful statistical tables. Since 1961 Census houselisting operations are actually a complete census of houses.

1971 Census covered following items in the houselist :—

(1) Predominant construction material of wall and roof of census house.

(2) Purpose for which census house is used.

(3) If wholly or partly used as an establishment, further details to be given in Establishment Schedule.

(4) If used wholly or partly as a residence:

(a) Name of head of household.

(b) Name of caste/tribe of head of household, if belonging to SC or ST.

(c) Number of living rooms in the occupation of census households.

(d) Does the household live in owned or rented house.

(e) Number of persons normally residing in the Census household by sex.

(f) Does the household cultivate land.

For household used wholly or partly as an establishment a separate schedule called Establishment Schedule was canvassed. This schedule covered following items :—

(1) Name of the Establishment or of the Proprietor.

(2) Is the Establishment

(a) Government/Quasi-Government

(b) Private

(c) Co-operative Institution

(3) Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season including proprietors and or family workers.

(4) If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done.

(i) Is it

(a) Household Industry, (b) Registered Factory, (c) Unregistered Workshop.

(ii) Description of the products, processing or servicing done.

(iii) Type of fuel or power used.

(5) If used as a trading establishment

(a) Description of goods bought/sold.

(b) Whether : Wholesale or Retail

(6) If used as any other establishment, describe, e. g., Government Office, School, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema, Theatre, Hotel, Tea Shop, etc.

The 1981 Census houselist was made much simpler as some of the items relating to households were shifted to household schedule. This houselist covered following items :—

(1) Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, enterprise list was filled.)

(2) If wholly or partly as a residence :

(a) Name of the head of household.

(b) If the household was engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises enterprise list was filled.

(c) Number of persons normally residing in the census household by sex.

(d) If there was any physically handicapped person in the household who was totally blind, totally crippled, totally dumb. If any, number of such persons was recorded.

The items shifted to household schedule were :—

(a) Predominant construction material of wall and roof of census house.

(b) Name of caste/tribe if the head of household belongs to SC or ST.

(c) Number of living rooms in the occupation of census household.

(d) Does the household live in owned or rented house.

(e) Does the household cultivate land.

Data for physically handicapped was a new addition during 1981 Census. During 1971 Census establishment schedule was canvassed for establishments being run in the premises of census houses while the Economic Census enterprise list canvassed during 1981 houselisting operations covered all types of establishments whether conducted within premises of a census house or without any premises. On account of Economic Census being conducted along with houselisting operations Establishment Schedule was dropped in 1981 Census.

Preparatory Measures

(a) *Finalisation of houselist form, instruction manuals and their printing.*

The houselist form and instruction manuals were finalised by the Office of Registrar General, India after holding a series of conferences and meetings of Data-users and Directors of Census Operations. The houselist form and instruction manuals were tried in pilot study and pretest before finalisation. Printing of houselist forms and instruction manuals in English, Hindi and Punjabi was arranged by Office of the Registrar General, India.

(b) *Census Calendar.*

A calendar was drawn for performing each operation in time. Calendar prepared for operations upto houselisting is given below :—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Target Date
1	Preliminary discussions with the U.T. Administration regarding appointment of Census Officers	.. July, 1979
2	Arrangements for preparation of up-to date Town Tahsil/District maps	.. August, 1979
3	Recognition of new towns that quality and declassification of existing ones if they did not satisfy the definition of town	.. Finalised
4	Checking of Tahsil maps with village lists and assigning of location code numbers to all units	.. August, 1979

Sl. No	Item of work	Target Date
5	Collection of area figures from the DC/Local Bodies in respect of Districts/Tahsils/Towns and reconciliation of District Totals by rural/urban areas	September, 1979
6	Delineation of Standard Urban Area in terms of Rural and Urban units	September, 1979
7	Notification of Individual Slip, Houselist and Household schedules (including population record) in the Gazette as required under the Census Act	October, 1979
8	Appointment of District Census Officers	August, 1979
9	Appointment of Charge Officers	August, 1979
10	Constitution of Blocks and Supervisor's circles for the purpose of House numbering and Houselisting and allied operations.	December, 1979
11	Preparation of village register and town register	December, 1979
12	Issue of Instructions explaining Houselisting and allied operations.	January, 1980
13	Training classes for District Census Officers/Charge Officers in House Numbering, Houselisting and other schedules(e.g) Economic Survey Schedule if it is decided to canvass the same along with Houselisting Operations	February, 1980
14	Supply of Houselist and other forms and Instruction booklets to District Census Officers	February, 1980
15	Appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors for Housenumbering and Houselisting operations	February, 1980
16	Drawing up of training programme for Enumerators and Supervisors for Housenumbering, Houselisting and allied operations.	15th March, 1980
17	Training classes for Enumerators and Supervisors in Housenumbering, Houselisting and canvassing of economic survey schedules.	April, 1980
18	Housenumbering, houselisting and canvassing of Economic Survey Schedules and preparation of notional maps showing the layout of houses and numbers allotted to them.	May, 1980
19	Arrival of filled in Houselists, Economic Survey Schedules, etc., in the Offices of Charge Officers	17th May, 1980
20	Arrival of filled in Houselists, Economic Survey Schedules, etc., in the Office of the District Census Officer	20th May, 1980
21	Arrival of filled in Houselists, Economic Survey Schedules, etc., in the Office of the Director of Census Operations	22nd May, 1980
22	Checking of Houselists etc., for completeness and editing	31st May, 1980

(c) *Appointment of field heirarchy.*

On the recommendation of Director of Census Operations, the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh was pleased to appoint Principal Census Officer, District Census Officer and Charge Officers. The Charge Officers were asked to select and appoint enumerators and supervisors whose appointments were made by the District Census Officer/Charge Officers.

Rural/Urban Classification

The classification of rural and urban areas is one of the primary steps to be taken by census organisation. The smallest unit for rural areas is a revenue village which has definite survey boundary irrespective of hamlets, if any, in a revenue area. In 1981 Census it was decided to retain the definition of an Urban Unit as adopted during 1971 Census, which is reproduced below :—

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

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

(i) A minimum population of 5,000,

(ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and

(iii) a density of population of atleast 400 per sq. km (1,000 per sq. mile).

There has not been any change in the definition of Urban area since 1961. At the 1961 and

1971 Censuses, non-agricultural population mentioned in criterion (ii) included persons engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. At the 1981 Census, however, such persons were treated as agricultural population and excluded from "non-agricultural population".

In addition, in consultation with Office of the Registrar General, India, the Director of Census Operations had the discretion to include some marginal cases in urban areas and also to exclude certain areas which could not be considered as urban. The Director had to prepare lists of urban and rural areas (separately) and send these to the Office of the Registrar General, India with his recommendations for classification of a place as a town for the approval of Registrar General, India. In this Union Territory following places were classified as towns in consultation with the Registrar General, India and local administration :—

(1) Chandigarh City

(2) Mani Majra Notified Area Committee

(3) Burail

(4) Attawa

Chandigarh City and Mani Majra Notified Area Committee have been classified as towns since 1961 Census. However, Burail and Attawa which were earlier treated as villages have been classified as towns for the first time in 1981 Census. Both these new towns are located within the periphery of Chandigarh City—Attawa in Sector 42 and Burail in Sector 45, but these could not be treated as part of Chandigarh City due to Administrative reasons. The newly formed Census town of Attawa, though inhabited by less than 5,000 population, possesses all the other characteristics required for being classified as a town. It has the highest density in this Union Territory and nearly 99% of its male working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Urban Agglomeration

At the 1961 Census a concept of "town group" was adopted which was refined at the 1971 Census with the introduction of certain requirements of contiguity, the characteristics of urbanisation, etc. This resulted in the identification of what was called "urban agglomeration", a concept which has also been adopted in the 1981 Census. An urban agglomeration is a recognition of not merely a core town but also of the area over which its influence extends. To put it very simply, an urban agglomeration consists of one or more towns including in some cases whole or part of villages which are considered as urbanised and are contiguous to the town or towns concerned. An urban agglomeration is by definition a continuous urban spread consisting of a core town and its adjoining urban outgrowths which may be either urban in their own right or rural. Urban Agglomerations were identified by the Directors of Census Operations and were listed as part of the urban frame.

The following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomeration could be constituted :—

(i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth (The part of growth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages).

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; and

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

The above mentioned concept of urban agglomeration was taken into consideration while forming the urban agglomeration for Chandigarh City, in the Union Territory. During 1971 Census, the Urban agglomeration in this Union Territory constituted of Chandigarh City with Mani Majra revenue estate (presently area under Mani Majra Notified Area Committee and outgrowth of Mani Majra). The accelerated growth of Chandigarh City and its vast extension increased the number of constituent units of urban agglomeration at 1981 Census. The urban agglomeration of Chandigarh as adopted in 1981 Census consists of the following units :—

(1) Chandigarh City+Out-growth
  (a) Chandigarh City
  (b) Buterla Out-growth
  (c) Badheri Out-growth
(2) Mani Majra (N.A.C.)+Mani Majra Outg-rowth
  (a) Mani Majra Notified Area Committee
  (b) Mani Majra Out-growth
(3) Burail Town
(4) Attawa Town

Housenumbering System

While preparing layout sketch in the manner described earlier building numbers had to be assigned to each of the buildings shown in the layout sketch. Satisfactory housenumbering system existed in Chandigarh City and Mani Majra town was adopted. In other places like Burail and Attawa towns, where unplanned and unauthorised constructions including jhugies, brickkilns, poultryfarms, tubewells, etc., sprung up in and around both rural and urban areas fresh numbers were assigned which were either painted or written at appropriate places on the structure concerned. Arabic numbers e.g. 1, 2, 3, were used for building numbers. Also each Census house was numbered. If a building by itself happened to be a census house, then the number of the census house was taken the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualified to be treated as separate census houses, each census house was given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10 (1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), and so on. Where there was no satisfactory housenumbering in existence it was done with assistance of Local Administration. Permanent housenumbering system as recommended by National Building Organisation was followed. Precise instructions in this regard appear in paras 4 to 54 of Annexure-1—Instructions to Enumerators for Filling up the Houselist at page 41.

Organisation of Houselisting Operation

In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there is only one district and one tahsil. The urban area is comprised of :—

(i) Chandigarh City and its out-growths of Buterla and inhabited portion of Badheri village.

(ii) Mani Majra NAC and its out-growth covering the remaining portion of Mani Majra revenue estate.

(iii) Burail Census Town.

(iv) Attawa Census Town.

The rural area is comprised of 27 villages. The functions of maintaining land records and collection of revenue are discharged by one Tahsildar in the entire rural area.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chandigarh functioned as Principal Census Officer, the Executive Magistrate as District Census Officer while separate charge officers were appointed for each of the charges of Chandigarh City, Mani Majra, Burail and Attawa towns and for rural areas the tahsildar worked as such. As the enterprise list had to be prepared as integral part of houselisting operation the Research Officer in the Planning Cell of the Finance Secretary's branch was also appointed as Additional District Census Officer. These officers at the district, tahsil, town and village level occupied pivotal position in the conduct of houselisting operation in their respective jurisdiction. Comprehensive instructions on the organisation and carrying out of houselisting operation were issued to them. Training on houselisting and preparation of enterprise list was imparted to all census functionaries before they were required to do the actual work in May, 1980. Some of the preparatory steps have already been discussed in preceding paras and some important aspects of organising houselisting operation appear in following paragraphs.

Carving Out of Houselisting Blocks

As mentioned earlier the houselisting blocks were demarcated on each charge map. These blocks were assigned continuous serial numbers in a charge.

Guidelines observed for carving out blocks were as under :—

For Rural Areas

(i) Each block ordinarily consisted of 150 to 200 households. The basic consideration was to ensure that the comparative workload for houselisting operations in each block did not have high degree of variation.

(ii) Each revenue village was recognised as a separate unit irrespective of its size. Each village was taken as a separate enumerator block if number of estimated houses did not exceed 200 houses and even each uninhabited village was treated as separate enumerator's block.

In bigger villages having more than 200 houses more than one enumerator's blocks were carved out.

(iii) In such cases it had to be ensured meticulously that there was no overlapping. Boundaries of each block had to be clearly defined to ensure that no house was left out and none was included in more

than one block. Any portion of a village was not tagged with another village or portion thereof for block formation.

(iv) Whenever there were separate hamlets in a village, it was not necessary to treat each hamlet as a separate block but at the same time it was ensured that no hamlet is left out.

For Urban Areas

In the town maps were shown the boundaries of sectors and wards and the houselisting blocks were framed within each such unit without cutting across boundaries of sectors or wards.

(ii) Each houselisting block consisted of 120 to 150 houses, depending on the size of the families living therein.

(iii) In unplanned areas of the town the demarcation of each houselisting block depended on the location of roads, streets, paths, drains, pipelines, important buildings etc., to define the boundaries.

The abadi falling on the periphery of the urban area had to be paid particular attention. Inhabitation not falling within the notified jurisdiction of the town but being in almost contiguity thereto was not included in it. It was to be taken care of in the town. Selected blocks where the Sample Registration Scheme (S.R.S.) has been in operation both in the rural and urban areas were also maintained intact while delineating blocks. Non S.R.S. area was not tagged on to a S.R.S. block for forming blocks to maintain its identity to facilitate, matching of data on certain characteristics collected at the census with the corresponding data forthcoming from the S.R.S.

Creation of Supervisory Circles

For every four to six houselisting blocks whether in rural areas or in urban charge, one supervisory circle was constituted. It consisted of blocks falling contiguous to each other so that whole area was easily negotiable. Care was taken to see that circle boundaries did not cut across sector/ward boundaries in the urban areas.

After carrying out the exercise for carving out houselisting blocks/supervisory circles as indicated above, the charge officers were requested to indicate these blocks/circles on the respective charge map(s).

Deployment of Staff

As was the practice followed in 1971 Census, the enumerators and supevisors were deployed from among the following categories of staff after obtaining nominations from the concerned departments.

1. Patwaries/Kanungos
2. Teachers
3. Village level workers/gram sewaks
4. Employees of Chandigarh Administration
5. Employees of local bodies viz., N.A.C. Mani Majra
6. Employees of Central Govt. Offices/ Organisations located in Chandigarh.

The senior officials among the above mentioned categories of staff were appointed as Supervisors. Supervisors were required to master the instructions and explain them to enumerators as they were expected to supervise the work of enumerators and guide them.

Location Code

The location code is a simple device by which every area comprised in any administrative unit can be identified by assigning specific code numbers for different levels of administrative units.

The following five elements of location code were adopted :—

(i) Union Territory—First element (arabic numeral)

(ii) District—Second element (arabic numeral)

(iii) Tahsil/Town—Third element (arabic numeral for tahsil and roman numeral for town)

(iv) Village/Sector or Ward—Fourth element (arabic numeral)

(v) Enumerator Block number—Fifth element (arabic numeral)

The first four elements were to be separated by oblique strokes, whereas the fifth element i.e. enumerator block number was shown within brackets. In Chandigarh town where certain areas such as Industrial area, Phase I and II do not fall within any sector pseudo sector code number were allotted to such areas in arabic numerals.

Accordingly for a rural block the location code could be 26/1/1/12(24) which would mean block No. 24 of village No. 12 of Tahsil No. 1 in District No. 1 of State No. 26 i.e., Chandigarh Union Territory. It would be noted that in case of all rural blocks the first three elements were the same as shown herein because Chandigarh is both uni-district and uni-tahsil unit.

For an urban block the example of location code viz., 26/1/II/15(15) would mean block No. 15 of Sector /Ward No. 15 in town No. II of District No. 1 of State No. 26.

Location code numbers in the manner explained herein were given to various jurisdictional units in both the rural and urban areas. Each and every block in a charge was numbered for facility of easy identification. Supervisory circles were also allotted serial numbers.

On the top of the houselist form, provision was made to note the name of the state with code number, district with code number, name of tahsil and its code number, name of village/town and its code number, name or number of Sector/ Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's block number. These entries were invariably filled by the enumerators who had instructions to make such entries on each form of Houselist as well as Enterprise list.

Training

Intensive training for houselisting operations was imparted in this Union Territory and all officers, supervisors and enumerators were fully trained.

Training for houselisting was conducted from middle of February to end of April, 1980 and all the officers, supervisors and enumerators were given training in three rounds, each round lasting from three to four days.

To begin with, the District Census Officer, Charge Officers and Assistant Charge Officers were trained. The supervisors and enumerators were given intensive training during January to April, 1980. Separate training classes were held for Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators engaged in special areas.

In addition to the detailed instruction manual i.e. "Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist" and a manual of "Instructions to Enumerators for filling Enterprise List," a special manual containing "Supervisor's Main Functions and Duties" were issued to Census Officers and Supervisors to enable them to apply some important checks at every stage and to help them in their day to day inspection rounds. All the Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators were given practical training in the field so as to enable them to perform their duties satisfactorily. Training was imparted by the officers and officials of this office for housenumbering, house-listing and canvassing of Enterprise List. Officers and staff of Finance Division of Chandigarh Administration also assisted in imparting training for canvassing of Enterprise List.

Preparation of Maps

In order to achieve full coverage, detailed layout maps for the state, district, tahsil, police station and also for every village and town had to be procured/prepared. For big towns/cities even maps at Ward/Sector level were also to be prepared. These maps were to be utilized for demarcation of enumerators blocks as without the help of these maps, it was feared that some areas might be left out or there could be some overlapping of some of the areas. In this Union Territory, we were able to procure map of Chandigarh Union Territory, Chandigarh City, showing each sector from the Chief Architect, Union Territory Administration which had to be up-dated for new constructions and coming up of some new colonies. This office had to prepare fresh layout maps for Burail and Attawa towns and also layout maps for some of the new colonies and villages. A map for Mani Majra, N.A.C. area was procured from Secretary N.A.C., Mani Majra. As the village maps available with the revenue authorities of Union Territory did not give clear layout of residential area in each village, these had to be prepared in this office after conducting surveys. Notional map for each enumerator's block was also prepared which showed boundary of each enumerator's block and was supplied to each enumerator for his guidance. It helped the enumerator to identify entire area falling in his block and also to prepare layout sketch and notional map as required according to our instructions.

Field Staff and Honorarium

Before launching houselist operation on 1st of May, 1980 all formalities had been completed by stages. Breaking up of charges into blocks and supervisory circles, deployment of suitable personnel as enumerators according to prescribed norms and appointment of circle supervisors besides imparting training to them were over. Details about the number of blocks and supervisory circles

created and personnel deployed including reserve are given as under:—

1980 Houselisting Blocks/Circles and Number of Enumerators/Supervisors deployed in this Union Territory

Actuals		Reserve		Total	
Enumerators	Supervisors	Enumerators	Supervisors	Enumerators	Supervisors
842	171	172	22	1,014	193

For houselisting work each enumerator was paid honorarium @ Rs. 20 per block and each circle supervisor @ Rs. 20 while each enumerator was paid extra honorarium of Rs. 15 per block for preparation of enterprise list. An aggregate amount of Rs. 20,500 was paid to both the enumerators and circle supervisors for houselisting work out of the Census grant. Honorarium amounting to Rs. 15,375 was paid for preparation of enterprise list by the Central Statistical Organisation out of their own budget allotment.

Houselist Schedule and General Procedure in Houselisting

After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses the next step was to list them in a prescribed schedule namely, the Houselist. The Houselist form canvassed for 1981 Census contained 14 columns besides location particulars required to be given on the top of it. Each enumerator was to enter page number of the houselist continuosly for his block and give location particulars on the top of the form before starting his work from the first household falling in the block.

Thereafter starting with Col. 1 (line No.) every line in the houselist was to be numbered serially. These serial numbers were continuous for each block.

In Col. 2 building number either of local authority or census number assigned to it before houselisting was given. The number which was assigned in the layout sketch in any of the systems described above and which already existed on the building or which might have been painted on the building for census taking was to be entered in this column.

In Col. 3 the census housenumber was to be noted. This number would be the same as the building number already noted in Col. 2, if the building was by itself a single census house. But if the building was made up of portions each of which had been treated as a separate census house according to definition, then each of these census houses would 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.

In the next col. 4 the actual use to which a census house was put at the time of visit had to be recorded. If the census house was found vacant at the time of houselisting the word 'Vacant' was to be written in this column giving reasons in the remarks column, for vacancy such as "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant". If on the other hand it was found locked because of temporary absence of occupants then the census house was not to be treated as 'vacant', but the use to which it was put was to be recorded here and the fact that the occupants had gone on journey or pilgrimage was noted in the remarks column. Also if a particular census house was found wholly or partly non-residential and an enterprise was being carried on in such wholly or partly non-residential census house, the details of such enterprise or enterprises were to be entered in the Enterprise list after the actual enterprise or enterprises being carried on are recorded in this column giving continuous serial numbers to the same as were found in a block.

In the next column No. 5 Household number was to be noted. This could be possible only if the entry made in col. 4 showed the Census house as wholly or partly residential. There should not be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential. Also there might be more than one household in a census house. In that case each household was to be given a separate number and particulars entered in separate lines. This was done by using the alphabets (a), (b), (c) etc., as suffixes to the census house number. For example, if building number 2 was a census house and had three households, the household numbers would be 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c). If building number 4 had two census houses, these houses would have been numbered as

4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there were respectively 3 and 2 households then they would have been numbered as 4(1)(a),4(1)(b) ,4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building number 3 was a census house and had only one household the household number to be entered in this column would be No. 3 only.

The name of the head of each household was required to be written in column 6. The head of the household for census purposes was considered to be a person who was recognised as such in the household. He or she was generally the person who bore the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and took decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but might even be a female or a younger member of either sex. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, hostels, jails etc., which were regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which were called institutional households; the Manager or Superintendent or the person who was administratively responsible or who by common consent was regarded as 'Head' was recorded as the head of the household. For keeping separate identification of a normal and institutional households in the latter case 'I' was written within brackets after the name of designation of the head of household in this column.

In column 7 the enumerator was required to note if the household was engaged in an enterprise outside the census house and without premises. If so, the details thereof were to be filled in the Enterprise List. This column was meant to identify such enterprises. If such an enterprise was being carried on "Yes" was written in this column and appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets was given. As was done while making entries in col. 4 the numbering of enterprises in this column was to run continuously for the block.

Cols. 8—10 were meant to enter the number of males normally residing in the household in col. 8, females in col. 9 and total number of persons in col. 10. In these columns normal residents were to be recorded even though some of them might be absent on the day of the visit paid by the enumerator. Casual visitors were, however, to be excluded as they were to be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person found to have stayed with the household for a period of three months or more was to be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months had to be excluded from the household in which they normally resided.

Cols. 11—13 were meant for recording information about different categories of physically handicapped persons, if any, found in the household. If so, the number of those who were totally blind/crippled/dumb was indicated in the appropriate column.

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

If a person unfortunately was found to be suffering from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in Cols. 11 to 13 of the houselist, he was recorded only once and the greater disability from which he was suffering was recorded. Blindness was considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled was considered a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person was found to have suffered from all the three disabilities, he was recorded only once under blind since this was certainly the most unfortunate disability.

Column 14 (Remarks) provided space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, household and other particulars regarding the building inventory.

Houselist Abstract

After filling entries in the houselist, i.e., after completing houselisting for the entire block the enumerator was required to prepare Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available. Houselist form and detailed instructions for filling up the houselist and houselist abstract appear in Annexure-1. Special instructions to supervisor are given in manual 'Supervisor's Main Functions and Duties' which appears in Annexure-2 at Page 87.

Enterprise List.

Listing of enterprises was an integral part of houselisting. The Houselist served as a frame for the enterprises for which separate Enterprise List was prepared as part of Houselisting Operations. After identifying the enterprises in column 4 or column 7 of the Houselist, enterprises and their selected characteristics were recorded in the form of the Enterprise List. This form was canvassed along with the Houselist immediately after an enterprise was identified either through column 4 or column 7 of Houselist.

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 house 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 were also to be considered as an enterprise. Entries of all enterprises were made either in column 4 or column 7 of the houselist depending on whether these enterprises were carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

After filling the entries in the enterprise list for the entire block the enumerator was required to prepare an Enterprise List Abstract so that the figures of the number of enterprise with premises and without premises, number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, number of enterprises owned privately, run perennially, etc., and employment in these enterprises become easily available. Enterprise list forms as Annexures 3 and 4., at Page 92 and 93.

Houselisting concluded

The enumerator was required to prepare a notional map and layout sketch of the block allotted to him before listing the houses. For this purpose blank sheets giving legend of important landmarks were given to each enumerator wherein he was required to show *interalia* every single building. After completing this preliminary work, the actual field work for filling up of houselist form and enterprise list was taken up. The field operation was carried out in the Union Territory throughout the month of May, 1980 and the entire filled in schedules (except enterprise list forms which were given to the Research Officer, Planning in the Finance Secretary's Branch of the Administration) were collected at the Headquarters by the first week of June, 1980. Besides blank and unused forms, these documents consisted of :—

(a) Layout Sketch.
(b) Notional Map.
(c) Houselist forms, pinned together (two sets).
(d) Houselist Abstract.
(e) Supervisor's Circle Houselist Abstract.

Record Management

After the collection of houselist record at the headquarters the same was checked for completeness in respect of each block. The manner in which these filled forms were arranged is indicated herein. Each supervisor had arranged the various forms relating to his circle according to the block number and these in turn, as separate packets were handed over by him. Each of the documents were separately arranged in a systematic manner according to block number and made up into separate bundles with a sheet on top of the bundle indicating the name of the Union Territory, District and Charge Location Code numbers upto charge level. So far as the filled in Houselist forms are concerned these were arranged systematically in the order of the block numbers for the entire charge in two separate bundles. Thus two sets of the entire filled in Houselist forms along with Houselist Abstract were arranged charge wise and within the charge, blockwise.

The set of Enterprise Lists for the entire charge arranged blockwise within the charge along with the set of the Enterprise List Abstract were passed on to the Planning Cell in the Finance Secretary's Branch of the Administration since they had the responsibility of processing the data under the guidance of the Central Statistical Organisation in the Ministry of Planning.

At the Headquarters office all the Houselist Abstracts of block level, circle, and charge level were checked for arithmetical totals before posting entries in the District Houselist Abstract. Particular care was taken with regard to the totals of columns 8 to 13 of the Houselist, columns

10 to 15 of the block Houselist Abstract and columns 11 to 16 of the Supervisor's/Charge/ District Abstract. These were basic control figures of great importance for various reasons. Firstly, these control figures would give us a feel of the workload ahead for formation of enumeration blocks. Secondly, these would give us a feel of the likely size of population and thirdly these were the figures on the basis of which the total population of the handicapped by type of disability would be first determined.

As stated earlier the houselist record after necessary checking was kept blockwise in bundles within a charge separately for rural and urban charges. These bundles were arranged in ascending order and placed in the custody of a Record Keeper for storing properly and systematically. Appropriate registers of inventory and movement, i.e., receipt and issue of these records were also introduced to ensure its location and safe custody.

Sampling

The tabulation plan in 1981 Census envisaged preparation of two tables from houselist. These were table H-1 which would give the distribution of census houses by type of use and table H-2 on the disabled population, by type of disability. In the Census scheme for tabulation it was decided to process Table H-1 on electronic computor and Table H-2 was to be generated manually. Operationally it was convenient to prepare Table H-2 first which was followed by Table H-1 processed on computor. This latter table H-1 was to be generated on a 20% sample on census houses in case of 15 selected States while in the other 16 States and Union Territories including Chandigarh the tabulation of Houselist data was carried out on a cent per cent basis. Therefore, 20% sampling was not done in Chandigarh and selection of the sample of Census houses for the purpose of tabulation was not necessary. In the States where sampling was carried out, a random number between 1 and 5 was selected for each operational unit. Separate random number was to be selected for each of the operational units, namely, for each city, for the non-city urban areas of a district and for tahsil/taulk etc. (rural areas). These random numbers were to be selected from the random number tables circulated by the Office of the Registrar-General, India. The number of blocks selected in a charge was to be a random variable depending on the random start. Instructions on the selection of random number for identifying starting enumeration block in each charge were also received from the head office.

Editing and Coding :

It was decided by the Registrar General, India that coding and tabulation of data for houselist schedules relating to the Union Territory of Chandigarh would be done in the Data Processing Division, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. Accordingly we were required to despatch the Houselist schedules to the Data Processing Division after making necessary editing and batching the bundles. A detailed scrutiny and editing of the entire houselist schedules was carried out. The major items of scrutiny and editing of houselist comprised the following.—

(a) It was to be seen whether all the pages of the houselist have been serially numbered continuously in each block. If it was noticed that any of such form was not page numbered then a number had to be given. If, for example, the page between houselist pages 8 and 9 was not numbered, the same was given number 8A and so on. This method was used to obviate renumbering and correction of the page numbers in the subsequent houselist forms of the block concerned.

(b) It was to be seen that all elements of location code are given correctly at the top of the houselist. In the case of a rural block, the location code would contain name and code number of the Union Territory, District, Tahsil and Enumeration block. In an urban block the location code elements should represent Union Territory, District, Town, Sector/Ward and Enumeration block. In case of missing entries corrections were made by consulting the Charge Registers.

(c) In column 1 of the houselist, lines were required to be numbered continuously for the block as a whole. It was to be seen that no line number had

been changed for cancelled or scored off lines.

(d) *Columns 2, 3 and 5* : Edit instructions emphasised that these three columns should be scrutinised together. It was to be seen whether these columns 2, 3 and 5 in which building number, census house number, and household number respectively were filled up. Our instructions had stated that if a building contained more than one census house and/or more than one household, column 2 should be filled for the first entry and for the successive Census House(s)/ household(s) in that building there should be no entry in column 2. It was to be checked in column 3 that building number has been repeated in cases where there were more than one census house in a building. If the building had more than one census house, a sub-number within brackets like (1), (2), (3) was to be given after the building number. But if the building had only one census house in it, then number recorded in column 2 was to be repeated in column 3.

(e) Column 4 required scrutiny for entries relating to the purpose for which census house was used. If the census house was used for carrying out a seasonal activity like oil mill (ghani), gur making, etc., in combination with some other use, there should be a separate entry in the next line for such census house. It was to be checked that in columns 2, 3 and 5 to 14 there should be dashes against the second entry, viz, oil mill (ghani), gur making, etc. In case the census house number, etc., was found repeated, the same had to be scored out and replaced by dashes.

(f) If any census house had more than one household living in it, then entry in column 3 should appear in column 5 in relation to the first household only but there must be a dash in column 3 in relation to successive households in the same census house. For example, census house number 2(2) had two households 2(2)(a) and 2(2)(b), there should be entry in column 3 as 2 (2) against the first household 2 (2) (a). Column 3 should have a dash for the next line while column 5 onwards would have entries for the next household in the same census house. In case it was not so, but the house number 2(2)(a), 2(2)(b) was found to have been repeated in column 3 of the houselist, the same was to be scored out and instead dashes were required to be put. If a building or a census house had more than one household then the households should have sub-numbers like (a), (b), (c) etc. depending on whether the building or census house had two or more households. If the building or census house had no household in it and consequently columns 5 to 13 were blank then it was to be checked that in column 4 'Residence' or 'Residence in combination with other purpose' was not noted. If on the other hand the enumerator had given particulars in columns 5 to 13 of a household and in column 4 he had not noted the census house to be residential, the entry in column 4 was to be suitably corrected to show that it was wholly or partly residential. columns 5 to 14 were not to be filled in case of non-residential house. It was to be seen at editing stage whether these lines which had indicated dashes from columns 5 to 14 had non-residential purpose in column 4.

(g) *Columns 8, 9 and 10* : It was to be checked whether the entry in column 10 was the same total of the entries in columns 8 and 9. In case of discrepancy in total the entry in column 10 was to be corrected.

After checking all these items it was to be ensured that the totals in columns 3, 4 and 8 to 13 of the houselist had been entered in each page.

Such entries if not made were carried out. After checking all the entries of a block the entries in the houselist abstract were also checked and scrutinised for making corresponding corrections and additional entries in the appropriate columns wherever necessary.

(h) *Numbring of Census Houses* : After all the lines of the houselist had been edited for the entire block according to the foregoing requirements and after carrying out the necessary corresponding modifications in the houselist abstract, the census houses were serially numbered maintaining the sequence running through the entire block. Such serial numbers were written in red pencil or red ball pen between columns 2 and 3 of the houselist along the line.

Despatch of Hauselist for Computerisation and contents of Table H-I :

After complete editing of filled in houselist schedules inventory of different bundles containing these forms was prepared. After batching, the houselist was transmitted in November, 1980 to the Data Processing Division in the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi where coding was to be done before computerisation of the data in the Direct Data Entry System functioning there. The final Table H-1 generated on computor was made available to us by the Head Office which appears in next chapter. Before despatch of Houselists to Office of the Registrar General, India New Delhi, Table H-2 was processed in Regional Tabulation Offices in each State/Union Territory.

CHAPTER II

TABLE H-1 AND ANALYSIS

TABLE H—1

Census houses and the uses to which they are put

Fly-Leaf

This table gives the total number of census houses, the vacant houses and the distribution of occupied census houses by their use. The various residential and non-residential uses of census houses are grouped as Residence, Shop-cum-residence, Workshop-cum-residence, Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes etc., Shops, Business Houses and Offices, Factories, Workshops and Worksheds, Restaurants and Eating Places, Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering, Places of Worship and Others. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for each urban Agglomeration.

This table gives the housing stock in the country and its uses. This table is exactly similar to H-1 table of 1971.

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

Union Territory/ Urban Agglomeration	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. 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 worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Garh, excluding places of worship	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
Chandigarh Union Territory	**Total**	**108,005**	**5,926**	**87,761**	**490**	**626**	**223**	**4,124**	**1,712**	**2,253**	**658**	**35**	**88**	**4,109**
	Rural	**7,099**	**284**	**5,205**	**60**	**152**	**19**	**123**	**14**	**206**	**27**	**3**	**27**	**979**
	Urban	**100,906**	**5,642**	**82,556**	**430**	**474**	**204**	**4,001**	**1,698**	**2,047**	**631**	**32**	**61**	**3,130**
Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration	Urban	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204	4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130

Analysis of Results :

The houselisting operations conducted in May, 1980 as a prelude to 1981 population census in the Union Territory of Chandigarh produced valuable data on housing stock. The actual use to which a census house was put was recorded in Column 4 of the Houselist for every Census House. The data so collected was processed and tabulated on electronic computor in Table H-1 'Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.' The analysis of data for various types of uses to which census houses are put is given below :—

Total Number of Census Houses :

The houselisting operations have returned a total of 108,005 census houses, of which 7,099 (6.57%) are in the rural areas and 100,906(93.43%) in urban areas. Out of the total houses in the Union Territory 5, 926(5.49%) are found vacant at the time of houselisting, 102,079 (94.51%) are occupied, the occupancy ratio being 6.31% and 88.20% in rural and urban areas respectively. In 1971 there were 66,509 census houses in the Union Territory. Out of these 58,201 were in urban areas while the rural areas accounted for 8,308 Census Houses only. Our examination of data have shown that in 1981 the increase in houses in urban areas over 1971 is justified and the decrease in houses in rural areas is also due to transfer of rural areas to urban areas. During the decade there has been a growth of 75.55 per cent in the total population of the Union Territory as against the increase of 62.39 per cent only in houses. This is quite justifiable as Chandigarh Union Territory mostly consists of Chandigarh City which is a rapidly growing urban centre.

Distribution of Census Houses by use :

Statement 1 appended on pages 19-20 gives percentage distribution of Census Houses by their use in 1971 and 1981. This statement presents percentage comparison of census houses put to different uses in 1971 and 1981 censuses.

Vacant Census Houses :

It would be observed from this statement that in 1971 there were 6.54 per cent vacant houses whereas the corresponding percentage in 1981 has decreased to 5.49 in the Union Territory. For both rural and urban areas these percentages have recorded a fall from 7.73 and 6.37 in 1971 to 4.00 and 5.59 respectively in 1981. Vacant houses are mainly of three categories ; old houses not likely to be put to use, new houses which are nearing completion and houses fit for use or occupation, that fall vacant for short periods for want of tenants or which are likely to be occupied shortly. The fall in percentage of vacant houses shows a greater demand for houses due to rapaid growth of population. In this Union Territory a bulk of the houses vacant at the time of houselisting are houses under construction and there are hardly any old houses, the houses lying vacant for want of tenant though as appreciable number are less than houses lying vacant on account of completion of construction. There being a greater demand for houses the construction activity has gained momentum thereby increasing the percentage of vacant houses as according to census concept all houses whose roof has come up have to be treated as a census house.

Residential Census Houses :

The number of dwelling units has risen from 54,220 in 1971 to 87,761 in 1981 but the percentage share out of the total houses in 1981 has slightly decreased to 81.26 from 81.52 in 1971. Similarly in urban areas although the number of dwelling units has increased from 48,721 in 1971 to 82,556 in 1981 but the percentage share has decreased from 83.71 to 81.81 during the decade. In rural areas, however, this trend has been reversed. Against 5,499 dwelling units recorded in 1971, only 5,205 are listed in 1981 but in terms of percentage share, increase from 66.19 to 73.32 has been recorded during the same period.

Shop-cum-Residence.

Except that there has been slight increase in the number of units recorded as shop-cum-residence in 1981 over 1971 figures the change in percentage for total, rural and urban areas has been insignificant. Such units in 1971 were 315,48 and 267 for total, rural and urban areas accounting for 0.47%, 0.58% and 0.46% respectively. The corresponding figures in 1981 are recorded as 490 (0.45%), 60 (0.85%) and 430 (0.43%).

Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry :

This type of use of Census Houses has recorded increase over 1971 Census figures both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage share in the Union Territory as well as in rural and urban areas. In 1981 there are 626 (0.58%) such units in the Union Territory against 265 (0.40%) recorded in 1971. In rural and urban areas the corresponding figures of such units in 1981 are 152 (2.14%) and 474 (0.47%) as against only 59 (0.71%) and 206 (0.35%) respectively in 1971. The increase in number of workshops-cum-residence is due to coming up of small repair shop and household industry like tailoring, knitting of pullover etc.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses :

In the Union Territory there were 193 (0.29%) census houses which were used as hotels, sarais etc., in 1971. Of these 69 (0.83%) were in rural areas and 124 (0.21%) in urban areas. In 1981 the total number of houses used as such have increased to 223 while in urban areas their number has increased to 204 whereas in rural areas it has decreased to 19. The corresponding percentages to total houses in 1981, for total, rural and urban areas are 0.21, 0.27 and 0.20 which are lower than in 1971.

Shops excluding Eating Houses

The numer of shops ranks next only to residential houses in 1981. The total number of shops in the Union Territory is 4,124 representing 3.82 per cent of total census houses, whereas only 123 are in rural areas representing 1.73 per cent and as many as 4,001 in urban areas accounting for 3.97 per cent. There are considerably more shops in urban areas than in rural areas because rural area has very small population as compared to urban area and there is not much business or industry in villages. In urban areas there is brisk business activity. When we compare this pattern with 1971 figures we find that the number of shops in 1981 is nearly double that of the shops except in rural areas where the corresponding increase has been from 107 to 123 only. In 1971 there were 3.20 per cent census houses used as shops in the Union Territory, 1.29 per cent in rural areas and 3.47 per cent in the urban areas. But, despite the fact that the number of shops in

1981 has doubled over the decade as mentioned earlier there has been slight increase in terms of percentage to total census houses.

Business Houses and Offices :

In 1971 there were in all 725 (1.09%) business houses and offices in the Union Territory, 1(0.01%) in the rural and the rest 724 (1.24%) in the urban areas. There has been significant increase in these houses in 1981. In absolute numbers there are now 1,712 business houses and offices in the Union Territory against 725 in 1971, 14 against one in rural areas and 1,698 against 724 in urban areas. The corresponding percentages to total, rural and urban census houses are 1.58, 0.20 and 1.68 respectively. Chandigarh City which is the seat of two state Governments and one Union Territory accounts for large number of offices and business houses functioning under the control of the State and Central Governments including private sector institutions of this category housed here.

Factories, Workshops and Worksheds :

All such houses where any kind of manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where many type of goods or articles are made and sold have been included under this category. Some of these are big registered factories while most of them are small workshops and worksheds. In the Union Territory there are 2,253 factories, workshops and worksheds, of which 206 are in rural areas and the rest 2,047 in urban areas. There has been a little more than cent per cent increase in the number of factories, workshops over 1971 pattern. Of the total census houses in the Union Territory 2.09% account for this category, 2.90 per cent in the rural areas and 2.03 per cent in the urban areas. A comparison with 1971 figures reveals that the proportion of Census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds is much higher during 1981 Census. In 1971 the corresponding figures for the Union Territory, rural areas and urban areas were 1,113;94 and 1,019 with percentages to total census houses as 1.67, 1.13 and 1.75 respectively.

Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places :

In the Union Territory there are 658 or 0.61 percent of total Census Houses which are used as Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places of which 27 or 0.38 percent are in rural areas and 631 or 0.63 percent in urban areas. In urban areas there are higher number of Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places, while rural areas account for small number of such enterprises because the villagers mostly take meals at their houses and they seldom visit restaurants, sweetmeat shops and other eating places. A comparison with 1971 figures reveals that there has been considerable increase in the number of restaurants etc., during the decade. In 1971 there were only 174 (0.26%) Restaurants, eating places etc in the whole of the Union Territory, 4(0.05%) in rural areas and 170 (0.29%) in urban areas.

Places of Entertainments and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship :

The number of Census Houses used as Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering is the lowest of all categories of various uses. Out of a total of 35 such places 3 are in rural and the rest 32 in urban areas claiming 0.03 per cent, 0.04 per cent and again 0.03 per cent of total census houses respectively. In 1971 the number of such places was less than 50% of their present number. There were only 15 places of entertainments and community gathering excluding places of worship, one in the rural areas and the rest 14 in the urban areas.

Places of Worship :

In the Union Territory of Chandigarh there are 88 (0.08%) Census houses which are used as places of worship, 27 (0.38%) in rural and 61 (0.06%) in urban areas. Such places are either a temple or gurdwara or a church, mosque, gugamari etc. In 1971 there were 71 (0.11%) places of worship in the Union Territory, 37 (0.44%) in rural and 34 (0.06%) in urban areas. It will be noticed that there has been negligible increase in he number of places of worship during the decade. The number of these places has declined in the ural areas while in urban areas it has almost oubled since 1971. Decline in rural areas is lue to urbanisation.

Houses put to other uses :

Census houses, not classified according to uses to which they are put under any of the categories mentioned earlier have been grouped together as "Others". This category includes Census houses used as cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol

filling station, passengers shelter etc. There are 4,109 such houses in the Union Territory, 979 in rural and the rest 3,130 in urban areas and their proportions to total census houses work out to 3.80, 13.79 and 3.10 per cent, respectively. A comparison with 1971 figures shows that in the whole of the territory there were 2,944 census houses used as "Others" of which 1,747 were in the rural and 1,197 in the urban areas with proportions of 4.43, 21.03 and 2.06 per cent of the total census houses, respectively. The decrease of such houses recorded in rural areas is attributed to the merger of villages in urban areas during the decade 1971—81 and tremendous construction activity in urban areas, which have resulted in the increased number of garages, godowns, petrol filling stations, passengers shelters, etc.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Census Houses in 1971 and 1981 according to purpose

Union Territory	Purpose	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1971		1981	
			Absolute Figures (Census Houses)	Percentage	Absolute Figures (Census Houses)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	**Total Census Houses**	**Total**	**66,509**	**100**	**1,08,005**	**100**
		Rural	**8,308**	**100**	**7,099**	**100**
		Urban	**58,201**	**100**	**100,906**	**100**
	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Total	4,350	6·54	5,926	5·49
		Rural	642	7·73	284	4·00
		Urban	3,708	6·37	5,642	5·59
	Residence	Total	54,220	81·52	87,76†	81·26
		Rural	5,499	66·19	5,205	73·32
		Urban	48,721	83·71	82,556	81·81
	Shop-cum-Residence	Total	315	0·47	490	0·45
		Rural	48	0·58	60	0·85
		Urban	267	0·46	430	0·43
	Work-shop-cum-Residence including Household Industry	Total	265	0·40	626	0·58
		Rural	59	0·71	152	2·14
		Urban	206	0·35	474	0·47
	Hotels, Sarais Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	Total	193	0·29	223	0·21
		Rural	69	0·83	19	0·27
		Urban	124	0·21	204	0·20
	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Total	2,124	3·20	4,124	3·82
		Rural	107	1·29	123	1·73
		Urban	2,017	3·47	4,001	3·97

STATEMENT 1—*concld.*

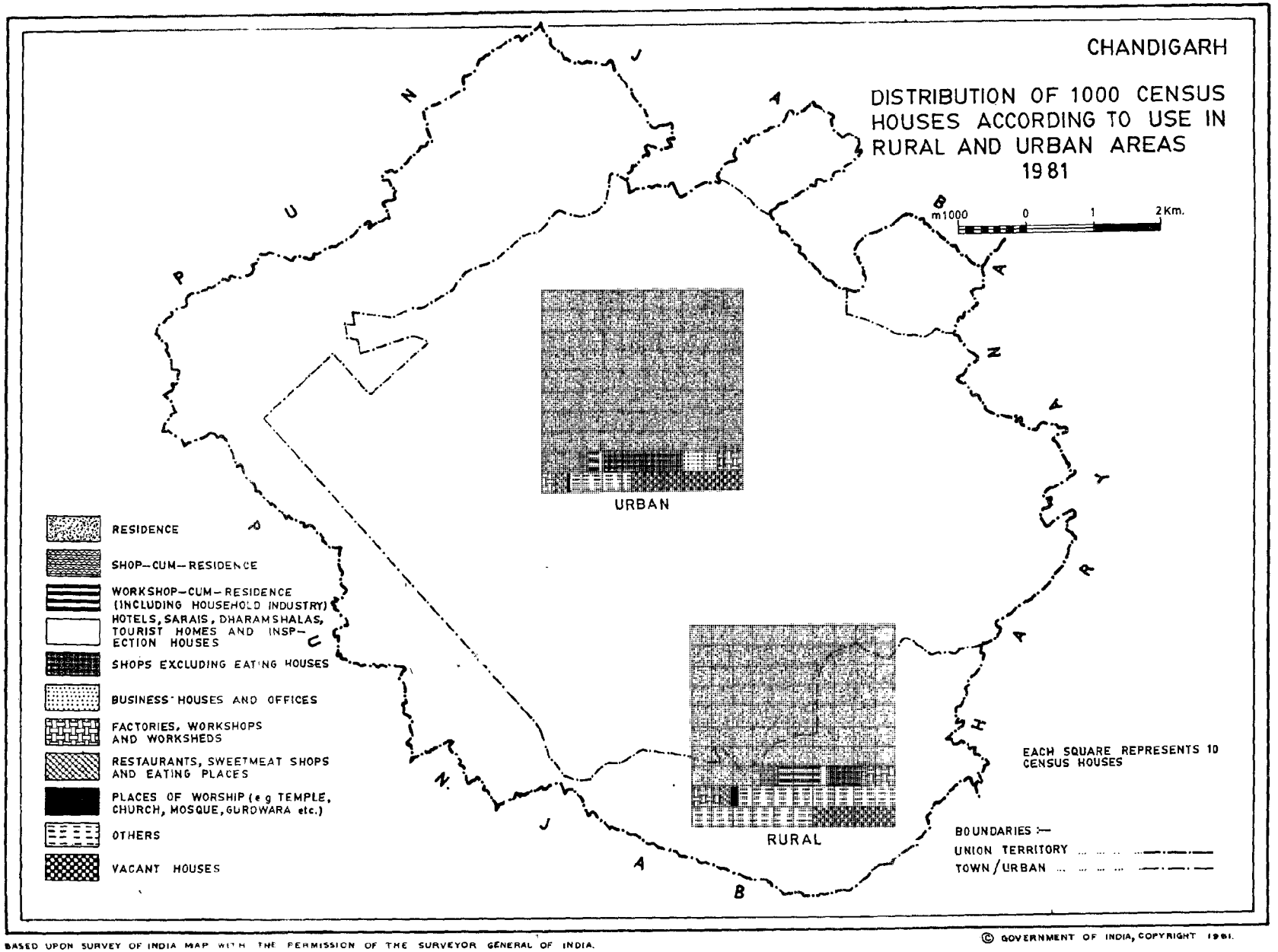
Percentage of Census Houses in 1971 and 1981 according to purpose

Union Territory	Purpose	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1971		1981	
			Absolute Figures (Census Houses)	Percentage	Absolute Figures (Census Houses)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh Union Territory	Business houses and offices	Total	725	1·09	1,712	1·58
		Rural	1	0·01	14	0·20
		Urban	724	1·24	1,698	1·68
	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Total	1,113	1·67	2,253	2·09
		Rural	94	1·13	206	2·90
		Urban	1,019	1·75	2,047	2·03
	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places	Total	174	0·26	658	0·61
		Rural	4	0·05	27	0·38
		Urban	170	0·29	631	0·63
	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Total	15	0·02	35	0·03
		Rural	1	0·01	3	0·04
		Urban	14	0·03	32	0·03
	Places of worship e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.	Total	71	0·11	88	0·08
		Rural	37	0·44	27	0·38
		Urban	34	0·06	61	0·06
	Others	Total	2,944	4·43	4,109	3·80
		Rural	1,747	21·03	979	13·79
		Urban	1,197	2·06	3,130	3·10

Comparison with 1971 Housing Data :

Statement 2 given on Page 22 to 23 shows the distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population by use in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1971 and 1981 in each category. It would be observed from the proportions given in this statement that in 1971 there were 268 total Census Houses per 1,000 population but their proportion in 1981 has decreased to 251. This trend of decrease is reflected more in rural areas than in urban areas. In the rural areas there were 304 Census Houses per 1,000 population in 1971 while now in 1981 there are only 245 Census Houses. This is mainly due to transfer of built up rural areas to urban sector and less of construction activity in the former case. Urban areas in 1971 had 264 Census Houses per 1,000 population but this proportion has now fallen to 251 in 1981. The overall decrease is due to the fact that addition of new houses over the decade 1971—81 has not kept pace with the growth of population size. That is to say the population growth has outstripped the proportionate increase of new houses constructed during the last decade.

If we examine the proportionate distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population by different uses to which they are put in 1981 we find that out of 251 such houses, 204 are residential, 14 vacant houses, 10 each are in the categories of 'Others and' shops (excluding eating houses) while 5 are used as Factories, Workshops and Worksheds

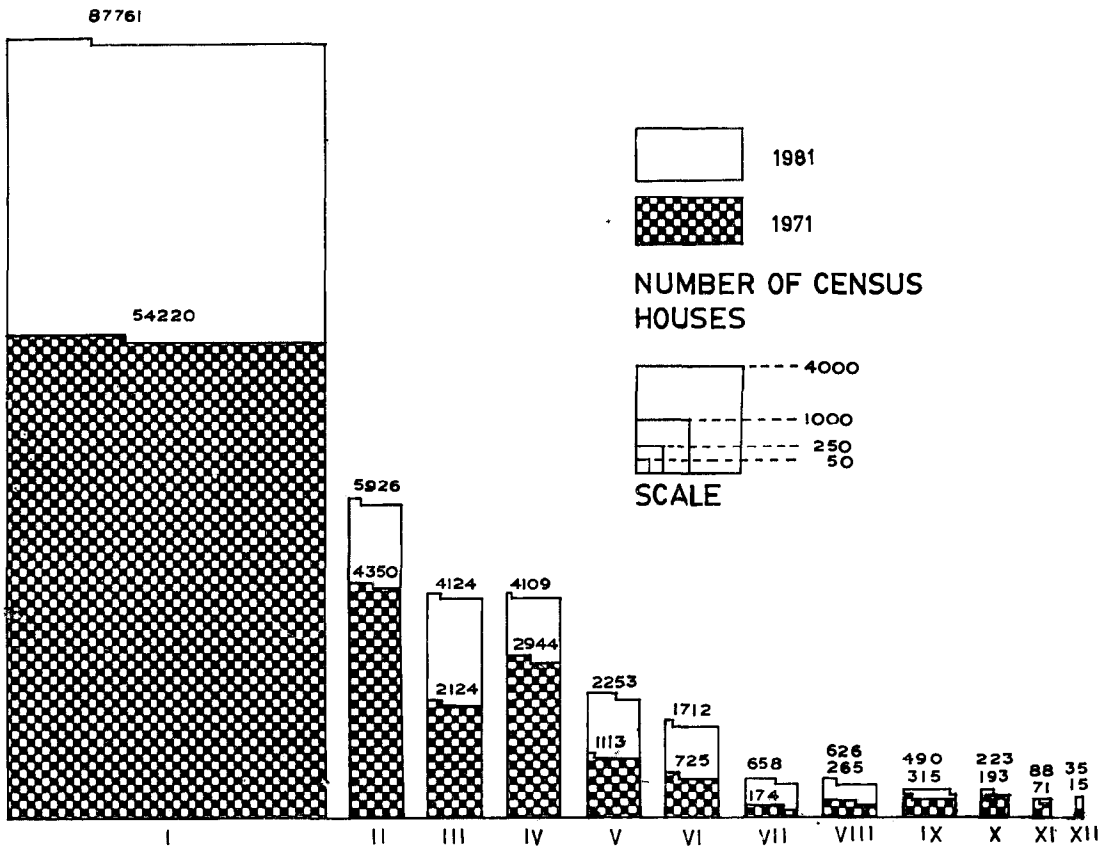


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CHANDIGARH

COMPARISON OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USE IN 1981 AND 1971

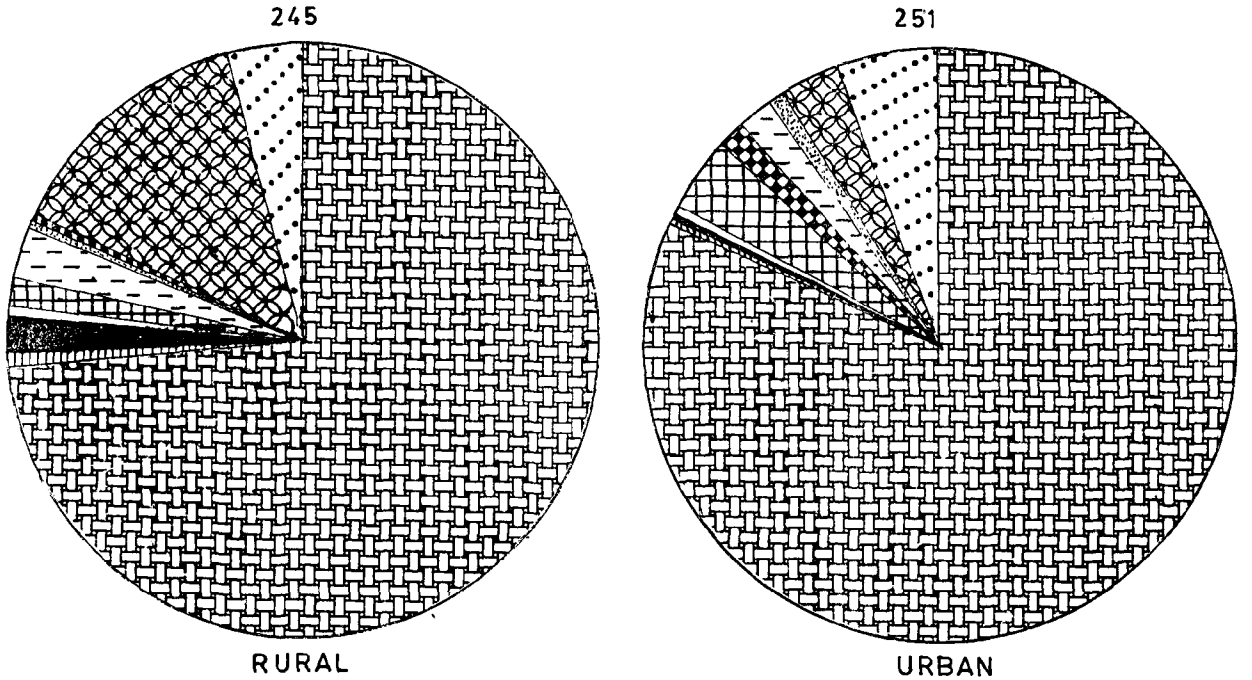


I. RESIDENCE II. VACANT HOUSES III. SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES IV. OTHERS V. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS VI. BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES VII. RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES VIII. WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IX. SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE X. HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES XI. PLACES OF WORSHIP (e.g. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA etc.) XII. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACE OF WORSHIP.

NOTE :- NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR PURPOSE VIII TO XII FOR 1971 ARE WRITTEN BELOW FIGURES FOR 1981

CHANDIGARH

NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES BY THEIR USE PER 1000 POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN 1981



and 4 as Business houses and offices, The rest of the 4 houses are used as Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating places, Workshop-cum-Residence including household industry and Shop-cum-Residence.

Against 204 residential houses per 1,000 population available in 1981 there were 219 such houses in 1971. The decrease in the proportion recorded in 1981 is attributable to the factors described earlier. Similarly the proportion of 17 vacant houses recorded in 1971 was higher as compared to 14 in 1981. Likewise in the category of 'Others' there were 12 Census Houses in 1971 as against 10 in 1981. The distribution of the rest of the Census Houses among various categories of uses during 1971 and 1981 is almost on the same pattern. It will also be noticed from Statement 2 that proportion of houses are negligible in the case of places of Entertainment and Places of Worship both in 1971 and 1981.

The rural areas of 1971 had recorded higher proportions in total number of Census Houses per 1,000 population in comparison with 1981 figures. Out of 304 Census Houses in 1971, residential houses accounted for 201 as against 180 recorded in 1981. The proportion of Census Houses under the category of 'Others' was as high as 64 in 1971 against the corresponding figure of 34 in 1981. Similarly the proportion of 24 under the category of vacant Census Houses in 1971 was greater than 10 vacant Census Houses found in 1981. Further the category of Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses accounted for 3 Census Houses in 1971 while there is one such Census House in 1981. This pattern of distribution stands reversed under the two categories of Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry and Factories, Shops and Sheds. In the former category there were 2 Census Houses in 1971 against 5 recorded in 1981 while in the latter category we find that in 1971 there were 3 Census Houses as against 7 found in 1981.

As for urban areas it will be noticed that except residential houses there is not much variation in the pattern of proportionate distribution of Census Houses between 1971 and 1981 in the various other categories of uses to which the Census houses are put. In residential houses there has been sharp decrease in 1981 over the 1971 proportion from 221 to 205. This trend can be ascribed to increased economic activity and pressure of population in urban areas.

During the decade 1971—81 under reveiw a special feature of housing pattern in Chandigarh Union Territory is revealed by the fact that there has been alround decline in the proportion of Census Houses used as residences both in rural as well as urban areas. This means that the number of dwelling units available has decreased. This being so, it has resulted in congestion and deterioration in living-conditions in the Union Territory inspite of the fact that building activity has been picking up from year to year. The Chandigarh Housing Board started functioning around the year 1975 has alone added more than 10,000 units to the pool of residential houses which must have had an easing effect, but despite that the gap between supply and demand has widened over the recent years. Another important feature is about the decline in the proportion of vacant houses in 1981. The proportion of vacant houses has fallen from 17 per 1,000 persons in 1971 to 14 in 1981. This shows that there is great demand for houses and all new houses when complete are immediately occupied.

STATE-

Distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population

Union Territory	Total, Rural, Urban	Distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population according to use			
		Total Census Houses		Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	Total	268	251	17	14
	Rural	304	245	24	10
	Urban	264	251	17	14

Distribution of Census House per 1,000 population according to use.

Shops excluding eating houses		Business houses and offices		Factories, workshops and worksheds		Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9	10	3	4	4	5	1	2
4	4	N	N	3	7	N	1
9	10	3	4	5	5	1	2

MENT 2

according to purpose during 1971 and 1981 Census

Distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population according to use.

Residence		Shop-cum-Residence		Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry		Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
219	204	1	1	1	1	1	N
201	180	2	2	2	5	3	1
221	205	1	1	1	1	1	1

Distribution of Census Houses per 1,000 population according to use.

Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship		Places of Worship (e.g.) Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)		Others	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
23	24	25	26	27	28
N	N	N	N	12	10
N	N	1	1	64	34
N	N	N	N	5	8

N=Negligible

Persons per Residential House

Statement-3 given below shows number of persons per residential house in 1971 and 1981 Census giving break-up for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 3

Persons per Residential House in 1971 and 1981

Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of persons per residen tial house	
		1971	1981
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	Total	4·53	4·85
	Rural	4·87	5·35
	Urban	4·49	4·82

It would be noticed from the figures given in the statement that as compared to 1971 Census there has been an increase in the number of persons per residential house in 1981 both in the rural and urban areas. This increase in rural areas is a little higher than in urban areas which gives an indication that there is more congestion in villages in comparison with urban areas. In the Union Territory there are 4·85 persons living per dwelling unit in 1981 against 4·53 persons in 1971. The corresponding figures for urban areas are 4·82 in 1981 against 4·49 persons per residential house in 1971. Rural areas have recorded 5·35 persons per house in 1981 as against 4·87 persons in 1971. It shows that congestion on houses has increased during the decade inspite of speedy construction activity in the territory. Congestion in rural areas per house continues to be higher than in urban areas.

Percentage variation in houses by uses :

Data about Census houses are tabulated in Table "H-1—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put". This table like 1971 Census has been prepared on full count for (i) total, (ii) rural and (iii) urban areas in 1981 also. The Statement 4 given below shows percentage variation i.e., increase or decrease of census houses in 1981 from 1971 census houses for total, rural and urban areas by types of various uses to which they are put.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage variation of Census Houses during 1971—81 Census as according to purpose

Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage variation in Census Houses during 1971—81 censuses for Total/Rural/Urban according to purpose				
		Total Number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Residence	Shop-cum-Residence	Workshop cum-Residence including Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	Total	+62·39	+36·23	+61·86	+55·56	+136·23
	Rural	—14·55	—55·76	—5·35	+25·00	+157·63
	Urban	+73·38	+52·16	+69·45	+61·05	+130·10

Percentage variation in Census Houses during 1971—81 censuses for Total, Rural Urban according to purpose.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Home, and Inspection Houses	Shops excluding Eating Houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places	Places of entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding Places of Worship	Places of Worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+15·54	+94·16	+136·14	+102·43	+278·16	+133·33	+23·94	+39·57
—72·46	+14·95	+1,300·00	+119·15	+575·00	+200·00	—27·03	—43·96
+64·52	+98·36	+134·53	+100·88	+271·18	+128·57	+79·41	+161·49

It reveals that there has been an increase of 62·39 per cent in the total number of houses during the last decade 1971—81 from 66,509 houses in 1971 to 108,005 in 1981 in the Union Territory. This shows healthy trend in housing comforts. But in rural areas the number of Census houses in 1981 has decreased by 14·55 per cent which is due to transfer or merger of some rural areas into urban sector. Consequently the urban areas have recorded spectacular increase of 73·38 per cent in the number of Census Houses. The total vacant houses have also increased by more than 36 per cent but there is decrease of over 55 per cent in rural areas.

The housing projects launched by the Chandigarh Housing Board, Departmental and Institutional constructions and liberal aids to the poor and housebuilding loan facilities available to the individual have all contributed to the increase in the number of housing units. The residential housing units have recorded an increase of 61·86 per cent over the dwellings available in 1971. Shop-cum-Residence units have registered an increase of 55·56 per cent while workshop-cum-residence including household industry account for 136·23 per cent increasing in their strength over 1971. Such increase is comparatively low at 15·54 per cent for Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses, whereas shops excluding eating houses have picked up with 94·16 per cent increase. Still higher increases over 1971 are recorded by other categories viz; Business houses (136·14%); Factories, Workshops and Worksheds (102·43%); Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places (278·16%) and Places of Entertainment etc., (133·33%). The increases in the remaining two categories viz; places of worship and others are 23·94 per cent and 39·57 per cent respectively. It is worth mentioning that in urban areas the percentage increases are over 50 per cent in all categories of Census houses; the highest increase of 271·18 per cent being in the category of Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places.

Decadal increase in number of Residential Houses and Population Growth Rate

Wholly or partly residential houses are comprised of a Residence, Shop-cum-Residence and workshop-cum-Residence including household industry. There are 88,877 residential houses in 1981 as against 54,800 in 1971. Thus during the decade 1971—81 increase of 34,077 has been recorded. On the basis of 1980 estimated population of 431,000 persons and 1971 houselist population of 248,024 persons there has been an increase of 182,976 persons during the last decade, The following Statement 5 gives the decadal percentage increase in the number of residential houses and growth rate of population:—

STATEMENT 5

Percentage Increase in Number of Residential Houses and Population Growth Rate

Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Decadal percentage increase in number of Residential Houses and Population growth-rate	
		Residential Houses	Population
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	Total	+62·18	+73·77
	Rural	+3·37	+6·19
	Urban	+69·65	+82·13

The house use pattern during the last decade reveals that housing units used as residence have steeply increased by 62·18 per cent in the Union Territory. This increase is still higher at 69·65 per cent for urban areas whereas in rural areas there is a decline of 3·37 per cent. It will also be observed from Statement 5 given above that against 62·18 per cent increase in residential houses, growth rate of population during the same period is 73·77 in the Union Territory which is higher than the former. This growth of population is as high as 82·13 per cent for urban areas and only 6·19 per cent in rural areas. The reasons for its being low in rural areas is due to reduction in rural areas and increase in urban areas of the Union Territory. Administration have acquired a number of villages for carving out new sectors in Chandigarh City. There has been addition of a number of sectors besides Burail and Attawa having been treated as Census towns and whole of Buterla and a part of Badheri located within the boundary of Sector 41 have been treated as urban out-growth of Chandigarh City.

CHAPTER III

DISABLED POPULATION

Disabled population connotes physically handicapped persons. Information about different categories of physically handicapped persons was collected during the houselisting operations of 1981 Census conducted in May, 1980. The information was collected for number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons normally residing with the household. Houseless population and those who were not normally residents were excluded. It is not for the first time that information about disabled population has been collected during census operations. Information regarding infirmities was collected during 1871 to 1931 Censuses but was discontinued from 1941 Census to 1971 Census. During 1872 to 1931 Censuses this information was collected during actual enumeration but during 1981 Census this information has been collected during house listing operations. As individual slip to be canvassed during 1981 Census was already over loaded with a number of questions it was decided not to make it more complicated by adding any question on disabled population. Houselist form having been made more simpler during 1981 on account of transfer of a number of questions relating to house and household to household schedule it was felt that collection of this information through houselist form will not overload the enumerator.

Data collected for various infirmities during censuses, limitations and contents of enquiry are appended below;—

Census Year	Items Covered	Limitation of contents
1872	Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Insane, Idiots, or Leper.	Information for blind, deaf and dumb was limited to those who were having this infirmity since birth. Under blind only those persons were covered who were totally blind from both the eyes. Leprosy covered both white leprosy and black leprosy. A person who was generally weak intellectually was taken as an idiot and a person whose intellect was disordered was taken as insane.
1881	Unsound mind, Deaf-mutes from birth, Blind, and Leper.	Only those persons were taken as deaf mutes who had been both deaf and dumb by birth. Similarly only those persons were treated as blind who were blind of both eyes. Only those persons were treated as lepers who were afflicted with true leprosy.
1891	Blind, Insane, Deaf mutes and Leper.	Those persons were taken as blind who were blind of both eyes. Those persons who were deaf mute, dumb by birth were only treated as deaf mute and dumb. Persons suffering from Corrosive leprosy were treated as lepers.
1901	Insane, Deaf mute from birth, Totally Blind and Leper.	Under blind only those persons were covered who were blind by both eyes. Deaf mute and dumb covered only those persons who were having this infirmity since birth. Those persons who were having white leprosy were not taken as lepers and only those who were suffering from corrosive leprosy were taken as lepers.
1911	Insane, Totally blind, Corrosive leprosy, Deaf and Dumb.	Those persons who were totally blind of both eyes were taken as blind, those who were deaf and dumb by birth were treated as such and those who were suffering from corrosive leprosy or both corrosive and white leprosy were treated as lepers.
1921	Insane, Totally Blind, Leper or Deaf mute.	Those persons who were blind of both eyes were taken as blind and persons who were suffering from white leprosy only were not taken as lepers.
1931	Insane, Totally Blind, Leper or Deaf mute.	Those who suffered from loss of the sight of only one eye or those who suffered from leucoderma were not treated as blind or suffering from leprosy respectively.
1981	Totally blind, Totally Crippled and Totally [illegible] Dumb.	Those persons who were totally blind of both the eyes were treated as blind. Persons who were blind of one eye or could see during any time of the day or night or those who were having partial blindness were not treated as blind. The term totally crippled referred to

Census Year	Items Covered	Limitation of contents
		such persons who have lost their both arms or both legs or both arms and legs. Persons who have lost one arm or one leg were not treated as totally crippled persons. A paralitic person who had lost the use of both the legs or both the arms or both the arms and legs was treated as totally crippled though the arms or legs as such were still physically present. A person who was unfortunately having more than one disability was counted under greater disability and the order of disability was totally blind, then totally crippled and then totally dumb. Persons who were handicapped due to old age were also treated as physically handicapped if they were found to be totally blind or totally crippled or totally dumb or suffering from more than one of these disabilities.

The information collected through houselist during 1981 Census was processed manually as explained briefly in the following para.

Though the houselist abstract prepared by the enumerators gave out the total figures for the handicapped by disability it was not desirable to place complete reliance on the compilation done at the field level. Accordingly the compilation for Table H-2 was done for each household which had returned any handicapped person by type of disability, at regional tabulation offices set up in Census Directorates. This information was further consolidated in a second compilation sheet to be utilized finally for preparation of the main table. The regular staff of this office was deployed for preparation of Table H-2. Two teams comprising of 8 Assistant Compilers/Computors each headed by one Statistical Assistant were entrusted with the job. Both the teams working under the control of an Investigator accomplished the job within two months. These teams posted the figures from the houselist schedules on the compilation sheet which were checked by senior officials and matched with the houselist abstracts. In case of discrepancies between compilation sheets and enumerator's abstract necessary corrections were made after rechecking of all the related documents.

The final results are presented in Table H-2 showing disabled population by type of disability by rural and urban break-up in the following pages.

TABLE H-2

Disabled population by type of disability

Fly-Leaf

This table presents the total population, disabled less population under the three types of disabilities, totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for each town. The table shows the extent of the physically handicapped in the population. This is a new table presented in 1981 Census.

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/ City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh U.T.	**Total**	**98**	**164**	**83**
	Rural	**15**	**19**	**8**
	Urban	83	145	75
Chandigarh	Total	98	164	83
	Rural	15	19	8
	Urban	83	145	75
Chandigarh U.A.	Urban	83	145	75
(a) Chandigarh	Urban	67	139	65
(i) Buterla O.G.	Urban	1	1	..
(ii) Badheri O.G.	Urban	3	..	1
(b) Mani Majra NAC	Urban	3	4	4
(i) Mani Majra O.G.	Urban	1	..	..
(c) Burail	Urban	8	..	5
(d) Attawa	Urban	..	1	..

The analysis of data presented in Statement-1 given below reveals distribution of per thousand handicapped persons according to type of disability.

STATEMENT 1

Disribution of 1,000 handicapped persons according to each type of disability

Union Territory	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	Total	1,000	284	475	241
	Rural	1,000	357	452	191
	Urban	1,000	274	479	247

In the Union Territory out of every 1,000 handicapped persons as many as 475 are totally crippled, 284 are totally blind and 241 are totally dumb. This trend of proportionate distribution of disabled population is also observed both in rural and urban areas. In other words the proportion of totally crippled population tends to be the highest in total, rural and urban areas. The next highest proportion is that of totally blind persons separately in all areas while the least proportions are returned for totally dumb population. Thus it may be stated here that among disabled population the number of totally crippled persons is the maximum followed by totally blind and totally dumb people in the Union Territory. The higher proportion of totally crippled and totally blind persons is due to a number of old persons who are paralitic and those who have lost their sight due to old age.

The data on disabled population will serve as a fruitful indicator to such agencies and departments as social welfare, health and the like. This would lead to planning for suitable measures mitigating the plight and agony of these unfortunate persons to the extent possible.

In Statement 2 given below we find that in Chandigarh there are 8 handicapped persons per ten thousand estimated population. Out of these there are 2·3 persons who are totally blind, 3·8 who are totally crippled and 1·9 persons who are totally dumb.

STATEMENT 2

Handicapped persons per 10,000 estimated population by type of disability

Union Territory	Totally Handicapped	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	8·0	2·3	3·8	1·9

CHAPTER-IV

CONCLUSION

The results of houselisting operation for India, States and Union Territories including Chandigarh are presented in theTable H-1—Census Houses and the uses to which they are put.

Analysis of this table for India, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi is given in Statement-1 given below.

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of 100 Census Houses by use to which they are put

	India	Chandigarh	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Number of Census Houses	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Census house vacant at the time of houselisting	5·3	5·5	5·8	5·2	8·3	7·2	6·4
Residence	71·0	81·3	64·2	50·1	43·2	68·7	73·4
Shop-cum-residence	1·0	0·4	0·8	0·5	0·2	0·9	1·4
Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	2·0	0·6	0·7	1·1	1·7	0·8	1·3
Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1
Shops excluding eating places	2·5	3·8	3·6	1·5	3·4	4·1	6·5
Business Houses and Offices	0·5	1·6	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·6	1·2
Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	1·5	2·1	1·9	2·6	3·2	2·4	3·8
Restaurants, Sweetmeat Shops and Eating Places	0·4	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·7
Places of entertainments and community gathering excluding places of worship	0·1	N	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·1	N
Places of worships e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque and Gurdwara etc.	1·0	0·1	0·4	0·8	1·3	0·5	0·2
Others	14·6	3·8	21·2	37·1	37·7	13·9	5·0

From the above statement we observe that census houses found vacant at the time of houselisting per 100 census houses in Chandigarh(5.5) is almost at par with All India (5.3), Haryana (5.8) and Himachal Pradesh (5.2). Vacant houses are in greater proportion in Delhi (6.4), Punjab (7.2) and Jammu & Kashmir (8.3). Chandigarh is in a very comfortable position for housing population as a greater proportion of houses viz; 81.3% in this Union Territory are being used wholly for the residential purpose only. All India average for wholly residence is (71.0), Jammu & Kashmir has lowest proportion (43.2) followed by Himachal Pradesh (50.1). Proportion of shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence in Chandigarh is quite low on account of many restrictions imposed by local administration for having shops and workshops in residential areas. Houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses varies from 0.1% to 0.3% in northern states (under reference), union territories and in all India. Chandigarh is having third highest percentage of houses used as shops excluding eating places. Delhi has the highest proportion of 6.5% of houses used for this purpose and Himachal Pradesh has the lowest 1.5% while all India average is 2.5% only. Houses used for business houses and offices are found in highest proportion (1.6%) in Chandigarh Union Territory followed by Delhi 1.2%, other states under reference and all India average varies from 0.5% to 0.6%. Proportion of houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds in Chandigarh is 2.1% which though higher than all India average (1.5%) and Haryana (1.9%) is lower than Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Delhi. Houses used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places is second highest in this Union Territory (0.6%), Delhi is having the highest percentage of 0.7% as against all India average of 0.4%. Places of entertainment and community gathering excluding places of worship are found

in negligible proportion in Chandigarh, ~~Jammu & Kashmir~~ and Delhi while these form a very low percentage of 0.1% in all India, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab also. Percentage of such places is highest in Haryana (0.3). Places of worship e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque and Gurdwara forms 0.1% of total occupied houses in this Union Territory, which is the lowest as compared with all India average and other States and Union Territories under reference. This proportion is highest in Jammu & Kashmir where as many as 1.3% houses are used for this purpose. Chandigarh has again least percentage of houses (3.8) put to other uses as against an all India average of 14.6%. Jammu & Kashmir leads with 37.7% followed by Himachal Pradesh with 37.1% of houses used for other purposes.

We observe from Statement 2 given below that Chandigarh is having highest number of houses (206.2) per thousand population in this region as compared with all India average (165.6). Lowest number of houses per thousands population are in Jammu & Kashmir (119.9) followed by Haryana (151.9), Punjab (161.9), Delhi (176.2) and Himachal Pradesh is very close to Chandigarh with (194.9) houses per thousand population.

STATEMENT 2

Residential and Partly Residential Houses per 1,000 Population

India	Chandigarh	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
165·6	206·2	151·9	194·9	119·9	161·9	176·2

From Statement 3 given below we find that there is one house for every 4.8 persons in this Union Territory as against all India average of 6.0 persons. Ja mu & Kashmir has 8.3 persons per house which is highest in this region followed by Haryana which has one house for every 6.6 persons, Himachal Pradesh is quite close to Chandigarh where there is one house for every 5.1 persons.

STATEMENT 3

Number of persons per Census House Used Wholly or Partly as Residence

India	Chandigarh	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Punjab	Dehli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6·0	4·8	6·6	5·1	8·3	6·2	5·7

Chandigarh Union Territory has the minimum number of persons per census house used wholly or partly as residence as compared to the country as a whole and other States Union Territories in the region.

The results of data collected on totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons at the time of houselisting are presented in Table H-2—Disabled Population By Type of Disability for India, States and Union Territories at page 38 to 39.

From Statement-4 given at page 33 we observe that there are about 9 handicapped persons in Delhi per 10,000 estimated population while there are 8 such persons in Chandigarh. All India proportion is more than double than Chandigarh. Total handicapped persons form highest proportion of 25.6 persons per 10,000 persons in Himachal Pradesh followed by 23.6 in Jammu & Kashmir, 12.5 in Haryana and 11.8 in Punjab, which shows that in urban areas and states having better economic pos ition number of handicapped is less. In hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir the proportion is very high. The proportion of totally blind persons is least in Chandigarh as compared with these States and

Union Territories which is almost one third of all India average. Here again proportion of totally blind people in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir is quite high but Jammu & Kashmir is better of than all India average. Totally crippled proportion for Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab is almost equal while that of Delhi is half of these areas which again shows that in plain area and States and Union Territories having higher proportion of urban population there are less handicapped persons. The proportion of totally dumb persons is again higher in hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir while that of Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab and Haryana is almost comparatively same.

STATEMENT 4

Handicapped persons per 10,000 estimated Population by Type of Disability

	Totally Handicapped	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
India	**16·6**	**7·1**	**5·4**	**4.1**
Chandigarh	8·0	2·3	3·8	1·9
Punjab	11·8	5·5	3·9	2·4
Haryana	12·5	6·0	3·8	2·7
Himachal Pradesh	25·6	9·4	6·4	9·8
Jammu & Kashmir	23·6	6·7	8·6	8·3
Delhi	8·6	3·3	3·6	1·7

In the entire region, Chandigarh Union Territory has got minimum number of totally handicapped persons per ·10,000 population which is less than half of all India average.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	**T**	**151,001,488**	**8,046,567**	**107,202,355**	**1,428,675**	**3,002,406**	**210,654**
	R	**115,254,636**	**5,754,023**	**81,451,836**	**948,229**	**2,230,576**	**130,071**
States :	**U**	**35,746,852**	**2,292,544**	**25,750,519**	**480,446**	**771,830**	**80,583**
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445
	R	10,364,410	648,085	7,658,810	123,650	248,690	22,505
	U	2,712,300	153,030	2,081,320	40,825	66,865	8,940
2. Bihar	T	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420
	R	10,448,125	190,480	8,349,455	112,330	124,765	4,340
	U	1,624,660	70,930	1,202,885	41,920	19,880	5,080
3. Gujarat	T	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685
	R	5,844,830	581,755	3,566,635	35,520	72,715	5,305
	U	2,702,285	310,045	1,809,795	14,385	30,485	4,380
4. Haryana	T	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290
	R	2,251,515	111,950	1,429,925	15,165	14,450	3,840
	U	674,630	57,570	448,010	9,305	5,825	1,450
5. Himachal Pradesh	T	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153
	R	1,456,306	72,031	713,871	6,326	15,760	2,298
	U	121,897	10,915	77,455	1,095	1,102	855
6. Jammu and Kashmir	T	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706
	R	1,285,877	109,588	517,667	2,501	22,082	667
	U	268,973	20,216	153,947	793	4,593	1,039
7. Karnataka	T	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295
	R	5,942,200	395,945	3,963,095	56,795	203,525	15,755
	U	2,315,165	150,550	1,619,900	22,700	80,040	11,540
8. Kerala	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120	3,795
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170	4,010
9. Madhya Pradesh	T	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150
	R	9,254,745	372,475	6,722,775	90,970	309,700	8,645
	U	2,317,450	139,155	1,703,785	40,700	65,235	4,505
10. Maharashtra	T	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870
	R	9,739,045	644,335	6,856,375	85,075	205,825	5,775
	U	5,195,480	360,030	3,854,690	53,340	84,330	6,095
11. Manipur	T	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302
	R	228,265	3,272	163,953	1,348	2,341	680
	U	74,750	2,093	50,592	1,396	1,703	622
12. Meghalaya	T	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082
	R	250,035	7,988	202,923	1,535	2,165	813
	U	60,060	2,794	46,066	883	421	269
13. Nagaland	T	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899
	R	147,742	5,448	120,428	1,109	255	784
	U	32,528	1,867	23,319	1,091	465	115
14. Orissa	T	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275
	R	5,353,195	182,535	3,741,525	47,410	153,360	7,315
	U	786,210	53,970	545,510	11,985	15,455	2,960
15. Punjab	T	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315
	R	2,692,035	192,660	1,861,115	23,170	21,535	11,180
	U	1,086,695	81,505	734,395	12,000	7,420	2,135
16. Rajasthan	T	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130
	R	6,274,105	483,815	4,403,735	34,650	120,225	12,420
	U	1,715,855	148,170	1,180,775	11,280	32,795	4,710

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Occupied Census-houses used as						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, sweetmeat-shops and eating places	Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595
1,518,208	304,927	1,125,673	314,726	144,914	1,310,810	20,020,643
2,180,490	409,263	1,167,176	277,972	45,948	215,129	2,074,952
222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
91,345	25,065	88,295	22,605	5,560	100,280	1,329,520
131,050	25,070	59,890	14,720	2,545	12,300	115,745
235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
121,615	14,940	53,235	23,995	3,580	192,905	1,346,485
114,050	13,185	38,080	17,265	1,075	11,880	88,430
248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
89,315	17,380	55,920	8,085	11,440	72,760	1,328,000
159,535	38,585	106,115	16,325	3,315	17,775	191,545
104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
43,460	4,875	27,475	4,025	9,060	8,515	578,775
60,845	9,110	28,180	9,490	675	2,555	41,615
23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
14,525	5,554	36,228	3,524	1,422	11,916	572,851
8,632	2,943	4,171	1,260	121	668	12,680
52,767	7,276	49,951	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
25,786	3,141	33,778	1,785	773	18,126	549,983
26,981	4,135	16,173	2,747	101	2,302	35,946
223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
84,300	20,345	60,780	21,625	11,315	138,285	970,435
138,970	29,965	72,105	12,275	4,235	18,820	154,065
263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940
70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910
175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
60,950	13,180	51,795	10,925	9,375	104,295	1,499,660
114,775	21,810	62,125	17,735	2,030	18,855	126,740
370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
114,555	47,290	117,960	20,905	12,425	118,160	1,510,365
255,790	73,970	157,105	30,280	6,320	23,765	289,765
3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
1,041	651	2,509	93	435	3,501	48,441
2,745	808	1,900	167	146	949	11,629
4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	473	3,356	30,954
1,114	757	857	691	396	3,175	27,621
3,475	839	1,123	599	77	181	3,333
3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
643	760	1,985	134	669	1,392	14,135
2,393	602	604	263	35	125	1,649
117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,056,945
69,270	18,350	39,610	12,810	9,245	69,710	1,002,045
47,990	10,265	17,875	7,625	1,440	6,245	54,900
154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
46,370	7,060	33,350	4,765	2,210	16,125	472,495
108,225	14,610	56,150	12,595	475	3,555	53,630
201,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
88,605	15,735	61,170	12,385	6,215	88,395	946,755
113,240	16,675	69,515	17,140	1,525	16,115	103,915

H-1—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Sikkim	T	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132
	R	53,984	3,922	43,903	1,009	253	72
	U	12,753	1,165	8,528	723	77	60
18. Tamil Nadu	T	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260
	R	8,293,880	564,380	6,476,425	67,720	235,380	4,455
	U	3,743,360	204,255	2,796,155	42,140	163,405	4,805
19. Tripura	T	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630
	R	364,740	9,893	323,867	1,128	2,979	460
	U	56,033	2,306	41,252	203	184	170
20. Uttar Pradesh	T	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775
	R	20,937,535	626,890	14,038,085	152,290	191,615	12,820
	U	4,271,770	245,330	2,900,910	81,245	96,265	8,955
21. West Bengal	T	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765
	R	8,673,155	172,465	6,504,700	60,130	188,205	4,730
	U	3,265,425	95,830	2,569,660	67,205	55,570	5,035
Union Territories							
22. Andaman and Nicobar islands	T	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	635	163
	R	38,932	3,095	27,696	513	503	127
	U	13,009	725	10,412	193	132	36
23. Arunachal Pradesh	T	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	858
	R	108,807	6,684	90,194	1,369	646	789
	U	12,441	1,251	9,371	275	140	69
24. Chandigarh	T	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223
	R	7,089	284	5,205	60	152	19
	U	100,906	5,642	82,556	430	474	204
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	T	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28
	R	21,812	1,345	16,298	149	147	21
	U	1,816	165	1,162	27	32	7
26. Delhi	T	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099
	R	93,013	7,618	59,061	952	847	49
	U	1,303,180	81,484	965,534	18,203	16,902	2,050
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	T	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440
	R	195,100	17,392	125,446	803	3,806	217
	U	91,842	7,774	60,066	360	1,232	223
28. Lakshadweep	T	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23
	R	8,621	727	2,841	37	535	8
	U	6,122	333	2,561	52	158	15
29. Mizoram	T	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271
	R	68,215	2,998	57,571	1,054	308	128
	U	24,634	1,253	18,637	506	222	143
30. Pondicherry	T	130,861	6,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165
	R	66,643	3,323	51,362	526	687	59
	U	64,218	3,286	48,626	636	1,253	106

*Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not be held

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Occupied Census houses used as						
Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and Offices	Factories, Workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and Eating Places	Places of Entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of Worship	Places of Worship (e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
155	308	179	94	49	266	3,774
559	263	140	71	13	36	1,118
293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
113,860	25,495	79,605	30,315	15,315	117,235	563,695
179,700	32,625	118,930	27,305	7,600	19,845	146,595
15,390	3,469	5,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
9,337	2,452	3,311	2,641	472	1,383	6,817
6,053	1,017	2,125	829	137	133	1624
528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
182,975	23,385	177,730	25,670	12,150	155,135	5,338,790
345,825	38,430	174,150	44,515	2,370	32,195	301,580
343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
157,300	21,510	84,965	29,720	16,780	108,585	1,326,065
186,180	29,340	75,135	18,885	6,265	13,190	143,130
764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
465	478	592	183	100	356	4,824
299	218	221	126	11	45	591
1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
792	803	788	86	766	529	5,361
255	262	136	28	23	22	609
4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
123	14	206	27	3	27	979
4,001	1,698	2,047	631	32	61	3,130
198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
119	66	176	20	3	63	3,405
79	45	48	31	3	9	208
90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
2,038	257	2,181	293	366	240	17,111
88,316	16,669	50,696	9,395	516	2,292	51,123
8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	12,521
2,917	1,166	4,133	1,981	205	3,700	33,334
6,036	1,927	2,844	1,360	118	715	9,187
241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
145	92	78	48	31	253	3,826
96	99	55	27	28	117	2,581
1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
414	419	715	215	183	1,178	3,032
908	472	397	401	30	150	1,515
4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588
1,699	364	1,027	381	236	855	6,124
3,287	611	1,921	427	172	429	3,464

due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

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

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
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	754
	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.

Annexure 1

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 as Annexure E at page 61. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumertion 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. at pages 57 and 58.

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

Lay-out sketch

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


—*Kucha* 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, G.C.I. (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 at pages 59 and 60.

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

15. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on a settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages, the normal procedure for preparing lay-out sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there could be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. Your work will be facilitated if, for the purpose of netting such clusters, a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if it has a local name. If there is no name, then it would be necessary to identify if 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 purpsoe of house numbering and houselisting.

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

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you with necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You 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 street falling outside the limit of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative unit in which they fall.

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a number of

sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are 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 buildings, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc., should be indicated on the map.

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

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

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

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

27. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the

servant's quarters, the garage etc. only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1) 1(2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows :—

(i) If in as 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 the 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 eaeh 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 the 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 houses 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 buliding 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 house, each should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building numbers as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

Household

38. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member housholds, 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 unreleated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen, then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen,.

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

Houselisting

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

42. At the 1981 Census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given as Annexe—E at Page 61.

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 Tahsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., name of the 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 tahsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tahsil 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 tahsil 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.

45. **Col. 1: Line No.** : 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.

46. **Col. 2 : Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)** : Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the system have not been indicated on the 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 system described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

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

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations 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.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census House No.
1	2	3
1	215)	215
2	216)	216
3	217 }	217
4	218)	218
5	219)	219
6	220)	220
7	221 }	221
8	222)	222

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

51. **Col. 3 : Census House No.** : 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 being 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, preferrably 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 number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 9 and before No. 10.

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

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

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

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and empolying 20 or more persons is a factory. (For a detailed description of factory, please see Annexe at page 71.) 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, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

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

(9) Place of entertainment.

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

(10) Place of worship, etc.

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

(11) 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 houses 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, tobacco, etc., should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. 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 repectively.

65. In Annexe J, at pages 72 to 81 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, 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 exmples 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 thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

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

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic

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
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 page 63 to 65 and 67 to 69 separately for rural and urban areas.

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

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.

Column 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.

Column 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 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 Annexure J at page 72.

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)	Residence	435(2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes (1)
7	436	436	Cinema House (4)	..	..	
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Verma	
9	..	..	Doctor's Clinic -allopathic (5)	..		
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	
11	..	..	Workshop (6)			
12	..	..	Shop (7)	..		
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes (2)
14	442	442(1)	Residence-cum-*Baithak*	442(1)	Yadav	Yes (3)
15	..	442(2)	Sanghoi	..		
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes (4)
17	..	..		..		Yes (5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	
Total	xx	11	xxx	9	xxx	xx

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 intentions 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.

Cols 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) A/2 103(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), A/2/101(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 page 62.

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

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

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

Column 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
Name of District SAWAI MADHOPUR कोड सं० Code No. 07

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM Code No. 06

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

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

प्रगणक 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
गैर निवासीय
Non-residential

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

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

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

नदी
River

नहर
Canal

तालाब
Pond

कुआँ, पानी का नल
Well, Water Tap

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

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

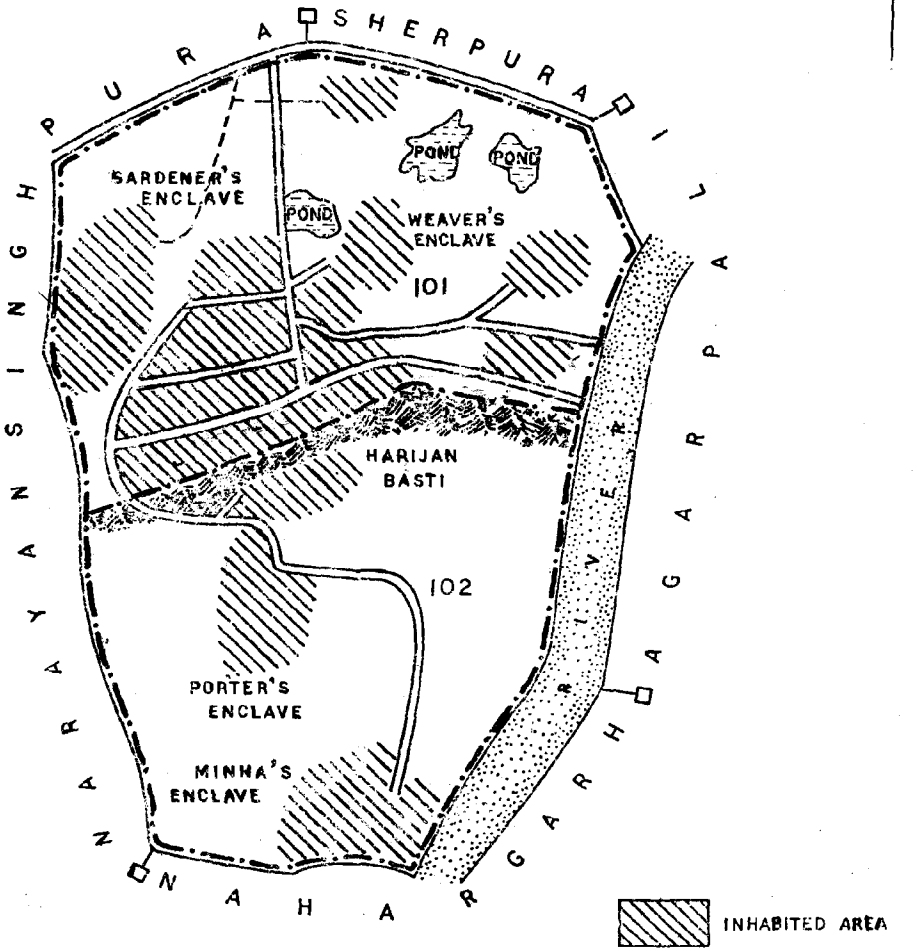
टिप्पणी (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools,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

(ii) कृपया उस दिशा को तीर के चिह्न से 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

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Notional Map–Rural

57

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

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/जनगणना
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/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. X — Code No. —

गाम/नगर का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Village/Town N.D.M.C. — Code No. 1

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर — कोड सं०
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

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

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

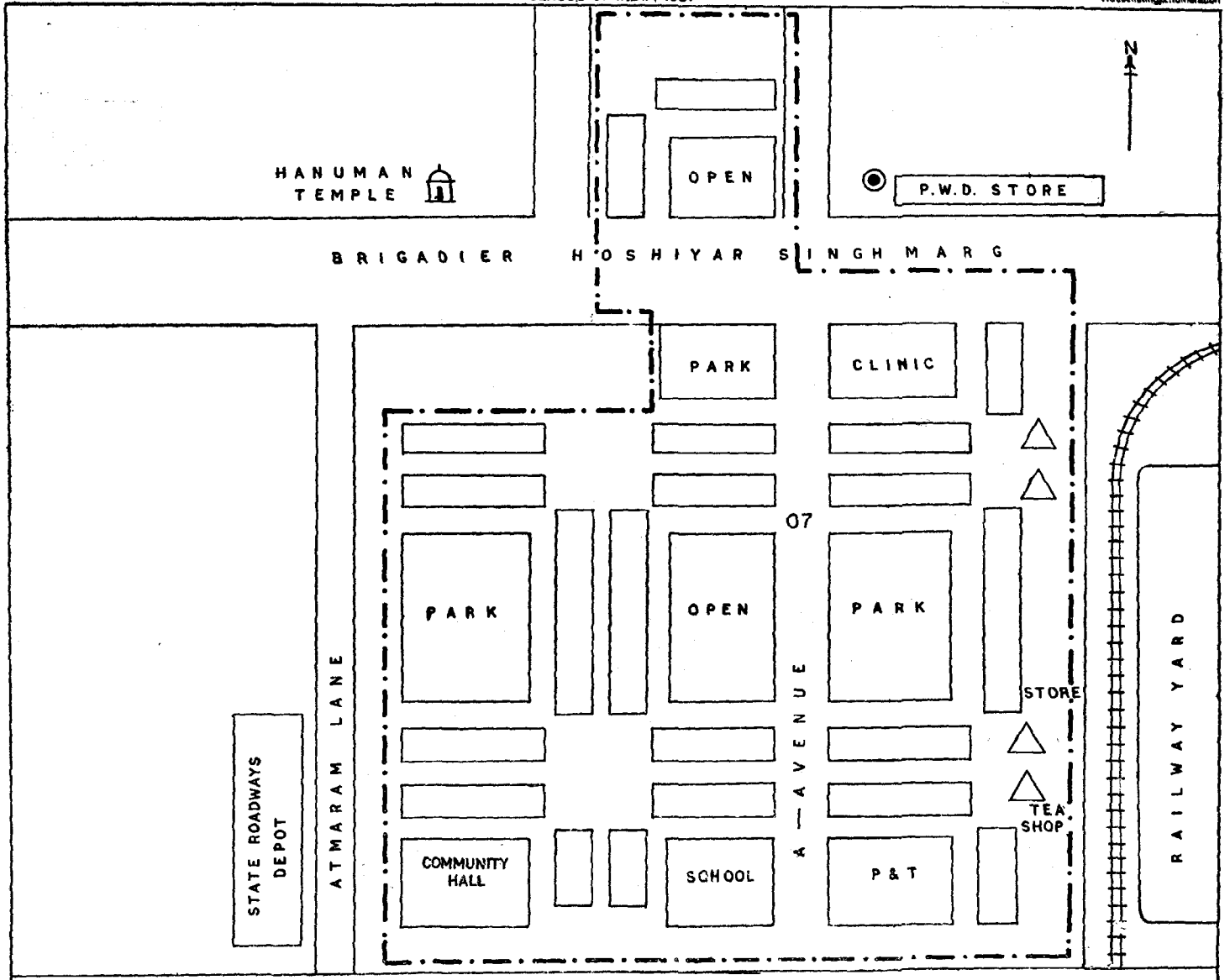
टिप्पणी : (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE : Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools,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

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

प्रगणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator _____

हस्ताक्षर
Signature _____

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor _____



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Notional Map–Urban

नक्शी नक्शा/गणक के ब्लाक का खाका
Notional Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/जनगणना
Houselisting/Enumeration

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

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

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/
विकास खंड/ब्लॉक आदि का नाम कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Community Development Block/Circle etc. TODABHIM Code No. 06

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

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

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

संकेत :
REFERENCES :

ब्लाक की सीमा
Block Boundary

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

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

पक्की सड़क
Pucca Road

कच्ची सड़क
Kutcha Road

आम रास्ता
Common way

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

नदी
River

नहर
Canal

तालाब
Pond

कुआं, पानी का नल
Well, Water Tap

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

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

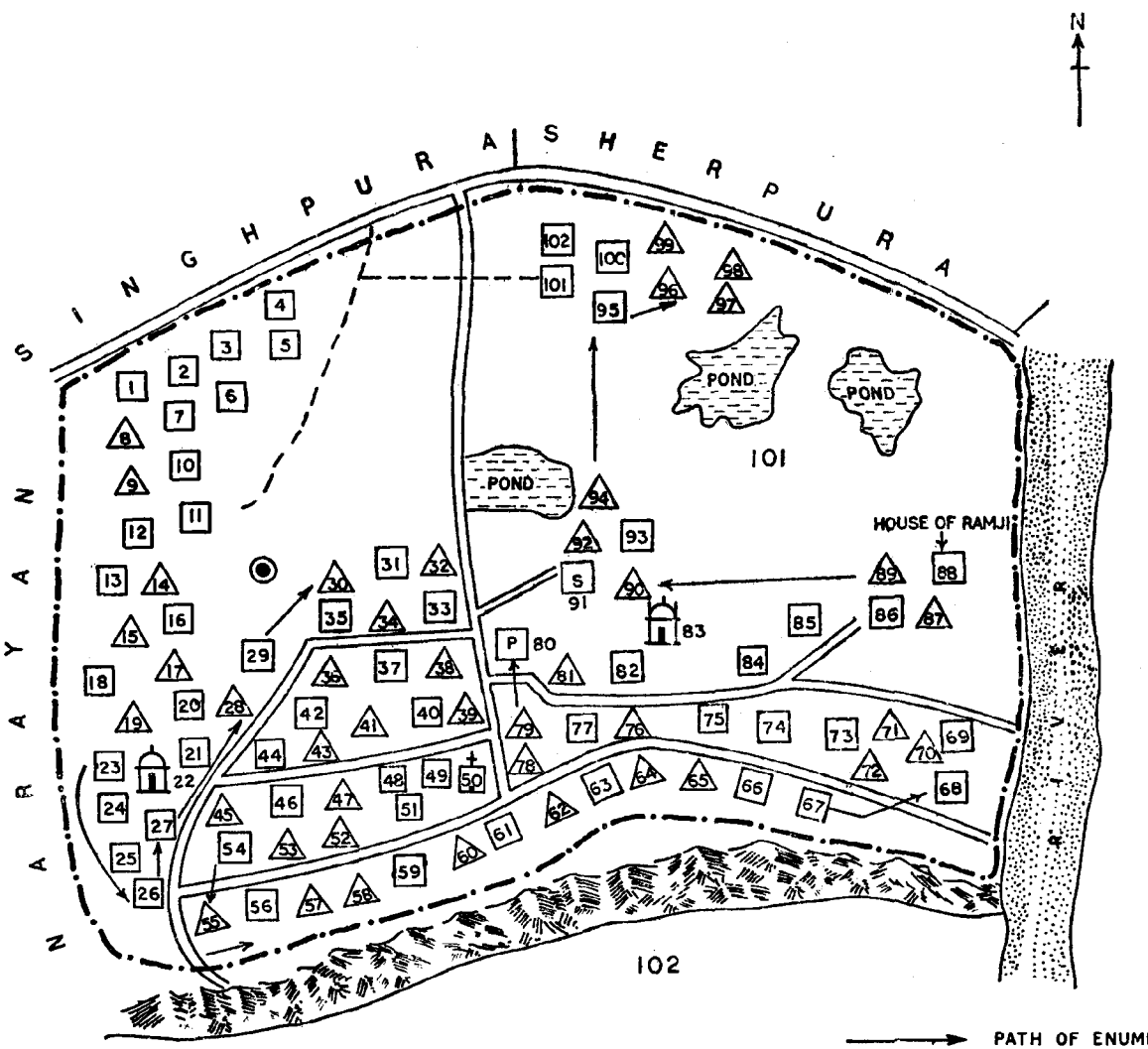
टिप्पणी : (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मन्दिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE : Please write the names of prominent roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of institutions like Temples, Schools,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

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

गणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE

Layout sketch - Rural

नमूना नकशा/प्रगणक के ब्लाक का आरेख
National Map/Layout Sketch of Enumerator's Block

भारत की जनगणना 1981
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

मकान सूचीकरण/प्रगणना
Houselisting/Enumeration

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

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

तहसील/ता॰/उपजिला आदि/
विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. — Code No. —

ग्राम/नगर का नाम — कोड सं०
Name of Village/Town N.D.M.C. — Code No. 1

वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हैमलेट का नाम या नम्बर — कोड सं०
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 — 13
गैर निवासीय — Non-residential — 12

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

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

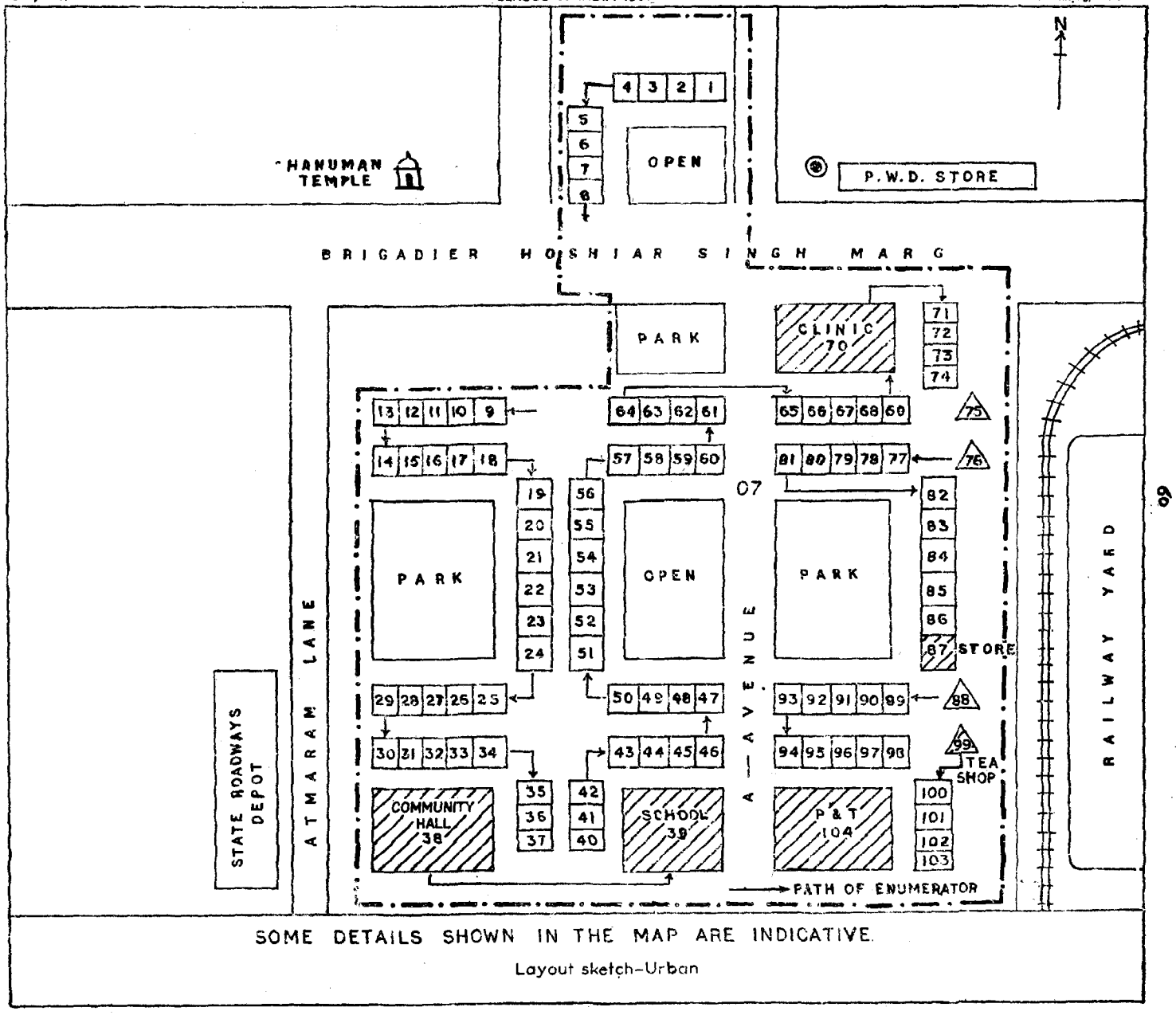
टिप्पणी : (i) कृपया ब्लाक में मुख्य सड़कों, गलियों और मोहल्लों आदि के नाम लिखें। मंदिर, स्कूल, औषधालय, पंचायत घर, डाकघर आदि संस्थाओं के नाम भी लिखें।
NOTE : Please write the names of promin nt roads, streets and Mohallas etc., in the Block. Also indicate the names of Institutions like Temples, Schools,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

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

प्रगणक का नाम
Name of Enumerator

हस्ताक्षर
Signature

पर्यवेक्षक/सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Supervisor



SOME DETAILS SHOWN IN THE MAP ARE INDICATIVE.

Layout sketch–Urban

ANNEXE—E

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 Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. Code No.——Enumerator's Block No.——————

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

Page No. of house-list	Total No. of census houses (from (Col. 3 of house-list)	Number of census houses by use						Total No. of house-holds	Total population			Total No. of handi-capped persons		
		Occupied residential census houses			Vacant census houses	Total of Cols. 5 and 6	Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)		Males	Fe-males	Total	Totally blind	Totally crip-pled	Totally dumb
		Wholly residen-tial	Partly residen-tial	Total										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

Checked and found correct.

Signature of Enumerator ——— Date ——— Signature of Field Supervisor ——— Date ———

ANNEXE—G

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Rural Block

Page No. ....1....

Name of State/~~Union Territory~~ . Uttar Pradesh . . Code No. 21 Name of Village/~~Town~~ . . . . Bishenpur . . . . Code No. . . . . 136 . . . .

Name of District . . . . Rampur . . . . . Code No. 22 . . . . . Name or No. of ~~Ward~~/~~Mohalla~~/Hamlet—Bishenpur Khas . . Code No.—

Name of Tahsil/~~Taluka~~/~~P.S./Dev. Block~~/~~Circle, etc.~~—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
1	1	1(1)	Workshop-cum-Residence	1(1)	Sankar	Yes (1)	3	4	7	—	—	—	
2	—	—	Gur making (Seasonsal) (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/~~Union Territory~~..Uttar Pradesh..Code No..21.. Name of Village/~~Town~~..Bishenpur....Code No..136..

Name of District....Rampur....Code No 22.... Name or No. of ~~Ward/Mohalla~~/Hamlet..Bishenpur Khas....Code No—

Name of Tahsil/~~Taluka~~/~~P.S./Dev. Block/Circle, etc~~....Rampur.....Code No 1....Enumerator's Block No. ... 1 48....

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 an 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	4(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 repair]
17	6	6(1)	Shop-cum-Residence	6(1)(a)	Bhola	Yes (5)	3	3	6	—	—	—	
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 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—*Concld.* Rural Block Page No. 3

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSE LIST

Name of State/Union Territory—Uttar Pradesh—Code No. 21 Name of Village/Town....Bishenpur.....Code No. ..136....

Name of District.....Rampur.....Code No. 22 Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..Bishenpur Khas..Code No—

Name of Tahsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..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 houses 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
21	—	6(2)	Cattle-shed—Rearing Catte 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													
0													
Total	xx	(a)3	xxx	(a) 3	xxx	xx	7	7	14	—	—	—	xxx

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

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

ANNEXE—H

Rural Block

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

Name of State/~~Union Territory~~..Uttar Pradesh..Code No..21.. Name of Village/~~Town~~..Bishenpur.....Code No. 136.....

Name of District.....Rampur....Code No. 22 . Name or No. of ~~Ward~~/~~Mohalla~~/Hamlet..Bishenpr Khas..Code No.—.

Name of Tahsil/~~Taluka~~/~~P.S.~~/~~Dev. Block~~ /~~Circle etc~~,..Rampur..Code No.. 1.. Enumerator's Block No.....148.....

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census houses (from (Col. 3 of houselist)	Number of census houses by use						Total Number of households	population		Total No. of handicapped person			
		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	2	—	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

Page No. 1

HOUSELIST

Name of State/~~Union Territory~~..Bihar..Code No...3.. Name of ~~Village~~/Town.....Hazaribagh Code No.....1....

Name of District....Hazaribagh....Code No. ...8.... Name or No. of Ward/~~Mohalla~~/~~Hamlet~~....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 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	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-Work-shop	(182(2)	Ramsaran	—	4	3	7	—	—	1	
4	—	—	Basket-making(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	183	183	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	xxz	(a)4	xxx	xx	13	15	28	—	—	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.* Urban Block

Page No.....2....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory..Bihar..Code No...3.. Name of ~~Village~~/Twon....Hazaribagh....Code No. .....1.....

Name of District.....Hazaribagh.....Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/~~Mohalla~~/~~Hamlet~~..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 authoriy 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	—	185(2)	Book Binding Workshop (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	185(3)	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	Kishenial	Yes(3)	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 columns 8 to 13.

ANNEXE—G—*Concld.*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 Urban Block Page No.....3....

HOUSELIST

Name of State/~~Union Territory~~.....Bihar.....Code No. 3 Name of ~~Village~~/Town.....Hazaribagh....Code No.1.....

Name of District.....Hazaribagh.....Code No. 8 Name or No. of Ward/~~Mohalla~~/~~Hamlet~~..XI..Code No. ..11..

Name of Tahsil/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 persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? Is 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	—	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/Union Territory..... Bihar... ....Code No. 3.... Name of Village/Town..Hazaribagh..Code No. 1..

Name of District.....Hazaribagh.....Code No. 8.... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..XI....Code No. 11..

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

Page No. of houselist	Total No. of census house (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 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	6	1	2	3	1	4	2	4	13	15	28	—	—	1
2	6	—	3	3	—	3	3	3	11	10	21	1	1	—
3	7	1	2	3	—	3	4	3	12	8	20	1	—	—
Total	19	2	7	9	1	10	9	10	36	33	69	2	1	1

Checked and found correct.

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

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 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 fue(lincluding 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 activites 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 ferilizer 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 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 elsewhese 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)

Knitting 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 textiles 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 planing 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, doors 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 newsprint.

Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board.

Manufacture of pulp products not elswhere 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 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, cleaners, 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 statues and other products.

Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products.

Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, 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 forgoing 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 farbicated 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, planting and polishing of metal products.

Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenward.

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 refregerators, air conditioners 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., airgas compressors and vacuum pumps (exclu-ding 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, automatic, 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).

Manufacturs or 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 (execpt 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 fil m).

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, plumse, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigrette 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 reservoirs 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 installaton, 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 beverage other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.

Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.

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

Wholesale 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 and elsewhere classified.

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

Water transport

Ocean and coastel 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 air-ports, 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 Warehousing

Ware-housing.

Cold-storage.

Storage and warehousing 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, 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 sewerage 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 homepathic, 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, games sanctuaries, etc.

Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.

Personal Services

Domestic Services.

Laundaries, 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).

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above.)

ANNEXURE-2

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

(Houselisting Operations)

SUPERVISOR'S MAIN FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

Houselisting forms an important phase of the Census as it provides the frame for the population count in 1981. It is, therefore, necessary to make every effort to make this frame complete. Supervision of enumerator's work will go a long way to make the coverage complete and to improve the quality of houselist data. Your role is, therefore, of great significance in the census.

As supervisor, your task is to see that the houselisting operations in your circle are carried out by the enumerators smoothly and efficiently. Intensive and close watch over the work of your enumerator's alone can yield good quality data. For this, you will yourself have to be thorough with the instructions for the various stages of houselisting operations.

Your work starts immediately after your training and ends only when you have submitted all the completed records to your Charge Officer. During this entire period, you will have to be constantly vigilant and extend to your enumerators the benefit of your superior knowledge, training and experience. The instructions in the following paras will enable you to perform your task effectively and efficiently.

While executing your task, you are advised to observe the following simple but important rules which will make your supervision smooth and easy :—

(i) Know all your enumerator's and establish good relationship with them.

(ii) Be polite in answering questions put to you by your enumerators, so that they do not feel embarrassed to ask questions when in doubt.

(iii) Encourage your enumerators to discuss problem cases which may arise in their areas.

(iv) Keep the instruction booklets, manual and other literature handy for consultation whenever necessary.

(v) Do not hesitate to approach your Charge Officer if you have any doubt or if you face any difficulty which you are not able to solve yourself.

सुपरवाइज़रों के मुख्य कार्य तथा कर्त्तव्य

मकानसूचीकरण जनगणना का एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण है क्योंकि यह 1981 की जनगणना का आधार होगा। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस आधार को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये सभी प्रयत्न किये जाएं। आपके द्वारा प्रगणकों के कार्य के पर्यवेक्षण से जनगणना में पूर्णतः प्राप्त करने तथा मकानसूची के आंकड़ों में सुधार लाने में सहायता मिलेगी अतः जनगणना कार्य में आपकी भूमिका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में, आपका कर्त्तव्य यह देखना है कि आपके क्षेत्र में प्रगणकों द्वारा मकानसूचीकरण का कार्य सुचारू रूप से तथा दक्षता पूर्वक किया जाए। प्रगणकों के कार्य की निरन्तर कड़ी निगरानी से ही अच्छे स्तर के आंकड़े प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप स्वयं भी मकानसूचीकरण के विभिन्न चरणों से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों से पूर्णतया : परिचित हों।

आपका कार्य प्रशिक्षण समाप्त होने के तुरन्त बाद ही आरम्भ हो जाता है और उस समय समाप्त होगा, जब आप सभी पूर्ण रिकार्ड चार्ज अधिकारी को सौंप देंगे। इस पूरी अवधि में आपको निरन्तर सतर्क रहना होगा तथा अपने वरिष्ठ ज्ञान, प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुभव का लाभ प्रगणकों को देना होगा। निम्नलिखित पैरों में दिये गये अनुदेशों से आपको अपना काम प्रभाव पूर्ण ढंग से तथा दक्षता पूर्वक करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होगी।

अपना कार्य करते समय आप निम्नलिखित सरल, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण नियमों का ध्यान रखें, क्योंकि ये नियम आपके पर्यवेक्षण को सरल और सहज बनाएंगें—

(1) अपने सभी प्रगणकों से परिचय प्राप्त करें और उनके साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाएं।

(2) प्रगणकों द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर नम्रता से दें ताकि शंका होने पर वे प्रश्न पूछने में संकोच न करें।

(3) उनक क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न समस्याओं के बारे में, विचार-विमर्श के लिये प्रगणकों को प्रोत्साहित करें।

(4) अनुदेश पुस्तिका, नियम-पुस्तिका तथा अन्य सामग्री अपने साथ रखें ताकि जरूरत पड़ने पर परामर्श किया जा सके।

(5) यदि आपको कोई संशय हो अथवा कोई ऐसी समस्या आपके समाने हो जिसका समाधान आप न कर सकें, तो अपने चार्ज अधिकारी से सम्पर्क करने में संकोच न करें।

(vi) This being a time-bound operation, make sure that the work starts on the day fixed for it and is completed as per scheduled programme.

Before you start your work, you will have to make sure that you are thorough with the instructions for all stages of the houselisting operations starting from the preparation of notional maps to filling in the houselist and enterprise list abstracts.

As you know, the following documents and forms have to be prepared or filled in each block by the enumerator :—

(a) Notional Map
(b) Layout Sketch
(c) Houselist (2 copies)
(d) Enterprise List
(e) Houselist Abstract
(f) Abstract of Enterprise List.

Your main duties as supervisor will be as follows :—

(1) To ensure that each of your enumerators covers the block assigned to him completely and without any overlap with adjoining blocks ;

(2) To ensure good quality of enumeration and proper filling up of houselist and enterprise list ;

(3) To communicate promptly to your enumerators any clarifications on instructions that you may receive during the houselisting operations ;

(4) To ensure adequate and timely supply of houselist, enterprise list and other forms to your enumerators ;

(5) To ensure proper filling up of houselist and enterprise list abstracts for each block by the enumerators ;

(6) To receive all the completed records duly signed by enumerators ;

(6) चूंकि यह कार्य नियत अवधि में करना है इसलिये यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कार्य नियत दिन पर आरम्भ होकर, निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार समाप्त हो जाए।

इससे पहले कि आप अपना कार्य आरम्भ करें, आपको सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि आप मकानसूचीकरण के लिये नजरी नक्शे बनाने से आरम्भ करके मकानसूची सार और उद्यमसूची सार बनाने तक के सभी चरणों से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों से भली-भांति परिचित हैं।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, प्रगणकों द्वारा प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये निम्नलिखित प्रलेख (Documents) और फार्म बनाए जाने अथवा भरे जाने हैं :—

(अ) नज़री नक्शा
(ब) खाका
(स) मकानसूची (2 प्रतियां)
(द) उद्यमसूची
(च) मकानसूची सार
(छ) उद्यमसूची सार

सुपरवाइज़र के रूप में आप के मुख्य कर्तव्य ये होंगे :—

(1) यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि आपका प्रत्येक प्रगणक अपने ब्लाक के पूर्ण क्षेत्र में मकानसूचीकरण करता है तथा साथ जुड़े अन्य ब्लाकों के क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण नहीं करता ;

(2) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि मकानसूची तथा उद्यमसूची ठीक प्रकार से भरी जाये और गणना का स्तर अच्छे दर्जे का हो ;

(3) मकानसूचीकरण के दौरान प्राप्त हुए अनुदेशों पर अवाश्यक स्पष्टीकरण अविलम्ब प्रगणकों को सूचित करना ;

(4) प्रगणकों को मकानसूची, उद्यमसूची तथा अन्य फार्मों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा समय पर वितरण सुनिश्चित करना ;

(5) यह सुनिश्चित करना कि प्रगणकों द्वारा प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये मकानसूची सार एवं उद्यमसूची सार ठीक प्रकार से भरे जाएं ;

(6) प्रगणकों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित सभी पूर्ण रिकार्ड प्राप्त करना ;

(7) To fill the supervisors' houselist abstract ; and

(8) To handover all the completed records to your Charge Officer.

Before starting actual operations, please check that all enumerators have received the required stationery and other articles and that you have also received some reserve stock of stationery etc., as specified below :—

(i) Blank Notional map/layout sketch forms and indication of block boundaries to be covered by each enumerator.

(ii) Material for housenumbering.

(iii) Instructions for filling up houselist and enterprise list.

(iv) Badges.

(v) Sufficient number of forms for houselist, enterprise list and one form each of houselist and enterprise list abstract for each block.

(vi) List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

You should also check that the location codes for states, district, tahsil and villages in case of rural areas and state, district, town and ward in case of urban areas and enumerator's block number are available with each enumerator. In fact, for rural areas, state, district and tahsil codes and for urban areas, state, district and town codes should have already been rubber-stamped on each form or document. If not, please make sure that all these entries along with the codes as supplied by the Charge Officer are recorded on each form or document by the enumerator. Also the Community Development Block name and code should also be available with each enumerator. Please check that these have been recorded by the enumerator on the enterprise list forms and enterprise list abstract forms.

As a preliminary step, you should go round your circle identifying the boundaries to make sure that no area is left out and no area overlaps with the adjoining circles. In case of doubt, you should discuss this with the supervisor of the adjoinning circle and also consult your Charge Officer.

(7) पर्यवेक्षक के मकानसूची सार भरना ; और

(8) सभी पूर्ण रिकार्ड चार्ज अधिकारी को सौंपना।

वास्तविक मकानसूचीकरण आरम्भ करने से पहले कृपया देख लें कि सभी प्रगणकों को आवश्यक लेखन तथा अन्य सामग्री मिल गई है और आपके पास भी, निम्नांकित लेखन-सामग्री इत्यादि का अतिरिक्त आरक्षित (Reserve) स्टाक है :—

(1) खाली नज़री नक्शे/खाकों के फार्म और प्रत्येक प्रगणक के लिये ब्लाक सीमा सम्बन्धी विवरण ;

(2) मकानों पर नम्बर लगाने की सामग्री ;

(3) मकानसूची और उद्यमसूची भरने के अनुदेश ;

(4) प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये, पर्याप्त संख्या में मकानसूची तथा उद्यमसूची फार्म और मकानसूची सार एवं उद्यमसूची सार का एक-एक फार्म ; और

(5) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची।

कृपया यह भी जाँच कर लें कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित राज्य, ज़िला, तहसील तथा गांव के लोकेशन कोड और नगरीय क्षेत्रों के मामले में राज्य, जिला, शहर व वार्ड के लोकेशन कोड तथा प्रगणक ब्लाक नम्बर, सभी प्रगणकों के पास हैं। वस्तुतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये राज्य, ज़िला व तहसील कोड और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिये राज्य, ज़िला व शहर कोड, पहले ही रबर-स्टैम्प द्वारा प्रत्येक फार्म अथवा प्रलेख (Documents) पर लगा देने चाहियें। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो जांच कर लें कि चार्ज अधिकारी द्वारा बताई गई ये सभी प्रविष्टियां, कोड सहित, प्रगणकों ने प्रत्येक फार्म अथवा प्रलेख (Documents) पर अंकित कर ली गई है। सामुदायिक विकास ब्लाक (Community Development Block) का नाम और कोड भी प्रगणकों के पास होना चाहिये। कृपया जांच करें कि प्रगणकों ने इन्हें उद्यमसूची फार्म और उद्यमसूची सार फार्म पर लिख लिया है।

प्रारम्भिक कदम यह होगा कि आप अपने सर्किल में जाकर सीमा रेखाओं की पहचान कर लें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि न तो कोई क्षेत्र छूटने पाए और न ही कोई क्षेत्र साथ जुड़े सर्किल में से आपके क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित होने पाए। यदि कोई शंका हो तो साथ के सर्किल के पर्यवेक्षक से विचार-विमर्श करने के साथ-साथ, चार्ज अधिकारी से भी परामर्श करें।

Note :—

1. If any enumerator has been assigned more than one block, he will have to prepare and fill the documents/forms separately for each enumerator block. You should advise him to complete the houselisting in one block and then take up the next block.

2. If on account of illness or for any other genuine reason the enumerator requires leave, or if due to negligence or careless work or misconduct you want to replace an enumerator you must promptly report to your Charge Officer and get the replacement so that work does not suffer.

टिप्पणी—(1) यदि किसी प्रगणक को एक से अधिक ब्लाक दिये गये हैं तो उसे प्रत्येक ब्लाक के लिये पृथक प्रलेख/फार्म बनाने और भरने होंगे। आप उसे सलाह दें कि पहले वह एक ब्लाक में मकानसूचीकरण कर लें और उसके बाद ही दूसरे ब्लाक में कार्य आरम्भ करें।

(2) यदि बीमारी की वजह से अथवा किसी अन्य उचित कारणवश, प्रगणक अवकाश चाहता हो, या उपेक्षा (negligence) या असावधानी से कार्य करने या अवचार (misconduct) की वजह से, आप किसी प्रगणक को बदलना चाहते हों तो तुरन्त ही अपने चार्ज अधिकारी को सूचित करें और प्रगणक को बदलवा लें ताकि काम में हर्ज न हो।

Your duties during actual operation are :—

वास्तविक मकानसूचीकरण के दौरान आपके ये कर्त्तव्य हैं

(*i*) *Notional Map* :—Check that the Notional map prepared by the enumerator has been drawn properly and gives important land marks and demarcation of the enumerator's block. In case of a village, he should give names of surrounding villages/towns etc., and in case of urban areas, localities/roads/streets/villages etc., surrounding the block.

(1) नज़री नक्शा —जांच करें कि प्रगणक ने नज़री नक्शा ठीक प्रकार तैयार किया है और ब्लाक के प्रमुख भू-चिन्ह तथा सीमाएं दिखाई गई हैं। गांवों के सम्बन्ध में उसे इर्द-गिर्द के गांव शहर इत्यादि के नाम तथा शहरी क्षत्रों के सम्बन्ध में ब्लाक के इर्द-गिर्द के स्थान/सड़कों/गलियों/गांवों इत्यादि के नाम लिखने चाहियें।

(*ii*) *Layout Sketch* :—The layout sketch should clearly give demarcation of the enumerator's block and within the enumerator's block show all roads, streets, lanes and some important land marks. All the buildings in the block should be drawn in the layout sketch as per layout of the ground. Check that the buildings and houses have been assigned numbers as per instructions contained in the instruction booklet and that the houses have been numbered properly. Where the enumerator has to allot numbers to houses not close to each other the running of numbers should have been indicated by arrows. In other words, the direction in which the numbering has proceeded should be indicated by arrows.

(2) खाका.—खाके में प्रगणक के ब्लाक की सीमा स्पष्ट रूप से दी जानी चाहिये तथा ब्लाक के बीच में सभी सड़कें, बड़ी और छोटी गलियां तथा प्रमुख भू-चिन्ह दिखाये जाने चाहियें। भूमि की स्थिति के अनुरूप ही, खाकें में ब्लाक के सभी भवन दिखाये जाने चाहिये। जांच कर लें कि सभी भवनों एवं मकानों पर अनुदेश पुस्तिका में दी गई हिदायतों के अनुसार, नम्बर लगा दिये गये हैं और यह भी देख लें कि नम्बर ठीक प्रकार लगाये गये हैं। उस अवस्था में जब प्रगणक को ऐसे मकानों पर नम्बर लगाने पड़ें जो एक दुसरे से दूर हों तो नम्बरों का क्रम तीर के निशान द्वारा स्पष्ट करें अर्थात् जिस दिशा में मकानों के नम्बर बढ़ रहे हों, उसी दिशा में तीर का निशान लगायें।

(*iii*) Go round the blocks and make sure that the house numbers have been painted/affixed by the enumerators,

(3) ब्लाक में घूमकर जांच कर लें कि प्रगणकों ने नम्बर लगा दिये हैं या अंकित कर दिये हैं।

(iv) *Filling Houselist Forms* :—After the housenumbering the enumerator's will start the houselisting and in the initial stages you will have to closely supervise and check their work. This will bring to light any gaps in the understanding of the instructions on the part of the enumerator. Such deficiency should be set right early, so that the rest of the enumeration will be carried out properly. For this, you will have to visit a few Census houses, make enquiries and check whether the house list form and enterprise list are being filled correctly. This is the only sure way to check whether the enumerator is filling the forms correctly and there can be no short cut to this. It may be necessary in some cases to watch the enumerator while he fills the forms and correct on the spot if he makes any mistakes.

(4) मकानसूची फार्म भरना.—मकानों को नम्बर देने का काम समाप्त करने के उपरान्त, प्रगणक मकानसूची भरने का कार्य आरम्भ करेंगे । प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में आपको, उनके काम की, कड़ी निगरानी और जांच करनी होगी । इससे वे सभी गलतियां प्रकाश में आ जाएंगी जो प्रगणक से, अनुदेशों को भली-भांति न समझ सकने के कारण हुई होंगी । ये सभी गलतियां तुरन्त ही ठीक कर दी जानी चाहियें ताकि शेष गणना-कार्य ठीक प्रकार किया जा सके । इसके लिये, आपको कुछेक जनगणना मकानों में स्वयं जाकर पूछताछ करनी होगी और यह भी जांचना होगा कि मकानसूची फार्म और उद्यमसूची फार्म सही भरे जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं । इसके अतिरिक्त जांच की कोई और अन्य संक्षिप्त विधि नहीं है । कुछेक हालात में यह भी आवश्यक हो सकता है कि सूचियां भरते समय, आप प्रगणक के साथ रहकर ध्यान रखें और यदि वह कोई गलती करता है तो उसे वहीं तत्काल ठीक करें ।

After this initial intensive checking and corrections, where necessary by subsequent checking you will have to re-assess the work of the enumerator and satisfy youself that the enumerator is following the instructions correctly. On the whole, you must visit atleast 10% of the census houses, the intensity being higher in the earlier part of the enumeration and check the entries made by the enumerator.

इस प्रारम्भिक जांच के और गलतियां ठीक करने के बाद, यदि आवश्यकता हो तो पुनः जांच के उपरान्त, आप प्रगणक के कार्य का पुनः मूल्यांकन करें और सुनिश्चित करें कि प्रगणक सभी अनुदेशों का उचित अनुपालन कर रहा है । आप कुल मिलाकर, कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत जनगणना मकानों का अवश्य दौरा करें तथा प्रगणक द्वारा की गई प्रविष्टियों की भी जांच करें । आरम्भ में आपके द्वारा जांच अधिक कड़ी होनी चाहिये ।

You may also make a few quick checks of the filled in forms as below :—

आप भरे हुए फार्मों की तुरन्त जांच भी निम्नलिखित बातें देख कर करें :

HOUSELIST :

मकानसूची :—

(i) Full location code and identification particulars are noted by the enumerator on each form of the houselist.

1. प्रगणक के मकानसूची के प्रत्येक फार्म पर पूरे लोकेशन कोड और पहचान विवरण लिखे हैं ।

(ii) Page numbers are recorded on the houselist forms used by the enumerator.

2. मकानसूची के प्रत्येक फार्म पर पृष्ठ संख्या अंकित की है ।

(iii) Line number for all the entries are given.

3. प्रत्येक प्रविष्टि की लाइन संख्या दी गई है ।

(iv) Building number in col. 2 is not repeated in subsequent lines relating to the same building.

4. एक ही भवन से सम्बन्धित अगली लाइनों में, कालम नं. 2 में दी गई भवन संख्या दोहराई तो नहीं गई ।

(v) House number in col. 3 is not repeated in subsequent lines for the same house.

5. कालम नं. 3 में दिया गया मकान नं. उसी मकान से सम्बन्धित अगली लाइनों में दोहराया तो नहीं गया ।

(vi) If the purpose for which a census house is used, is wholly or partly residential, there should be entries relating to household(s) residing in the house from col. 5 to 10.

6. जिस प्रयोजन के लिए जनगणना मकान प्रयुक्त होता है, यदि वह पूर्णतया अथवा आंशिक रूप से आवासीय है तो उस मकान में रहने वाले परिवार (परिवारों) से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियां कालम नं. 5 से 10 में की जानी चाहिएं ।

(vii) Lines in which description of enterprises are entered should have entries only in col. 4, but should have '—' in all other cols. (viz. 2, 3, 5 & 6 to 13)

7. जिन लाइनों में उद्यमों का विवरण दिया गया है, उनकी प्रविष्टियां केवल कालम नं. 4 में होनी चाहियें लेकिन शेष अन्य कालमों में '—' लगी होनी चाहिये (जैसे कि कालम नं. 2, 3, 5 और 6 से 13 तक) ।

(viii) The numbers given in brackets after entries of description of enterprise in col. 4 should run serially for the whole block.

8. कालम नं. 4 में उद्यम के विवरण की प्रविष्टियों के साथ कोष्ठकों में दिया गया नम्बर पूरे ब्लाक में क्रमानुसार होना चाहिये ।

(ix) Similarly the numbers given in brackets after entries of enterprises in col. 7 should also run serially for the whole block.

9. इसी प्रकार कालम नं. 7 में उद्यम के विवरण की प्रविष्टियों के साथ कोष्ठकों में दिया गया नम्बर भी पूरे ब्लाक में क्रमानुसार होना चाहिये ।

(x) Every entry in col 7 must be related to some household.

10. कालम नं. 7 में दी गई प्रत्येक प्रविष्टि किसी परिवार से सम्बन्धित होनी चाहिये ।

(xi) The total of cols. 8 and 9 will be equal to col. 10.

11. कालम नं. 8 व 9 का कुल योग कालम नं. 10 के बराबर होना चाहिये ।

(xii) If there are entries in cols. 5 and 6, there must be entries in cols. 8 to 10 and *vice versa.*

12. यदि कालम नं. 5 व 6 में प्रविष्टियां की गई हैं तो कालम नं. 8 से 10 तक, में भी प्रविष्टियां होनी चाहियें और यदि कालम नं. 8 से 10 तक प्रविष्टियां दर्ज की गई हैं तो कालम नं. 5 व 6 में भी प्रविष्टियां होनी चाहियें ।

(xiii) When there is an entry in any of the cols. 11, 12, 13 there must be entry(s) in cols. 5, 6 and 8 to 10.

13. यदि कालम नं. 11, 12, 13 में से किसी एक में भी प्रविष्टि की गई है तो कालम नं. 5, 6 और 8 से 10 में भी प्रविष्टियां होनी चाहियें ।

(xiv) When the purpose in col. 4 has been stated as vacant, the reason for vacancy must be entered under col. 14.

14. यदि कालम नं. 4 में प्रयोजन 'खाली' दिखाया गया है तो कालम नं. 14 में इसे 'खाली' दिखाने का कारण भी लिखना चाहियें ।

ENTERPRISE LIST

उद्यमसूची :—

(i) Full location code and identification particulars are noted by the enumerator on each form of the enterprise list.

1. प्रगणक ने उद्यमसूची के प्रत्येक फार्म पर पूरे लोकेशन कोड और पहचान विवरण लिखे हैं ।

(ii) Every enterprise in col. 4 or col. 7 in the houselist must be entered in col. 4 with serial number in cols. 2 or 3 of Enterprise list.

2. मकानसूची के कालम नं. 4 या 7 में दिखाए गए प्रत्येक उद्यम का ब्यौरा उद्यमसूची के कालम नं. 4 में अवश्य भरा जाए और इसकी क्रम संख्या उद्यमसूची के कालम नम्बर 2 या 3 में दी जाए ।

(iii) If there is an entry in col. 2 there can not be an entry in col. 3 and if there is an entry in col. 3 there cannot be an entry in col. 2.

3. यदि कालम नं. 2 में कोई प्रविष्टि की गई है तो कालम नं. 3 में कोई प्रविष्टि नहीं हो सकती । इसी प्रकार, यदि कालम नं. 3 में प्रविष्टि है तो कालम नं. 2 में प्रविष्टि नहीं हो सकती ।

(iv) Line number of houselist and census house number must be entered in cols. 1 and 1(i) for every enterprise.

4. मकानसूची का लाइन मकान नं. तथा जनगणना नम्बर, कालम नं. 1 और 1 (i) में प्रत्येक उद्यम के सम्बन्ध में दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(v) The code in Col. 5 should agree with the description of activity of enterprise in col. 4.

5. कालम नं. 5 में दिया गया कोड, कालम नं. 4 में दिये गये उद्यम के विवरण से मिलना चाहिये ।

(vi) Entries in col. 12 must be equal to the total of entries in cols. 10 & 11.

6. कालम नं. 12 में की गई प्रविष्टि कालम नं. 10 व 11 में की गई प्रविष्टियों के कुल योग के बराबर होनी चाहिये ।

(vii) Similarly entries in col. 15 must be equal to the total of entries in cols. 13 & 14.

7. इसी प्रकार कालम नं. 15 में की गई प्रविष्टि, कालम नं. 13 व 14 में की गई प्रविष्टियों के कुल योग के बराबर होनी चाहिये ।

(viii) Entries in col. 13, 14 and 15 must be less than or equal to entries in cols. 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

8. कालम नं. 13, 14 व 15 में की गई प्रविष्टियां क्रमश : कालम नं. 10, 11 व 12 में की गई प्रविष्टियों से कम अथवा बराबर होनी चाहिये ।

(ix) Entries in col. 17 must be less than or equal to the entries in col. 16.

9. कालम नं. 17 की प्रविष्टियां कालम नं. 16 की प्रविष्टियों से कम या बराबर होनी चाहिये ।

(x) If the entry in col. 5 is '2', there must be entries in cols. 10 to 12 and *vice versa.*

10. यदि कालम नं. 5 में की गई प्रविष्टि '2' है तो कालम नं. 10 से 12 में भी प्रविष्टियां अवश्य होंगी और यदि कालम नं. 10 से 12 में प्रविष्टियां हैं तो कालम नं. 5 में प्रविष्टि '2', होगी ।

(xi) If there are entries in cols 13 to 15, there must be entries in cols 10 to 12.

11. यदि कालम नं. 13 से 15 में प्रविष्टियां की गई हैं तो कालम नं. 10 से 12 में भी प्रविष्टियां अवश्य होंगी ।

(xii) If the entry in col. 5 is '1', there must be an entry in col. 6 and *vice versa.*

12. यदि कालम नं. 5 में की गई प्रविष्टि '1' है तो कालम नं. 16 में प्रविष्टि अवश्य होगी । इसी प्रकार यदि कालम नं. 16 में प्रविष्टि की गई है तो कालम नं. 5 में प्रविष्टि '1' अवश्य होगी ।

(xiii) If there is an entry in col. 17, there must be an entry in col. 16.

13. यदि कालम नं. 17 में कोई प्रविष्टि है तो कालम नं. 16 में भी प्रविष्टि अवश्य होगी ।

(xiv) If there are entries in cols. 10 to 15, there cannot be entries in cols. 16 and 17 and if there are entries in Cols. 16 and 17, there cannot be entries in cols. 10 to 15.

14. यदि कालम नं. 10 से 15 में प्रविष्टियां की गई हैं तो कालम नं. 16 और 17 में प्रविष्टियां नहीं हो सकतीं । इसी प्रकार, यदि कालम नं. 16 से 17 में प्रविष्टियां की गई हैं तो कालम नं. 10 से 15 में कोई प्रविष्टि नहीं हो सकती ।

After completion of the housenumbering and houselisting operations please check that the enumerator has filled in entries in houselist and enterprise list form completely and he has not left any incomplete entries. Please check totals for each page for houselist and enterprise list and also check houselist abstract and enterprise list abstract. After checking you should get a duplicate copy of the houselist prepared by the enumerator. At the end of the operation you will receive the following documents duly signed from the enumerator :—

(a) Layout Sketch.

(b) Notional Map.

(c) Houselist forms pinned together (2 sets).

(d) Houselist Abstract.

(e) Enterprise Lists (Pinned together).

(f) Abstract of Enterprise List.

(g) Unused forms.

After receiving these documents from each enumerator you will have to prepare the Supervisor's Houselist Abstract. (Specimen form given at page 90.

Enter the full location particulars of your circle at the top and the total number of blocks in your circle in the space provided at the right hand top in the Abstract Form. Enter one by one in each line, the name and No. of village and Enumerator's block No. in cols. 1 and 2, respectively for each block of your circle. Against these copy the totals from the enumerator's abstract for each enumerator block in the respective columns. Then strike the totals of the columns for your circle.

You can now hand over all the records listed above for each enumerator and your abstract to your Charge Officer and also submit to him your report relating to important observations made by you and your enumerator during the course of your housenumbering and houselisting operations in your circle.

मकानों को नम्बर लगाने और मकानसूचीकरण की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने पर कृपया जांच करें कि प्रगणक ने मकानसूची फार्म और उद्यमसूची फार्म में सभी प्रविष्टियां पूरी कर दी हैं तथा उसने कोई प्रविष्टि अधूरी नहीं छोड़ी है। कृपया मकानसूची फार्म और उद्यमसूची फार्म के प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर दिये गए योग जांच लें तथा मकानसूची सार एवं उद्यमसूची सार की भी जांच करें। जांच के उपरान्त प्रगणक से मकानसूची की प्रतिलिपि तैयार करवा लें। प्रक्रिया की समाप्ति पर प्रगणक निम्नलिखित हस्ताक्षरित प्रलेख (Documents) आपको सौंपेंगे :—

(क) खाका

(ख) नज़री नक्शा

(ग) पिन या धागे से बंधे हुए मकानसूची फार्म (2 सैट)

(घ) मकानसूची सार

(ङ) पिन या धागे से बंधी हुई उद्यमसूचियां

(च) उद्यमसूची सार

(छ) खाली फार्म जो प्रयोग में न आए हों।

प्रत्येक प्रगणक से ये सभी प्रलेख प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् आप पर्यवेक्षक का मकानसूची सार तैयार करें (अनुलग्नक में नमूना दिया गया है)।

सबसे ऊपर अपने क्षेत्र का पूरा लोकेशन विवरण भरें। सार फार्म में सबसे ऊपर दाईं ओर दिये गये स्थान में अपने क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कुल ब्लाकों की संख्या लिखें। अपने क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक ब्लाक से सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक गांव का नाम व नम्बर तथा प्रगणक का ब्लाक नं. क्रमशः कालम 1 और 2 में दें। इनके ठीक सामने प्रत्येक प्रगणक के ब्लाक के प्रगणक सार से कुल योग, सम्बन्धित कालमों में लिखें। इसके उपरान्त अपने क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित सभी कालमों का योग करें।

अब आप प्रगणक के उपरोक्त सभी प्रलेख तथा अपना सार चार्ज अधिकारी को सौंप सकते हैं। मकानों को नम्बर देने और मकानसूचीकरण के दौरान में प्रगणक और आपके द्वारा किये गये विशेष प्रेक्षण की रिपोर्ट भी आप चार्ज अधिकारी को दें।

(SPECIMEN FORM)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Supervisor Circle Houselist Abstract

Rural/Urban* Charge

Page No. .....

Name of State/U.T. .....Code No. .....Name of Tahsil .....Code No. .....

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

Supervisor's Circle No. ..... Number of Enumerator Blocks in Supervisor Circle .....

Enumerator Block No.	Village No./ Ward No.	Total No. of Census Houses	Number of Census houses						Total No. of house holds	Total Population			Total No. of Handicapped Persons		
			Occupied residential census houses			Vacant Census house	Total of cols. 6 & 7	Census houses put to other uses (col. 3 minus col 8)		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	16
Total	x x x														

*Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

Checked and found correct.

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

(फार्म का नमूना)

ग्रामीण/शहरी* चार्ज

भारत की जनगणना 1981

पृष्ठ संख्या——

सुपरवाइजर के सर्किल का मकानसूची सार

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम————कोड़ नं————तहसील का नाम————कोड़ नं.————

जिले का नाम————कोड़ नं.————शहर का नाम————कोड़ नं.————

सुपरवाइजर का सर्किल नं.———— सुपरवाइजर सर्किल में प्रगणक के ब्लाकों की संख्या ————

प्रगणक का ब्लाक नं.	गांव नं./ वार्ड नं.	जन-गणना मकानों की कुल संख्या	जनगणना मकानों की संख्या						परिवार की कुल संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या			विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
			आबाद आवासीय जनगणना मकान			खाली जनगणना मकान	कालम 6 और 7 का योग	अन्य उपयोग में लाए जा रहे जनगणना मकान (कालम 3 में से कालम 8 घटाएं)		पुरुष	स्त्री	योग	पूर्णतः अन्धे	पूर्णतः अपाहिज	पूर्णतः गूंगे
			पूर्णतः आवासीय	आंशिक आवा-सीय	कुल योग										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
कुल	XXX														

जांच की और ठीक पाया

*जो लागू न हो उसे काट दें ।

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर————दिनांक

ANNEXURE—3

Page No. .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Enterprise List

1. State/Union Territory ..... Code No. ..... 5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ..... Code No. .....

2. District ..... Code No. ..... 6. Enumerator's Block No. ....

3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ..... Code No. ..... 7. C.D. Block ..... Code No. .....

4. Village/Town ..... Code No. ..... 8. Rural/Urban ..... Code No. .....

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Count number of entries and give total.

(b) Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

(c) Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

ANNEXURE—4

Total No. of Enterprises List Pages ....

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

(ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Enterprise List Abstract

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

Page no. of Enterprise List (EL)	Total No. of enterprises		Total no. of agri. enterprises (col. 5 of EL)	Total number of enterprises				Total number of persons including unpaid workers usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			Total No. of non-agril. enterprises (Figure within brackets of col. 12 of EL)	Number of hired persons usually working in non-agricultural enterprises			No. of non-agri. enterprises with hired employment (figure within brackets of col. 15 of EL)	Total No. of persons usually working in agricultural enterprises	Hired (col. 17 of EL)	No. of Agri. Enterprises with hired employment figure within brackets of col. 17 of EL)
	With premises (col. 2 of EL)	Without premises (col. 3 of EL)		Perennial (col. 6 of EL)	Owned by		Without power (col. 9 of EL)	Males (col. 10 of EL)	Females (col. 11 of EL)	Total (col. 12 of EL)		Males (col. 13 of EL	Females (col. 14 of EL)	Total (col. 15 of EL)		Total including unpaid workers (col. 16 of EL)		
					Private (col. of EL	SC (col. 8 of EL)												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total																		

Signature of Enumerator ——————date——————

Checked and found correct.

Signature of Supervisor——————Date ——————

9924 DCO—Govt. Press, Chd.

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

Agra

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

Ahmadabad

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

Ahmadnagar

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

Ajmer

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

Allahabad

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

Ambala Cantt.

27. English Book Depot (Reg.)

Amritsar

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

Anand

30. Vijays Magazine Agency
    Station Road (Rest)

Anantapur

31. Shri Vani Stores
    Kamla Nagar (Rest)

Aizawl

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

Ballabgarh

33. Om TradeWell
    Unchagaon Gate (Reg.)

Bangalore

34. International Book House (P) Ltd.
    4 K. G. Road (Reg.)
35. S. S. Book Emporium
    118, Mount Joy Road,
    Hanumant Nagar (Reg.)
36. Standard Book Depot
    Avenue Road (Reg.)
37. Vichara Sahitya Ltd.
    Balapet (Reg.)
38. Coming Man
    Residency Road (Rest)
39. Bhagyalakshmi Stores
    524, Shrinagar Main Road
    Barashankari (Rest)
40. N. S. A. Majeed Khan
    C/o. Khan Transport & Air Travels (Rest)

Bansdrom

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

Bareilly

42. Pathak Pustak Bhawan
    Ram Narain Part (Reg.)
43. Ashok Book Depot.
    Bara Bazar (Rest)

Bhagalpur

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

Vadodare

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

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

47. Hamdip Agencies
Maden Zampa Road (Rest)

Bhopal

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

Bhubaneshwar

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

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

51. Bidya Mandir
Eastern Tower Market Building (Rest)

Bhavnagar

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

Bholpur

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

Bijapur

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

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

Baidyanath

56. Jaidip Agency
Distt. Santhal Parganas, Bihar (Rest)

Bombay

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

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

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

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

61. International Book House, Ltd. Indian Mercantile
Misson Extension Madame Cama Road (Reg.)

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

63. Lakhani Book Depot
Girgaum (Reg.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calcutta

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

106. Overseas Publications
14-Har Street (Rest)

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

108. S.C. Sarkar and Sons Pvt. Ltd.
Law Publisher and Book Sellers
IC Bankim Chattarjee Street : 700073
(Reg.)

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

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

111. Best Books
IA College Row (Rest)

112. Lahari and Co.
8/IA, Ashtas Road (Rest)

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

Chandigarh

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cuttack

123. Manager Cuttack Law Times
Cuttack (Reg.)

124. Books International
Banka Bazar (Rest)

125. Woodlands
Bangali Sahi (Rest

126. Legal Reliables
Biswanath Lane (Rest)

Chindwara

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

Coimbatore

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

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

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

Chirala

131. Mahalakshmi Enterprises
Opp. Mohan Theatre (Rest)

Dehradum

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

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

134. Natraj Publisher
52-Rajpur Road (Reg)

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

Damoh

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

Delhi

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

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

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

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

141. Federal Law Depot
Kashmere Gate (Reg.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

151. Motilal Banarsi Das
Bunglow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Reg.)

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

153. University Book House
15—U.B. Banglow Road, Jawahar Nagar (Rest).

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

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

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

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

158. Engle Book Services
Ganesh Pura (Reg.)

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

160. Krishna Law House
Tis Hazari (Reg.)

161. Indian Documentation Service
Ansari Road (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

167. Venus Enterprises Booksellers & Publishers
B2/85, Ashok Vihar Floor-II (Reg.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

176. Capital Agencies
Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Rest)

177. Law Literature House
2646-Bilimaran (Rest)

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

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

180. Pustak Jagat
Moti Nagar (Rest)

181. Jitendra Book Service
Sita Ram Bazar (Rest)

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

183. International Trade Linkers
Model Town (Rest)

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

Dhanbad

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

186. F.M. Ansari
Hirapur (Rest)

Darbhanga

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

Dhule

188. Swanandi Knowledge Book Agency (Rest)

Ernakulam

189. Pai & Coy. Broadway (Reg.)

Ferozpur Cantt.

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

Gauhati

191. United Publishers
Pan Bazar, Main Road (Rest)

192. Ashoka Publishing House (Rest)

Gaya

193. Sahitya Sadan
Gautum Budh Marg (Reg.)

Goa

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

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

196. Indian Publication
2052-Sectors Urban Estate (Rest)

Gandhidham

197. Abdee Agency
BZ-26.

Gwalior

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ghaziabad

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

Hyderabad

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

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

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

208. Book Links Corporations
Narayanagoda (Reg.)

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

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

Hardwar

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

212 Rudrakash Mala Pustakalaya
Bara Bazar (Rest)

Hathras

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

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

Indore

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

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

Imphal

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

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

219. Khuraijain Ajit Singh
Pukhri South (Rest)

Jaipur

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

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

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

Jameshedpur

223. Gupta Stores
Dhatkidith (Reg.)

Jamnagar

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

225. Scientific & Technical Literature Co.
(Rest)

Jodhpur

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

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

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

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

230. Charbhuja Traders
Juni Mandi (Rest)

Jabalpur

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

232. Paras Book
129-Cantt (Reg.)

Jhansi

233. Universal Law House
Manik Chowk (Rest)

Jammu

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

Jhun Jhunun

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

Jalandhar City

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

Kakinada

237. N. Venkateshwar Rao
Mangapathy Agencies (Rest)

Kanpur

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

239. Sahitya Niketan
Sharadhanand Park (Reg.)

240. Universal Book Stall
The Mall (Reg.)

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

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

Karaikal

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

Kumta

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

Kazipet

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

Kurseong

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

Karnataka

247. Aspiration Stores
Via Hospet (Rest)
Pin Code 583201 (Karnataka)

Kottayam

248. Law India Book Sellers and
Publishers (Rest)

Kishtwar

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

Lucknow

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ludhiana

256. Lyall Book Depot
Chaura Bazar (Reg.)

257. Mohindra Bros.
Kachori Road (Rest)

258. Nanda Stationery Bhandar
Pustak Bazar (Reg.)

Madras

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meerut

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

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

271. Bharat Educational Store
Chippi Road (Reg.)

Moradabad

272. Rama Book Depot
Station Road (Rest)

Mhow Cantt.

273. Oxford Book Depot
Main Street (Rest)

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

Mussoourie

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

Mysore

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

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

Naini Tal

278. Council Book Depot
Bara Bazar (Reg.)

Nagpur

279. Western-Book Depot
Residency Road

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

Nadiad

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

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

Nashik

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

New Delhi

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

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

286. Aparana Enterprises New Delhi (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

297. R.K. Publishers
23, Beadanpura, Karol Bagh (Reg.)

298. Internaional Book House
Nehru Place (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

306. Scientific Instruments Stores
A-355, New Rajinder Nagar (Reg.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

317. UBS Publishers
5-Ansari Road (Rest)

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

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

320. Sandeep Pustak Bhandar
Rajouri Garden (Rest)

321. Print India
11-Darya Ganj (Rest)

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

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

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

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

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

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

328. Mahajan Book Agency
Nangal Raya (Reg.)

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

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

331. Suneja Book Centre
Connaught Circus (Reg.)

332. Lakshmi Book Stroe
Janpath(Reg.)

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

334. Progressive Book Depot
Pahar Ganj (Rest)

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

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

Nokha

337. Shri Sheyam Sunder Misra
Munsif Magistrate, Nokha (Rest)

Nowgong

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

Pali

339. Om Parkash Sunil Kumar
Sarafa Bazar (Rest)

Patna

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

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

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

Pondichery

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

344. Puthaghalam
142, Gandhi Road (Rest)

345. Honest Book House
9 Rua Duplix (Rest)

Poune

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

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

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

349. Verma Book Centre
649, Naraya Path (Rest)

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

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

Pudukkottai

352. Meenkashi Pathippagam
4142, East Main Street (Rest)

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

Rajkot

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

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

Raipur

356. Central Book House
Sadar Bazar (Rest)

Ranchi

357. Crown Book Depot
Upper Bazar (Reg.)

Rajgangpur

358. Crown Tire & Equipment Co.
Block No. 1. Qr. No. 30 D.C. Colony (Res)

Robertsonpet

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

Rothak

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

Sangrur

361. Darshan Pustkalaya Gandhi Marg (Reg.)

Secunderabad

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

Shimla

363. Minerva Book House
the Mall (Rest)

Sikkim

364. Rachna Development Area
Gangtok (Rest)

Shillong

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

Sivakasi

366. Ganesh Stores
South Car Street (Rest)

Salem

367. Jain Magazine Agency
Rajgarh Road (Reg.)

Surat

368. Shri Gajanan Pustakalya
Tower Road (Reg.)

369. Raghuwanshi Law House
Near Pura Gate (Rest)

Solapur

370. Gazanan Book Stores
Main Road (Rest)

Sunam

371. Sahiba Agencies
Geeta Bhawan Road (Rest)

Saharanpur

372. Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar
Court Road (Rest)

Tiruchirappatte

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

Trivandrum

374. Sukumani Book Stall
Station Road(Rest)

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

376. Shri Devi Book House
Devi Vilas Compound (Reg.)

Tuticorin

377. K. Thiagarajan
(Rest)

Umreth

378. Indu Kumar Ochhav Lal Gandhi
(Rest)

Varanasi

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

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

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

382. Meena Book Centre
Varanasi

Vishakhapatnam

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

384. Book Centre
Main Road (Rest)

Vijayawada

385. Vishalandhara Publishing
Chand Ram Building (Rest)

386. Novadaya Subscription Agency
(Reg.)

Villupuram

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

Vellore

388. S. Thangavalu
Booshan Nagar, Solavanpit (Rest)